

# Annex I: UNDAF 2015-2019 Results Matrix

Priority Area	1. Equitable Economic Development	2. Basic Social Services	3. Social Equity and Investment in Human Capital	4. Justice and Rule of Law	5. Accountable Governance
<b>Priority statement</b>	Inclusive, more equitable and sustainable economic growth with reduced dependency on the illicit economy.	Quality and sustainable social services accessible to all Afghans on an equitable basis.	Creating an enabling environment for the empowerment and inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable and minority populations.	Just and accessible Rule of Law for all.	Inclusive and Accountable Governance for all.
<b>Outcome Statement</b>	Economic growth is accelerated to reduce vulnerabilities and poverty, strengthen the resilience of the licit economy and reduce the illicit economy in its multiple dimension	All Afghans, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, have equitable access to and use of quality health, nutrition, education, WASH, prevention and protection services that are appropriate and effectively address their rights and needs	Social equity of women, youth and minorities and vulnerable populations is increased through government's improved and consistent application of principles of inclusion in implementing existing and creating new policies and legislation.	Trust in and access to fair, effective, and accountable rule of law services is increased in accordance with applicable international human rights standards and the government's legal obligations.	Improved legitimate, transparent and inclusive governance at all levels that promotes progressive realization of human rights.
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>1. Improved capacity of Government to develop and implement inclusive job-rich growth policies and programmes that ensure access to decent work, towards promoting a resilient licit economy</p> <p>2. Strengthened mechanisms to increase equitable access to sustainable livelihood, economic opportunities and productive assets particularly for vulnerable and marginalized populations.</p> <p>3. Strengthened government and communities' capacity for sustainable and transparent management of natural resources and access to affordable energy to</p>	<p>1. Improved capacity of government and non-government organizations to increase accessibility to and demand for delivery of quality and cost effective health care, including maternal reproductive health, ASRH, family planning, nutrition and WASH services for the most marginalized and vulnerable populations.</p> <p>2. Improved capacities of government and non-government organization to increase accessibility to and demand for inclusive quality formal and non-</p>	<p>1. Government capacity to implement national and international commitments impacting women, youth, minorities and vulnerable populations is enhanced.</p> <p>2. Government and civil society capacity to monitor and report on national and international commitments, particularly those impacting women, youth, minorities and vulnerable populations, is strengthened.</p> <p>3. Improved engagement of women, youth, minorities and vulnerable populations to claim their rights and</p>	<p>1. Integrity, transparency and accountability of justice and rule of law institutions strengthened.</p> <p>2. Fair, accessible and effective justice and rule of law services increasingly delivered by the Government.</p> <p>3. Justice and Rule of Law mechanisms for rights protection, and urban and community safety, in particular for vulnerable groups improved.</p> <p>4. Legal and institutional frameworks for justice and rule of law increasingly</p>	<p>1. Strengthened capacity of government at national and sub-national levels to improve:</p> <p>(a) public sector management, (b) aid effectiveness, (c) peace and state building.</p> <p>2. Improved capacity of the government and institutions to implement human rights based development.</p> <p>3. Enhanced capacity of the civil society, media, independent institutions to hold the government accountable.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Frameworks and dialogue processes engaged for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national</p>

	<p>improve the livelihood of the Afghan poor.</p> <p>4. Enhanced capacity of government and communities to integrate and implement disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in development frameworks to increase community resilience</p> <p>5. Increased capacity of government and communities to implement multidimensional policies and programs to address the illicit economy.</p>	<p>formal education.</p> <p>3. Enhanced capacity of the government and civil society to reinforce preventive and protective systems and structures for vulnerable groups</p>	<p>promote their priorities and concerns in decision making, peace-building and conflict resolution processes.</p>	<p>implemented.</p>	<p>development</p> <p>4. Strengthened capacity of relevant institutions to reduce corruption and economic crimes</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures across sectors and stakeholders</p>
<b>UN Agencies</b>	UNDP, ILO, UNWOMEN, UNODC, FAO, UNMAS, IOM, UNEP, UNIDO, UNAMA, UNOPS, UNESCO, UNV, UNHABITAT, UNV, OCHA, WFP, UNHCR	UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNOPS, OCHA, UNODC, WFP, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNMAS	UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNWOMEN, UNMAS, UNHABITAT, WFP, UNAIDS, IOM, UNEP, UNFPA, UNODC, UNHCR, UNAMA, UNIDO, ILO, UNV	UNDP, UNODC, UNAMA, UNESCO, ILO, UNWOMEN, UNMAS, UNAIDS, UNICEF, IOM, UNOPS, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNHABITAT, UNHCR	UNDP, UNAMA, UNODC, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, UNMAS, UNHABITAT, UNEP, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNIDO, ILO, <u>UNESCO</u> , <u>UNOPS</u>
<b>Gov Line Ministries</b>	MoEec, MoF, MAIL, MRRD, MoWA, MoPW, MoM, MoT&CA, MoUD, MoC&I, NEPA, MoLSAMD	MoPH, MoE, MoHE, MAIL, MoIC, MRRD, MoLSAMD, AIHRC, UNAIDS	MoLSA, MoE, MoHE, MoWA and MoPH, NEPA, MoRR, HPC, AIHRC, MRRD, MOFA, MoLSAMD, MoIC	MoF, IDLG, MoJ, SC, AGO, AIHRC, HOO, AICSC, MoI, MOWA, MRRD, MoFA, MAIL, MoRR, ARAZI/Afghanistan Land Authority, MCN	MoF, IDLG, MoJ, SC, AGO, AIHRC, HOO, AICSC, NEPA, MoLSAMD, <u>MoIC</u>
<b>Resources</b>					

## Annex II: UNDAF 2015-2019 Priority Area I Equitable Economic Development

Priority area	Equitable Economic Development			
National development priorities and goals	<p><b><u>NPP and Clusters</u></b>  <b>ARD Cluster</b>  <b>NPP 1:</b> National Water and Natural Resource Development  <b>NPP 2:</b> National Comprehensive Agriculture Production and Market Development  <b>NPP 3:</b> National Rural Access Program (NRAP)  <b>HRD Cluster</b>  <b>NPP 1:</b> Sustainable Decent Work Through Skills Development and Employment Policies for Job-Rich Growth  <b>ID Cluster</b>  <b>NPP 1:</b> National and Regional Resource Corridor Program (NRRCP)  <b>PSD Cluster</b>  <b>NPP 1:</b> Integrated Trade And SME Support Facility (ITSSF)  <b><u>TMAF</u></b>  <b>4.</b> Government Revenues, Budget Execution and Sub-National Governance  <b>5.</b> Inclusive and Sustained Growth and Development  <b><u>New Deal</u></b>  <b>PSG 5:</b> Economic Foundations</p>			
Priority statement	Inclusive, more equitable and sustainable economic growth with reduced dependency on the illicit economy			
Outcome statement	Economic growth is accelerated to reduce vulnerabilities and poverty, strengthen the resilience of the licit economy and reduce the illicit economy in its multiple dimension			
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources

<b>Outcome 1: Economic growth is accelerated to reduce vulnerabilities and poverty, strengthen the resilience of the licit economy and reduce the illicit economy in its multiple dimension</b>	<b>Outcome Indicator 2.1:</b>  <b>Baseline:</b>  <b>Target:</b>		<b>Risks:</b> Increased fluidity of the security situation distracts the government from the development agenda. <b>Assumptions:</b> Stable political situation following the elections and transition. Continued commitment from donors to provide development assistance to Afghanistan. Sufficient financial and human resources available. Adequate access is maintained.	
Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources
<b>Output 1: Improved capacity of Government to develop and implement inclusive job-rich growth policies and programmes that ensure access to decent work, towards promoting a resilient licit economy</b>	<b>Output Indicator 1.1:</b> Number of capacity building initiatives organized to support government in developing and implementing job-intensive growth policies and programs <b>Baselines:</b> Currently very little government capacity in implementing job-intensive policies and programs. Women Economic Security and Rights (MRRD) Strategy in place <b>Targets:</b> Enable government to lead actions to boost economic growth and employment generation. 3 economic policies frameworks and strategies improved to facilitate access economic opportunities and livelihoods for women.	UN agencies reports on initiatives and GVT reports on initiatives Policy and strategy documents AREU/UN Women study Capacity Assessment Study (UNW) Monitoring Reports on NAPWA In line with NPP1		Around USD 7.6 million for Skills Assessment and Certification from the World Bank Afghan Skills Development Program II
	<b>Output Indicators 1.2:</b> Inclusive job-rich growth policies/legislation elaborated. <b>Baselines:</b> NLP and NEPS in the process of being developed <b>Targets:</b> Address unemployment and underemployment problems. 25 Women business models and support systems established.	National government policies/legislations elaborated Model concepts and designs In line with NPP1		

