

## Afghanistan National Development Strategy Security Sector Strategy Results-Framework

<b>Lead Ministry:</b> Office of the National Security Council <b>Involved Ministries:</b> Ministry of Defense (MoD), Ministry of Interior (MoI), National Directorate of Security (NDS) Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MoCN), Disbandment of Illegal Armed Group (DIAG) and Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)					
<b>Pillar:</b> Achieve nationwide stabilization, strengthen law enforcement, and improve personal security for every Afghan <b>Vision Statement:</b> To ensure security of state, persons and assets through the provision of a costed, integrated and sustainable national security infrastructure, law and order policy.					
Narrative	Expected Results	Indicator	How to verify the Indicator	Assumptions/Risk	
<b>Goal:</b> To strengthen security institutions, enhance law enforcement and improve personal security	<b>Impact:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthened security institutions</li> <li>2. Law of the land enforced and</li> <li>3. National and private citizens' security ensured</li> </ol>	% of safe security across the country  % of justice, rule of law and law enforcement  Index on people satisfaction from internal security  Index on Security forces function without foreign forces assistance	Questionnaires and National Survey  Administration reports		
<b>Objectives:</b> To contribute to stabilization in the country through strengthening of security and law enforcement for the benefit of Afghans	<b>Final Outcomes:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthened ANA able to function without foreign assistance</li> <li>2. Strengthened ANP in collaboration with justice, enforce rule of law across the country</li> <li>3. Afghans' physical security is protected from criminal and other aggressions</li> <li>4. Afghan citizens free from IAG's treats</li> <li>5. Mined land and all areas with unexploded ordinance cleared</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. # of security operations independently and successfully undertaken by ANA</li> <li>2.a. % of successful police activities for protection of citizens (# of operations successfully undertaken by ANP</li> <li>2.b. % of strict surveillance of the police force to prevent abuse of power and corruption practices (nature of surveillance and reports)</li> <li>2.c. % of fiscal sustainability of ANA and ANP</li> <li>3. Afghan perception index (survey)</li> <li>4. % of absence of IAG's activities destabilizing society</li> </ol>	National Survey	<b>Assumptions:</b> Full NATO and ISAF support upon ANA and ANP is capable to meet the country security needs (L/H)  Donors financial support (M/H)  <b>Risks:</b> NATO and ISAF leaving Afghanistan (L/H)	

	<p>5.poppy cultivation and drug trafficking reduced</p> <p><b>Intermediate Outcomes</b></p> <p>1.a. ANA and ANP fully constituted based on agreed ceiling</p> <p>1.b.Trained ANA and ANP personnel deployed at national and sub-national levels</p> <p>1.c.Fully equipped Army and police personnel stationed at national and sub-national levels</p> <p>2.Trained Police force aware of appropriate law enforcement requirements, public relations needs to comply with law enforcement regulations and human rights protection laws</p> <p>3. Illegal Armed Groups (IAGs) are disbanded, socially and economically reintegrated</p> <p>4.Mine land and UXO's areas cleared, are secured and can be used for productive purposes</p> <p>5. Actions plan implemented</p> <p>5.a. Drug processing and producing factories destroyed</p> <p>5.b.Planted poppy eradicated</p> <p>5.c.Drug formers and traffickers prosecuted</p>	<p>5.a. % of reduced level of death and casualties caused by unexploded ordinance and mines</p> <p>5.b. % of poppy harvest, process and product are reduced</p> <p>5.c. Tone of drug trafficked seized and number of drug traffickers are prosecuted</p> <p>1.a. % of numerically strengthen of ANA and ANP, fully trained and equipped (# of army personnel, # trained, # equipped)</p> <p>1. b. # of trained ANA and ANP personnel at central and provincial level.</p> <p>1.c.# of fully equipped ANA and ANP personnel at central and provincial level.</p> <p>2.Index on police actions behavior and practices reflect that They are using skills and awareness delivered in workshops</p> <p>3.a. # of illegal groups disbanded and number of those disbanded found livelihood</p> <p>3.b. % of those disbanded found livelihoods</p> <p>4.a. Hactors of land cleared</p> <p>4.b.Number of death and casualties reduced</p> <p>4. c. % of cleared land made arable</p> <p>5.a. # of drug processing factories destroyed and tonnage of process drug destroyed</p> <p>5.b.Tonnage of planted poppy eradicated</p> <p>5.c. # of poppy formers and drug traffickers</p>		<p>Non coordination between NATO, ISAF and ANA (L/H)</p> <p>Decrease in donors commitments (L/H)</p> <p>Change in political leadership and government policy (M/H)</p>	
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Inputs /Activities:	Outputs:				
ANA personnel development	ANA with 134,000 personnel	# of ANA personnel			
Providing army equipments, ANA technical and logistical support	Fully equipped ANA with technical and logistical support	% of army equipments supply and technical and logistical support			
Air force development and equipment	Fully equipped and modern air force	% of air force development and equipment			
Army educational centers development	Trained and professional army	% of army educational centers development			
Army institutions development	Developed army institutions	% of army institutions development			
Army financial sustainability	Stabilized and wealthy army	% of army financial sustainability			
ANP recruitment and training	Trained and professional ANP	# of ANP recruited and trained			
ANP equipments provision	Fully equipped ANP	% of ANP equipments			
Border control and protection	Protected and safe borders	% of human traffickers, drug and terrorist passing reduced			
Training workshops and conferences for the police force.	Training workshops held and Police force trained	# of police training workshops and conferences and # of police trained			
Destruction of Anti-personnel mine stockpiles	Anti-personnel mine stockpiles destructed	Hectors of anti personnel mine land cleared and tonnage of ammunitions destroyed			

Eradication of poppy plants and destruction of drug processing and product factories	Poppy plantation and narcotics production reduced	% of poppy plantation reduced # of destruction operations			
Clearing of mine land and warfare areas	Protected and safe areas from mine hazard	% of mine land and hazard areas			
Awareness campaign for mine hazards	Mine casualties and disasters reduced	# of mine awareness campaign			
Support to mine casualties	Disabled reduced	# of mine casualties			
Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups	Illegal armed groups disbanded	# of provinces cleared			
Registration of security companies	Legal security companies and security challenges reduced	# of official security companies			
Weapons management	Illegal armed persons reduced	# of legal weapons			
Capacity building to MoI DIAG unit	Professionals and trained personnel with competence admin	# of trained and professional personnel % of DIAG unit capacity			
Strengthen national peace process	Peaceful environment and reduced anti-government elements	% of progress on national peace process # of anti-government elements			
Election candidate assessment	Merit based candidate recruited	# of right candidates			
Employment assessment for government high level positions	Merit based government high levels appointed	# of employees assessed			
Survey of poppy plantation	Action plan for poppy plants eradication provided	# of action plan made available			

Preparation of action plan against poppy farmers and drug traffickers	Action Plan developed	# of action Plan made available			
Social awareness program on narcotics risks	People got awareness on narcotics risk	# of awareness programs and campaigns held			

**Afghanistan National Development Strategy**  
**Governance, Public Administrative Reform and Human Rights Sector Strategy Result Framework**

<b>Involved Ministries:</b> IDLG, AIHRC, ARCSC, MPA, MoJ, PO, AR, IEC, Anti-Corruption, Wolesi Jirga, Mashrano Jirga, National Council, M&E Directorate, Geodesy & Cartography Directorate, MoI, MoWA, MoC, AI, Municipalities				
<b>Vision:</b> Developing Afghanistan into a stable and mature Islamic constitution democracy, support the private sector, provide principled governance, and ensure gender-equity and protect the rights of all Afghans equally.				
Narrative Summary	Results/Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Goals	Impact	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks
To institutionalize democratic process, strengthen justice delivery system, and human rights and public service institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functioning civil service institutions</li> <li>Democratically elected parliamentary system in operation</li> <li>Fair justice delivered by justice institutions</li> <li>Human Rights observed as per Afghan Constitution and International obligations</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of civil service institutions providing required services to the people</li> <li>Representatives elected by Afghan public are performing functions as mandated by constitution</li> <li>Application of new civil, criminal and Sharia laws utilized in dispensation of justice</li> <li>Human Rights reports confirm that constitutional and international human rights are not violated in the country.</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volatile political and security situation</li> <li>Firm International Community Commitment</li> <li>New Constitution and National Assembly</li> <li>Weak coordination and decision-making across government and donors</li> <li>Full and on time donors financial support</li> <li>Inadequate funding availability</li> <li>Unsuccessful implementation of NGP</li> </ol>

Objectives	Outcome	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions /Risks
To strengthen public service institutions, establish capable and accountable public administration, and protect the human rights of all citizen, ensuring gender rights balance	<p><b>Final/Ulimate:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Administration reformed and public service institutions delivering services as per their mandates</li> <li>Civil Service Commission fully functional, satisfactorily delivering all services related to human resource management</li> <li>Governance of disaster management improved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administration structure</li> <li>Trained professionals</li> <li>Resources and infrastructure</li> <li>Community participation</li> </ul> </li> <li>Elected National Assembly effectively performing mandated tasks</li> <li>Corruption Reduced</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of progress in PAR implementation</li> <li>Public perception index of service delivery by government institutions</li> <li>Human Resource Management Regulations, Civil Service Pay and Grading Regulations, Pension and Retrenchment regulations are applied both at national and sub-national including municipalities</li> <li>Disaster preparedness mechanisms are satisfactorily handling national disasters</li> <li>Timely, needful and type of responses + the reach and target</li> <li># of legislations drafted and enacted</li> <li>Vigilance and monitoring of governance performance are in compliance with the constitution</li> <li>Parliament members representing interests of their constituents in governance of the country</li> <li>Operation of parliamentary commissions and their ability to address priority public issues and</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exist of Political consensus</li> <li>Intention on state-through fund channel</li> <li>Inability in law enforcement</li> <li>New laws passed and current regulatory frameworks being refined</li> <li>Pervasive corruption</li> <li>Lack of trust in Justice Institutions</li> <li>State capture by illicit power-holders</li> <li>Traditional discrimination on women</li> <li>A pervasive culture of impunity</li> </ol>

	<p>6. Human Rights realized, protected, promoted and extended</p> <p>7. Improved Participation of Women in governance</p> <p>8. Improved participation of youth in governance through application of mechanisms developed</p> <p><b>Intermediate:</b></p> <p>9. Government machinery restructured and rationalized to ensure a fiscally sustainable public administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PAR</li> <li>▪ IARCSC</li> </ul> <p>10. Trained and Capable Public Sector Workforce delivering services</p> <p>11. Anti Corruption monitoring mechanism applied in judiciary and the government at all levels specially in security, customs, civil administration and municipalities</p> <p>12. Afghan public is able to exercise its rights to access information from the government</p> <p>13. Information data-base on drug-traders and corrupt officials used for vetting procedures for national</p>	<p>meet public needs</p> <p>5. Status of Afghanistan in the Transparency International Corruption Rating (Annual Report)</p> <p>6. Status of Human Rights protection and promotion practices in UN Human Rights Report</p> <p>7.1 % of women in the three wings of public service (executive, legislative and judicial), private sector and civil society</p> <p>7.2 Comprehensive gender sensitive legal framework developed by IARCSC applied</p> <p>8. Type of youth participation and # number of youth people involved</p> <p>9.1 Civil service functions reflect core tasks and responsibilities (# of civil service institutions involved)</p> <p>9.2 # of restructured government institutions aligned with mandated functions</p> <p>9.3 # of positions regarded and filled by merit-based appointments</p> <p>10. # of trained public servants employed</p> <p>11. # of corruption cases identified, tried in court and people involved prosecuted in various institutions</p> <p>12. Extent of use of mechanism of access information by the public</p> <p>13. # of public officials elected and</p>		
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	<p>and sub-national public appointments</p> <p>14. Census provides statistical database to facilitate monitoring of development of progress</p> <p>15. Political and administration mapping facilitates elections, socio-economic planning and implementation of sub-national governance policy</p> <p>16. Provincial, District, Village and Municipal councils' are provided with district mandates and resource allocations</p> <p>17. Regular election held to constitute provincial, district, municipal and mayoral and village councils</p> <p>18. Trained sub-national representatives are able to perform their roles in well representing their constituents</p> <p>19. Integral linkage between National and sub-national planning and budgets process institutionalized</p> <p>20. Delivery of urban services improved</p> <p>21. Violation of Human Rights reduced</p> <p>22. Cases of tortured reduced</p>	<p>appointed to high positions passed the vetting process</p> <p>14. Census data provides baseline information for monitoring of progress</p> <p>15. Mapping is utilized for areas specific need-based activities planning and implementation</p> <p>16.1 Clarified rules, procedures, functions, inter-relationships and resource allocations for local governance entities made available</p> <p>16.2 Laws enacted for clarifying powers, responsibilities and financial mechanisms of provincial, district, village and municipal</p> <p>17 Intervals at which elections are held</p> <p>18. Constituents satisfaction index (survey)</p> <p>19. Sub-national governance policy clearly identified the linkage</p> <p>20. Delivery of urban services In line with Afghanistan's MDGs and National Urban Policy</p> <p>21. Reduction in the number of complains submitted to AIHRC offices</p> <p>22. AIHRC reports of present situation reflects reduction of torture</p> <p>23. AIHRC reports reflects reduction</p>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23. Illegal Interruption during judicial proceeding and trial reduced</li> <li>24. Rights of children are protected</li> <li>25. Peoples' Rights to basic necessities of life reduced</li> <li>26. Government strategies established to prevent child sexual abuse</li> <li>27. Child trafficking reduced</li> <li>28. Corporal punishment of children reduced</li> <li>29. Access of all children to education is guaranteed</li> <li>30. Use of child labor reduced</li> <li>31. Mechanism to protect children at risk established (child labor, children in conflict with the law and drug addicted children)</li> <li>32. Public awareness of children rights increased</li> <li>33. AIHRC staff awareness raised and networks with NGOs expanded</li> <li>34. Textbooks and school curricula include Human Rights topics</li> <li>35. Media, clergies, Provincial Shura members, national and sub-national civil servants, security staff are made aware of Human Rights principles and the need to protect Human Rights</li> <li>36. PWDs aware of their rights</li> <li>37. Collected information used for range of services including vetting political appointments, candidates for elections, war crime trial etc...</li> <li>38. Public preferences and opinions on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24. Child correction and rehabilitation centers and juvenile courts functioning</li> <li>25. HDR Report (Human Development Report) index</li> <li>26. Strategies to prevent child sexual abuse available and operational</li> <li>27. # of cases of child trafficking</li> <li>28. # schools and institutions not practicing corporal punishment</li> <li>29. # of children enrolled in schools</li> <li>30. Reports indicate reduction</li> <li>31. National Plan of Action for children at risk available</li> <li>32. Public perception index (survey)</li> <li>33. Test results of AIHRC staff professional skills Extent of contacts with partner NGOs</li> <li>34. Curricula developed and textbooks published by MoE reflects Human Rights contents</li> <li>35. Attitude and actions of the functional groups trained reflect awareness of Human Rights awareness</li> <li>36. Trained PWD exercising their rights</li> <li>37. Extent of the use of documentation and range of services for which it is utilized</li> <li>38. Report on public perception available</li> </ul>		
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	<p>truth and reconciliation are known</p> <p>39. Strong awareness of truth and reconciliation mechanism exist among public, CSOs and government</p> <p>40. Capacity of AIHRC staff strengthened</p> <p>41. Data used to plan measures to prevent future women's abuse</p> <p>42. Public awareness increased about women's rights</p> <p>43. Employment opportunities for women increased</p> <p>44. Accessibility of women to law enforcement positions and political participation enhanced</p> <p>45. Data used to promote PWD's rights</p> <p>46. Human Rights of PWDs are better protected through legislations, advocacy and lobbying</p> <p>47. Social environment is supportive of PWDs' rights</p> <p>48. Policies and strategies implemented to guarantee PWDs' rights</p> <p>49. PWDs are provided with facilities to overcome the disadvantages</p>	<p>39. # of truth and reconciliation issues that members of the public, CSOs and the government are aware off (survey)</p> <p>40. Professional practices of AIHRC staff reflect that have needed awareness and capacity to plan and implement required measures for truth and reconciliation</p> <p>41. Extent of the use of collected data for planning measures</p> <p>42. Public perception index (survey)</p> <p>43.1 Regulations and affirmative actions prioritizing women recruitment</p> <p>43.2 % of women in the work-force</p> <p>44. # of women in law enforcement positions (# of female police and members of national assembly and provincial councils)</p> <p>45. Extent of the use of collected data for promoting PWD's rights</p> <p>46. &amp; 47 Status of PWDs' rights abuse</p> <p>48. Treatment of PWDs in compliance with new policies and strategies</p> <p>49. Status of PWDs satisfaction with accessible facility</p> <p>50.1 # and nature of training sessions held</p> <p>50.2 # of staff participating in each</p>		
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	<p>resulting from the nature of their disability</p> <p>50. Capacity and awareness of AIHRC staff built for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting of Human Rights</li> <li>- Addressing the truth and reconciliation process</li> <li>- In protection of women</li> <li>- In protection of PWDs' rights</li> </ul>	<p>training</p> <p>The extent of the application of skills gained in fulfilling AIHRC staff mandate</p>		
Inputs/Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks
<p><b>1. Strengthening of the National Assembly</b></p> <p><b>2. Programming for Public Administration Reform</b></p> <p>2.1 Development of a training policy for public sector workforce</p> <p>2.2 Development of a mechanism for performance reviews</p> <p>2.3 Development of gender sensitive merit-based appointment mechanisms</p> <p><b>3. Anti-Corruption</b></p>	<p>1.1 Capacity building and training of National Assembly members undertaken</p> <p>1.2 Required administrative support is provided to the National Assembly</p> <p>1.3 Appropriate infrastructure provided</p> <p><b>2. Measures undertaken for Public Administration Reform</b></p> <p>2.1 Training policy implemented</p> <p>2.2 Performance based review mechanisms developed and implemented at all levels of government</p> <p>2.3 Mechanisms developed and applied for appointments to the national and sub-national</p>	<p>1.1 # of National Assembly members trained</p> <p>1.2 Required administrative support in place (# of staff, equipment, IT etc...)</p> <p>1.3 Parliament building, library, training institute, and National Assembly Radio and TV</p> <p>2. # and types of measures taken by Civil Service Commission and applied in government institutions</p> <p>2.1 # of civil servants getting jobs specific training and generic training</p> <p>2.2 Annual performance based reviews undertaken for the civil servants</p> <p>2.3 # of gender sensitive and merit-based appointments made at various levels and for</p>		<p>1. Exist of Political consensus</p> <p>2. Intention on state-through fund channel</p> <p>3. Inability in law enforcement</p> <p>4. New laws passed and current regulatory frameworks being refined</p> <p>5. Pervasive corruption</p> <p>6. Lack of trust in Justice Institutions</p> <p>7. State capture by illicit power-holders</p> <p>8. Traditional discrimination on women</p> <p>9. A pervasive culture of impunity</p>

