Millennium Development Goals
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
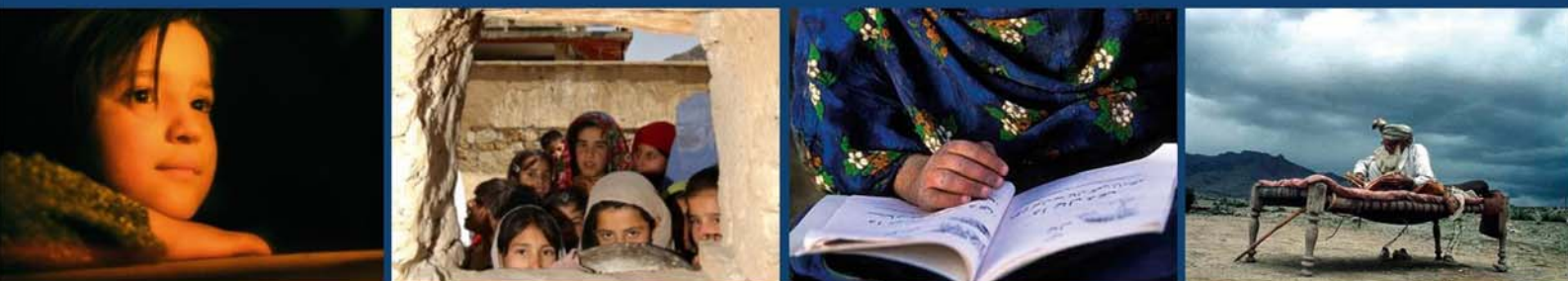
Vision 2020

Annual Progress Report
2008

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Foreword

In the name of Allah, the most Merciful, the most Compassionate

I am pleased to present the 2008 MDG Progress report for Afghanistan. Since Afghanistan's endorsement of the Millennium Declaration in 2004, the country has been committed to operationalising the MDGs through its development policies. In 2005, we undertook a broad-based consultation process to Afghanise the MDGs, so as to anchor them in the reality of Afghanistan and make them more relevant to the particular challenges the country faces. This was followed by the adoption of the Afghanistan Compact, which sets out the responsibility of the international community and the Afghan government in the achievement of benchmarks, which are fully aligned with the MDGs.

In March of this year, Afghanistan completed its first MDG-based Poverty Reduction Strategy Afghanistan National Development Strategy), which was prepared through a participatory process that included consultations in all 34 provinces of the country. The ANDS, which was endorsed by the international community at an international conference in Paris in June 2008, will help improve the coherence of government policies and the alignment of the international community behind key government priorities, as well as providing a framework for improving the coordination of development assistance around the MDGs.

This report represents the first comprehensive update of Afghanistan's progress towards the Afghan MDGs, since the publication of baseline report, as it takes into consideration the findings of several new studies, such as the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA), the Afghanistan Health Survey (AHS) and latest figures from Ministries and UN agencies. As such, it provides us with a comprehensive and reliable picture, not only of where the country stands with respect to the MDGs, but how far Afghanistan has progressed.

The figures presented in this report have gone through a careful process of verification and consultation with relevant line ministries and UN agencies, and are therefore the most reliable and up-to-date figures available in Afghanistan today. The report shows that considerable progress has been made in key sector such as Health and Education, but also that significant challenges remain to reduce poverty, further improve security and control the narcotics trade. We hope that this report will provide a much needed basis for a fact-based analysis of the real challenges faced by the country, and will help to forge a consensus among development partners on the way to address these.

I would like to thank all those who contributed to the preparation of this Report with the full engagement of Government and our wide range of partners.