	<p><b>Output Indicators 1.3:</b>Inclusive job-rich growth policies implemented</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> Implementation of skills development policies and strategies</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Create and Afghan Skills assessment and certification system.</p>	National gazette In line with NPP1		
<p><b>Output 2: Strengthened mechanisms to increase equitable access to agricultural production and productivity, licit economic opportunities, productive assets and lands for food and livelihood security for vulnerable and marginalized population.</b></p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1:</b> Number and types of initiatives and legislation supported to provide equitable access to productive factors of marginalized groups (labour, skills, capital, land, technical training, and extension service, etc.)</p> <p>Poverty Status – access to resources</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> NETVETS being launched</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> Fully developed and functioning skills development system</p>	Un agencies reports on initiatives and NSDP and DMTVET reports In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3		
	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.2:</b> % of targeted populations, farming families and households which have access to agricultural production and productivity, economic opportunities and productive assets for food and agri-based livelihood security</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Sustained growth in legal rural incomes and employment by 28% (source: NPP2)</p> <p>Increased agriculture production and productivity by 20% (source NPP2)</p> <p>Agricultural wage labour (4% of engaged in activity – NRVA 2012)</p> <p>Production and sale of opium labour (1% of engaged in activity – NRVA 2012)</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> #% of sustained growth in legal rural incomes and employment to be increased.</p> <p>#% of agriculture production and productivity to be increased.</p> <p>#% of agricultural wage labour to be increased.</p> <p>#% of production and sale of opium labour to be increased.</p>	Research studies, NRVA, gvt reports In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3 Increase arable land by irrigation projects (government reports, WB, and FAO reports)		
	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.3:</b> Number of new jobs and/or sustainable livelihoods created for rural-employment (on-farm and off-farm employment), disaggregated by sector and gender.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Limited focus on creation of sustainable livelihoods as rural employment in Afghanistan today.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> 100,000 sustainable livelihoods from UN efforts. At least 40% of them are women.</p>	Mid-term and final Evaluation Reports In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3		

	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.4:</b> Number and type of productive assets created at community level, value of assets created</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Some productive assets have been created in the energy and rural development sectors, however these have been sporadic</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> At least 20,000 small to large community level assets in energy, DRM &amp; climate adaptation sectors, deployment of USD 25 million</p>	Mid-term and final Evaluation Reports In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3		
	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.5:</b> Number of support mechanisms / plans created and strengthened</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Agri-based livelihood programmes designed for rural Afghanistan worth USD 150 million, however they haven't been very cross functional (across gender, energy and livelihoods)</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> At least 100 medium to large, cross-functional programmes.</p>	Mid-term and final Evaluation Reports In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3		
	<p><b>Output Indicators 2.6:</b> Improved land legislations, policies and guidelines</p> <p>Increased number (and strengthened) ARAZI (Afghanistan land administration body)</p> <p>Numbers of ARAZI, IDLG/Municipalities &amp; courts handling land related issues</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> # Increase in land registration, # Resolution of land disputes # Increase in allocation of land for the vulnerable populations Percentage increase in land administration and management systems</p>	Laws, policies and guidelines developed, Workshop reports, Media briefings etc. In line with NPP2 and NPP3		
<b>Output 3: Strengthened government and communities' capacity for sustainable and transparent management of natural resources and access to affordable energy to improve the livelihood of the Afghan</b>	<p><b>Output Indicator 3.1:</b> Number of Community led initiatives for NRM</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 13 community initiatives supported under UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> 200 Community level projects for NRM, totaling 1 million hectares under NRM through community participation.</p>	Project Implementation and Completion Reports In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3		

poor.	<b>Output Indicator 3.2:</b> Improved scores in the implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action. <b>Baseline:</b> Current Hyogo Framework for Action performance rating. <b>Targets:</b> 20% increase in scores <del>Targets: 5 line ministries share and pool EW information.</del>	In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3		
	<b>Output Indicator 3.3:</b> Government develops and integrated approach to early warning: information is consolidated by government (MoEM, ANDMA, MAIL, MRRD, Meteorology) & disseminated in a two-way process to & from communities. <b>Baseline:</b> Non-integrated approach to early warning information by government <b>Targets:</b> 5 line ministries share and pool EW information.	In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3		
	<b>Output Indicator 3.4:</b> Coverage of sustainable energy disaggregated by beneficiary type (individual or community) and by gender. <b>Baseline:</b> Energy coverage is not yet reliable and continuous. <b>Target:</b> Coverage of sustainable energy to at least 100,000 beneficiaries (individual & community shared 50%), at least 40% of them women	Evaluation Reports SE4ALL report (Global Tracking Framework) SAARC Energy Report In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3		
	<b>Output Indicator 3.5:</b> National plans and programmes to expedite access to affordable and sustainable energy <b>Baseline:</b> Current plans do not have adequate provisions for access to sustainable energy <b>Target:</b> National Renewable Energy Policy (1) and Schemes for energy access for BoP communities (at least 3) in place.	Actual establishment of policies such as CCSAP, NAMA; bodies like DNA and RREC In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3		
<b>Output 4: Enhanced capacity of government and communities to integrate and implement disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in development frameworks to increase community resilience</b>	<b>Output Indicator 4.1:</b> Number of national/sub-national development and key sectoral plans in which disaster and climate risk management are explicitly addressed <b>Baselines:</b> Disaster Management Law exists but not functional in terms of programmatic actions and budgetary allocations Institutional Disaster Risk Management Strategy exists at national level <b>Targets:</b> 2 Sectoral Plans developed for implementation, such as: DRM Action Plan Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP)	Country HFA Report Evaluation Reports In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3		

	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.2:</b> Number of national and sectoral policy and strategy documents revised/or developed to increase the government capacity to adapt to climate change</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> There is no national climate change policy, and sectoral policies and strategies do not make any significant mention of climate change</p> <p><b>Target:</b> One national climate change strategy will be developed; and one sectoral policy or strategy document will be revised</p>	<p>Revised policy/ strategy documents. In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3</p>		<p>USD 5,390,000.00. Additional resources are also available from, The Government of Estonia &amp; DFID.</p>
	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.3:</b> Number of staff from relevant agencies trained in specific skills needed for climate change EWS</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> None</p> <p><b>Target:</b> At least 2 representatives of the following agencies: AMA; ANDMA; MAIL and MEW trained in specific skills needed for a climate change EWS</p>	<p>Reports detailing training workshops including attendance sheet and/or certificates</p> <p>In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3</p>		<p>USD 200,000 (UNV) to support the national youth strategy towards a sustainable and more equitable development for the youth sector which is also looking into the DDR-related activities</p>

	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.4:</b> Number of provinces with operational early warning and DIM systems Famine Early Warning System</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Some activities are carried out by FAO on early warning system, Metrological department, OCHA DIM system (basic)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Early Warning and DIM Systems implemented in at least 10 of the most vulnerable provinces.</p>	<p>Mid-term and final EW and DIM Evaluation Reports</p> <p>In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3</p>		
	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.5:</b> Adaptation measures adopted in agriculture and water management.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Dedicated investment of approx. USD 6 million available.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Comprehensive CC adaptation Action Plan developed, with dedicated investment allocated.</p>	<p>Mid-term and final Evaluation Reports</p> <p>In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3</p>		
<p><b>Output 5: Increased capacity of government and communities to implement multidimensional policies and programs to address the illicit economy.</b></p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 5.1:</b> Number of capacity building initiatives for Government and civil society partners on comprehensive strategies for reducing dependence on illicit economy</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Production and sale of field crop, livestock, and orchard products (22% of engaged in activity – NRVA 2012)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> National Alternative Livelihood Policy developed by MCN in collaboration with UNODC</p>	<p>Opium survey and AGMAS</p> <p>In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3</p>		<p>\$20-million allocated (by USAID) for implementation of the Food Zone Programme in Kandahar, developed in collaboration with UNODC. Under the CARD-F Programme, district-level "Economic</p>
	<p><b>Output Indicator 5.2:</b> # <del>and %</del>Age of total agriculture area under illicit crops.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Production of opium in 4% of GDP (from illicit agriculture production) (Source: Afghanistan Opium Survey 2013)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> # % of GDP (from illicit agriculture production) to be decreased.</p>	<p>UNODC Annual Survey of Opium Poppies and Cannabis</p> <p>In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3</p> <p>Afghanistan Opium Survey (2013)</p>		