<p>3.1 Development of monitoring actions to track corruption at high levels</p> <p>3.2 Development of an information data-base for drug-traders and corrupt officials</p> <p>3.3 Development of public complain mechanism</p> <p>3.4 Development of a legal framework for exercise of public rights to access information from the government</p> <p>3.5 Development of a mechanism for public investigation of corruption issues</p> <p>4. Women and Youth in governance</p> <p>4.1 Implementation of NAPWA in Afghanistan</p> <p>4.2 Development of a law of affirmative action</p> <p>4.3 Development of mechanism for participation of youth in governance</p> <p>5. Disaster Management</p> <p>5.1 Development of an effective system of disaster preparedness</p> <p>6. National and Sub National Elections</p> <p>6.1 Actions for strengthening Afghanistan Independent</p>	<p>governments, judiciary, provincial governors, chiefs of police, district administrators, <i>and provincial heads of security</i></p> <p>3.1 Monitoring mechanism developed</p> <p>3.2 Information data-base developed</p> <p>3.3 Public complain mechanism developed</p> <p>3.4 Legal framework for public access information developed</p> <p>3.5 Mechanism developed – productivity commission</p> <p>4.1 Female participation in all governance institutions strengthened</p> <p>4.2 Affirmative action law enacted</p> <p>4.3 Mechanism developed for youth participation in national and sub-national governance</p> <p>5.1 Disaster preparedness mechanism</p>	<p>3.1 Monitoring mechanism exist</p> <p>3.2 Information data-base exist</p> <p>3.3 Concrete mechanism and process/procedures in place</p> <p>3.4 Legal framework is made available</p> <p>3.5 # of investigations undertaken</p> <p>4.1 Specific % reservation of positions</p> <p>4.2 Mechanism exist</p> <p>4.3 Mechanism in place and used</p> <p>5.1 Resources and infrastructure for disaster preparedness in place</p> <p>6.1.1 Elections conducted by AIEC and national, provincial, district, village and municipal councils and</p>		
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<p>National Electoral Commission</p> <p>7. Development of civil registry for National Identity</p> <p>8. Undertaking census</p> <p><b>9. Mapping of political and administrative boundaries with villages and gozars</b></p> <p>10. Development of a system of land administration in all administrative units</p> <p>10.1 Development of a mechanism for land title dispute resolution</p> <p>11. Strengthening of Sub National Governance through IDLG</p> <p>11.1 Strengthening of IDLG capacity to support sub-national governance</p> <p>11.2 Training of sub-national representatives</p> <p>11.3 Provision of support by IDLG for strengthening sub-national governance</p> <p>11.4 Strengthening of linkage and coordination between national and local governance bodies</p>	<p>developed</p> <p>6.1 Strengthened Independent Electoral commission operational</p> <p>7. Civil registry developed and National Identity Card distributed</p> <p>8. Census completed and results published</p> <p>9. Mapping completed</p> <p><b>10. System of land registration developed and operational</b></p> <p>10.1 Dispute resolution mechanisms developed and utilized</p> <p>11.1 IDLG capacity strengthened</p> <p>11.2 Sub-national representatives trained</p> <p>11.3 Sub-national governance policy and its legal and regulatory framework developed</p> <p>Sub-national governance bodies such as provincial and district</p>	<p>mayoral elections</p> <p>6.1.2 - Voter registration established</p> <p>6.1.3 - Polling stations identified</p> <p><b>7. % of population with National Identity Card</b></p> <p><b>8. Published census document</b></p> <p><b>9. Maps available</b></p> <p><b>10. # of land titles registered in rural and urban areas</b></p> <p>10.1 Extent of utilization of the dispute resolution mechanism</p> <p>11.1 Policy and legal and regulatory frameworks available. PAR office established and functional in IDLG % of IDLG staff trained</p> <p>11.2 # of sub-national representatives trained</p> <p>11.3 Policy and regulatory frameworks available to local governance bodies. Infrastructure facilities and amenities (buildings, vehicles, equipment, staff and IT) available to the bodies</p> <p>11.4 PDP priorities reflected in national development programs in various sectors. Nature and type of services provided</p>		
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<p><b>12. Development of process for provincial planning and budgeting</b></p> <p><b>13.Strengthening municipal governance</b></p> <p>13.1 <i>Development of National Urban Policy by (MoUD)</i></p> <p>13.2 <i>Provision of adequate municipal budgets</i></p> <p>13.3 <i>Development of Infrastructure Program</i></p> <p>13.4 <i>Development of Institutional Reform Action Plan</i></p> <p><b>14.Development of Communication Strategy to provide access to government policies and programs</b></p> <p>15. Human Rights</p> <p><b>15.1 Protection of Human Rights</b></p> <p>15.1.1 Monitoring and investigation of the cases of human rights abuse</p> <p><b>15.2 Child Rights Promotion</b></p> <p>15.2.1 Awareness building of the public and families on child rights and protection of children</p> <p><b>15.3 Promotion of Human</b></p>	<p>governors' offices, municipalities and provincial councils strengthened</p> <p>11.4 Linkage and coordination between national and local governance bodies strengthen. Support provided by IDLG for effective implementation national programs such as Elections, Census, Land Administration and Disaster preparedness at sub-national levels</p> <p><b>12. Processes for provincial planning and budgeting developed</b></p> <p><b>13. Capacity building programs for municipality in place</b></p> <p>13.1 <i>National Urban Policy developed</i></p> <p>13.2 <i>Revenue improvement programs for 34 provincial and major municipality</i></p> <p>13.3 <i>Infrastructure Investment Plan prepared for 34 province</i></p> <p>13.4 <i>Reform Action Plan available for 34 provinces and other major municipalities</i></p> <p><b>14 Communication strategy in place to promote access to government policies and programs at national and sub-national levels and to donors</b></p>	<p><b>12. Process document available</b></p> <p><b>13. # of municipal government staff trained</b></p> <p>13.1 National Urban Policy available for use</p> <p>13.2 Investment program is available</p> <p>13.3 Investment plan is available</p> <p>13.4 Reform Action Plan is available</p> <p>14.1 Internet facilitates flow of information between districts, municipalities, provinces and the center</p> <p>14.2 Government institutions websites provides access to government policy and program to Afghan citizens across the country</p> <p>15.1.1 Less human right abuse cases</p> <p><b>15.2 # of measures taken</b></p> <p>15.2.1 Nature and type of programs and medium used</p>		
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<p><b>Rights Awareness</b></p> <p><b>15.4 Action plan on peace, justice and reconciliation</b></p> <p>15.4.1 Collection and documentation of past HR abuses</p> <p>15.4.2 Public survey of public views on “Call for Justice”</p> <p>15.4.3 Building of awareness of public, CSOs and government of truth and reconciliation mechanisms</p> <p><b>15.5 Promotion of Women Rights</b></p> <p>15.5.1 Collection of data about nature and forms of HR abuse, experienced by women</p> <p>15.5.2 Building awareness of the public on economic, social, cultural and political rights of women</p> <p>15.5.3 Development of strategies for income-generation for women by government and private sector</p> <p>15.5.4 Promotion of women participation in judicial process and political process</p>	<p>15.1.1 Human Rights abuse cases investigated and monitored</p> <p><b>15.2 Measures taken for promotion of children rights</b></p> <p>15.2.1 Human rights treaty obligations strengthened and AIHRC mandated tasks supported</p> <p><b>15.3 Awareness building programs undertaken</b></p> <p>15.4.1 Information on HR abuses collected</p> <p>15.4.2 Public testimony are recorded</p> <p>15.4.3 Awareness of public, CSOs and government built</p> <p>15.5.1 Data collected</p> <p>15.5.2 Building training programs undertaken</p>	<p>15.3 # of functional groups trained</p> <p>15.4.1 Database and documentation available</p> <p>15.4.3 # of training sessions</p> <p>15.4.4 # of staff trained from CSOs and Government</p> <p>15.4.5 # of members of the public trained</p> <p>15.5.1 Reports available</p> <p>15.5.2 # of workshops, training sessions, conferences and # of participants</p> <p>15.5.3 Strategies made available</p> <p>15.5.4 # and nature of participation</p>		
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<p><b>15.6 Promotion of the rights of PWD</b></p> <p><i>15.6.1</i> Collection of data and information on the status of the rights of PWDs</p> <p><i>15.6.2</i> Promotion of the protection of HR of PWDs through legislations, advocacy and lobbying</p> <p><i>15.6.3</i> Development of government and private sector policy and strategies to enhance PWDs rights</p> <p><i>15.6.4</i> Promotion of facility for use by PWDs</p> <p><b>15.7 Capacity Building of AIHRC Staff</b></p> <p><i>15.7.1</i> Training Programs for AIHRC staff</p>	<p><i>15.5.3</i> Strategies are developed</p> <p><i>15.5.4</i> Measures taken to promote women's participation</p> <p><i>15.6.1</i> Data collected</p> <p><i>15.6.2</i> PWD rights promotion mechanism in place</p> <p><i>15.6.3</i> Policies and strategies developed</p> <p><i>15.6.4</i> Facilities created</p> <p><i>15.6.5</i> Training programs completed</p>	<p><i>15.6.1</i> Database exist</p> <p><i>15.6.2</i> # of legislations, advocacy campaign and lobbying exercises</p> <p><i>15.6.3</i> Policies and strategies made available</p> <p><i>15.6.4</i> # and nature of facilities such as wheel-chair ramps, elevators, brail facilities and sign-language telecasting</p> <p><i>15.6.5</i> # and nature of training programs and # of staff trained under each program</p>		
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## Afghanistan National Development Strategy

### Justice and Rule of law Sector Strategy Result Framework

<b>Leading Ministry:</b> MoJ				
<b>Involved</b> Sectarian Line Ministries: SC, AGO, Mol, AIHRC				
<b>Vision:</b> Establish of an Islamic society in which an impartial, fair and accessible justice system delivers safety and security for life, religion, property, family and reputation with respect for liberty, equality before the law and access to justice for all.				
Narrative Summary	Results/Outcomes	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Goals	Impact	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks
To institutionalize democratic process, strengthen justice delivery system, and human rights and public service institutions	1. Functioning civil service institutions  2. Fair justice delivered by justice institutions  3. Human Rights observed as per Afghan Constitution and International obligations	1.1 Civil Service Commission fully functional, satisfactorily delivering all services related to human resource management 1.2 # of civil service institutions providing required services to the people  2. Application of new civil, criminal and Sharia laws utilized in dispensation of justice  3. Human Rights reports confirm that constitutional and international human rights are no violated in the country.		1. Full political support 2. Volatile of political and security situation 3. Government and international community commitment 4. Weak coordination within justice system and among donors 5. On-time donors financial support 6. Inadequate funding availability 7. Unsuccessful NJP implementation 8. Weak oversight & M&E mechanisms
Objectives	Outcome	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions /Risks
To establish capable and accountable judicial system and ensure quality justice services to all.	<b>Final/Ulimate:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justice institutions enforce laws to ensure citizen rights</li> <li>Civil and criminal justice administered effectively and in accordance to laws, constitution and international standards</li> <li>Public have confidence in effective organized, and professionally staffed justice institutions</li> <li>Justice institutions are transparent and accountable</li> </ol> <b>Intermediate</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well structured, well equipped with adequate infrastructure support, and professionally staffed justice institutions functional</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent evaluations report increasing confidence in the formal legal system</li> <li>New civil and criminal laws available</li> <li>Public use of formal justice institutions</li> <li>% of progress in making justice institutions transparent and accountable</li> </ol> 5.1 Justice institutions equipped with: # of trained staff 5.2 # of trained staff with required legal knowledge and understanding of Human Rights and rights for access to justice 5.3 Adequate facilities - # of buildings,		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political actors remain committed to rule of law</li> <li>Widespread growing corruption</li> <li>Weak proper oversight &amp; M&amp;E mechanisms</li> <li>Security conditions permit expansion of justice services into provincial areas</li> <li>Justice institutions are able accurately to identify and report their needs\</li> <li>Legal education system is sufficiently stable to allow</li> </ol>