Adib Farhadi,
Director, Afghanistan National Development Strategy, and
Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board Secretariat

Contents

Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHS	Afghanistan Health Survey
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ALMIS	Afghanistan Land Mine Impact Survey
ANA	Afghan National Army
ANBP	Afghanistan New Beginnings Programme
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
ANDS	Afghan National Development Strategy
CBN	Cost Basic Needs
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
CO2	Carbon di oxide
CPR	
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment – Short Course
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IV	Intra-Venous
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MCIT	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
MCN	Ministry of Counter Narcotics
MD	Malaria Department
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multi-indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoCI	Ministry of Culture and Information
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
MT	Metric Tones
MUD	Ministry of Urban Development
NACP	National AIDS Control Program
NEPA	National Environment Program
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
NSC	National Security Council
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODS	
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UN stat	UN Statistics
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMACA	United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
USD	United State's Dollar
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

The Millennium Development Goals

Introduction

The Millennium Declaration signed in September 2000 was an unprecedented commitment among world leaders to work together to ensure a more peaceful, prosperous and just world. Aiming to advance a global vision for improving the human condition in the areas of development and poverty, human rights and democracy, peace and security and protection of the environment, these commitments were translated into the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs have also helped to rally development actors around commonly agreed policy priorities and catalyse energy and resources towards the achievement of tangible and quantified targets. However, Afghanistan was not among the 191 United Nations Member States represented at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, where the Millennium Declaration was adopted. After the fall of the Taliban regime, the Government of Afghanistan endorsed the Declaration as well as the MDGs in March 2004, by letter from President Karzai to the Secretary- General of the United Nations.

Following this endorsement an intense process of national consultations was initiated in order to build a broad national consensus around the development priorities and anchor the MDGs in the Afghan reality. Recognising the capacity constraints, and acknowledging that for Afghanistan the 1990s was a "lost decade" for development, the Technical Working Groups recommended that the

Government extend the time period for meeting the MDG targets from 2015 to 2020 so as to have a realistic chance of meeting the targets. The Government has thus adopted a "Vision 2020" for meeting most of the MDGs. Furthermore, the Afghanised MDGs contain additional targets to take account of Afghanistan's specific constraints in areas such as gender equality and maternal health. Finally, Afghanistan decided to add a 9th Millennium Development Goal to recognise the special importance of security as a precondition for the achievement of sustainable development in Afghanistan.

Since the publication of the First Afghan MDG report in 2005, the Government of Afghanistan has taken major steps to operationalise this vision. First, the Afghanistan Compact, which was agreed at the 2006 London Conference, spelt out in more detail, with quantified benchmarks, the steps to be taken by the international community and the Government of Afghanistan to advance development in Afghanistan until 2011. Secondly, the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS) has been developed, identifying priority policies and programs that will be implemented over the next 5 years in 17 sectors, including security, to achieve the MDGs. The ANDS, which is aligned with Vision 2020 and the Afghanistan Compact Benchmarks, was endorsed by the International Community at a donor conference in June 2008.

This MDG report aims to provide a snapshot of the progress that has been realised in

Afghanistan since the adoption of the Afghan Millennium Development Goals, and to identify sectors and regions where more emphasis is needed to ensure that Afghanistan meets its development Goals. It is primarily intended as an advocacy tool, but should also help to provide an up-to-date picture of data in relevant sectors. Unless otherwise indicated, the baselines and targets against which we report in this documents should be the same as those defined in *Vision 2020*.

The Millennium Development Goals

Overview

MDG Achieved	On Track to achieve MDG	Achievable: 0-2 Years behind target	Difficult: 2-5 years behind target	Off Track: >5 years behind	No Data Available

The colour coding that will be used throughout this report to assess the status of MDG indicators is the following:

- Green (2. Achieved): the final target already has been achieved;
- Light Green (1. On track): the country is on track to achieve the MDG, meaning that the latest available observation is at least as good as the projected level for that year[1];
- Yellow (0. Achievable): the latest available indicator is 0-2 years behind the projected level for that year;
- Orange (-1. Difficult): the latest available indicator is 2-5 years behind the projected level for that year;
- Red (-2. Off track): the latest available indicator is more than 5 years behind the projected level for that year;
- No colour: insufficient data to assess progress (either no baseline data, no target set, or no updated figures since the baseline).

For assessment of goals and targets (as opposed to indicators), we have computed the average score across corresponding indicators[2]. The colour code of a goal/target should thus be read loosely as meaning that the indicators used to monitor that target/goal are broadly on/off track[3].