				<p>c developm ent          Packages” each with an allocation of \$5.0 million, are under implementation in Badakhsh an, Balkh, Nangarhar and Parwan, through the On-budget modality</p>
	<p><b>Output Indicator 5.3:</b> Number of investments and resources by both national and international, bilateral /multilateral actors for alternate livelihood opportunities in poppy growing areas.</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> Production and sale of field crop, livestock, and orchard products (22% of engaged in activity – NRVA 2012)</p> <p>Food processing, street market sales and other service work (5% of engaged in activity – NRVA 2012)</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> # % Of production and sale of field crop, livestock, and orchard products to be increased.</p> <p># % Of food processing, street market sales and other service work to be increased.</p>	<p>Data on funds allocated to development programs, in general, contributing to alternative livelihoods can be obtained from MoEc, as MoEc is the Inter-Ministerial Coordinator on NPPs. Funds allocated to development programs under off-budget funded programs (i.e., USAID, DFID, AusAid, JICA, etc.) may be obtained from JCMB In line with NPP1, NPP2 and NPP3</p>		

### Annex III: UNDAF 2015-2019 Priority Areas II Basic Social Services

Priority area	Basic Social Services			
National development priorities and goals	<p><b><u>NPP and Clusters</u></b>  <b>ARD Cluster</b>  <b>NPP 1:</b> National Water and Natural Resource Development  <b>HRD Cluster</b>  <b>NPP 2:</b> Education For All  <b>NPP 3:</b> Expanding Opportunities For Higher Education  <b>NPP 5:</b> Health for All Afghans 5  <b><u>TMAF</u></b>  <b>5.</b> Inclusive and Sustained Growth and Development  <b><u>New Deal</u></b>  <b>PSG 4:</b> Revenue and Services</p>			
Priority statement	Quality and sustainable social services accessible to all Afghans on an equitable basis.			
Outcome statement	All Afghans, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, have equitable access to and use of quality health, nutrition, education, WASH, prevention and protection services that are appropriate and effectively address their rights and needs.			
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources
<p><b>Outcome 2: All Afghans, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, have equitable access to and use of quality health, nutrition, education, WASH, prevention and protection services that are appropriate and effectively address their rights and needs.</b></p> <p><i>(UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMAS, UNODC, UN Women, WFP, and WHO)</i></p>	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 2.1:</b> Under five mortality rate by sex</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 102 per 1,000 (2011-12)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 59 per 1,000 (2020)</p>	AMICS/DHS/ Afghanistan Living Condition Surveys (ALCSS)	<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security problems escalate distracting the government from the development agenda.</li> <li>Government structure and policies on the development drastically change.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political situation is</li> </ul>	<p>Total:</p> <p>UNESCO:</p> <p>UNFPA:</p> <p>UNHCR : 2,085,000</p> <p>UNICEF: 580,000,000</p> <p>UNMAS : 6,000,000</p>
	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 2.2:</b> Maternal Mortality Ratio</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 460 per 100,000 (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 325 per 100,000 (2020)</p>	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, the World Bank estimates		
	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 2.3:</b> Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</p>	AHS2012/DHS2015		

	<b>Baseline:</b> 13% (2012)  <b>Target:</b> 40% (2020)		<p>stable with successful elections and transition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government remains committed to improving social service sector.</li> <li>The GoA and development partners are committed to rights based policies on social services sector.</li> <li>Donors remain committed to the development assistance to Afghanistan.</li> <li>Adequate financial and human resource is available.</li> <li>Government 's absorptive capacity is improved.</li> <li>Adequate access to intervention areas is maintained.</li> <li>Programming focus on geographical variations and needs.</li> <li>Effective collaboration between UN, central and sub-national government.</li> </ul>	UNODC:  UN Women:  WFP:  WHO:
	<b>Outcome Indicator 2.4:</b> Prevalence of global acute malnutrition of children 6-59 months by sex  Baseline: Baseline: 8.7% (NNS 2004)Target:5%	Nutrition surveillance system/ National Nutrition Survey (NNS)		
	<b>Outcome Indicator 2.5:</b> Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source  <b>Baseline:</b> 57% (2011/12)  <b>Target:</b> 80%	AMICS/NRVA/Afghanistan Living Condition Surveys (ALCSs)		
	<b>Outcome Indicator 2.6:</b> Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility  <b>Baseline:</b> 31%  <b>Target:</b> 66%	AMICS/NRVA/ALCSs		
	<b>Outcome Indicator 2.7:</b> Completion rate by education level, type of programme and sex  <b>Baseline:</b> Primary: B 61% G 53% Total 58%; Lower Sec: B 67% G 61% Total 64%; Higher Sec: B 47% G 36% Total 43%  <b>Target:</b> Total 88%(2020)	AMICS/NRVA/ALCSs/ EMIS		

	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 2.8:</b> % of drug using population and high risk population having access to quality drug and harm reduction services</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 5.9%</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 20%</p>	Drug demand reduction (DDR); Afghan Drug Report, data management for DDR, National Drug Survey reports		
Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources
<p><b>Output 2.1: Improved capacity of government and non-government organizations to increase accessibility to and demand for delivery of quality and cost effective health care, including maternal reproductive health, ASRH, family planning, nutrition and WASH services for the most marginalized and vulnerable populations.</b></p> <p><i>(UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMAS, UNODC, UN Women, WFP, WHO)</i></p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.1:</b> % of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Urban; 80.7%, Rural; 40.5%, National; 46% (AHS 2012)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> National 75%</p>	AHS/NRVA/ALCSs		<p>UNFPA:</p> <p>UNICEF:</p> <p>UNMAS:</p> <p>UNODC:</p> <p>UN Women:</p> <p>WFP:</p> <p>WHO:</p>
	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.2:</b> MoPH's and MRRD's management Information system with completeness and being utilized</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> HMIS: 94% completeness with low utilization; MRRDMIS not available</p> <p><b>Target:</b> HMIS: 100% completeness with high utilization; MRRDMIS functional</p>	HMIS report/MRRD management information system report		
	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.3:</b> % of communities which have access to health facilities within one hour walking distance by residence</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Urban; 78.5%, Rural; 53.8%, Kuchi; 37.1%, National; 57.4% (2007/08)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 95%</p>	NRVA/ALCSs		

	<b>Output Indicator 2.1.4:</b> # of clients using different methods of family planning  <b>Baseline:</b> 1,275,081  <b>Target:</b> 2,499,159	HMIS		
	<b>Output Indicator 2.1.5:</b> % of Penta 3 coverage among children under one.  <b>Baseline:</b> 71%  <b>Target:</b> 90%	WHO and UNICEF estimates of immunization coverage		
	<b>Output Indicator 2.1.6:</b> # of pregnant and lactating women received infant and young child feeding counselling  <b>Baseline:</b> 10,000 per year  <b>Target:</b> 46,000 per year	BPBS Provincial Annual Report		
	<b>Output Indicator 2.1.7:</b> HIV prevalence among IDUs and their spouse who have HIV testing  <b>Baseline:</b> 7.4%  <b>Target:</b> <5%	Afghanistan Drug Report,  HMIS, IBBS survey report		
	<b>Output Indicator 2.1.8:</b> % of drug users received drug treatment and aftercare services in different settings.  <b>Baseline:</b> 5.9%  <b>Target:</b> 20%	Drug demand reduction (DDR); Afghan Drug Report, data management for DDR, National Drug Survey reports		