	<p>6. Professional integrity in justice institutions improved</p> <p>7. Speedy efficient and effective judicial legislative process operational</p> <p>8. Laws published and disseminated to public</p> <p>9. Laws harmonized with UN covenant on corruption and other conventions operational</p> <p>10. Mechanism for legal education and training operational</p> <p>11. Mechanisms and measures operational for effective delivery of civil justice</p> <p>12. Mechanisms and measures operational for effective delivery of criminal justice</p> <p>13. Legal awareness of the public is built</p> <p>14. Mechanism for provision of legal aid operational (with special consideration of legal aid to women)</p>	<p>equipments, vehicles, and operational management system</p> <p>6.1 Anti corruption mechanisms put in place and utilized</p> <p>6.2 # of Trained judges and prosecutors employed in justice institutions</p> <p>6.3 Disciplinary mechanism and public complaining system operational</p> <p>7.1 Backlogs of legislations cleared and future backlogs prevented</p> <p>7.2 Time taken to clear back log of legislations</p> <p>7.3 Time taken for enactment of each law</p> <p>8. Public awareness index (survey)</p> <p>9. Existing laws meet international and UN standards</p> <p>10. # and type of mechanisms and measures applied</p> <p>11. # and type of mechanisms and measures applied</p> <p>12. # and type of mechanisms and measures applied</p> <p>13. Public awareness index (Survey)</p> <p>14. # and type of mechanisms made available and # of people accessing legal aid (gender disaggregated)</p>		<p>professional growth over time</p> <p>7. Political consensus to pass laws drafted pursuant to new processes</p> <p>8. Representatives of justice institutions are able to forge and maintain cooperative working relationships</p>
Inputs/Activities	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks
<p><b>NATINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM:</b></p> <p>1. Institutional Reform, Restructuring, and Management</p> <p>2. Initiation of Human Resource Development program and Salary rationalization</p> <p>3. Initiation of development of management information system</p> <p>4. Initiation of programs for improving professional integrity in justice institutions:</p> <p>4.1 Corruption policies</p> <p>4.2 Code of ethics</p> <p>4.3 Curricula for ethics training</p> <p>4.4 Training of judges and prosecutors and other legal professionals</p> <p>4.5 Disciplinary mechanism developed</p>	<p>1. Reformed institutions exist</p> <p>2.1 Institutional reform, restructuring and management completed</p> <p>2.2 Staff recruitment, training and grading completed</p> <p>3. Management informational system linking justice institutions and information processing developed</p> <p>4.1 Corruption policies developed</p> <p>4.2 Code of ethics introduced</p> <p>4.3 Curricula developed</p> <p>4.4 Training of judges and prosecutors completed</p> <p>4.5 Disciplinary mechanisms introduced</p>	<p>1-2. # of staff recruited, trained and provide with reformed salary grade (gender disaggregated information required)</p> <p>3. MIS inexistence</p> <p>4.1 Corruption policies, code of ethics documents and curricula for ethics trainings used</p> <p>4.2 &amp; 4.3 # of judicial staff trained on ethics</p> <p>4.4 Disciplinary measures taken and # of people prosecuted</p> <p>4.5 &amp; 4.6 Public complaining system in place in</p>		<p>1. Political actors remain committed to rule of law</p> <p>2. Widespread growing corruption</p> <p>3. Weak proper oversight &amp; M&amp;E mechanisms</p> <p>4. Security conditions permit expansion of justice services into provincial areas</p> <p>5. Justice institutions are able accurately to identify and report their needs\</p> <p>6. Legal education system is sufficiently stable to allow professional growth over time</p> <p>7. Political consensus to pass laws drafted pursuant to new processes</p> <p>8. Representatives of justice institutions are able to forge and maintain cooperative working relationships</p>

<p>4.6 Public complaining system</p> <p>5. Infrastructure, Transportation and Equipment</p> <p>6. Actions for improving judicial legislative processes</p> <p>6.1 <i>Establishment of system for speedy processing of laws</i></p> <p>6.2 <i>Taqnin is restructured and reformed</i></p> <p>6.3 <i>English language training for justice institutions staff</i></p> <p>6.4 <i>Publication and dissemination of laws</i></p> <p>6.5 <i>Review of civil, criminal and commercial laws</i></p> <p>6.6 <i>Review of laws to address International and UN standards</i></p> <p><b>7. Legal Education and Training</b></p> <p>7.1 <i>Launching of harmonization of core curriculum for Sharia and Law faculties</i></p> <p>7.2 <i>Development of masters' program in law</i></p> <p>7.3 <i>Provision of graduated prosecutors, judges and government layers with "Stage Training" in coordination with INLTC</i></p> <p>7.4 <i>Provision of access for law professors and students to scholarships</i></p> <p>7.5 <i>Provision of technological access to legal materials and recourses to research to university Sharia and Law faculties</i></p> <p>7.6 <i>Provision of increased access to female professors and students to Shari and Law faculties</i></p> <p>7.7 <i>Expansion of INLTC activities</i></p>	<p>4.6 Public complaining system introduced</p> <p>5 Buildings rehabilitated and constructed for justice institutions, vehicles available for transportation, and equipment procured</p> <p>6.1 System established</p> <p>6.2 Restructuring and reforming of Taqnin completed</p> <p>6.3 English courses conducted for justice institutions staff</p> <p>6.4 Enacted laws published and distributed to state institutions and the public</p> <p>6.5 Review of civil, criminal and commercial laws completed</p> <p>6.6 Law review process undertaken</p> <p>7.1 Harmonization process undertaken and completed</p> <p>7.2 Development of masters' program under process</p> <p>7.3 On the job-training provided to entry-level prosecutors, judges and government layers</p> <p>7.4 Measures undertaken to procure scholarships</p> <p>7.5 Technological access made available</p> <p>7.6 30% of professors and students at faculties of Sharia are female</p> <p>7.7 Expansion activities taken as per presidential</p>	<p>8 cities</p> <p>5.1 # of buildings rehabilitated and constructed</p> <p>5.2 # of vehicles procured</p> <p>5.3 # and type of equipment procured</p> <p>6.1 MoJ and Parliament using the system</p> <p>6.2 Taqnin collaborates with Parliament in speedy review and revision of draft and current laws</p> <p>New draft and revised laws reviewed from international Human Rights prospective</p> <p>6.3 # of staff trained able to comprehend, communicate and make use of legal resources in English language</p> <p>6.4 All laws, regulations and other legal instruments are indexed, uploaded and updated on government websites</p> <p>6.5 Dissemination of enacted laws through public media (radio and television)</p> <p># of laws reviewed for enactment</p> <p>6.6 Taqnin ensuring and reporting on review of laws</p> <p>7.1 Harmonized curriculum available</p> <p>7.2 Status in development of program</p> <p>7.3 # of on the job-trainees</p> <p>7.4 # and type of measures undertaken</p> <p>7.5 Nature and type of technological access (internet, library and archive or linkage to resources of international laws faculties)</p> <p>7.6 % of female professors and students in Sharia and faculties of law</p>	<p>9. political instability;</p> <p>10. deterioration in the security environment needed to implement projects, particularly those envisioned for provincial areas;</p> <p>11. delays in setting up NJP implementation structures;</p> <p>12. insufficient transparency, accountability of expenditures, or financial reporting could result in loss of donor confidence and funding, which would limit progress towards expected NJP results;</p> <p>13. insufficient ownership of the NJP by the justice institutions and other key Government entities, resulting in diminished capacity of the POC to offer substantive program oversight and a lack of sustainability of results;</p> <p>14. insufficient ownership of the NJP by donors, resulting in inefficient or delayed progress toward expected outcomes;</p> <p>15. Insufficient commitment by stakeholders to the synergetic and coordinated approach described in the NJP, resulting in inefficient or delayed progress toward expected outcomes.</p>
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<p><b>8. Criminal Justice System</b></p> <p>8.1 <i>Provision of protection of the rights of accused</i></p> <p>8.2 <i>Reforming of the system for coordination for case management, tracking and reporting</i></p> <p>8.3 <i>Initiation of Juvenile Justice reform</i></p> <p>8.4 <i>Initiation of sentencing reform</i></p> <p>8.5 <i>Development of measures for protection of victims and witnesses</i></p> <p>8.6 <i>Provision of access to information to the public on their rights and duties and ways to access to criminal justice</i></p> <p><b>9. Civil Justice System</b></p> <p>9.1 Launching of administration reform in SC</p> <p>9.2 Reforming of Traditional Dispute Resolution Mechanisms</p> <p>9.3 Launching of updating of laws, practices and procedures</p> <p>9.4 Simplification of processes to obtain legal identity (ID cards), entitlements (deed), birth and death certificates, and marriage contracts</p> <p>9.5 Reform and upgrading of commercial courts</p> <p><b>10. Legal Aid and Legal Awareness</b></p> <p>10.1 Establishment of an Independent Bar Association</p> <p>10.2 Establishment of a legal aid system with special attention to legal aid for women</p> <p>10.3 Establishment of Human Rights Office within MoJ</p> <p>10.4 Programming for building</p>	<p>decree undertaken</p> <p>8.1 Lawful charges in place for every detainee Accused informed of charges against them in a timely fashion</p> <p>8.2 SC, MoJ, AGO and police and NDS implement information management system to promote required coordination in eight major provinces</p> <p>8.3 Reform measures undertaken</p> <p>8.4 Review of sentencing laws and policies completed</p> <p>8.5 Protection measures in place in eight major provinces</p> <p>8.6 Public awareness and media campaign launched</p> <p>9.1 In eight major provinces improved court-case administration and management and updated regulation introduced</p> <p>9.2 A policy developed for reforming Traditional Dispute Resolution Mechanism</p> <p>9.3 Updating process for laws, judicial practices and practices for enforcing judgment</p> <p>9.4 Simplified process for required documents promulgated by courts and government</p> <p>9.5 Commercial courts expanded and adequately staffed</p> <p>10.1 Independent Bar Association established</p> <p>10.2 Legal aid system established and women access to it ensured</p> <p>10.3 Human Rights Unit within the MoJ established</p>	<p>7.7 Curriculum development, and continues education for judges, prosecutors and legal officers</p> <p>8.1 # of detainees with lawful charges # of detainees fully informed of charges</p> <p>8.2 Coordination monitored and reported by???</p> <p>8.3 #, nature and type of reform measures undertaken</p> <p>8.4 Revised sentencing laws and policies documents available</p> <p>8.5 # and type of protection measures in eight major provinces</p> <p>8.6 Substance and type of media campaign</p> <p>9.1 Introduced system operating, monitored and reported on by???</p> <p>9.2 The policy document available</p> <p>9.3 # of laws and judicial practices and practicing for enforcing judgments under updating process</p> <p>9.4 Ease of obtaining the required documents Legalized marriage contracts issued by courts</p> <p>9.5 # of commercial courts staffed with trained judges (#); ancillary service such as bailiffs and receivers.</p> <p>10.1 Independent Bar Association functional</p> <p>10.2 Legal aid system established and # of women accessing legal aid</p> <p>10.3 Human Rights Unit in MoJ functional – # of human right attended to and resolved</p>		
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legal awareness	10.4 Programming undertaken for awareness of rights and responsibilities of men, women and justice institutions and functioning of formal justice system	10.4 # of programs addressing rights and responsibilities and functioning of formal justice system		
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DRAFT 25 Aug 2009

**Afghanistan National Development Strategy  
Religious Affair Sector Strategy Result –Framework**

Leading Ministry: Ministry of Hajj & Endowments MoHE, MoE, Ministry of Higher Education, Educational Academy (Islamic Investigation Section) Involved Vision: Attendance to Islamic Religion and implementation of political, economical and social affairs concord to Islamic decree and values				
<b>Narrative Summary</b>	<b>Results/Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions/Risks</b>
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions / Risks</b>
To empower Islamic society in accordance with Islamic decree and values, rule of law, justice, communion and equality	1. Society obedient to Islamic decree and values, just and free from corruption and immorality	1. The situation of society from law point of view with justice but free from corruption and immorality		1. Instability and insecurity 2. Limitation of budget 3. Lack of effective international support in this sector 4. Lack of knowledge and awareness of people from Islamic studies, decree and values 5. Obedience of people to Islamic decree 6. Proposal of support and aid from Islamic countries
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions / Risks</b>
To provide meritorious religious services through creation of religious institutes, outspread of public awareness from sublime Islamic studies, empowerment of Islamic institutions, skills and	<b>Final/Ulimate:</b> 1. Religious Educational institutions are empowered 2. Religious Awareness is fortified. 3. Capacity of religious scholars developed. 4. Anti-corruption campaign target is	1. % of religious studies institutes with delivery of quality Islamic educational services 2. % of people with religious awareness		



educational capacity development of scholars and clergy	<p>achieved, and immorality is decreased.</p> <p>5. Poverty has been reduced and religious institutions are self-dependent</p> <p>6. Regional cooperation is established and empowered</p> <p><b>Intermediate</b></p> <p>7. Quality religious services and infrastructure are offered</p> <p>8. Religious scholars actively participate in social affairs</p> <p>9. Coordination between the religious institutes are established and empowered.</p>	<p>3. Quality of Islamic Education</p> <p>4. % of development in campaign against administrative corruption and demolition of immorality</p> <p>5. Quantity of collected alms and charity</p> <p>6. Attraction of regional cooperation and support.</p> <p>7. Access of public to the mosques and administrative offices of Hajj and Endowments.</p> <p>8. Number of mosques and administrative offices of Hajj and Endowments.</p> <p>9. Coordination mechanisms</p>		
<b>Inputs/Activities</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions / Risks</b>
<p>1. Support of Religious studies and educational institutes</p> <p>2. Development of Religious Awareness of people</p>	<p>1. Regular, professional, well-equipped and efficient management is created. Support of Islamic Studies Investigation Centers through attraction of professional cadres, outfit and emission of investigative publications.</p> <p>2.1. Awareness from Islamic decree and values through mosques, establishment of libraries in capital, creation of monitoring mechanism and operation of competitions, conferences, seminars and workshops related to Islamic issues took place.</p> <p>2.2. Islamic Educational Bureau established and placed at the disposal of</p>	<p>1.1. # of religious institutes</p> <p>1.2. Improvement of quality services delivery to Hajjis and pilgrims</p> <p>1.3. # of organized courses</p> <p>1.4. # of operational centers for Hajjis</p> <p>2.1. % of collected and distributed alms and charities</p> <p>2.2. % of received revenue</p> <p>2.3. # of seminars, conferences, competitions and celebrations regarding Islamic issues</p> <p>2.4. # of beneficiaries from libraries</p> <p>2.5. Reformation and amendment of evil and unfavorable programs of media</p>		



	everyone.	2.6. # of Mullas, preachers and religious leaders in educational courses		
3. Capacity Development of Religious Scholars	3. Capacity Development courses were held for linesman, religious leaders and Mullas	3.1. # of available religious institutes (Madares) 3.2. # of institutes for boys 3.3. Availability and activeness of institutes for girls 3.4. Easiness of duties of religious organizations		
4. Delivering religious services and infrastructure	4.1. All institutions in all over the country were well-equipped (outfitted). 4.2. Institute buildings (madares) for boys were constructed 4.3. Institute buildings for girls were constructed 4.4. Building for Shariat (Legal Islamic Studies) was constructed 4.5. University for Girls was constructed and outfitted. 4.6. An Islamic University was established in the country 4.7. Mechanism for delivery of quality services for Hajjis and pilgrims was created. 4.8. Religious institutes' census in the country was provided. 4.9. Installations of Educational units is in the access of institutes (madares). 4.10. Religious studies subject matters worked on and developed 4.11. Religious studies books are provided for all schools and religious institutes.	4.1. Educational quality of religious studies in schools 4.2. # of distributed religious studies books 4.3. Access to Afghanistan Islamic Bureau 4.4. Admission of maximum students in university of religious studies (Shariat) 4.5. % of admitted of female students 4.6. # of professional cadres, emission of investigative leaflets/ brochures and availability of jobs. 4.7. Admission of students in Islamic university		
5. Communion of scholars in social	5. Study Tour programs for experience sharing, revision of Islamic knowledge and provision of supports with various Islamic	5.1. # of seminars in foreign countries		

<p>affairs and regional cooperation</p> <p>6. Reduction of poverty and independence of religious institutions</p>	<p>institutes is launched and organized to different countries</p> <p>6.1. Collection system and mechanism of alms and charities and distribution of such to needy and worthy people is created.</p> <p>6.2. Revenue improvement mechanism for Ministry of Hajj and Endowments is created.</p>	<p>5.2. International support and cooperation programs.</p>		
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draft 25 August 2009



## Afghanistan National Development Strategy Energy Sector Strategy Result Framework

**Involved Ministries / Organizations:** MEW, MRRD and MoM

**Pillar Goal:** To strengthen and institute pro-poor growth strategies, increase national revenue and productivity through building infrastructure, provision of public health & education, promoting social and economic inclusion, and creating an environment for private sector development

**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	HOW TO VERIFY INDICATORS	ASSUMPTION / RISKS
<b>GOAL</b>	<b>IMPACT</b>			
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"> <li>Type and volume of energy resources available (measured by MW)</li> <li>Sectors that are able to access energy resources # and name of sectors that access energy resources</li> </ul>	National Survey/ National Accounts	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.
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>			
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><b>Outcomes FINAL :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private Sector investments increased in energy sector</li> <li>Distribution and delivery networks developed and expanded, decrease the losses</li> <li>Electricity, Gas, petroleum and renewable resources developed</li> <li>Access to electricity in rural/urban areas increased</li> </ul> <p><b>INTERMEDIATE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost effective use of current infrastructure</li> <li>Enabling environment for private sector investment in energy sector created</li> <li>Afghanistan is member of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of private sector investment</li> <li>% of urban &amp; rural electricity coverage</li> <li>% of household with electricity</li> <li>% of small industries use energy resources</li> <li># of small energy resources activated</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ratio of cost to use of infrastructure</li> <li># of private sector</li> </ul>	<p>National Survey</p> <p>National Accounts</p>	<p>Funding/Capital Investment. Reconstitution of the Afghan energy system will require billions of US\$. Over the course of years.</p>