Error! Reference source not found.Error! Reference source not found. provides a snapshot of Afghanistan's progress towards achieving the MDGs, based on the revised targets, which take into account Afghanistan's specific context and priorities. Despite remaining challenges in many areas, the dashboard shows that Afghanistan has made impressive progress in recent years on several of its targets. Three out of the nine Afghan MDGs are assessed to be broadly "on track", meaning that the indicators used to monitor them have, for the most part, progressed at a rate that would be sufficient to ensure that they achieve the target set for 2015 or 2020. A further four Goals are deemed "achievable" within the time horizon of Vision 2020.

On Track

Particular success has been registered in the effort to reduce child mortality (Goal 4), as well as in controlling the spread of diseases, such as malaria and tuberculosis (Goal 6). Despite these positive trends, however, Afghanistan still ranks at the bottom of global rankings in terms of its health indicators. Afghanistan has also registered noteworthy successes in the security sector (Goal 9), despite a deteriorating security situation in many parts of the country. Particularly, progress has been registered in the recruitment and training of Army personnel, as well as the elimination of stockpiles of mines and other unwanted remnants of war.

At the same time, significant challenges remain in controlling the flourishing narcotics trade, which is fuelling the activities of illegal armed groups and undermining the authority of the fledgling Afghan state.

Achievable

Four of the Afghan MDGs have registered mixed progress over recent years: Despite a

surge in primary school enrolment in recent years, particularly for girls, retention and completion remain a challenge, hampering Afghanistan's progress towards Goal 2 on education. Similarly, while significant progress has been registered on output level indicators for maternal health, fertility rates have gone up sharply and we still lack data to allow us to analyse trends in maternal mortality (Goal 5). Goal 7 has registered some progress on access to water, but is sill facing major challenges in terms of environmental protection, and access to adequate urban housing facilities. Finally, Afghanistan has registered progress in access to telecommunications and essential drugs (Goal 8), but has failed to meets its targets on aid effectiveness, and is lacking data to monitor trade and youth employment.

Off Track

Two Goals, finally, have registered insufficient progress and will require increased attention in order to ensure that Afghanistan meets its targets: In Goal 1, we note that the poverty reduction target is several years behind its required level to meet the Afghan MDG target, while the number of people below the food poverty line appears to have increased significantly in recent years. Even if we take into account the possible effects of seasonal variations on poverty and hunger indicators, Afghanistan is still not on track to meet its MDG targets in these areas. Secondly, despite improvements in recent years, Afghanistan still faces a major challenge in improving gender equality (Goal 3) in so well education, employment and political participation.

Is Afghanistan On Track to Achieve its MDGs?

Table 1: Is Afghanistan On Track to Achieve its MDGs?

Goals	Global Targets	Afghan Targets
Goal 1: (Difficult) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	**Target 1:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US $1 a day	**Target 1:** The proportion of people whose income is less than US $1 a day decreases by 3% per annum until the year 2020[4]
	Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	**Target 2:** The proportion of people who suffer from hunger decreases by 5% per annum until the year 2020[5]
Goal 2: (Achievable) Achieve universal primary education	**Target 3:** Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	**Target 3:** Ensure that, by 2020, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling[6]
Goal 3: (Difficult) Promote gender equality and empower women	**Target 4:** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	**Target 4:** Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education no later than 2020[7]
		Target 5: Reduce gender disparity in economic areas by 2020[8]
		Target 6: Increase female participation in elected and appointed bodies at all levels of governance to 30% by 2020[9]
		Target 7: Reduce gender disparity in access to justice by 50% by 2015 and completely (100%) by 2020[10]
Goal 4: (On Track) Reduce child mortality	**Target 5:** Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate	**Target 8:** Reduce by 50%, between 2003 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate, and further reduce it to 1/3 of the 2003 level by 2020[11]
Goal 5: (Achievable) Improve maternal health	**Target 6:** Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	**Target 9:** Reduce by 50% between 2002 and 2015 the maternal mortality ratio, and further reduce the MMR to 25% of the 2002 level by 2020[12]
Goal 6: (On Track) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	**Target 7:** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	**Target 10:** Have halted by 2020 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
	Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	**Target 11:** Have halted by 2020 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
Goal 7: (Achievable) Ensure Environmental sustainability	**Target 9:** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	**Target 12:** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources
	Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation	**Target 13:** Halve, by 2020, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation [13]
	Target 11: By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of 100 million slum dwellers	**Target 14:** By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of all slum dwellers[14]