	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.9:</b> % of mine-affected communities aware of mine/ERW-related personal risk</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 60%</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 100%</p>	IMSMA/UNMAS		
<p><b>Output 2.2: Improved capacities of government and non-government organization to increase accessibility to and demand for inclusive quality formal and non-formal education.</b></p> <p><i>(UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP)</i></p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.2.1:</b> EMIS with completeness and quality data</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 97% of schools submitted school forms and 90% of submitted forms with good quality (2012/13)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 100%</p>	EMIS		<p>UNESCO:</p> <p>UNHCR:</p> <p>UNICEF:</p> <p>UN Women:</p> <p>WFP:</p>
	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.2.2:</b> # of population received skilled-based literacy or occupational literacy training by sex</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Female: 298,869; Male: 246,331;</p> <p>Total: 545, 199</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Female: 692,101; Male: 320,738;</p> <p>Total: 1,012,839</p>	EMIS		
	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.2.3:</b> Gross enrolment ratio by sex, residence, and educational level</p> <p>Baseline: Primary: Total;79%, Female; 67%, Male; 91%, Lower Secondary: 53%, F:40%, M:64%, Upper secondary: Total;33%, F:24%, M:41% (EMIS 2012/2013)</p> <p>Primary male :115%</p> <p>Primary female :115%</p> <p>Lower secondary Male: 98%</p> <p>Lower secondary Female:86% (2019)</p>	EMIS/UNHCR		
	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.2.4:</b> % of qualified teachers in general education</p>	EMIS		

	by sex and education level  <b>Baseline:</b> Total; 39%(2012/13)  <b>Target:</b> Total; 80% (2020)			
	<b>Output Indicator 2.2.5:</b> # of qualified teachers for literacy programme by sex  <b>Baseline:</b> Female:9,153; Male:7,544; Total:16,697  <b>Target:</b> Female: ...; Male: ...; Total: ... TBD	EMIS		
<b>Output 2.3</b>  <b>Enhanced capacity of the government and civil society to reinforce preventive and protective systems and structures for vulnerable groups.</b>  <i>(UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women)</i>	<b>Output Indicator 2.3.1:</b> # of provinces with mechanisms to implement the national IDP policy  <b>Baseline:</b> 0 province  <b>Target:</b> 15 provinces	UNHCR		UNFPA:  UNHCR:  UNICEF:  UNODC:  UN Women:
	<b>Output Indicator 2.3.2:</b> % of reported cases of violence, exploitation, and abuse against children and women that are referred to appropriate services  <b>Baseline:</b> 75% (2013)  <b>Target:</b> 100% (2020)	CPAN Annual Report, MRM database, AIHRC Annual Report		

## Annex IV: UNDAF 2015-2019 Priority Area III Social Equity and Investment in Human Capital

Priority area	Social Equity and Investment in Human Capital			
National development priorities and goals	<p><b><u>NPP and Clusters</u></b>  <b>HRD Cluster</b>  <b>NPP 1:</b> Sustainable Decent Work Through Skills Development and Employment Policies for Job-Rich Growth  <b>NPP 1:</b> Afghan Peace and Reintegration (APRP)  <b>NPP 4:</b> Capacity Development To Accelerate NAPWA Implementation  <b>NPP 5:</b> Health for All Afghans  <b>NPP 5:</b> National Program For Law And Justice For All  <b><u>TMAF</u></b>  <b>1.</b> Representational Democracy and Equitable Elections  <b>2.</b> Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights  <b>4.</b> Government Revenues, Budget Execution and Sub-National Governance  <b>5.</b> Inclusive and Sustained Growth and Development</p>			
Priority statement	Creating an enabling environment for the empowerment and inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable and minority populations.			
Outcome statement	Social equity of women, youth and minorities and vulnerable populations is increased through government's improved and consistent application of principles of inclusion in implementing existing and creating new policies and legislation.			
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources
<p><b>Outcome 3: Social equity of women, youth and minorities and vulnerable populations is increased through government's improved and consistent application of principles of inclusion in implementing existing and creating new policies and legislation.</b></p> <p>(UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, UNMAS, UNHCR, WFP, UNESCO, UNEP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIDO)</p>	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 3.1:</b> % of positive progress against relevant indicators reflected in government obligatory reports</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Potential to achieve MDG targets 4,5,6,7a,7b low; CEDAW Finding&amp; recommendations; TMAF SOM government report on progress;  <b>Target:</b> Achievement of MDG targets (2010); Government implements CEDAW recommendations</p>	<p>Afghanistan MDG Progress report  CEDAW, Beijing+20, UNSCR 1325 reports  TMAF  EVAW Law  NAPWA</p>	<p>Political situation is stable.</p> <p>Government remains committed to improving social service sector. No drastic change in the GoA's policies on social services sector.</p>	
	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 3.2:</b> % of national budget invested on promotion and protection of rights of target population in accordance with national and international commitments.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> GRB approach was incorporated into the budget statement of 6 pilot ministries (MoPH, MoE, MoHE, MoLSAMD, MAIL, MRRD) for the years (2012-2013) to support fair distribution of resources from a gender equality perspective, resulted in GRB allocation increased from 27% in 2011 to 29% in 2013.</p>	<p>GRB Strategy  Line Ministry expenditure reports  National Programme implementation monitoring reports</p>	<p>Adequate financial and human resources available.</p> <p>Government's absorptive capacity is improved.</p> <p>Adequate access to intervention areas is</p>	

	<p><b>Target:</b> 30% annual budget expenditure principally or significantly on gender equality and women empowerment goals/objectives; GRB Strategy approved; 10 NPPs in HRD, Agric &amp; Rural Development, Governance and Security Clusters enforced GRB by 2015</p>		<p>maintained.</p> <p>Programming focus on geographical variations and needs.</p>	
	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 3.3: Number of new laws, policies, or procedures reflecting needs and rights of target population.</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Of the 9 Ministries reviewed in 2013, 4 have policies that are gender sensitive and reflect the rights of target population; Policy toolkit for gender responsive policy analysis and planning developed with 6 ministries; GRB strategy developed (MOF 2013)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 50% of all ministries have gender sensitive policies by 2015; Systems, functions, sex disaggregated data improved in 15 ministries by 2015.</p>	<p>New and existing legislation and policies; GRB strategy implementation reports</p>	<p>Effective collaboration between UN, central and sub-national government.</p> <p>Civil Society/Govt partnerships continue</p>	
Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources
<p><b>Output 3.1: Government capacity to implement national and international commitments impacting women, youth, minorities and vulnerable populations is enhanced.</b> (UNDP, UN Women, UNODC, UNMAS, UNHCR, WFP, UNESCO, UNEP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIDO)</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 3.1.1:</b> Number of existing mechanisms able to support implementation of national and international commitments (disaggregated by commitment/ convention)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Policy Toolkit for gender responsive policy analysis and planning developed by MOWA with involvement of 6 line ministries (2013); Gender review of policies done in 9 line ministries (MoF, MoCns, MAIL, MoHRA, MoPH, MRRD, MOHE, MoJ); GRB Strategy developed (MoF) (2013);</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Sectoral strategies and plans in 9 pilot ministries are gender sensitive and reflect the needs of different groups of women to implement priorities set in CEDAW/ NAPWA/ BPFA/and MDGs</p>	<p>UN Reports, Electoral Commission data/reports</p>		
	<p><b>Baseline:</b> TBD</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 1 ministry/year adapting gender inclusive HR policies, procedures, and guidelines</p>	<p>HR policies, procedures, and guidelines implementation reports</p>		
	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target:</b> National Action plan on 1325 developed and implemented</p>	<p>NAP document and implementation plan</p>		
	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Civil Law Reform Working Group completes 2 engendered legislations by 2019</p>	<p>CLRWG progress reports and revised laws</p>		

	<b>Baseline:</b> SOP in place <b>Target:</b> National shelter SOP implemented by MOWA, inter-ministerial technical committee, and civil society shelter network	UN Women Country Reports FPC reports; IP reports; UNFPA reports		
	<b>Baseline:</b> 3; <b>Target:</b> 6 Family Protection Centres (FPCs) established within government hospitals with MoPH and other inter-ministerial collaboration: <b>Baseline:</b> 280 <b>Target:</b> 1200 Health service providers capable of responding to GBV			
	<b>Baseline:</b> ToRs and work-plan in place. # of high return areas targeted by NPPs <b>Target:</b> Inter-ministerial group set to ensure the implementation of the Solutions Strategy through returnees needs being included in the line ministries NPPs implementation, focusing on high return areas.	Progress reports for the Solutions Strategy on Afghan refugees UNHCR and MoRR reports National IDP Policy National IDP Taskforce reports		
	<b>Baseline:</b> 5 province by the end of 2014, Draft National Asylum and Refugees Law <b>Target:</b> Action plans are drafted ensuring the implementation of the national IDP policy.	UNHCR and MORR's reports		
	<b>Baseline:</b> Plan for adoption of the law is endorsed by the government, initial steps are taken such as lobbying for the laws passage <b>Target:</b> Consensus amongst the relevant sectorial ministries for adoption of the law is obtained.			
	<b>Baseline:</b> MOU on Refugees and asylum seekers access to public health services and facilities defined and agreed amongst the MoRR, MoPH and UNHCR <b>Target:</b> MoU on access of refugees and asylum seekers to free services and facilities endorsed.	UNHCR, MoRR and MoPH reports		
	<b>Baseline:</b> National Youth Policy in place <b>Target:</b> % implementation plan drafted for National Youth Policy	Government reports on Youth Strategy Implementation plan UNV reports		