	<p>Central Asia South Asia (CASA) 1300 MW regional project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electricity supply expanded</li> <li>Technically trained staff deployed in projects</li> </ul>	<p>investors attracted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Afghanistan regularly attend CASA meetings as a member;</li> <li>number of regional projects of benefit to Afghanistan operational</li> <li>% of areas covered by electricity</li> <li># of trained technical staff involved in project implementation</li> <li># of domestic and regional projects completed</li> </ul>		
ACTIVITIES		OUTPUTS		
<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>	National Survey/ National Accounts	

Afghanistan National Development Strategy  
Urban Development Sector Strategy Result-Framework

<b>Lead Ministry:</b> Ministry of Urban Development					
<b>Involved Ministries:</b> Kabul Municipality (KM) and Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG)					
<b>Pillar Goal:</b> Reduce poverty, ensure sustainable development through a private sector-led market economy, improve human development indicators, and make significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goals Vision: The urban areas in the country will become hubs for economic growth with all basic infrastructure and services established so as to facilitate this growth, reduce poverty and encourage social development					
Narrative	Expected Results	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risk	
<b>Goal:</b>  Improved access to developed urban basic services, increase national revenue and productivity through building urban infrastructure, similar with sustainable economic growth as efforts towards urban poverty reduction and encourage private sector development	<b>Impact:</b>  People's access to urban infrastructure increased.  Increased revenue resources  Improved access to public services  Private sector investment increased	% of dwellers access to urban infrastructure services  % of revenue resources increased  % of sustainable economic growth  % of private sector investment	National Survey/NRVA  Administration report  CSO report		
<b>Objectives:</b>  To promote urban development, reduce poverty, ensure sustainable development through a private sector-led market economy, improve human development indicators, and make significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goals	<b>Final Outcomes:</b> 1. Private sector investment procured for urban development  2. Access provided to the urban poor to essential urban infrastructure services  3. Improved urban revenue resources	1. % of private sector investment in urban development (specify by sector) 2. % of urban dwellers specially the vulnerable and disadvantaged poor with access to basic infrastructure (Roads, water supply, electricity, shelter and food availability)		<b>Assumptions:</b>  Positive security conditions (L/H)  Full and on time donors financial support (M/H)  <b>Risks:</b>  Worsening security condition  Decrease in donors	

	<b>Intermediate Outcomes</b> 1.Urban roads are usable and facilitated communication  2.Urban dwellers access to urban facilities and standard services (water, electricity, roads, communication, heating and cooling system, canalization and sanitation) 3. access to urban and regional plans, laws and policies, regulations, cods and urban construction standard  4.Housing subsidies provided to the urban poor 5. Urban formal-land services provided	3. % of revenue resources increment  1.a.Km of urban roads effectively used for transportation 1.b.index on public satisfaction 2. % of population with access to urban facilities and standard services  3. a. # of urban and regional plans  3. b. # of laws, policies, regulations, codes and urban construction standard 4. % of the urban poor receiving long-terms loan 5.. index on dwellers satisfaction		commitments (L/H)	
<b>Inputs /Activities:</b>	<b>Output</b>				
Urban policies, laws, regulations and codes design and development	Urban policies and constructions standards	# of policies, laws and construction standards			
Regional and urban planning	Urban & regional master-plan and determined tenure	# of regional and urban plans			
Admin reform and capacity building	Effective administration and	% of administration quality and staff			

	professional staff	capacity			
Heritage city rehabilitation	Protected heritage city	# of heritage city rehabilitated			
Land administration and reduced informal tenure	Urban informal tenure	# of urban informal land registered			
Urban roads infrastructure	Developed urban road infrastructure and facilities	% of urban roads rehabilitated Km of urban roads constructed			
Urban projection and services	Urban certified official and privet cities	# of approved cities			
Urban water supply, canalization and environment protection	Urban developed infrastructure, sanitation and environment	% of developed urban infrastructure # of cities with developed urban sanitation and infrastructure			
Urban physical infrastructure	Urban developed and reliable infrastructure	# of cities with developed urban infrastructure			
Support to provincial municipalities	Provincial municipalities master plan developed	# of municipalities master plan			



**Afghanistan National Development Strategy**  
**Transport and Civil Aviation Sector Strategy Result-Framework**

<b>Responsible Ministry:</b> Ministry of Public Works				
<b>Involved Ministries:</b> Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development				
<b>Pillar goal:</b> Reduce poverty, ensure sustainable development through a private sector-led market economy, improve human development indicators, and make significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goals				
<b>Vision:</b> A safe, integrated transportation network that ensures connectivity and that enables the low-cost and reliable movement of people and goods within Afghanistan as well as to and from foreign destinations. This will give impetus to economic growth and employment generation and integrating with the global economy.				
Narrative	Expected Results	Indicators	Means of Indicator Verification	Assumptions / Risk
<b>Goal</b>	<b>Impacts</b>			
To increase national revenue and productivity through building transport and civil aviation infrastructure, creating an environment for private sector development	Transport and civil aviation physical infrastructure contribute to national growth	% of GNP increment per capita		
	revenue generation through transport and civil aviation infrastructure	% of revenue generation		
	Privet investment and trade development	% of privet sector development		
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Final Outcomes</b>			
To fully upgrade and maintain transport and civil aviation facilities between provinces, with remote areas within the country, and with regional and other countries	Road infrastructure connecting provinces.	# of provinces connected with provincial roads infrastructure		
	Remote rural areas are linked with district and provincial capitals	# of provinces in which roads infrastructure (Km of roads) connect and rural areas with provincial capitals and district centers		
	communication and transport improved with neighboring countries	Km regional roads connecting Afghanistan with the border/neighboring countries		
	Afghanistan connected internationally	# of international airports in Afghanistan with International flight destinations linking Afghanistan with other countries		

	Improved governance of the civil aviation and the road transport sector	index on progress of transport sector operated and maintained with customer satisfaction addressed		
	Improved communication and transport linkages contribute to promotion of business climate, trade and commerce which generate revenue	% of private investment increment through national and International connectivity		
		% of revenue generated due to increased trade and commerce		
	<b>Intermediate Outcomes</b>			
	Ring roads, national and regional highways and provincial roads operational and maintained	Km of ring roads, national and regional highways and provincial roads operational and maintained		
	Rural road infrastructure operational, maintained and improved	% of rural road infrastructure quality and improvement		
	Railway reliable and quality infrastructure	Km of railway constructed		
	Civil aviation reliable and quality infrastructure	% of civil aviation infrastructure improvement, standard and quality		
	International and domestic airports will achieve full ICAO compliance	# of international and domestic airports comply ICAO standards		
	land transport reliable and quality infrastructure	% of land transport infrastructure improvement, standard and quality		
	Professional and trained staff with successful performance	% of quality performance		
<b>Inputs / Activities</b>	<b>Outputs</b>			
Rehabilitation of ring/regional roads, national highways and provincial roads	Ring/regional roads, national highways and provincial roads rehabilitated	Km of ring/regional roads, national highways and provincial roads		
Construction of ring/regional roads, national highways and	Ring/regional roads, national highways and provincial	Km of ring/regional roads, national highways and		

provincial roads	roads constructed	provincial roads		
Design and construction of Railways	Railways designed and constructed	Km of railways constructed		
Transport Sector Maintenance; Maintenance of transport infrastructure	Transport infrastructure operational and maintained	Km of roads maintained		
		Km of railways maintained # of airports maintained		
Civil Aviation; Rehabilitation and construction of international and domestic air ports	International and domestic air port rehabilitated and constructed	# of International and domestic air ports		
Promotion of international civil aviation regulations	International civil aviation regulations are introduced	# of international and domestic air ports meet international standards		
		# of airports in which international civil aviation standards		
Maintenance of transport infrastructure	Transport infrastructure operational and maintained	# of airports maintained		
Construction of civil aviation infrastructure and providing equipments	Civil Aviation quality infrastructure	# of airports with civil aviation standards and quality infrastructures		
Construction of civil aviation institution and equipments provision	Civil aviation equipped institutions	# of air ports with standard equipments		
Land Transport; Civil Aviation and land transport policy reform	Civil Aviation and land transport complied international standard	# of policies reviewed and reformed		
Capacity building	Professional and skilled staff with quality administration	# of professionals and skilled staff % of standard performance		
Civil aviation and land transport law and regulation reform	Civil aviation and land transport law and regulations in compliance with ICAO	# of law and regulations reformed		
Management and Operation	Competent management and operation	% of performance comply ICAO standards		
Enhance land transport and flights security and reliability	Land transport connection and increased international flights	% of connection among neighbor countries # of international flights		

		# of regional countries connecting with Afghanistan through airlines		
Survey and Planning	Development plans	# of development plans		
Urban Transport; Rehabilitation and construction of urban roads	Urban roads constructed	Km of roads constructed in urban		
Rehabilitation of rural roads	Rural roads rehabilitated	Km of rural roads rehabilitated		

## Afghanistan National Development Strategy The Mining Sector Strategy Result Framework

**Lead Ministry: Ministry of Mine and Natural Resources**

**Involved Ministries / Organizations: MoM**

**Pillar Goal:** To strengthen and institute pro-poor growth strategies, increase national revenue and productivity through building infrastructure, provision of public health & education, promoting social and economic inclusion, and creating an environment for private sector development

**Vision Statement:** Establish Afghanistan as an attractive destination for investment and economic growth

NARATIVE	EXPECTED RESULT	INDICATORS	HOW TO VERIFY INDICATORS	ASSUMPTION / RISKS
<b>Goals:</b> To contribute to increasing national revenue and productivity through development of natural resources	<b>Impact:</b> GDP increased National revenue increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ GDP status</li> <li>○ National revenue collected               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- % contribution of natural resources development to GDP and National revenue</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	National Accounts	Security problems in some provinces result in illegal extraction Lack of technical capacity and technology Lack of sufficient funds to undertake research Lack of ancillary support (roads, power) Insufficient geo-scientific data
<b>Objective:</b> To enhance extraction of mines and selected natural resources	<b>Final Outcomes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increased investment in Mining sector</li> <li>○ Income and revenue generated from Mines extraction and other natural resources</li> </ul> <b>Intermediate Outcomes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Private sector financing attracted</li> <li>○ Laws related to Mines are approved</li> <li>○ Geological study findings and recommendation adopted for implementation</li> <li>○ Exploration results reviewed for developing exploitation programs</li> <li>○ Research projects findings reviewed for follow up</li> <li>○ Hydrological station constructed,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Amount of investment in mining sector</li> <li>○ % Increase in net revenue from Mines and natural resources</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Amount of private sector investment</li> <li>○ # of laws enacted and implemented</li> <li>○ Geophysical and geological data system in place</li> <li>○ Extraction planning document available</li> <li>○ # of mines and gas field exploitation initiated</li> <li>○ Review documents with recommendation available</li> <li>○ Hydrological station in operation</li> </ul>	National Survey / National Accounts	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dept. of Cadastre established,</li> <li>○ Technical equipment in the ministry appropriately utilized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dept in operation</li> <li>○ Trained personnel deployed</li> <li>○ Type of technical equipment used</li> </ul>		
<b>Input:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promotion of Private Sector investment</li> <li>2. Review of current and drafting on new legislations</li> <li>3. Comprehensive geological study and follow- up.</li> <li>4. Exploration and exploitation of mineral resources by private sector and government.</li> <li>5. Long term geo science research projects</li> <li>6. Reconstruction and Capacity building program: training of personnel, equipping of laboratory and technical section of the ministry, PRR process initiated</li> </ol>	<b>Output:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Private sector promotion plan developed and implemented</li> <li>○ Review and drafting of legislation completed</li> <li>○ Geological Study and follow up completed</li> <li>○ Exploration undertaken</li> <li>○ Geo science research projects developed</li> <li>○ Human resources trained, required construction completed, laboratories equipped, PRR process underway,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Private sector promotion plan actioned</li> <li>○ # of legislations reviewed and drafted</li> <li>○ Geological study document available</li> <li>○ # of personnel trained in professional field</li> <li>○ # of infrastructures constructed</li> <li>○ # of laboratories equipped and type of equipment</li> <li>○ Status of PRR</li> </ul>	National Survey / National Accounts	

## Afghanistan National Development Strategy The ICT Sector Strategy Result Framework

**Lead Ministry: MoCIT**

**Pillar Goal:** To strengthen and institute pro-poor growth strategies, increase national revenue and productivity through building infrastructure, provision of public health & education, promoting social and economic inclusion, and creating an environment for private sector development

**Vision Statement:** Make affordable information and communication services available in every district and village of Afghanistan through enabling market economy

NARATIVE	EXPECTED RESULT	INDICATORS	HOW TO VERIFY INDICATORS	ASSUMPTION / RISKS
<b>Goal:</b> To rapidly develop ICT sector as an aspect of building infrastructure to promote national growth and productivity	<b>Impact:</b> Well developed information and communication technology system promotes, business , commerce, private sector development, public service communication and coordination and strengthen good governance system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ % of increment in GDP and private sector investment</li> <li>○ promote transparency and citizen access to public information</li> </ul>	National Accounts	
<b>Objective:</b> To develop and information and communication technology system that will promote development at the national and sub-national level for the benefits of all afghans	<b>Outcomes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ effective functioning of digitalized ICT system for the government at national and sub-national level</li> <li>○ Increased access of afghans to information and communication technology facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ % of population have access to ICT services (Gender disaggregated)</li> <li>○ # of government offices having official web presence</li> </ul>	National Survey / National Accounts	
<b>Input:(Programs)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enabling Environment for ICT (Improve business climate)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private Sector Investment</li> <li>- Promote consumer confidents</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Infrastructure Development for ICT               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Database development</li> <li>- Accommodation (construction) for directorates</li> <li>- Fiber Optic cable</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<b>Output:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Private sector investment in ICT increased</li> <li>○ Consumer trust built</li> <li>○ ICT infrastructure established</li> <li>○ Training centers established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Amount of private sector investment and # of investors</li> <li>○ Consumer satisfaction</li> <li>○ Putting in place improved infrastructure for the ICT Sector.                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Data center operational</li> <li>- # of advanced integrated city infrastructural</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	National Survey / National Accounts	

3. E-Afghanistan - National Data Center 4. ICT Literacy - Training of specialists and users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ICT specialist trained</li> <li>○ Users trained</li> </ul>	platforms operational - # of government and business offices connected through the fiber optic  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ # of ICT training centers established</li> <li>○ # of specialists and users trained</li> </ul>		
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## Afghanistan National Development Strategy The Water Sector Strategy Result Framework

**Involved Ministries / Organizations:** MEW, MAIL, MoM, MoUD, MRRD, MoPH, MoEc and NEPA

**Pillar Goal:** To strengthen and institute pro-poor growth strategies, increase national revenue and productivity through building infrastructure, provision of public health & education, promoting social and economic inclusion, and creating an environment for private sector development

**Vision Statement:** Manage the water resources in the country so as to reduce poverty, increase sustainable economic and social development, and improve the quality of life for all Afghans and to ensure an adequate supply of water for future generations