| Goal	Global Target	Afghan Target
Goal 8: (Achievable) Develop a global partnership for development	**Target 15:** Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	**Target 15:** Deal comprehensively and influence the provision of foreign aid through appropriate measures to enable Afghanistan develop sustainably in the long term
	Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system	**Target 16:** Develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction
	Target 16: Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	**Target 17:** Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth
	Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	**Target 18:** In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
	Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication	**Target 19:** In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication
	Target 13: Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries	**N/A**
	Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and Small Island Developing States	**N/A**
Goal 9: (On Track) Enhance security[15]	N/A	**Target 20:** Reform and professionalize the Afghan National Army by 2010 [16]
	N/A	**Target 21:** Reduce the misuse of weapons, and reduce the proportion of illegally held weapons by 2010
	N/A	**Target 22:** Reform, restructure and professionalize the Afghan National Police by 2010
	N/A	**Target 23:** All emplaced antipersonnel mines destroyed by 2013. All other explosive contaminants destroyed by 2015[17]
	N/A	**Target 24:** All stockpiled antipersonnel mines destroyed by 2007. All other abandoned or unwanted explosive stocks destroyed by 2020
	N/A	**Target 25:** To reduce the contribution of opium to the total (licit and illicit) GDP to less than 5% by 2015, and to less than 1% by 2020[18]

Goal 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

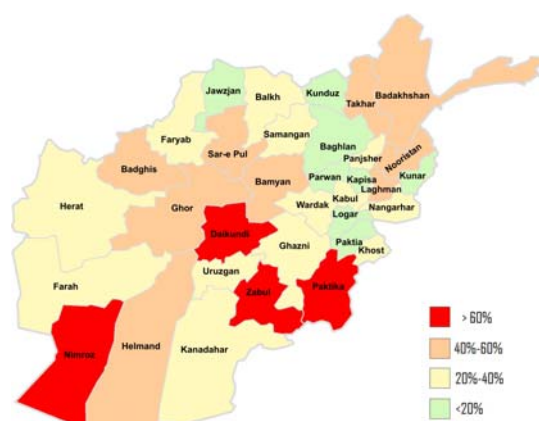| Indicators	Baseline Value	Latest Available	Targets	
			2015	2020
Target 1 (Difficult): The proportion of people whose income is less than US $1 a day decreases by 3% per annum until the year 2020[19]				
1.a. Proportion of population below $1/day poverty line	N/A	**N/A**	N/A	N/A
1.a. (alt.) Proportion of population below CBN poverty[20]	33%	**42%**	24%	21%
1.b. Poverty gap ratio[21]	8%	**9.40%**	5.97%	5.13%
1.c. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption[22]	9.3%	**10.5%**		14.8%
Target 2 (Difficult): The proportion of people who suffer from hunger decreases by 5% per annum until the year 2020[23]				
2.a. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age[24]	41%	-	15%	
2.b. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (<2100 cal./day)[25]	30%	**39%**	11%	9%

Target 1: The proportion of people whose income is less than US $1 a day decreases by 3% per annum until the year 2020

Figure 1: 1.a. Proportion of population below CBN poverty (ANDS)

Figure 2: Proportion of population below CBN poverty, by province (2005 NRVA)
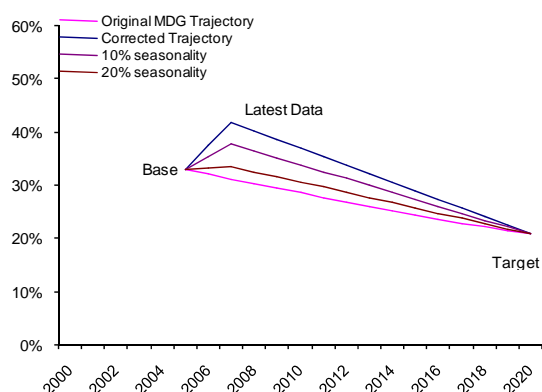
The available evidence suggests that Afghanistan still faces a daunting challenge in reducing poverty levels, and that current efforts have been insufficient to meet the country's targets on poverty reduction. While we do not dispose of figures on the $1/day poverty line for Afghanistan, the recently completed NRVA provides us with the first indications on poverty trends for Afghanistan, using the Cost of Basic Necessities poverty line. However, these figures must be treated with caution due to continued problems of data quality and comparability across time.
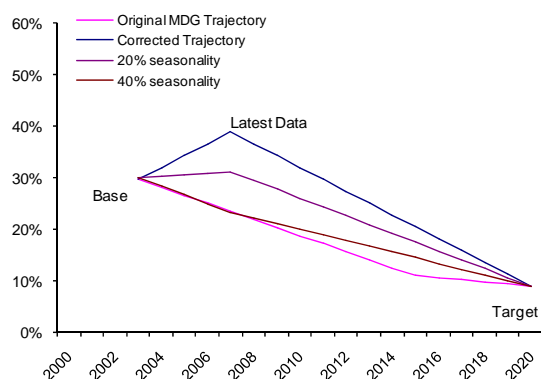
The comparison between the 2005 and 2007 NRVAs show an increase in both the poverty