	<p><b>Output Indicator 3.1.2:</b> Number of related implementation plans mainstreaming the needs of target populations that are resourced by government and international funds</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Budget Circulars in 6 pilot ministries reviewed using GRB approach (2013)  <b>Target :</b> Gender responsive budgeting mechanisms fully operationalized in 6 pilot line ministries</p>	Mapping Report on GRB mechanisms – UNW		
	<p><del><b>Baseline:</b> Budget Circulars in 6 pilot ministries reviewed using GRB approach (2013)</del>  <del><b>Target :</b> Gender responsive budgeting mechanisms fully operationalized in 6 pilot line ministries</del></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> One (01) government and NGO health facilities have integrated youth friendly services in Afghanistan  <b>Target:</b> 25 public and NGO facilities have integrated provision of youth friendly services in Afghanistan</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0% of secondary school offering life skills and sexuality education/healthy lifestyle programme in Afghanistan  <b>Target:</b> 10% of secondary schools offering life skills and sexuality education/healthy life style programme in Afghanistan.</p>			
<p><b>Output 3.2</b>  <b>Government and civil society capacity to monitor and report on national and international those impacting women, youth, minorities and vulnerable populations is strengthened</b>  <i>(UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, UNMAS, UNHCR, WFP, UNEP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIDO).</i></p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 3.2.1:</b> Number of governmental and non-governmental institutions with mechanisms for collecting, analyzing and public dissemination of data.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> TBD  <b>Target:</b> Parliamentary proceedings reflect improved awareness of Parliamentarians regarding gender-responsive legislation, supporting national gender obligations.</p>	UN Women Parliamentary monitoring reports		
	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Target:</b> MoWA regularly publishes national and provincial data on violence against women</p>	TMAF Progress Report VAW Database report Online Database		
	<p><b>Baseline:</b> Coordination mechanism weak, Handbook on Women and Men in Afghanistan every 2 years; Survey on men and Women in Decision Making every 3 years  <b>Target:</b> Central Statistics Organization coordinates line ministries in collecting, analyzing, dissemination and use of sex disaggregated data</p>			

	<b>Baseline:</b> MOWA Monitoring Unit supported to improve the system of data collection and monitoring of NAPWA priorities (2013); <b>Target:</b> NAPWA monitoring database is fully operational by 2015 enabling tracking of the progress on national gender commitments	Coordination meeting Reports, NRVA, Survey Reports, Line ministries data/publications		
	<b>Baseline:</b> 0 report on status of youth of Afghanistan <b>Target:</b> Biennial Status of Afghanistan Youth Reports produced	MoYA, CSO		
<b>Output 3.3: Improved engagement of women, youth, minorities and vulnerable populations to claim their rights and promote their priorities and concerns in decision making, peace-building and conflict resolution processes.</b> <i>(UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, UNMAS, UNHCR, WFP, UNEP, UNICEF, UNFPA UNV, UNIDO)</i>	<b>Output Indicator 3.3.1:</b> No. of mechanisms supporting engagement of target populations in decision making at all levels (disaggregated by mechanism, gender, target group representation and province )  <b>Baseline:</b> 2013 shadow report; UNSCSCR 1325 Action plan under development (2014) <b>Target:</b> Civil society Shadow 2015/17 CEDAW reporting reflects improved implementation of articles and commitments identified in CEDAW Commission Findings report (2013); informal/ad hoc reports on UNSCR1325.	CEDAW Commission and Shadow reports, Govt and shadow SCR 1325 Reporting; UN Reports		
	<b>Baseline:</b> 3 events <b>Target:</b> 4 joint UN campaigns conducted on women's and girls' rights per year. (UN Days for Women and Girls - SG UNiTE, 16 Days of Activism, International day of the Girl Child)	UN Events Reports		
	<b>Baseline:</b> 1 <b>Target:</b> 4 women participating in executive decision-making fora related to peace building.	HPC Reports, UN Reports		
	<b>Baseline:</b> 15 female & 15 male youths per quarter <b>Target:</b> 1000 youths actively involved in peace building events by 2019	UN Reports		
	<b>Baseline:</b> In 2013 PWDCs in 4 provinces are functional to provide a platform for engagement of key stakeholders to advocate for implementation of gender priorities <b>Target:</b> By 2015 Provincial Development Councils PWDC) led by DOWAs in 10 provinces provide a platform for engagement of key stakeholders to advocate for implementation of gender priorities	UN Reports, DoWA Reports		

## Annex V: UNDAF 2015-2019 Priority Areas IV Justice and Rule of Law

Priority area	Justice and Rule of Law			
National development priorities and goals	<p><b><u>NPP and Clusters</u></b>  <b>Governance cluster</b>  <b>NPP 5:</b> National Programme for Law and Justice for all  <b>Security cluster</b>  <b>NPP 1:</b> Afghan Peace and Reintegration  <b><u>TMAF</u></b>  <b>2.</b> Governance, Rule of Law Human Rights  <b><u>New Deal</u></b>  <b>PSG 2:</b> Security for all  <b>PSG 3:</b> Justice for all</p>			
Priority statement	Just and accessible Rule of Law for all.			
Outcome statement	Trust in and access to fair, effective, and accountable rule of law services is increased in accordance with applicable international human rights standards and the government's legal obligations.			
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources
<b>Outcome 4: Trust in and access to fair, effective and accountable rule of law services is increased in accordance with applicable human rights standards and the government's legal obligations</b>	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 4.1:</b> % of recommendations implemented from international human rights mechanisms and rule of law mechanisms to which Afghanistan is party</p> <p><b>Baseline: CEDAW</b>  <i>CEDAW committee issued 27 recommendations in July 2013.  Implementation of some of the recommendations has started.</i></p> <p><b>Target: CEDAW</b>  <i>70% implementation by 2020</i></p> <p><b>Baseline: UNESCO World Heritage Committee</b>  <i>UNESCO World Heritage Committee has made 50 decisions over the past 10 years on The World Heritage Property of Bamiyan (2003) and The World Heritage Property of Jam (2002). Both sites are currently on the List in Danger.</i></p> <p><b>Target: UNESCO World Heritage Committee</b>  <i>Compliance with 50 recommendations and the removal both sites from the World Heritage List in Danger by 2020.</i></p>	<p>MoJ Human Rights Support Unit provides the data based on the National Action Plan</p> <p>Triangulated with:</p> <p>UNICEF: CRC</p> <p>UNESCO: WHC</p> <p>UNODC: UNCAC, provided the Government concurs</p> <p>UN Habitat &amp; UNHCR: ICESCR</p>	<p>Increased RoL service delivery to the population of services that are perceived to be fairer, effective, accountable and human rights compliant will result in increased feelings of safety and security which result in trust in the Government as a whole which result in stability, peace and development.</p> <p>JRoL institutions including at the provincial level, are ready and willing to adopt reforms proposed to ensure accountability,</p>	

	<p><b>Baseline CRC</b> 40 recommendations received in 2009.</p> <p><b>Target CRC</b> 100% implementation by 2020</p> <p><b>Baseline HRC UPR</b> UPR recommendations will be received in July 2014.</p> <p><b>Target HRC UPR</b> 70% implementation of July 2014 recommendations by 2020</p> <p><b>Baseline ICCPR/HRC</b> State reports have not been submitted since 2008 when state reporting started.</p> <p><b>Target ICCPR/HRC</b> Submission of 1 state report by 2020</p> <p><b>Baseline UNCAT</b> State reports have not been submitted since 2008 when state reporting started.</p> <p><b>Target UNCAT</b> Submission of 1 state report by 2020</p> <p><b>Baseline UNCAC</b> The UNCAC review is ongoing. There are no recommendations yet. Recommendations may be made in the summer of 2014.</p> <p><b>Target UNCAC</b> 60% recommendations implemented by 2020.</p> <p><b>Baseline ICESCR</b> 40 recommendations have been made in 2008.</p> <p><b>Target ICESCR</b> 70% recommendations implemented by 2020</p>		fairness, effectiveness and human rights compliance.	
	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 4.2:</b> % of Public confidence in Justice and Rule of Law institutions. (BUSAN, MDG indicator)</p> <p><b>Baseline Police:</b> 72%-75% (source Asia Foundation 72% and MDG report 75% - to be verified)</p>	<p>Preferably baseline to be established and also measure confidence in fairness, effectiveness &amp; accountability. Perhaps possible through national RoL</p>		