NARATIVE	EXPECTED RESULT	INDICATORS	HOW TO VERIFY INDICATORS	ASSUMPTION / RISKS
<b>Goals:</b> To contribute to increasing national productivities, improve Afghan's health and livelihoods	<b>Impact:</b> GNP per capita increased Health condition of Afghan improved Income increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ GNP per capita</li> <li>○ Health related MDG information</li> <li>○ Income level (% of increase or decrease in income)</li> </ul>	National Survey/National Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shortage of skilled /experienced human resources</li> <li>Shortage of reliable hydrological, meteorological, geo-technical and water quality data</li> <li>Inadequate infrastructure and equipment</li> <li>Shortage of ground water and need to analyze and evaluate groundwater resources</li> <li>Shortage of economic mechanisms regulating water use and investments for irrigation, water supply, sanitary systems and hydropower generation</li> <li>■ Unclear delineation of responsibilities</li> <li>■ Projects not integrated among various line ministries</li> <li>■ Donors focused on emergency projects</li> </ul>
<b>Objective:</b> To develop and manage water resources in a sustainable and productive way with user participation,	<b>Outcomes Final:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Irrigation facilities for agriculture provided</li> <li>○ Contribution made to increasing food production and food security</li> <li>○ Protection provided from effect of drought and floods</li> <li>○ Increased access to potable water</li> <li>○ Water management associations / committees operational</li> </ul> <b>Outcomes Intermediate:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improved governance structure operational</li> <li>○ Strategies and plans implemented</li> <li>○ Trained staff deployed and undertaking assigned tasks</li> <li>○ Hydrometric networks and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Nature and type of irrigation facilities and Hactares of land irrigated</li> <li>○ Nature and type of contribution made for increasing food production and food security</li> <li>○ Measures undertaken during natural disasters</li> <li>○ # of household with access to pure drinking water</li> <li>○ # of association/committees managing water resources at the community level</li> <li>○ Water use laws and regulatory framework formulated and enforced</li> <li>○ Water management reflects that strategy principals are used</li> <li>○ # of trained staff deployed and performing functions as per their job descriptions (gender</li> </ul>	National Survey	

	<p>large water works fully operational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Revised river basins and water management plans adopted and used</li> <li>○ Traditional and other irrigation schemes operational</li> <li>○ Water supply and sanitation projects in rural / urban areas implemented</li> <li>○ Food security plans adopted and implemented in collaboration with other Ministries</li> </ul>	<p>disaggregated)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ # of water of hydrometrics and large water works are equipped and operational</li> <li>○ River basin and water managed as per the revised plan</li> <li>○ # of traditional and other irrigation schemes operational</li> <li>○ # of projects implemented in rural and urban areas</li> <li>○ % of sites where 90% of tail-enders receive enough water on time</li> <li>○ Food security plan implementation and consultation with ministries ongoing</li> </ul>		<p>■ Access to drinking water and sanitation do not comply with MDGs</p>
<p><b>Input: (Programs)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Institutional Set-up and Capacity Building,</li> <li>○ National Water Resources Development ,</li> <li>○ National River Basin Management,</li> <li>○ Irrigation Rehabilitation</li> <li>○ Mid-term Urban Water Supply &amp; Sanitation,</li> <li>○ Rural water Supply and Sanitation (RuWatSan),</li> <li>○ Riverbank Protection,</li> <li>○ Agriculture “Food Security for All”</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Improved water sector legal and governance structures and institutions in place</li> <li>○ Strategies and plans covering irrigation and drinking water supply developed</li> <li>○ Staff trained on legal and regulatory aspects, on implementing policies, and doing feasibility studies</li> <li>○ Hydrometric network installed and large water works installed</li> <li>○ River basin and water resources management plan revised;</li> <li>○ Rehabilitated irrigation schemes including community based schemes</li> <li>○ Water supply and sanitation projects in rural / urban areas developed</li> <li>○ Programs for enhanced food security planned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The nature of the government structure (organizational), number of people trained people employed</li> <li>○ Strategies and planed documents available</li> <li>○ # of people trained</li> <li>○ # of Hydrometric stations, snow gauges and metostation installed</li> <li>○ # of projects implemented</li> <li>○ large water works installed</li> <li>○ Management and planning document available</li> <li>○ # and location of rehabilitated irrigation and community based schemes are available</li> <li>○ # of water supply and sanitation projects and their location in rural and urban areas</li> <li>○ Plans are in place</li> </ul>	<p>National Survey/National Account</p>	

## Afghanistan National Strategy Education Sector Result Framework

<b>Involved Ministries /Agencies :</b> Ministry of Higher Education and Science Academy, Ministry of Education and National Olympic Agency				
<b>Vision:</b> 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
<b>GOAL</b>	<b>IMPACT</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>		
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		
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>OUTCOME</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>		
To develop effective and efficient human capital based on principles of Islam and national constitution for the balanced development of the country	<p><b>OVERALL OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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.</li> <li>2. A Literate numerate and technologically professional citizenry</li> </ol> <p><b>FINAL OUTCOMES:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quality of academic teaching and research enhanced</li> <li>2. Access to Higher Education increased</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. % 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</li> <li>2. % of Afghans who are literate, have numeracy skills, have some form of technical skills to enable them to earn an income</li> </ol> <p>1-a Number of university teachers appraised for assessment of teaching and research quality</p> <p>1-b- Number of publication by university teachers in national and international journals</p> <p>2 Number of students enrolled in universities.(Gender disaggregated)</p>		Government commitment to follow through on the existing MoU, dated 13 <sup>th</sup> December 2007 which details the development of the Act, Qualifications Framework and regulatory Boards.

	<p>3. Participation of women students and faculty in institutes of higher education increased</p> <p>4-Improved quality of higher education</p> <p>5. Improved quality of education</p> <p>6. Literacy rates improved</p> <p>7.Equal opportunity for all</p> <p>8. Improved access to vocational education</p> <p>9- Improved quality of vocational education</p> <p>10- Improved sports facilities</p> <p>11- Enhanced contribution of the Academy in Science</p> <p><b>HIGHER EDUCATION</b></p>	<p>3.a. % of women in total student population at university</p> <p>3.b. % of women faculty members at university</p> <p>4. Standardized tests to assess quality of education applied</p> <p>5. No. of competent teachers and principle (male and female).</p> <p>6. No. of illiterates in the country (male and female)</p> <p>7.a ratio of boys and girls enrolled</p> <p>7. b. No. of new school buildings constructed with basic amenities for both male and female</p> <p>8.a. # of vocational training centres available &amp; numbers enrolled in vocational training</p> <p>8. b. No. of persons trained through NSDP (male and female)</p> <p>9. # of Trainees graduating with vocational training diplomas/certificates find employment.</p> <p>10. Nature of facilities available to number of people</p> <p>11- Nature of scientific research, funds invested in science research, number of international standard research publications etc.</p> <p>1.# of university buildings,</p>	<p>Assessment records held by the NSDP/TVET board.</p>	<p>Availability of funds to carry out annual assessment of the TVET providers.</p> <p>Availability of funds to carry out annual assessment of the TVET providers.</p>
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	<p><b>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES</b></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>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><b>GENERAL EDUCATION FINAL OUTCOMES</b></p> <p><b>BASIC EDUCATION:</b></p> <p>1. Number of basic 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><b>SECONDARY EDUCATION:</b>  1. Number of secondary school graduates (grade 12) increased</p> <p>2. Graduated individuals have the competency to enter post secondary educational institutes or other vocational and technical training institutes.</p> <p>3. Graduates have the potentials to enter public or private sector job market</p> <p><b>ISLAMIC EDUCATION:</b>  1. Number of graduates (completing 12 or 14 grades) of Islamic education increased.</p> <p>2. Graduates of Islamic Education have the competency to teach and preach Islam</p> <p>3. Graduates have the competency to find employment in public or private sector.</p> <p><b>TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION:</b>  1. Number of students graduating from (grades 12 and 14) TVET</p> <p>2. Graduates of TVET have the required ability to continue their studies at higher levels</p> <p>3. Graduates have the competency to enter the job market</p> <p><b>LITERACY: Basic</b></p> <p>1. Graduates of literacy programs gain</p>	<p>1. % of students who have passed national standard secondary education evaluation</p> <p>2. % of graduates who continue studies at post secondary levels.</p> <p>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 evaluation</p> <p>2. % of grade 14 graduates of Islamic education who passed national standard evaluation</p> <p>3. % of graduates who find gainful employment</p> <p>1. % of students who pass national standard evaluation at the end of grade 12</p> <p>2. a. % of students who pass national standard examination at the end of the grade 14</p> <p>2.b. # of students who enter higher levels of education.</p> <p>3. % 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</p>		
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	<p>basic reading, writing and numeracy skills which contribute to improved functioning of the graduates in the conduct of their daily activities.</p> <p><b>LITERACY with vocational courses:</b></p> <p>1. Graduates of these programs have the skills to enter the labor market.</p> <p><b>GENERAL EDUCATION INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES:</b></p> <p>1. Access to general and Islamic education improved</p> <p>2. Quality of teaching and school administration improved</p> <p>3.a) Schools operational with standardized curriculum and text books distributed and used, including curriculum addressing special needs</p> <p>3.b) Science education improved through use of standardized operational laboratories</p>	<p>course1.b. Literacy rate at national level for 15 year olds and above</p> <p>1.a. % of the trainees of literacy-cum-vocational training courses who pass the national standard evaluation test at the end of the courses</p> <p>1.b. % of the graduates who find employment within a year after graduation</p> <p>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</p> <p>1. a) Gross Enrolment Rate in general education</p> <p>1.b)Gross Enrolment Rate in Islamic education2. % of students benefited from quality education</p> <p>3.a) % of schools using revised curriculum</p> <p>3.b-1) % of students provided with sets of revised text books</p> <p>3.b-2) % of students with special needs have access to special curriculum and text books</p> <p>3.c. Number of schools where standardized science laboratories are fully used</p> <p>4.a. % of teachers trained who are</p>		
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	<p>4. Quality of teaching improved</p> <p>5.Schools operational</p> <p>6.School administration improved:</p> <p>6.a. Administrative and regulatory framework adopted by education institutions in provinces and districts and routine administration observes the regulatory procedures</p> <p>6.b.Trained administrative staff deployed in education institutions to undertake administrative functions</p> <p>6.c. Education/School boards and shuras are functional and oversight operations of the education institution addressing quality control issues</p>	<p>deployed in schools</p> <p>4.b. % of schools with trained teachers</p> <p>4.c. Number of subject matter specialist teachers</p> <p>4.d. % of teachers using active teaching-learning approaches</p> <p>4.e. % of teachers passing routine competency tests</p> <p>4.f. Student: Teacher ratio in primary and secondary schools (breakdown)</p> <p>4.g. Number of teaching hours in primary and secondary schools (breakdown)</p> <p>5. Number of operational school</p> <p>6.1.# of provinces and districts in which schools and education institutions are administered by standardized regulations and procedures</p> <p>6.2.% Of trained administrative staff in education institutions.</p> <p>6. a a. # of education Shuras functional and meeting regularly for problem solving- nature of issues addressed, solutions proposed etc.</p> <p>6.a b. % of education institutions in which routine inspection system functions</p> <p>6.b. -# of inspection visits, issues identified and rectification measures proposed by inspection tours</p> <p>6. c. Number of education/school boards functioning with board</p>		
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	<p>7. Access to literacy programs improved</p> <p>8. Quality of teaching and administration of literacy courses improved</p> <p>9. Courses operational with standardized curriculum and text books distributed and used</p> <p>10. Quality of teaching improve in literacy coerces</p> <p>11. Access to TVET education improved</p> <p>12. Quality of teaching and school administration improved</p> <p>13. Schools operational with standardized curriculum and text books distributed and used</p>	<p>members, regular meetings etc. and supervision provided- identify guidance provided, changes or introduction of new systems/procedures proposed etc.</p> <p>7. Enrolment in literacy courses</p> <p>8. % of learners benefited from quality education</p> <p>9. % of courses using revised curriculum and learning materials</p> <p>10. a. % of teachers trained 10.b. % of courses with trained teachers 10.c. % of teachers passing routine competency tests 10.d. Learner-teacher ratio</p> <p>11. Enrolment Rate TVET schools</p> <p>12. % of TVET students benefited from quality education</p> <p>13.a. % of TVET schools using revised curriculum 13.b. % of students provided with sets of revised text books</p> <p>14. a % of teachers trained who are deployed in schools 14.b % of schools with trained teachers 14. c Number of subject matter specialist teachers 14.d % of teachers using active teaching-learning approaches 14. e % of teachers passing routine competency tests</p> <p>14.f. Student: Teacher ratio in TVET</p>		
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	14. Quality of teaching improved	schools (breakdown)		
ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS		
<b><u>HIGHER EDUCATION</u></b>				
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.	MoHE (Curriculum Department)	
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.		
5. Promotion of coordination between private and non private academic institutions.	5. Coordination promoted	5. No of academic and students’ exchange program		
6. Provision of refresher education and skills training for university graduates.	6. Refresher education and skills training provided	6. % of university graduates received training.		
7. Measures undertaken to promote accreditations and quality assurance	7. Accreditations and quality assurance measures undertaken.	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		

<p><b><u>GENERAL EDUCATION</u></b></p> <p>1. Establish and Upgrade schools</p> <p>2. Improve school supervision</p> <p>3. Develop and broadcast distance education</p> <p>4. Student (guidance, stationery, food and health</p> <p>5. Provision of improved learning material and other</p> <p>6.. Recruitment and Training of professional teachers</p> <p>7. Construction of schools.</p>	<p>1. General and Islamic schools established and general schools upgraded</p> <p>2. School supervision improved</p> <p>3. Distance education program broadcasted</p> <p>4. Student Services provided for all general and Islamic students</p> <p>5. Curriculum developed Special education curriculum to serve needs of special students developed 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>learning outcomes through standardized examinations</p> <p>1 .a. The number of functional upper secondary schools</p> <p>1 .b. The number of functional Islamic schools</p> <p>1 .c. The number of schools for students with special needs</p> <p>1 .d. The number of functional private general and Islamic schools</p> <p>2.# of visited Islamic and general schools</p> <p>3.a. Number of distance education programs developed</p> <p>3.b.Number of distance education programs broadcasted</p> <p>3.c. Number of students actually using distance education programs</p> <p>4. a. % of students provided with counseling and guidance</p> <p>4.b. % of students receiving stationery</p> <p>4.c. % of students receiving food</p> <p>5. Number of subjects in which curriculum revised Special education curriculum available Laboratories in place</p> <p>6. # of teachers recruited and trained</p> <p>7.a.# of new educational institutes constructed (breakdown rural/urban, boys &amp; 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>	
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8. Introduction of regulations, policies, supervision systems and administrative capacity building for educational institutions	8 Regulations and procedures developed -Administrative staff trained -School Shuras established -School inspection system introduced -School Boards established	8. a. Types of administrative and regulatory procedures developed 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	1. Act of Parliament	
9. Establish literacy courses	9. Literacy courses established	9. The number of functional literacy courses	1.2 Existence of functional TVET Board.	
10. Improve supervision of literacy courses	10. Course supervision improved	10. # of visited literacy courses		
11. Develop and revise literacy curriculum	11. Literacy curriculum developed	11. Number of subjects and rounds in which curriculum revised	1.3 Assessment records held by the NSDP.	
12. Recruit and Train literacy teachers	12. Teachers recruited and trained	12. # of teachers recruited and trained		
13. Establish TVET schools and courses	13. TVET schools established	13. Number of functional TVET schools	2.1 Copies of the developed Standards	
14. Improve supervision of TVET courses	14. TVET School supervision improved	14. # of visited schools		
15. Develop and revise TVET curriculum	15. Curriculum developed and/or revised	15. Number of TVET subjects in which curriculum revised	2.2. copies of the developed teaching materials	
16. Recruitment and Training of TVET teachers	16. Teachers recruited and trained	16. # of teachers recruited and trained	2.3. # of Instructors Trained	
<b><u>VOCATIONAL EDUCATION</u></b>				
1. To provide technical assistance – as captured by the MoU relating to Comp. 1 of the WB ASDP- to the Committee on Education and Skills	1. 1. Technical assistance provided in drafting of Legislation for creation and development of Afghanistan National Qualification Authority (ANQA),	1. 1. By 1390, the legislation drafted and passed from the parliament.	3. Assessment records held by the NSDP/TVET board.	