headcount ratio and the poverty gap ratio from 33% to 42% and 8% to 9.4%, respectively. These figures may not be directly comparable however, due to the seasonal nature of poverty in Afghanistan, as the 2005 survey was carried out during the summer, while the 2007 survey was carried out during the lean period in spring. Even if we account for significant seasonal variations in poverty levels in Afghanistan of the order of 10-20%, however, we still find that poverty levels have increased (see Figure 1 and Figure 2 above, the poverty gap ratio would be just about on track with a 20% seasonal effect). The sub-nationally dissaggregated data provided by the 2005 NRVA showed that poverty was particularly severe in Nimroz, Daikundi, Zabol and Paktika, where over 60% of the population live below the poverty line.
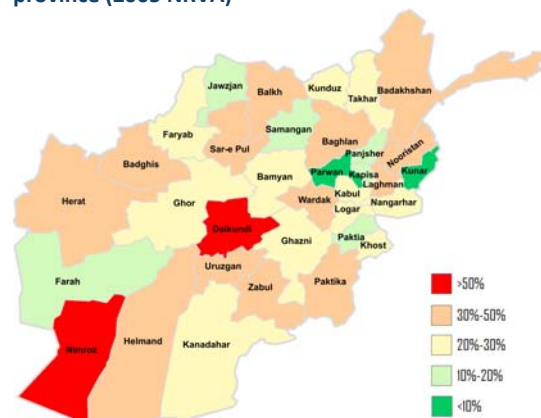
Target 2: The proportion of people who suffer from hunger decreases by 5% per annum until the year 2020

Figure 3: Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (<2100 cal./day)

Figure 4: Proportion of population below minimum daily caloric intake (adjusted by gender and age), by province (2005 NRVA)

Similarly, Afghanistan faces a huge challenge in reducing hunger. On the basis of the comparison of the 2005 and 2007 NRVAs, we find that Afghanistan has experienced a sharp increase in the proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (estimated at 2.100 cal./day) from 30% to 39%. As before, we need to be careful about the comparisons between these two data sets due to seasonal effects and methodological weaknesses, particularly in the early NRVA. However, given the size of the increase, it is unlikely that the seasonally corrected data, which will be available later this year, will reverse this finding. Furthermore, it must be noted that both these studies were carried out before the recent surge in food prices, which could further aggravate the nutrition situation in Afghanistan. The 2005 NRVA showed significant disparities across provinces in nutrition, with more than 50% of households consuming less the minimum caloric intake in Daikundi and Nimroz, while less than 10% lived below the food poverty line in Parwan and Kunara.

Reliable data on child malnourishment are not available. The most recent available estimate from UNICEF suggests there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of chronically malnourished children since 2002 from 41% to 39%. However, even this decrease would fall way short of what would have been required to meet the MDG target by 2015.