	<b>Baseline Courts:</b> 43% (source Asia Foundation) <b>Baseline AGO:</b> to be established <b>Baseline Huquq:</b> to be established <b>Baseline AIBA lawyers:</b> to be established <b>Baseline ARAZI:</b> 71% (source Asia Foundation) <b>Target:</b> By 2018 – justice and rule of law institutions have a marked increase of 5% from the baseline.	indicators study or a perception survey conducted by national entity supported by UN.		
	<b>Outcome Indicator 4.3:</b> level of safety and security at district level <b>Baseline:</b> to be established <b>Target:</b> 5% increase from the year before	District safety and security survey conducted by the community policing directorate (supported by UNDP and UNHCR)		50,000 for each district
Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources
<b>Output 4.1: Integrity, transparency and accountability of justice and rule of law institutions strengthened</b>	<b>Output Indicator 4.1.1:</b> Number of police, prosecutors or judges referred for prosecution or disciplinary measures on drug trafficking, murder, torture, corruption or non-consensual sex crimes analyzed against reported incidents <b>Baseline:</b> Drug trafficking (to be established) <b>Target:</b> 2 more than the year before <b>Baseline:</b> Murder (to be established) <b>Target:</b> 2 more than the year before <b>Baseline:</b> Non-consensual sex crime (to be established) <b>Target:</b> 2 more than the year before <b>Baseline:</b> Corruption (to be established) <b>Target:</b> 2 more than the year before	Data from HOO, Mol (major crime task force, IG, CID), AGO, SC - Analyzed against data from: UNAMA Human Rights Reports UNODC; Transparency International; NPP2 Committee's annual NICS survey (supported by UNDP); websites from SC publishing malpractices from judges	Increased integrity, transparency and accountability will increase trust and access to RoL services The JRoL institutions have the will to support integrity, transparency and accountability. The population mobilizes around principles of integrity, transparency and accountability. The safe participation of women strengthens perceived integrity of the	30 million (+ salary payments for approx. 2-3 years)

			JRoL institutions.	
	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.1.2:</b> % of population who has been asked, or offered, a bribe by a justice and rule of law official Baseline police: 31 % (source Asia Foundation)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Courts 33 % (source Asia Foundation)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Huquq: to be established</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> AGO to be established</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> AIBA Lawyers to be established</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> ARAZI official to be established</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Every institution has a 3% decrease from the year before</p>	<p>HOO annual corruption survey (supported by UNODC)</p> <p>National RoLiS Working Group's annual RoLiS Study (supported by UNDP/UNAMA)</p> <p>NPP2 Committee's annual NICS survey (supported by UNDP)</p>		
	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.1.3:</b> Functioning public financial management mechanisms, and internal control and complaints mechanisms in MoI and MoJ</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> To be established</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Annual increase in number of reported and tracked complaint cases, in particular those brought by female staff.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Annual MoF assessments of MoI and MoJ PFM systems demonstrate progressive improvements</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Allegations of mismanagement of funds are investigated and the investigations are published</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Donors agree to handover disbursement of police payments to the MoI</p>	<p>MoI, MoJ</p> <p>Complemented with data from UNAMA, UNDP, UNFPA</p>		
<p><b>Output 4.2: Fair, accessible and effective justice and rule of law services increasingly delivered by the Government</b></p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.2.1:</b> # of requests for Government provided free legal aid and % of which has been granted (<i>disaggregated by type of case, gender/vulnerable group, location, age, and whether the defendant was present or absent</i>)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> To be established - X requests have been submitted to the Department of Justice and the Legal Aid Grant Committee out of which x cases have been granted, out of which x were tried in absentia, x were supporting women, x IDPs, x children, x detainees, x prisoners.</p>	<p>Data from Department of Justice and Legal Aid Grant Committee</p> <p>-complemented with data from UNDP and World Bank with inputs from UNICEF on children, UNHABITAT on HLP cases, UNHCR on returnees/IDPs,</p>	<p>Increased delivery of quality JRoL services will increase trust and access to JRoL services.</p> <p>The JRoL institutions value and recognize the contribution of non-state actors in strengthening justice and security.</p>	40 million

	<p><b>Target:</b> Increase in the percentage of cases that were supported; decrease in the trials in absentia</p>	UNFPA, UNAMA RoL	The level of conflict is maintained at a minimum threshold in target districts, allowing for the deployment of Justice personnel including ANP in a civilian policing posture with limited security risks for the population that engages with the formal JRoL institutions.
	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.2.2:</b> Number of provinces that have increased capacity of police, prosecution, court, Huquq, AIBA lawyer; and dedicated land and family protection<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> To be established</p> <p>Juvenile Police is active in almost all provinces that are under the Central Investigation Department and Child Rights Protection Officer from Gender and Human Rights Department of MoI.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> increase from the year before in the number of provinces and districts that have a 90%-100% filled tashkil for police, prosecutors, judges, MoI/MoJ/DoWa Huquq officers + at least one AIBA lawyer; and increase in number of provinces and districts that have at least 1 dedicated land authority and 1 family protection capacity</p>	<p>MoI, MoJ, SC, AGO, Huquq, AIBA, ARAZI, MOWA data</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNAMA</p> <p>UNICEF</p>	
	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.2.3:</b> The number of provinces and districts where data is publicly available on:</p> <p># of cases reported to police</p> <p>% of that number of cases that are referred to prosecution</p> <p>(disaggregated by VAW)</p>	<p>MoI, AGO, SC</p> <p>A sample to be taken from 4 provinces and 10 districts.</p> <p>UNAMA can support data-collection as well as agencies that work</p>	

<sup>1</sup> This includes Family Response Units, EVAW units, Huquq DowA, legal help centers, one stop assistance centers, women protection centers and family guidance centers

	<p>% of that number of cases that are referred to court (disaggregated by VAW)</p> <p>% of court cases which receive judgment<sup>2</sup> (1st instance courts) (disaggregated by VAW, land, civil, criminal case)</p> <p>% of the verdicts executed (disaggregated by VAW, land, civil, criminal case)</p> <p>(Data links directly to TMAF VAW requirement and data should feed into the MoWA databases under Pillar 3.)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> X provinces and x districts have this data recorded; zero provinces and districts have this data publicly available</p> <p><b>Target:</b> An increase in recording and public availability from the year before</p>	with individual institutions.		
<b>Output 4.3: Justice and Rule of Law mechanisms for rights protection, and urban and community safety, in particular for vulnerable groups improved</b>	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.3.1:</b> # of districts where awareness outreach and regular consultation has been conducted by Justice and RoL officials Baseline: 16 districts with safety and protection outreach by police; # of districts with legal awareness outreach by AIHRC, MoJ; 32 districts that had community-police consultations but not on a systematic basis.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 5% increase from the year before. All districts consultations are held on a regular (every 2 months) basis.</p>	AGO, SC, MoJ, Mol UNMAS, UNFPA, UNAMA, UNDP, UNHCR	Marginalized groups, including women, increasingly agree to engage with the formal JRoL institutions.	30 million
	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.3.2:</b> % of properties issued with municipal notebooks for property right protection</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Rough estimate 1.1 million properties registered in the Municipalities, Municipal notebooks in Kandahar almost 70+% issued but in other provinces (Herat, Mazar etc) 20-30%.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 10% increases annually in target districts/provinces</p>	ARAZI, MRRD, UNHABITAT, UNHCR		
	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.3.3:</b> % of children in detention, and % of pre-trial detainees (disaggregated by adult/juvenile and gender), and % of cases using alternatives to pre-trial and prison</p>	Data from NPP5 working group (is a NPP5 requirement)  Perhaps - National		

<sup>2</sup> Judgment is the determination of a case for one or other of the parties to a civil case or, for criminal cases, the determination as to guilt. It is recommended that for criminal cases the passing of sentence or determination of punishment/penalty should be treated as "judgment"