<p>Policy (CESP) to facilitate the development of new legislation and the creation of an ANQA and ANQF.</p> <p>2. 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>3. Register and assess the performance of TVET providers to measure the improvement in quality of services have been providing by using the key criteria (Governance and management, teaching and learning, faculty and staff, research and development, extension, consultancy &amp; linkages, resource, support to students)</p>	<p>Qualification Framework (ANQF) and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Board.</p> <p>1.2. The Afghanistan National Qualification Authority (ANQA), Qualification Framework (ANQF) and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Board established and functions.</p> <p>1.3. The TVET delivery across the sector (Public, Pvt, NGOs) regulated and coordinated.</p> <p>2.1 High market driven occupational skills standards in 5 levels developed.</p> <p>2.2 Technical assistance in teaching material development based on competency based occupational standards provided to the training providers.</p> <p>2.3. Training of Trainers (TOT) facility established (for central core training and regional outreach support).</p> <p>3. Main TVET providers assessed and registered across the country by NSDP/TVET Board on yearly basis.</p>	<p>1.2 By 1391, a functional TVET Board existed under the ANQA, ANQF.</p> <p>1.3 By 1391, 20-25% of the TVET Institutions accredited and coordination of TVET delivery improved</p> <p>2.1 By 1391, 100 high market driven occupational skills standards in 5 levels developed and introduced to the Training providers.</p> <p>2.2 An annual increase of 10% of TVET providers using national occupational standards to develop teaching materials.</p> <p>2.3 By 1391, 10% of the TVET instructors/trainers received TOT courses in pedagogy and subject matters.</p> <p>3. Yearly, 10% improvement over the baseline data for each assessment criteria (collected by NSDP 1388) for the key criteria of capacity assessment.</p>	<p>4. Descriptions of awards under the Framework</p> <p>5. NSDP trainee records, tracer and evaluation reports.</p>	
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<p>4. Foundation work to support the development of a levels based qualifications framework which will recognize basic and non-formal competencies.</p> <p>5. 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 trainee after training.</p> <p><b><u>SPORTS &amp; RESEARCH</u></b></p> <p>1. Construction of Sport complexes in provinces and encourage youths to sport</p> <p>2. Contacting national and international sport competitions</p> <p>3. Sending athletics to international competitions</p> <p>Science Academy</p> <p>1. Developing of Pashto and Dari ethnographic Atlas information about their culture</p> <p>2. .Academic Research</p> <p>3. Reconstruction and construction</p> <p>4. Expanding Science Academy libraries.</p> <p>5. Science Academy equipments</p>	<p>4. 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>5. 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. Sport competitions conducted.</p> <p>3. Athletics were sent to international competitions</p> <p>1. Pashto and Dari ethnographic Atlas information about their culture published</p> <p>2..-Academic research launched</p> <p>3.. The Science Academy buildings have been reconstructed.</p> <p>4. The libraries expanded</p> <p>5. The Science Academy laboratories equipped</p>	<p>4. By 1391, the Qualifications Framework will accommodate non-formal vocational training courses, which are validated by the TVET Board.</p> <p>5. 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. Number of sport competitions</p> <p>3. Number of athletics</p> <p>4. No of Pashto and Dari atlas</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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## Afghanistan National Development Strategy Culture, Media and Youth Draft Result Framework

Lead Ministry: MoIC Involved Ministry/Agencies: Office of Deputy of Youth				
<b>Vision:</b> Strategic vision for this sector is to preserve and protect the cultural heritage of Afghanistan and hand it on to new generations to foster cultural creativity and to establish media that are independent, pluralistic and accessible to women and men throughout the country thereby promoting an open and democratic society, young people (male and female) to be confident that they have a stable, prosperous and productive future in the country				
Narrative	Expected Results	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions And Risks
<b>Goals:</b> To promote Natural and cultural heritage, economic and democratic development through an inclusive process promoting involvement of all Afghans in the country's development process	<b>Impact:</b>		TBD	
<b>Objective:</b> To promote a development process that respects the pluralistic culture, values and history (Post and pre-Islamic history of Afghanistan, based on Islam through the use of media and involvement of the young people of the Afghan society	<b>Outcome:</b> 1. Afghanistan's cultural Diversity is promoted and protected. 2. Afghanistan's cultural heritage preserved 3. Free and independent media promote a process of inclusion of all Afghans in the development process. 4. Involvement of youth in the development process promoted.  <b>Intermediate Outcomes:</b>  Inventory catalogue maintained and updated for use by relevant departments and identifying needs for	1- % of Afghanistan Cultural diversity protected and improved  2. # of Afghanistan's cultural heritage rehabilitate and preserved  3. # of Free Independent media promote of all afghans in the development process.  4. # of Youth involved in the development process.  Inventory catalogue regarded as an useful tool for maintenance and recovery of Afghan cultural heritage – extent of the use of the inventory by related authorities	TBD	-There is an urgent need to take action to prevent the looting of valuable cultural artifacts and to encourage other countries to return artifacts.  -Institutional strengthening should look not only at the resource needs of the Ministry but also look at the way resources are organized.  -A review of this type should start with the development of an organization chart for the Ministry with formal lines of responsibility.  -In the area of culture, legal and policy frameworks, such as those guaranteeing respect of cultural rights for all Afghans, are weak and not comprehensive.

	<p>further restoration and recovery</p> <p>Legal and policy framework adopted and operational</p> <p>Restoration and repair of cultural heritage and sites historical monuments completed and or historical artefacts recovered</p> <p>Actions and measures undertaken by Afghan mass media to promote delivery of public cultural services</p> <p><b>Media intermediate outcome</b></p> <p>Full capacity utilization of rehabilitated infrastructure and equipment.</p> <p>Independed media groups operational</p> <p>Pluralistic and media culture immerged</p> <p>Increased number of trained independed media professionals work in media outlets.</p> <p>Monitoring reports on media operation reflect that media addresses established laws and regulations.</p> <p>Global broad cast of Afghanistan news made</p>	<p>Compliance level with policies and law</p> <p># of recovered heritage items and extent of restoration          -# of rehabilitated historical monuments          -# of rehabilitated/constructed museums</p> <p>-Index on progress of creating an environment for free and independent media</p> <p><b>Media intermediate outcome indicators</b></p> <p>-# of building and other infrastructure utilized for media communities.          -# and nature of used for media communication</p> <p>-# and type of independed media groups operating.</p> <p>-#Media communication reflects gender culture and democratically sensitive programs.</p> <p>-# of trained independed professionals involved in media communication.</p> <p>Increase or decrease of violation of media law</p> <p>-# of countries where Afghanistan uses is broad castled.</p>		<p>-Most media infrastructure and equipment for both print and broadcast media are out-of-date          -Lack of Coordination between JNYP Implementing 7 UN Agencies and 8 Ministries</p>
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	<p>possible</p> <p>Radio and TV coverage expanded across Afghanistan</p> <p># generated information released to free media outlets address established guidelines</p> <p><b>Youth Intermediate outcomes</b></p> <p>Trained youth find employment</p> <p>Young volunteers deployed to deliver useful national services</p> <p>Civil service or aware of the need to address youth programming</p>	<p>Identify areas not under radio TV coverage</p> <p>-#of government generated information released that address established guideline</p> <p>-# of trained youth employed</p> <p>-# of youth volunteers deployed and types of services they provide</p> <p># of government program addressing needs of the youth</p>		
<p><b>Input:</b></p> <p><b>Protection and promotion of cultural heritage:</b></p> <p>1.Compilation of a comprehensive inventory of Afghanistan's cultural and natural heritage and or artifacts</p> <p>2. Undertaking process for recovery and return of Afghanistan's cultural property</p> <p>3. Formulation of legal and policy frameworks for protection of cultural rights of Afghan citizens.</p> <p>4. Restoration, protection and recovery of degraded and</p>	<p><b>Output:</b></p> <p>Inventory established</p> <p>Process ongoing and measures taken</p> <p>Legal and policy framework formulation process undertaken</p> <p>Restoration work in progress</p>	<p>-</p> <p># of cultural Heritage and artifacts inventoried.</p> <p>Nature of the process and number of measures taken</p> <p>% of progress in the formulation of framework</p> <p>% of progress made in the restoration and recovery work. Number of artifacts and sites in which recovery process</p>		

dilapidated cultural items of value		initiated		
5.Promotion of delivery of public cultural services	Actions and measures undertaken by Afghan cultural institutions to promote delivery of public cultural services	# of institutions delivering cultural services and types of services		
6. Planning measures to revive Afghanistan's traditional music, dance and folk lore forms	Measures planned	Types of measures planned and number of measures undertaken		
7. Measures taken Promotion of traditional women's role in arts and cultural activities	Measures planned and implemented to promote women's role	Types of measures planned and extent of progress made in implementation		
<b>Media: (in collaboration with Information and Communication Sector Plan)</b>				
1.Expansion and rehabilitation of media infrastructure and equipment	Infrastructures rehabilitated and developed and equipment purchased.	Nature and type and number of infrastructure rehabilitated and new created		
2. Measures planned to promote a pluralistic media culture	Gender, culture and democratically sensitive media promotion policies and legal frameworks established	# of Policies planned and legal frameworks developed		
3. Training of independent media professionals and professionals in media outlets	Training undertaken	Type of training provided number of media people trained.		
4. Monitoring of operation of media law	Monitoring undertaken	Monitoring report prepared		
5. Launching of global broadcasting of Radio Afghanistan through satellite, internet and other modern	Radio Afghanistan global broadcasting launched	Radio Afghanistan broadcasting globally		

means.				
6. Expansion of radio and TV coverage in the provinces	Radio and TV program broadcast extended to provinces	# of provinces with radio and radio and TV program coverage # of hours that sub-national radio and TV stations broadcast daily		
7. Development of guidelines for release of government generated information to free media outlets	Guidelines developed	Guideline document available		
<b>National Youth Program: (to promote an inclusive development process)</b>				
1.Provision of training to the youth	Training provided	Number of young people trained and type of training provided		
2.Actions planned o promote youth volunteers	Actions implemented	# of measures to promote youth volunteers		
3.Capacitybuilding program for government institutions to address needs of the youth	Training program undertaken for public servants on need to serve the youth	Number of government institutions with training programs for its staff to build awareness of youth related programming needs.		
4- -Joint National Youth Program (JNYP) implementing by 7 UN Agencies and 8 Ministries	- Joint National Youth program implemented.	-No youths served through (JNYP) program.		

**Afghanistan National Development Strategy**  
**Health and Nutrition Sector Strategy Result Framework**

<b>Lead Ministry:</b> Ministry of Public Health
<b>Vision:</b> Better physical, mental and social health for all Afghans.

Narrative	Expected Results	Indicators	Means of indicator verification	Assumption and Risks
<b>GOAL</b>	<b>IMPACT</b>			
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"> <li>MMR</li> <li>U5MR</li> <li>IMR</li> </ul>	MMR study Household survey Demographic Surveillance	
<b>OBJECTIVES:</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>Out come indicators</b>		
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.	<b>Final</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved and equitable access provided for quality primary, secondary and tertiary health care.</li> <li>Reproductive and child health care services improved</li> <li>Spread of Communicable diseases arrested.</li> <li>Nutritional status of people improved.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a % of population within two hours walking distance from PHC services</li> <li>Utilization of services by public increased</li> <li>a # of births attended by skilled professionals</li> <li>% of children under 1 year having received measles antigen, DPT &amp; hepatitis dosage and polio drops</li> <li>a% of TB cases detected and treated</li> <li>% of Malaria cases detected and using preventive treatment</li> <li>HIV prevalence</li> <li>Malnutrition status among children and lactating mothers</li> </ol>	Household survey Demographic & other surveillance	
<b>Program 1: Institutional Development and Assessment</b>	<b>Expected Result</b>	<b>Indicator</b>		
	<b>Intermediate Outcomes</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual costed plan actioned</li> <li>Pilot Bottom-up planning integrated into national plan</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual costed plan being implemented</li> <li>Pilot program implemented</li> <li>Instances in which issues identified in monitoring reports resulted in modification in plan for performance improvement</li> </ol>		

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

1.2.1 Annual monitoring and research of health care services	1. Monitoring undertaken	1. Monitoring reports submitted to high ranking official annually	HMIS	• Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue
1.2.2 Provision of initial and refresher training on routine reporting system to the health staff	2. Training completed	2. Number of staff trained	NHSPA	• Policies and strategies for implementation of programs are available
1.2.3 Surveillance of disease (DEWS)	3. Surveillance undertaken	3. National surveillance reports are available	Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	
<b>Sub-program/Activity 1.3: Health care Financing</b>				
1.3.1 Development of healthcare financing strategy	1. Healthcare finance strategy developed	1. Financing strategy available	HMIS	• Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue
1.3.2 Speedy and effective implementation of action plans	2. Planned activities completed in a timely fashion	2. a Percentage of planned activities completed 2. b predictability and speedy release of donor funding.	NHSPA Financial database Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	• Policies and strategies for implementation of programs are available • Availability of skilled staff
<b>Sub-program/Activity 1.4: Capacity building and innovations</b>				
1.4.1 Provision of training for newly graduated doctors and admin and managerial staff	1. Training provided	1. Number of new graduate doctors successfully completed comprehensive public health course	HMIS	• Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue
1.4.2 TOT program undertaken	2. TOT program completed	2. a. Number of Master Trainers trained for public health and management	NHSPA	
1.4.3 Introduction of informatics and other technology	3. Informatics program in place	3. Informatics system made available	HR database	
1.4.4 Introduction of improved technology for long distance patient care and treatment	4. Telemedicine technology adopted	4. Number of provinces covered under the telemedicine program	Training database Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	
<b>Program 2: Provision of Quality Health Care Services</b>	<b>Expected Result</b>	<b>Indicator</b>		
	<b>Intermediate Outcome</b> 1. Improved curative, diagnostic and hospital services provided 2. Iodine Deficiency Disorders are prevented and reduced 3. Diarrheal diseases controlled	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	Growth monitoring HMIS Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	

	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 services improved 10. Trained health workers including mid-wives and CHWs deployed across the country with focus on rural areas 11. Spread of HIV, Malaria, diarrheal diseases, Leishmaniasis and Tuberculosis reduced 12. Support to the population at risk and vulnerable groups provided at times of emergencies	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 with care at time of emergencies		
<b>INPUTS/ACTIVITIES :PROGRAM 2</b>	<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>Output indicator</b>		
<b>Sub-program/Activity 2.1: Curative and Diagnostic health services</b>				
2.1.1 Expansion of the hospital reform project for improved delivery of	1. Additional hospitals covered under reform project	1. a No. of additional hospitals covered 1 b No. of hospitals and clinics providing these services	HMIS Hospital Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commitments from donor to support the health sector will</li> </ul>

2.1.2	services Provision of curative and diagnostic services	2. Quality curative and diagnostic services provided	1. c No of Hospital deliveries conducted 1. d Total OPD visits 1. e Total hospitalization (indoor admissions) 2 a Total no. of major surgery performed 2 b. Total no. of cesarean section performed 3 No. of lab tests	Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	continue • Policies and strategies for implementation of programs are available • Availability of skilled staff
Sub-program/Activity 2.2: Basic Health Care Services					
2.2.1	Provision of the Basic Package of Health Services	1. BPHS provided across the country	1. % of people accessing BPHS	HMIS NHSPA Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	• 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
2.2.2	Actions to reduce iodine deficiency	2. Required action operational to reduce IDD	2. % of people covered under the reduction plan		
2.2.3	Provision and expansion of Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Centres for children U5 and lactating mothers	3. Increase in TFCs	3. % of DHs providing TF services		
2.2.4	Provision of mental health care services	4. Mental health care services provided	4. % of health facilities providing mental health services		
2.2.5	Provision of Disability health services	5. Disability health services are provided	5. % of health facilities providing disability health services		
2.2.6	Provision of Health Care for NOMADS	6. Health care delivered to NOMADS	6. % of NOMADS provided with health care		
2.2.7	Expansion of the National Immunization Programme	7. Immunization program covering prescribed childhood vaccines + TT for Women of Child Bearing Age implemented	7. a % of children fully immunized 7. b % of Women of Child Bearing Age covered with TT		
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)	• 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	3. Affordable nutrition services provided	2. a % of newly born and infants receiving required care		
2.3.3	Provision of nutrition services to increase nutrition status of the population	4. Workforce trained	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)	5. Campaigns undertaken	3. a. # of people provided with nutrition education and services		
2.3.5	Conduct of school based health education campaigns		3. b. Percentage of population having adequate knowledge of ways to improve nutrition status		
			4. Number of health service providers		