Goal 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

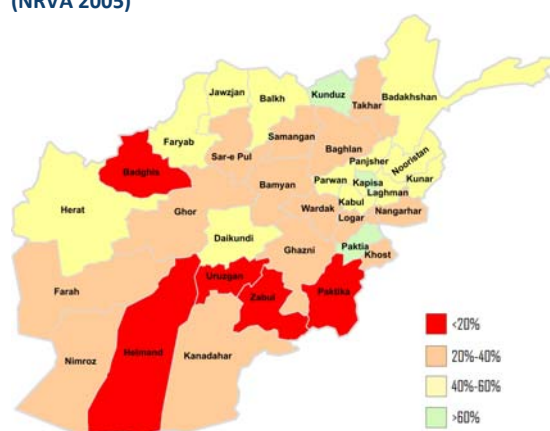| Indicators	Baseline Value	Latest Available	Targets	
			2015	2020
Target 3 (Achievable): Ensure that, by 2020, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling				
3.a. Net enrolment ratio in primary education[26]	54%	**60%**		100%
3.a. (alt.) Gross enrolment ratio in primary education[27]	86%	**130%**		110%
3.b. Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5[28]	45%	-		100%
3.b. (alt.) Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group) [29]	25%	**38%**		100%
3.c. Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds[30]	34%	**36.5%**		100%

Enrolment

Figure 5: Net enrolment ratio in primary education

Figure 6: Net enrolment in primary education, by province (NRVA 2005)
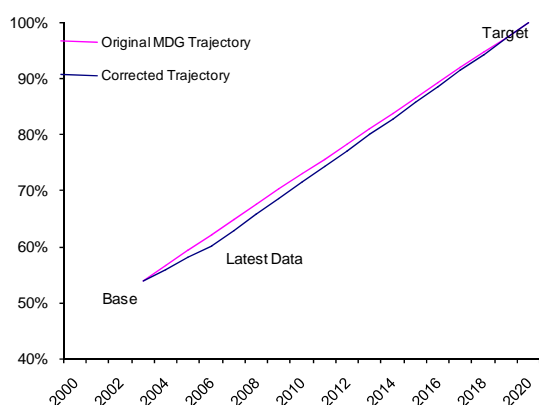
It is still difficult to get a definitive picture of acheivements in the education sector, due to lack of reliable and comparable data. The currently available estimates from the Ministry of Education show a slight increase in net enrollment since 2003, while the latest available data from the NRVA 2005 estimated a net enrollment rate of only 37%. The regionally disaggregated data highlights the severety of the problem facing the south-east of the country, with recorded enrolment rates of 1% or less in Zabul and Uruzgan, and less

than 10% enrolment in Paktika and Hilmand. By contrast, 65% of children are enrolled in primary school in Paktia.

Due to the difficulties of estimating net enrollment in Afghanistan, we also report the gross enrollment figure, which show a significant improvement in enrollment from 86% to 130% over the last few years. This surge in enrollment partly reflects a catching up from previous years, as children who had been unable to attend school have enrolled in

primary education. Nonetheless, it shows that Afghanistan's education system is on the mend and is starting to regain some of the ground lost during the decades of war and Taliban rule.

These findings also confirm the available evidence on output-level progress in the education sector: according to Ministry of Education figures, more than 3,500 schools and 73,000 classrooms have been built since 2001, 21.8 million new textbooks have been delivered and the number of teachers has grown seven-fold since the fall of the Taliban.

Completion

Figure 7: (alt.) Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)
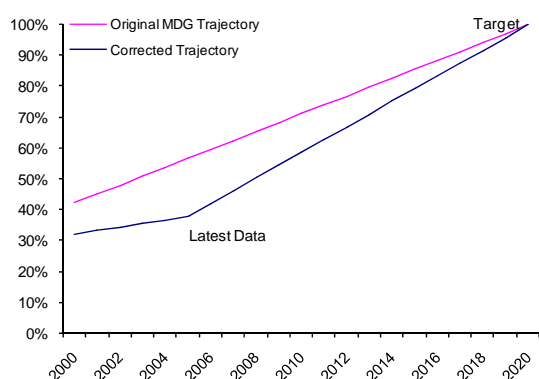

Despite progress in restoring the basic education system, and enrolling children into school, retention and completion remains an issue. Available estimates from UNICEF suggest that there have been significant improvements in the retention rate to grade 5 (92% in 2005). However, this figure may be overestimated, due to the massive influx of returnees, who completed their early primary schooling outside of Afghanistan. The World Bank's world development indicators show a more modest improvement in primary completion figures to 38% in 2005, up from 25% in 1994. According to this estimate, Afghanistan's progress on primary school completion is still insufficient to meet its education targets.