	<p>incarceration</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 1176 children in all 33 Juvenile Rehabilitation Centers.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 4% annual decrease or 20% decrease by 2020</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 10,248 total of pre-trial detainees (871 juveniles out of which 97 female, 9,909 males and 339 female).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 3% annual decrease or 15% decrease by 2020</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 16544 = total of prisoners (out of which 404 female). There is no information on when judge issued alternatives to detention.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> data on alternatives established and an annual increase realized</p>	<p>RoLiS Working Group's annual RoLiS Study (supported by UNDP/UNAMA)</p> <p>complemented by data collection from UNICEF and UNODC and UNAMA</p>		
<p><b>Output 4.4: Legal and institutional frameworks for justice and rule of law increasingly implemented</b></p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.4.1:</b> # of neighboring states with which AFG has agreements for extradition and mutual legal assistance, and; # of customs officers able to implement illicit trafficking regulations</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Afghanistan has 3 extradition and mutual legal assistance agreements with Iran, China and UAE. It is currently working on an agreement with Turkey. So 2 agreements with neighboring states China and Iran.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 1 additional agreement with neighboring state per year</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 50 customs officers received training on illicit trafficking of cultural property</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 200 (100%) customs officers trained on illicit trafficking of cultural property and at least 3 other illicit trafficking topics annually;</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNODC; UNESCO</p>	<p>GIRoA and the IC will prioritize the security sector over the rule of law. As a result funding gaps remain in coherent rule of law sector development.</p> <p>Strengthening of the criminal justice sector as a whole is essential for police development and addressing crime.</p> <p>More civic participation in legislative development increases trust and legitimacy of the legislative framework.</p>	

	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.4.2:</b> # of civil and criminal laws that are revised in accordance with applicable human rights standards and the government's legal obligations following discussions in formal state-society advisory consultation platforms</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> To be established</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Increase in number laws discussed in Criminal and other Law Reform Working Groups and increase in revisions in accordance with applicable human rights standards and the government's legal obligations</p>	<p>Criminal Law Reform Working Group</p> <p>Moj (Taqnin)</p> <p>Supported by data-collection from UNAMA</p>		
	<p><b>Output 4.4.3:</b> Number of Afghan led RoL sector –wide coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national level that meet regularly and record and follow up on action points.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No national level Afghan led JRoL coordination mechanism (apart from NPP 5 but not meeting regularly and Mol is not included); 32 out of the 34 provinces have Provincial Justice Coordination platforms; x of them meets regularly; x</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 1 national level Afghan led sector-wide mechanism established</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 34 provinces have Provincial Justice platforms that meet regularly and feed info to national level mechanism once established.</p>	<p>Moj, Mol, UNAMA RoL</p>		

## Annex VI: UNDAF 2015-2019 Priority Areas V Accountable Governance

Priority area	Accountable Governance			
National development priorities and goals	<p><b><u>NPP and Clusters</u></b></p> <p><b>ARD Cluster</b></p> <p><b>NPP 4:</b> Strengthening Local Institutions</p> <p><b>Governance Cluster</b></p> <p><b>NPP 1:</b> Financial and Economic Reforms (PFM Roadmap)</p> <p><b>NPP 2:</b> National Transparency And Accountability Program</p> <p><b>NPP 3:</b> The Afghanistan Program For Efficient And Effective Government</p> <p><b>NPP 4:</b> National Program For Local Governance</p> <p><b><u>TMAF</u></b></p> <p><b>1.</b> Representational Democracy and Equitable Elections</p> <p><b>2.</b> Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights</p> <p><b>4.</b> Government Revenues, Budget Execution and Sub-National Governance</p> <p><b><u>New Deal</u></b></p> <p><b>PSG 1:</b> Inclusive and Legitimate and Governance</p>			
Priority statement	<b>Inclusive and Accountable Governance</b>			
Outcome statement	<b>Improved legitimate, transparent and inclusive governance at all levels that promotes progressive realization of human rights.</b>			
Outcome	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Indicative Resources
<p><b>Outcome 1: Improved legitimate, transparent and inclusive governance at all levels that promotes progressive realization of human rights</b></p> <p>(UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPS, UNOPS, UNWOMEN, UNICEF)</p>	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 1:</b> % of population that have access to data on government budgets allocation</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> OBI global score 59 (2012)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> OBI global score to 30 (2019)</p> <p><b>Outcome Indicator 2:</b> Level of public confidence that their votes determine the results of elections.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Asia Foundation Survey</p> <p><b>Target:</b> % (TBD) in public confidence</p> <p><b>Outcome Indicator 3:</b> % institutional capacity of Government to perform core governance and</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Gov Cluster - NPP 3 challenges section and 9 Ministries reviewed in 2013</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 60% capacitated IARCSC to lead, coordinate and oversee</p>	<p>OBI, PEFA, IBP</p> <p>Perception Surveys</p> <p>NPP 3 rolling reports, TMAF, CBR Annual Report NTA Report</p>	<p>Credible elections</p> <p>Successful Transition to Transformation Decade</p> <p>Security Situation</p> <p>Political Situation</p> <p>Economic Situation</p> <p>New Government's commitment to TMAF</p> <p>Donors commitment to TMAF (funds)</p> <p>ODA flows likely to reduce as military withdrawal completes</p>	- TBD

	whole-of-government public administration and civil service reforms			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicators, Baseline, Target</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>	<b>Indicative Resources</b>
<b>Output 5.1: Strengthened capacity of government at national and sub-national levels to improve:</b> <b>(a) public sector management,</b> <b>(b) aid effectiveness,</b> <b>(c) peace and state building</b> <i>(UNDP, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNMAS)</i>	<p><b>A. Public Sector Management</b></p> <p><b><i>Planning and Budgeting</i></b></p> <p><b>Output Indicator 5.1.1:</b> % of Budget resources allocated to sectors and provinces in an equitable manner aligned with NPPs</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> - 1392 (ANDS Sector allocation) % of 6.8 billion Nation Budget; Security 43%; Education 15.1%; Infrastructure 14.2%; Agriculture 8%; Governance 4.2%; Health 3.7%; Economic Governance 2.6%; Social Protection 1%;</p> <p>- 37\$ m allocated to 11 underdeveloped provinces</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> % improvement of allocation to sectors and provinces based on needs and priorities</p> <p><b>Outputs Indicator 5.1.2:</b> Clear legal authority and decentralization policies developed, and implemented at district and provincial level through Line Ministries</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> SNG policy, Governance and development policy for District and Village level, Provincial Budgeting Policy</p> <p><b>Target:</b> IDLG and MRRD implement all three policies at the provincial and district level through at least 5 key LMs</p> <p><b>Output Indicator: 5.1.3</b> # of LMs that are engaging provincial budgeting linked to provincial development planning and prioritization processes</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Provincial budgeting launched in mid-2013</p> <p><b>Target:</b> At least 5 high service delivery LMs are engaging Provincial Budgeting (IDLG, MAIL, MRRD, MOE, MOPH)</p> <p><b><i>Civil Service Reform</i></b></p> <p><b>Output Indicator: 5.1.4</b> # policy, legal and regulatory frameworks governing the civil service and Public Administration Reform strengthened</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> CBR Programme, Human Resources Management Information System (HRMIS)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> -Development and implementation NGPAR Strategy – NPP 3 goal ; - % increase (TBD) in legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks governing the civil service and public administration reform</p>	<p>Annual National Budget Report</p> <p>ANDS Sectors reports from MoF</p> <p>National Budget</p> <p>IDLG Reports</p> <p>Provincial budgeting Reports</p> <p>National Budget</p> <p>IDLG Reports</p> <p>Provincial budgeting</p> <p>Annual Reports</p> <p>NPP 3 Annual Report</p> <p>CBR Report</p> <p>IARSCS reports</p> <p>Development</p>	<p>Credible elections</p> <p>Successful Transition to Transformation Decade</p> <p>Security Situation</p> <p>Political Situation</p> <p>Economic Situation</p> <p>New Government's commitment to TMAF</p> <p>Donors commitment to TMAF (funds)</p> <p>ODA flows likely to reduce as military withdrawal completes</p>	<p>- TBD</p>