		(including (CHWs) received training		
		5. Number of schools covered by School Health Initiative (SHI) program		
<b>Sub-program/Activity 2.4: Services for Malaria, Leishmeniasis, TB, HIV/AIDS and Avian Influenza</b>				
2.4.1 Blood screening and drug addiction projects for control of STIs and HIV/AIDs	1. Projects implemented 2. DOTS program expanded	1. % of blood screened people 2. Number of tuberculosis cases detected and treated under DOTS	HMIS NHSPA HIV surveillance Reports on blood screening Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue</li> <li>• Policies and strategies for implementation of programs are available</li> <li>• Availability of skilled staff</li> </ul>
2.4.2 Expansion of Direct Observation Treatment Short course (DOTS) for treatment of tuberculosis	3. Insecticide Treated Nets distributed and used	3. % of Under 5 sleeping under ITN		
2.4.3 Promotion of use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) for Malaria Prevention & Reduction	4. Programs implemented to prevent Avian Influenza epidemic	4. Inclusion of AI preparedness in decentralized plans for all provinces		
2.4.4 Preparedness for the Avian Influenza pandemic.				
<b>Sub-program/Activity 2.5: Emergency preparedness and interventions</b>				
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	
<b>Program 3: Administrative and Finance reform</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b>	<b>Outcome Indicator</b>		
	<b>Intermediate Outcomes</b> 1. PRR and RIMU introduced to improve administrative and management efficiency 2. Drug quality control facilitates provision of safe medicines 3. Profile of MoPH with respect to quality service delivery raised	1. MoPH staff and health workers delivering required services extent to which 2. Number of quality assured drugs used for treatment 3. Public and international donor perceptions 4. Views of national assembly members		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>INPUTS/ACTIVITIES : PROGRAM 3</b>	<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>Out put indicator</b>		
<b>Sub-program/Activity 3.1: Admin Support</b>				
3.1.1 Implementation of financial reforms	Reforms implemented	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue</li> <li>• Necessary guidelines and protocols are</li> </ul>
3.1.2 Implementation of administrative reforms				

				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	1. Affordable medicines procured for all health facilities	1. Number of health facilities making essential drugs available	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
3.3.2 Operation of a drug quality control laboratory at the central level	2. aCentral drug control laboratory operational 2. bQuality assurance of drugs confirmed prior to release	2. % of drugs screened at the national level		
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	1. Publicity Program completed and implemented	1. a. Number of press conferences and press releases 1. b. Number of media covering MoPH success stories at national and sub-national levels	NEWS Media coverage Household Surveys (NRVA, MICS, AHS)	• Commitments from donor to support the health sector will continue
3.4.2 Training of Public relations staff	2. Training programs for PR staff completed	2. Number of public relations staff trained		

**AFGHANISTAN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**  
**ARD SECTOR STRATEGY RESULTS FRAMEWORK**  
DRAFT

<b>Vision Statement:</b> 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/Risk
<b>GOAL</b>	<b>IMPACT</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>		
To promote growth oriented and revenue generating investment and equitable distribution of benefits of growth for poverty reduction.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduced poverty in rural areas</li> <li>2. Increased social inclusion and community empowerment</li> <li>3. Agriculture income increased</li> <li>4. Promoted local governance in place</li> </ol>	<p>% of rural people living under poverty line</p> <p>% of rural people with increased income</p> <p>% of employment increased for men and women</p> <p>% of Agriculture contribution to GDP</p>	NRVA National Accounts National researches and evaluation reports	Donor pledge fund to MRRD`s programs
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>		
To enhance food security and improve livelihood and infrastructure for rural people; contribute to rural economic productivity and indirectly to national economic growth.	<p><b><u>Final Outcomes</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Production of food crops increased</li> <li>2. Productivity of rural livestock improved</li> <li>3. Expansion of Rural economies</li> <li>4. Improved rural access to services including health, education and markets.</li> <li>5. Basic governance framework in community and district level established and functional</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Intermediate Outcomes:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Volume of agricultural production</li> <li>2. Volume of Livestock production</li> <li>3. Income of rural people</li> <li>-Volume and amount of investment made</li> <li>-No of enterprises developed and their quality(profits realized</li> <li>4. # of people in Rural Areas have access to safe drinking water ,education and hygiene facilities</li> <li>5. No of functional CDCs and DDAs in place</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1No of farmers benefited</li> <li>1.2. The nature and type of services and Technologies in use.</li> <li>2.1.Acreage of farm land irrigated,</li> <li>2.2. KM of roads constructed and maintained</li> </ol>	<p>ANDS Annual reports</p> <p>ARD sector strategy reports</p> <p>MRRD/MAIL implementation plan</p> <p>MRRD/MAIL annual plan</p>	<p>Assumptions/ Risks:</p> <p>Security</p> <p>Political Will</p> <p>Support of Line Ministries, Governors</p> <p>Donors Funds</p> <p>Available Donors long term TA assistance</p>

	<p>2. Irrigation systems supply water to the farm lands. Rural roads operational connecting communities with markets. Hand pumps are operational providing pure drinking water</p> <p>3. Credit user groups and agribusiness are operational. The MFI branches disbursing credits.</p> <p>4.Community based programs are operational and practicing sustainable use of NR</p> <p>4.1 NRM monitoring surveillance adapted, regulatory framework is operational, early warning system for 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. System of disaster preparedness emergency relief and rehabilitation response in place.</p> <p>7. Capacity building activities for improving civil servant and community welfare are ongoing. New management systems are operational</p> <p>8. Basic rural infrastructure and services delivered in rural areas</p>	<p>2.3. No of villages connected,</p> <p>3. No of credit user groups , agribusiness operational, and amount of credit disbursed to No of clients</p> <p>4.No of community groups using type of NRM</p> <p>41. survey confirms that these CBNRM systematized and used consistently</p> <p>4.2. Survey identified critical watershed and pasture for intervention</p> <p>4.3. No of Communities using type of practice No of Communities using participatory planning process</p> <p>5. No of CDCs and DDAs implementing projects (no and type of projects), # of CDC and DDA members trained</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> <p>8. Km of roads constructed/rehabilitated., #of water points constructed/rehabilitated</p> <p>9.# of individuals received hygiene education , # of hygiene facilities constructed</p>	<p>NSP &amp; NABDP midterm and final evaluation reports.</p> <p>Programs monitoring and progress reports</p> <p>ARD annual reports</p>	
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	9.Access of Rural Communities to Safe Drinking Water and sanitation Facilities .			
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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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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,</p> <p>Farm equipment and supplies, fertilizer, agrochemicals.</p> <p># of agriculture extension teams and types of services delivered</p> <p># of Ag depots</p> <p># of animals artificially inseminated</p> <p># of new animal breeds legally imported</p> <p># Veterinary filed units</p> <p># of new irrigation structures</p>		
<p>2.Agriculture and rural Infrastructure Program</p> <p>Provision of food/grain storages facilities, research labs.</p> <p>Construction and rehabilitation of rural roads infrastructure, provision of rural water and sanitation facilities, development and utilization of renewable energy resources (NRAP, WaTSIP).</p>	<p>2.Irrigation system constructed /rehabilitated , rural roads rehabilitated and constructed ,hand pumps for potable water installed</p>	<p>Km of canals/karize</p> <p>KM of rural roads rehabilitated</p> <p># of hand pumps installed</p> <p>% of rural population have access to sanitation facilities (health clinics and schools hygiene latrines)</p> <p># of people in rural areas applying hygiene practices</p> <p>-12000 rural energy systems installed</p> <p>-50 Solar/wind pumps installed.</p>		
<p>3.Economic Regeneration Program</p> <p>Financial Services for Agricultural Development, Value Addition, Quality Control and Food Safety of Agricultural Inputs and Products, Marketing and Market Linkages, Provision of support for enterprise development, Credit user group's formation and promote credit facilities. (AREDP, ICDNA)</p>	<p>3.Agribusiness centers established</p> <p>Credit user groups formed</p> <p>Branches of MFIs established</p> <p>Enterprise Groups (EGs) and Savings Groups (SGs) formed and federated into Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs)</p> <p>SMEs supported through BDS provision and facilitation of access to finance (AREDP)</p>	<p># of agribusiness centers</p> <p>#of credit user groups</p> <p># MFIs branches</p> <p># of SGs, EGs, and VSLAs formed</p> <p># of SMEs supported</p>		
<p>4.Natural Resource Management</p> <p>4.1.NR surveillance planning and regulation</p> <p>Establishment of comprehensive NRM monitoring and surveillance scheme, establishment of regulatory frameworks, early warning system for livestock and rangeland mapping</p> <p>4.2.Protection and conservation</p> <p>Forest rehabilitation, protection and conservation</p>	<p>4.Community based programmes initiated for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources</p> <p>4.1.NRM monitoring surveillance scheme developed, regulatory framework in place, early warning system for livestock and rangeland mapping completed</p> <p>4.2. Forest land rehabilitated and protected for conservation, rangeland rehabilitated and protected, protected areas managed and watershed areas protected.</p>	<p>4.# of Community based NRM projects</p> <p>Documents on surveillant</p> <p>Scheme, regulatory frameworks, early warning systems for livestock and rangeland mapping are available.</p> <p>Area of forest and rangeland, watershed catchment areas rehabilitated and protected</p> <p>Areas identified as protected land under strict government surveillance</p>		

<p>Rangeland rehabilitation, conservation and protection, Management of protected areas, Watershed development and protection of water catchments area.</p> <p>4.3.Community management of natural resources Dissemination of best practices and capacity building support Participatory land use planning</p> <p>5.Local Governance (NSP, AIRD, NABDP) Local management of rural service delivery through a participatory process.</p> <p>5.1. A national network of elected Community Development Councils (CDCs) and DDAs consisting of both male and female members established</p>	<p>4.3. Communities trained in best practice use of NRM Land use planning done using participatory methods</p> <p>5.CDCs and DDAs established</p> <p>5.1. Male and female CDCs and DDAs established</p> <p>5.2 Opportunities for increased stability and diversified income and employment generation facilitated.</p>	<p>No of communities trained in use of NRM best practices</p> <p>No of communities trained in participatory land use planning</p> <p>5# of CDCs and DDAs</p> <p>5.1 # of CDC and DDA (male and female) members trained</p> <p>5.2. # of projects implemented # of labor days created</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>		

**Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS)  
Social Protection Results Framework (2008 – 2013)**

<b>Implementing Partners:</b> MOLSAMD, MOWA, ANDMA, MCN, MOPH, MAIL, MRRD & MOHE				
<b>Pillar Goal:</b> To Promote growth oriented and revenue generating investments and targeted pro-poor and service oriented development programming				
<b>Sector Vision:</b> Decrease vulnerability and help the poor to climb out of poverty and build the country of social justice in line with the Islamic values and Afghan traditions.				
Narrative	Expected Results	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risk
<b>Goal:</b> To contribute to economic growth through development of human capital, reduce poverty and eliminate disparities in access to basic needs	<b>Impact</b> Human capital strengthened, social inclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups promoted	<b>Impact Indicators</b>		
<b>Objectives</b> To implement policies and programs for sharing of the benefits of economic growth to the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups	<b>Final Outcome</b> Poverty level and vulnerability of minorities, PwDs, women, children, drug addicts and the poor reduced.	<b>Outcome Indicators</b> % of vulnerable people with access to food, shelter, potable water, education, health and access to employment opportunities	NRVA NRVA NRVA/Disability Survey	<b>Assumptions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full political support</li> <li>• Positive security condition</li> <li>• Full and on time donors financial support</li> <li>• Government ownership relevant</li> <li>• Institutions willing to support</li> </ul> <b>Risks:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security</li> <li>• Environmental and seasonality</li> <li>• Change in policy of government and political well</li> <li>• Decrease in donors commitments</li> <li>• refugee return</li> <li>• natural disasters</li> </ul>
	<b>Intermediate Outcomes</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children reintegrated away from their families</li> <li>2. Trained women find employment and income</li> <li>3. Child labor use reduced</li> <li>4. Drug addicts treated and counselled in Nijat Center</li> <li>5. Relief activities, food and non food distribution and relocation of disaster affected people</li> <li>6. Kindergartens privatized</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. # of children reintegrated</li> <li>2. # of women trained &amp; amount of income generated</li> <li>3. % of children in labor population</li> <li>4. # treated</li> <li>5. Nature and types of assistance provided and number of people assisted</li> <li>6. # of kindergartens privatized</li> </ol>		

	<p>7. Trained PwDs &amp; Martyrs families find employment</p> <p>8. Reform pension system implemented</p> <p>9. Martyrs families &amp; PwDs are provided with cash payments, micro finance facilities and land plots.</p> <p>10. Martyrs families &amp; PwDs are aware of their rights under Afghan Constitution and social inclusion needs</p> <p>11. The Afghan population is aware of PwDs &amp; Martyrs rights and social inclusion needs</p> <p>12. Disability Center/institution operational</p>	<p>7. # of employed PwDs and Martyrs families;</p> <p>8. # of pension beneficiaries</p> <p>9. # of Martyrs families and PwDs households receive benefits (amount of cash, access to micro finance facilities and land plots)</p> <p>10. Martyrs &amp; PwDs perception and knowledge level (Survey) Actions taken by Martyrs &amp; PwDs to exercise their rights</p> <p>11. Public perception index (Survey)</p> <p>12. Number of institutes operational</p>		
<p><b>Input (Activities, programs):</b></p> <p><b>1. National Social Support Program</b></p> <p>1.1 Program for reintegration of children with their immediate family</p> <p>1.2 Program to reduce child labor</p> <p>1.3 Vocational training and income generation program for women</p>	<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>1.1 Program implemented</p> <p>1.2 Program implemented</p> <p>1.3 Training and income generation programs for women implemented</p>	<p><b>Output Indicators:</b></p> <p>1.1 # of programs implemented across the country by province and district</p> <p>1.2 Number, nature and types of program implemented across the country by province and district)</p> <p>1.3 Number, nature and types of program implemented across the country by province and district for women</p>		



1.4 Programs for counseling and treatment of drug addicts	1.4 Programs implemented	1.4 # of programs implemented across the country by province and districts	
1.5 Programs to assist the natural disaster affected people	1.5 Relief and emergency programs implemented	1.5 Number and nature of relief program implemented across the country by province and districts	
	1.6 Policy in place	1.6 Policy document	
1.6 Policy for privatisation of Kindergartens	1.7. Training of unemployed and PwDs completed	1.7 # of unemployed and PwDs trained	
1.7 Training programs for the unemployed people and PwDs in marketable skills	1.8 Labor legislation in place	1.8 Legislation passed	
1.8 Labor laws and regulation formulated	1.9 Pension system reformed	1.9 Pension reform document	
1.9 Pension reform system initiated	1.10 Programs implemented	1.10 Number, nature and types of programs across the country by province and districts	
1.10 Programs to support of PwDs & Martyrs Families	1.11 Awareness program conducted	1.11 # of training programs across the country by province and districts and # of trainees	
1.11 Awareness programs for PwDs and Martyrs families on their rights and importance	1.12 Disability Centre, Disability Institutes is established for PwDs	1.12 Disability Center/institute in place at central, regional and provincial level	
1.12 Provision of center/institute focused on PwDs	1.13 NSDP implemented	1.13 Number of programs	
1.13 National Skill Development Program	2. Ministry workforce at the national and sub national	2 Number of staff trained at national and sub national level	