	<p><b>Aid Effectiveness</b>  <b>Output Indicator: 5.1.5</b> # of relevant UN agencies reach 80% individual and cumulative alignment of aid with the relevant NPPs and 50% on budget target  <b>Baseline:</b> Agency specific analysis needed (Available data for UNDP)  <b>Target:</b> All relevant UN agencies reach the TMAF target of 50% on-budget -80% alignment with NPPs</p> <p><b>Peace and Statebuilding</b>  <b>Output Indicator: 5.1.6</b> # of constitution making bodies and electoral institutions which meet minimum benchmarks (to be defined) to perform core functions effectively  <b>Baseline:</b> Progress to date available on TMAF HD1: Representational Democracy and Equitable Elections  <b>Target:</b> all constitution making bodies and electoral institutions meet all minimum benchmarks  <b>Output Indicator: 5.1.7</b> Proportion of eligible voters who are registered to vote and have participated, disaggregated by sex, age, and excluded groups  <b>Baseline:</b> 2014 Elections reports  <b>Target:</b> % (to define) increase in voter registration</p>	<p>Cooperation dialogues, National Budget  DAD  DFR  MoF-UN analysis reports</p> <p>Independent studies and evaluations by think tanks, NGOs, research groups</p> <p>Next elections reports</p>		
<p><b>Output 5.2: Improved capacity of the government and institutions to implement human rights based development</b>  (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPS, UNOPS, UNWOMEN, UNICEF)</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator: 5.2.1</b> # Government policies that lead to the improvement of economic, social, political cultural rights of the Afghan people  <b>Baseline:</b> TBD  <b>Target:</b> TBD</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 5.2.2</b> # of consultations facilitated between citizens, particularly the most disadvantaged and vulnerable in relation to programmes and policies aimed at the improvement of economic and social rights  <b>Baseline:</b> TBD  <b>Target:</b> TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Credible elections  Successful Transition to Transformation Decade  Security Situation  Political Situation  Economic Situation  New Government's commitment to TMAF  Donors commitment to TMAF (funds)  ODA flows likely to reduce as military withdrawal completes</p>	<p>TBD</p>

<p><b>Output 5.3: Enhanced capacity of the civil society, media, independent institutions to hold the government accountable</b> (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPS, UNOPS, UNWOMEN, UNICEF)</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 5.3.1</b> Quality (to be defined) of civil society engagement in critical development and crisis related issues, disaggregated by women's and youth groups, indigenous peoples and other excluded groups <b>Baseline:</b> Asia Foundation survey <b>Target:</b> # (to be defined) of national policies developed/strengthened in consultation with CSO that addresses critical socio-economic and political issues; - At least 50% increase in CSOs mechanisms for ensuring transparency, representation and accountability</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 5.3.2</b> % increase in media reports in analyzing government policies <b>Baseline:</b> Existing Media survey <b>Target:</b> 50% increase in media reporting on government policies</p>	<p>Independent surveys by think tanks, CSOs, Research organizations</p>	<p>Credible elections Successful Transition to Transformation Decade Security Situation Political Situation Economic Situation New Government's commitment to TMAF Donors commitment to TMAF (funds) ODA flows likely to reduce as military withdrawal completes</p>	<p>- TBD</p>
<p><b>Output 5.4: Strengthened capacity of relevant institutions to reduce corruption and economic crimes</b> (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPS, UNOPS, UNWOMEN, UNICEF)</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 5.4.1</b> Date of entry into force of the Government's anti-corruption strategy <b>Baseline:</b> TBD <b>Target:</b> Anti-corruption strategy is fully operationalized in 6 high service delivery ministries</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 5.4.2</b> % of public access to information on contracting and revenues related to extractive industries and use of natural resources <b>Baseline:</b> Corruption Index 175 out of 177 countries – 8/100 score; 160 out of 183 economies (2012) <b>Target:</b> At least 30% of the population can access information on revenues related to extractive industries</p>	<p>MEC reports UNODC report Independent reports Citizen Budget for AFG National Budget AFG CSO media reports OBI IBP</p>	<p>Credible elections Successful Transition to Transformation Decade Security Situation Political Situation Economic Situation New Government's commitment to TMAF Donors commitment to TMAF (funds) ODA flows likely to reduce as military withdrawal completes</p>	<p>- TBD</p>



**Annex VII: UNDAF 2015-2019 M&E Matrix**

**- To be completed**

## Annex VIII: UNDAF Priorities Aligned with NPPs

Priority Area	1. Equitable Economic Development	2. Basic Social Services	3. Social Equity and Investment in Human Capital	4. Justice and Rule of Law	5. Accountable Governance
<b>UNDAF Priority statement</b>	Inclusive, more equitable and sustainable economic growth with reduced dependency on the illicit economy	Quality and sustainable social services accessible to all Afghans on an equitable basis	Creating an enabling environment for the empowerment and inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable and minority populations	Just and accessible Rule of Law for all	Inclusive and Accountable Governance
<b>Outcome Statement</b>	Economic growth is accelerated to reduce vulnerabilities and poverty, strengthen the resilience of the licit economy and reduce the illicit economy in its multiple dimension	All Afghans, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, have equitable access to and use of quality health, nutrition, education, WASH, prevention and protection services that are appropriate and effectively address their rights and needs	Social equity of women, youth and minorities and vulnerable populations is increased through government's improved and consistent application of principles of inclusion in implementing existing and creating new policies and legislation.	Trust in and access to fair, effective, and accountable rule of law services is increased in accordance with applicable international human rights standards and the government's legal obligations.	Improved legitimate, transparent and inclusive governance at all levels that promotes progressive realization of human rights
<b>TMAF Areas</b>	4. Government Revenues, Budget Execution and Sub-National Governance  5. Inclusive and Sustained Growth and Development	5. Inclusive and Sustained Growth and Development	1. Representational Democracy and Equitable Elections 2. Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights 4. Government Revenues, Budget Execution and Sub-National Governance 5. Inclusive and Sustained Growth and Development	2. Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights	1. Representational Democracy and Equitable Elections 2. Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights 4. Government Revenues, Budget Execution and Sub-National Governance
<b>New Deal PSGs</b>	PSG 5: Economic Foundations	PSG 4: Revenue and Services		PSG: 2 Security for All PSG: 3: Justice for All	PSG 1: Inclusive and Legitimate and Governance
<b>NPP and Clusters</b>	<u><b>ARD Cluster</b></u> <b>NPP 1:</b> National Water and Natural Resource Development  <b>NPP 2:</b> National Comprehensive	<u><b>HRD Cluster</b></u> <b>NPP 2:</b> Education For All  <b>NPP 3:</b> Expanding Opportunities For Higher	<u><b>HRD Cluster</b></u> <b>NPP 1:</b> Sustainable Decent Work Through Skills Development and Employment Policies for Job-	<u><b>Governance Cluster</b></u> <b>NPP 5:</b> National Program For Law And Justice For All  <u><b>Security Cluster</b></u>	<u><b>ARD Cluster</b></u> <b>NPP 4:</b> Strengthening Local Institutions  <u><b>Governance Cluster</b></u>

<p>Agriculture Production and Market Development</p> <p><b>NPP 3:</b> National Rural Access Program (NRAP)</p> <p><u><b>HRD Cluster</b></u></p> <p><b>NPP 1:</b> Sustainable Decent Work Through Skills Development and Employment Policies for Job-Rich Growth</p> <p><u><b>ID Cluster</b></u></p> <p><b>NPP 1:</b> National and Regional Resource Corridor Program (NRRCP)</p> <p><u><b>PSD Cluster</b></u></p> <p><b>NPP 1:</b> Integrated Trade And SME Support Facility (ITSSF)</p>	<p>Education</p> <p><b>NPP 5:</b> Health for All Afghans</p>	<p>Rich Growth</p> <p><b>NPP 1:</b> Afghan Peace and Reintegration (APRP)</p> <p><b>NPP 4:</b> Capacity Development To Accelerate NAPWA Implementation</p> <p><b>NPP 5:</b> Health for All Afghans</p> <p><b>NPP 5:</b> National Program For Law And Justice For All</p>	<p><b>NPP 1:</b> Afghan Peace and Reintegration (APRP)</p>	<p><b>NPP 1:</b> Financial and Economic Reforms (PFM Roadmap)</p> <p><b>NPP 2:</b> National Transparency And Accountability Program</p> <p><b>NPP 3:</b> The Afghanistan Program For Efficient And Effective Government</p> <p><b>NPP 4:</b> National Program For Local Governance</p>
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