<b>2. Capacity Building Program</b> Administration Support	level trained	(Gender Disaggregated)		
<b>3. National Disaster Preparedness and Response Program</b>  3.1 developing disaster response plan at the province and district level  3.2 database development(knowledge on disaster related matters)  3.3 Implementation of programs to strengthen communities and mobilization of domestic resources;  3.4 Disaster awareness program  3.5 Integration of disaster risk reduction in rehabilitation and development programs  3.6 Developing SOP to meet international principles  3.7 Construction of administrative offices and technical assistance at provincial levels on disaster sector  3.8 Establishment of communication system at national level  3.9 Capacity building program to	3.1 Disaster preparedness and response system at national and sub national established  3.2 access to disaster risk statistics, vulnerability and existed capacity  3.3 CDC's capacity built  3.4 People aware of disaster risks  3.5 Disaster risk reduction through rehabilitative and development projects  3.6 SOP developed  3.7 Constructed buildings and technical assistance provided  3.8 Communication maintained between centre and provinces  3.9 Capacities build at national and provincial levels	3.1Number of provinces  3.2 % of progress in database development  3.3 number program implemented and number of CDC's capacity built  3.4 number of programs at national level and numbers benefitted  3.5 number integrated programs with disaster risk and reduction  3.6 number SOP completed  3.7 number of buildings and types of technical assistance  3.8 number of provinces connected  3.9 number trained employees in national and provinces		

ensure implementation of disaster response programs	3.10 Coordination between government and NGOs maintained	3.10 number of centers and types of equipments	
3.10 Establishment and equipment of operation center at provincial levels	3.11 Implemented program	3.11 types of assistance and numbers benefitted	
3.11 Relief assistance program for disaster affected population	3.12 Teams are ready to respond	3.12 number of teams operational	
3.12 Training of rescue teams			

**Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS)  
Refugees, Returnees & IDP's Sector Results Framework**

<b>Implementing Partners:</b> MoRR, ANDMA, MRRD, MAIL, MoE, MoPH, IDLG & MUD, MOFA, MOLSAMD, MOWA , MOFA, MOLSAMD				
<b>Pillar Goal:</b> To Promote growth oriented and revenue generating investments and targeted pro-poor and service oriented development programming				
<b>Sector Vision:</b> To provide sustainable reintegration possibilities for all Afghan refugees, returnees and IDPs choosing to return to and in Afghanistan.				
Narrative	Expected Results	Indicator	Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risk
<b>Goal:</b> To promote social and economic inclusion for returnees and IDP's; assist long term staying refugees	<b>Impact</b> Returnees and IDPs resettled sustain ably	<b>Impact Indicators</b>		
<b>Objectives:</b> To facilitate voluntary, safe and gradual return and reintegration of returnees and IDPs and manage cross-border population movements	<b>Final Outcome</b> 1.1 Refugees and (IDPs) returned voluntarily, safe, gradually and reintegrated into their places of origin  1.2 Policies and agreements for managing cross-border movements  <b>Intermediate Outcomes</b> 1.1 IMC's Functional  1.2 Additional finances facilitate improved resettlement  1.3 Tri-partite and bilateral agreements clarify legal status of refugees abroad 1.4 Extension of bilateral and tripartite agreements 1.5 Returnees and IDPs settled in Refugees Town  1.6 Migrated labors find	<b>Outcome Indicators</b> 1.1 Number of returnees & IDPs (male, female) settled  1.2 Policies and agreements adopted and in place  1.1 Number of IMC high level and technical level meetings; 1.1.1 IMC's resolving urgent issues (types of issues addressed) 1.2 Types of improvement financing and the number benefiting  1.3 Number of refugees gaining legal status abroad  1.4 Number of refugees benefiting  1.5 Number of refugees towns  1.6 Number of migrated laborers		<b>Assumptions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full political support</li> <li>Positive security condition</li> <li>Full and on time donors financial support</li> </ul> <b>Risks:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chang in policy of government and political well</li> <li>Decrease in donors commitments</li> <li>Worsening security situation</li> </ul>

	<p>employment</p> <p>1.7 Food and Non food assistance provided</p> <p>1.8 Technical assistants &amp; advisors helped developed capacity</p> <p>1.9 PRR Completed in MoRR</p> <p>1.10 Newly developed policies translated into programs</p> <p>1.11 Required awareness to Afghan Citizens on R&amp;R programs</p>	<p>legally employed</p> <p>1.7 Number of beneficiaries and types of assistance provided</p> <p>1.8 Type of capacity develop and institutions benefiting</p> <p>1.9 Completion of PRR</p> <p>1.10 Number of new programs in place</p> <p>1.11 Public awareness index (Survey)</p>		
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p><b>1. National return and reintegration (R&amp;R) program</b></p> <p>1.1 Establishment of coordination mechanism through Inter-ministerial committees;</p> <p>1.2 Provision of additional support to R&amp;R</p> <p>1.3 Tri-partite and bilateral meetings with host countries for clearer legal status,</p> <p>1.4 Extension of legal documents for continued refugee status</p> <p>1.5 Facilitation of access to land</p> <p><b>2. Management of cross-border population movement</b></p> <p>2.1 Developing policies and particle mechanisms on population movements receive higher policle attention and supports;</p> <p>2.2 Increased dialogue and exchanges for better management of cross-border movements to reduce human risks</p> <p>2.3 Build GoA capacity to address the</p>	<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>1.1 Inter-ministerial committee established</p> <p>1.2 Additional support procured for R&amp;R</p> <p>1.3 Tri-partite and bilateral agreements signed</p> <p>1.4 Legal extension of refugees status under process</p> <p>1.5 Lands made available to returnees and IDPs</p> <p>2.1 Policies and mechanism developed and implemented</p> <p>2.2. Improvements in cross-border movements</p> <p>2.3 Seasonal labor migration</p>	<p><b>Outputs Indicators:</b></p> <p>1.1 IMC exists</p> <p>1.2 Number of beneficiaries</p> <p>1.3 Number of agreements in place</p> <p>1.4 Number of refugees benefiting</p> <p>1.5 Number of returnees and IDPS received land</p> <p>2.1 Number and types of mechanisms</p> <p>2.2 Number of bilateral an tripartite meetings</p> <p>2.3 Number of labor migrants</p>		

challenges of seasonal labor migration	issues addressed			
2.4 Return of Afghans residing illegally in host neighboring countries through bilateral agreements in accordance to the procedures and international principles and standards	2.4 Return of Afghans residing illegally through bilateral agreements	2.4 Number of bilateral agreements and number of returnees residing illegally		
2.5 Facilitation of cross-border labor migration	2.5 Labourers migrated legally and labor migration given legal status	2.5 Number of labours migrated legally		
<b>3. Provision of support to newly emerged IDPs</b>				
3.1 Data Collection and analysis on disaster prone areas and areas under threat under leadership of ANDMA in cooperation with MoRR	3.1. Identification of disaster prone areas	3.1. number of disaster prone areas		
3.1. Urgent preparation and response to the needs of IDP's in cooperation with ANDMA and rest of government and, national and international NGOs	Immediate temporary shelter assistance and relief assistance	3.2 number of beneficiaries		
<b>4. Capacity Building</b>				
4.1 Development of Institutional capacities for delivering programs	4.1 Technical assistance provided in returnees and IDPs related institutions	4.1 Number of institution reviving technical assistance for capacity building		
4.2 Reform and restructuring program MORR	4.2 PRR conducted	4.2 Number of actions completed for PRR		
4.3 Conduction research and analysis for expansion and or R&R policy development	4.3 New policies under development	4.3 Number of policies under development		
4.4 Raising of public awareness to the need for returnees reintegration programs	4.4 Public awareness programs in place	4.4 Number and nature of awareness raising programs		
4.5 Establishment of GMU in MoRR	4.5 GMU established and operational	4.5 Number of issues addressed		

**Afghanistan National Development Strategy**  
**Economic Governance and Private Sector Development Results Framework**

Involved Ministries/Agencies: MoCI, MoF, MoEc, DAB, ANSA and AIS				
<b>Vision:</b> The sectoral vision is to enable the private sector to lead Afghanistan's development and poverty reduction by building on a market-based system, driven by private sector growth, in which Government is the policy maker and regulator of the economy, rather than a competitor with the private sector.				
Narrative	Expected Results	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions And Risks
<b>Goals:</b> To strengthen and institute pro-poor growth strategies, increase national revenue and productivity and creating an enabling environment for private sector development	<b>Impact:</b> Private sector investment promoted International Trade and commerce activities expanded and GDP increased	% increase in private sector investment % of GDP increase as investment levels increases	National Accounts  National Accounts	Security remains weak, limiting the delivery of services and constraining investment
<b>Objective:</b> To establish a robust enabling environment for private sector growth and development for sustained high rates of business investment, both domestic and foreign; with efficient and productive use of the nation's resources; skills development in support of private sector activity , increase domestic revenues in line with core budget	<b>Final Outcome:</b> 1.The legal regulatory framework for the business sector guiding trade and commerce activities is in place  2-Private sector access to finance  3-Public private partnerships promoting Infrastructure expansion	1. Enforcement and Frequency Compliance Inspection  2. Increase in the availability of credit for business activities 2. a)% increase in credit stock (or loans to deposit ratio) 2.b)% decrease in interest rate 2. c) More favorable collateral facilities  3. Number of public private partnerships and amount of investment	Ministry Inspection Reports   Examination of the records of the relevant ministries, ADB, Afghanistan Bankers Association	Corruption of the inspection process   Failure to improve and simplify the procedures to access to credit  Prohibitive terms of access to credit

<p>estimates to ensure fiscal sustainability , establish an effective and transparent public finance management system at central and provincial level</p>	<p>4-Surplus land is used by the private sector to increase economic activity</p> <p>5. Economic activity increases in response to increased human capacity and skill sets and business services</p> <p>6.State owned enterprises privatized</p> <p>7.Regional &amp; worldwide markets expanded</p> <p>8. Non profit Civil society groups implementing social and economic development programs</p> <p>9. Domestic revenues increased in line with budget estimates</p> <p>10. core budget execution rate improved</p>	<p>4. Number of business activities started in new land provided for private sector</p> <p>5. Increased production and number of skilled employment in the private sector</p> <p>6.Number state owned enterprises privatized</p> <p>7.Increase in Regional and International trade particularly exports</p> <p>8. Number and type of civil society groups</p> <p>9. Domestic revenues as % of operating expenditures</p> <p>10. Domestic revenues as % of legal GDP</p> <p>11. Value of domestic revenues increase in line with budget estimates</p> <p>12. % of core development budget executed</p> <p>13. % of operating budget</p>	<p>Examination of records in MoF</p> <p>AISA</p> <p>Examination of MoF and MoF records</p> <p>Examination of records in MoEc</p> <p>.Examination of official gazette</p> <p>Examination of Trade Data</p> <p>Registration data for Civil Society Groups</p>	<p><b>Inadequate government capacity to run a privatization process</b></p> <p>Property rights are unclear and open to dispute and the process for defining property rights continues to be overly complicated and open to dispute</p> <p>Accessibility to energy and transportation facilities remain limited</p> <p>Inadequate resources for training and skill development in business</p> <p>Failure to improve the current privatization process</p> <p>Restrictive trade policies of neighboring countries</p> <p>Inefficient registration process limiting the possibility for civil</p>
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		<p>executed</p> <p>14. % of gap between allotment and expenditure</p> <p>14.a) % of total external assistance going through the core budget</p>		<p>society groups to establish themselves</p> <p>Compliance regulations and nuisance fees and taxes are not sufficiently addressed</p> <p>Risks: Failure to fully enforce the new income tax law 1388</p> <p>Lack of security in the country</p> <p>Inadequate resources particularly at sub-national level</p> <p>Existence of corruption</p>
	<p><b>Inter mediate Outcomes</b></p> <p>1. Legal and regulatory framework for business</p> <p>2.Private sector and business established in commercial land made available</p> <p>3. Infrastructure and utilities utilized by business establishments</p> <p>4. Financing utilized for business expansion</p> <p>5.Informal sector integrated into formal economic sector</p> <p>6.Private sector investment increased</p>	<p>1.Increase in the number of appropriate laws and regulations which satisfy the conditions for an enabling environment for PSD and removal of inappropriate laws and regulations</p> <p>2.Number of business established in commercial land</p> <p>.Infrastructure and utilities Capacity utilization index</p> <p>4. Number of Business and private sector establishments using utilizing financiers and amount utilized</p> <p>5.Number of informal sector business brought into the formal economy</p> <p>6. Percentage increase in investment projects</p>		

	<p>7.Nonprofit civil society groups active in promoting economic development</p> <p>8.AISA operations promoting private sector development</p> <p>9. Public private partnerships active and operational</p> <p>10.Masures to privatize state owned enforced</p> <p>11- Increased in supply and credibility of Afghan products in domestic markets as well as in lucrative regional and international markets</p>	<p>7.Nature and type of economic development activities under taken by nonprofit civil society group</p> <p>8.Number Nature of and types of business promotional programs implemented by AISA</p> <p>9.Number, Nature and types of public private partnerships active</p> <p>10.Ministry of commerce ensuring privatization of SOE report on enforcement</p> <p>11- Relevant standards for processing, labeling, packaging, sanitary and phytosanitary measures( SPS), etc are introduced and quality certificates issued to Afghan products</p>	TBD	
<p><b>Input:</b> <b>Strengthening business climate ( the enabling environment)</b></p> <p>a-Technical resources to formulate the Legal &amp; regulatory framework</p> <p>b-Technical Resources to formulate and</p>	<p><b>Output:</b></p> <p>a-The legal &amp;regulatory framework developed</p> <p>b-A System is established and implemented which enables access to land</p>	<p>a-Legal &amp; regulatory framework document available</p> <p>b-Hectares of land made</p>		

<p>implement procedures which provide access to land for business</p> <p>c-Technical and financial resources are provided in order to facilitate access to infrastructure &amp; utilities</p> <p>d-Technical and financial resources are provided, and appropriate systems are created, such that businesses of all sizes (especially SME and Micro) can obtain the business credit required</p> <p>e-The technical and financial inputs are used to develop information and awareness campaigns to encourage informal businesses to come into the formal sector of the economy</p> <p>f- Financial and Technical resources are allocated to the promotion of Private sector investment</p> <p>g- Financial and technical resources are</p>	<p>to be obtained</p> <p>c-Required infrastructure and utilities made available</p> <p>d- Business credit is made available to business at all levels</p> <p>e-The Necessary conditions are met to allow informal sector businesses to enter the formal economic sector</p> <p>f- Private sector investment stimulated</p> <p>g- Nonprofit civil society groups become key agents supporting private sector development</p>	<p>available for commercial use</p> <p>c-Number of business and industries have access to needed infrastructure and utilities</p> <p>d- Amount of Financing available, Number of finance providers</p> <p>e – Increase in the number of businesses which move from the informal to the formal sector</p> <p>f-Increases in private sector investment are attributable to the promotional efforts</p> <p>g-Number of non profit civil society groups engaged in supporting private sector</p>		
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<p>made available to create an environment conducive to the promotion of non profits civil society groups</p> <p>h- provision made for institutional support for private sector development</p> <p>i-Promotion of public private partnership development</p> <p>j- Technical, financial and legal resources are provided to carry forward privatization of state enterprises</p> <p>k. technical and financial resources are made available for effective public finance management</p>	<p>h-Independent Agency Created for supporting private sector activities</p> <p>i- Public private partnership developed</p> <p>j- A technically sound process of privatization of state owned enterprises is initiated</p> <p>K. effective and transparent public finance management system established</p>	<p>development</p> <p>h-A New Agency is in operation</p> <p>i- Number of public private partnership</p> <p>j- Number and nature of enterprises privatized</p> <p>k. number of ministries/budgetary entities with program budgeting mechanism</p> <p>l. Multi –year perspective in fiscal planning, expenditure policy and budgeting</p> <p>m. Allocation of all budget resources based on the MTFF and MTBF</p> <p>n. ANDS priorities incorporated in budget formulation</p> <p>o. Timeliness of budget approval: (a) Cabinet (b) Parliament</p>		<p>k- Limited human and financial resources</p> <p>l- Limited human and financial resources</p>
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<p>k- Technical and Financial resources are provided to develop National Standards</p> <p>l. To obtain the required capacities for Quality Control and Quality Certification</p>	<p>k- National Standards developed</p> <p>l. Quality control of imports and issuance of quality certificates for exports and domestic products</p>	<p>p. Core budget audited financial statements submission to Parliament</p> <p>q. Core budget audited financial statements submission to Parliament</p> <p>r. number provinces with provincial budgeting mechanism</p> <p>s. number of ministries/budgetary entities where AFMIS is rolled out</p> <p>t. Number of mustofiats with AFMIS</p> <p>u. Number of ministries/budgetary units enabled to carry out stand alone procurement</p> <p>k- Number of National Standards developed</p> <p>l. Volume of imports controlled in customs and number of quality certificates issued</p>	<p>k- Copies of approved National Standards</p> <p>l. Testing laboratories with technical staff to run them and experts for uality certification</p>	
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