Literacy

Figure 8: Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds
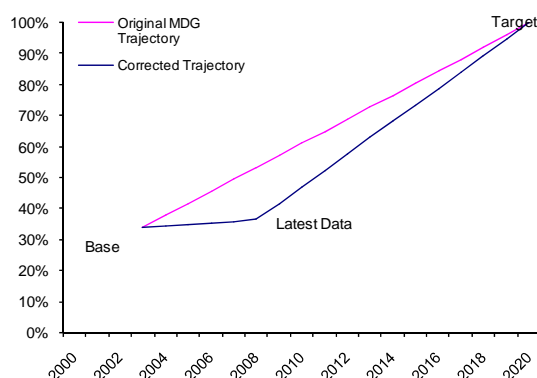
Figure 9: 3.b. Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds (2005 NRVA)
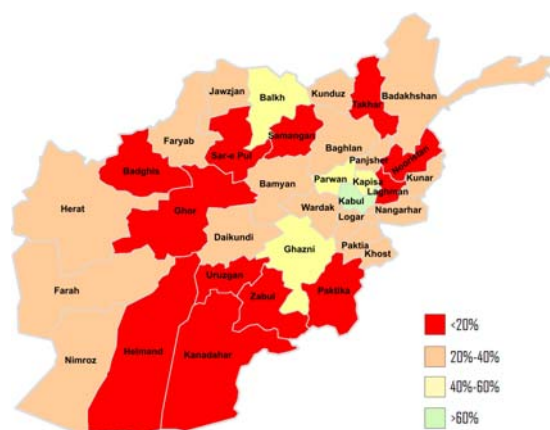
Similarly, we find that outcome level figures, such as literacy, are not yet progressing adequately to meet national development targets, despite recent improvements in the education system. Latest available figures point to a slight improvement in literacy over the last couple of years from 34% to 36.5%, although these figures may not be directly comparable due to differences in sample sizes and coverage (the 2005 NRVA estimated a youth literacy rate of 31%). In absolute terms, Afghanistan still ranks at the very bottom of world rankings in terms of youth literacy, together with Niger and Ethiopia. By comparison, Pakistan's youth literacy rate is almost twice as high as Afghanistan's, while Iran has achieved almost 100% literacy among youth aged 15-24.

The regionally disaggregated data confirm the lag of the south-eastern region in educational achievements, with youth literacy rates of less than 6% in Hilmand, Paktika, Uruzgan and Zabul. Furthermore, it shows that other provinces in the centre and north of the country still have youth literacy rates of less than 20%. The historical advantage of the capital is evident, as Kabul is the only province with a literacy rate of more than 60%.

Goal 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Indicators	Baseline Value	Latest Available	Targets	
			2015	2020
Target 4 (Difficult): Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education no later than 2020				
4.a. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education)[31]	0.6	**0.59**	1	
4.b. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education[32]	0.33	**0.42**	1	
4.c. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education[33]	0.21	**0.23**	1	
4.d. Ratio of literate females to males (15- to 24-year-olds)[34]	0.34	**0.37**	1	
Target 5 (Difficult): Reduce gender disparity in economic areas by 2020				
5.a. Ratio of female to male Government employees (central)[35]	0.32	**0.32**	0.5	1
5.b. Ratio of female to male Government employees (provincial)[36]	0.16	**0.18**	0.5	1
Target 6 (Difficult): Increase female participation in elected and appointed bodies at all levels of governance to 30% by 2020				
6.a. Proportion of seats held by women in national, provincial and district representative bodies[37]	25%	**24.9%**		0.3
6.a (alt.) Appointed seats[38]	-	**3.5%**		
6.a (alt.) Political seats[39]	-	**0.13%**		0.3
Target 7 (Achievable): Reduce gender disparity in access to justice by 50% by 2015 and completely (100%) by 2020				
7.a. Adoption, review and amendment of legislation that protects the rights of women, particularly in employment, family rights, property and inheritance and in accordance with the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan		**Under review**		
7.b. Adoption of legislation that criminalizes all forms of gender and sexual-based violence		**Under review**		

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in all Levels of education no later than 2020

Figure 10: Ratio of Girls to Boys enrolled in primary school (NRVA 2005)
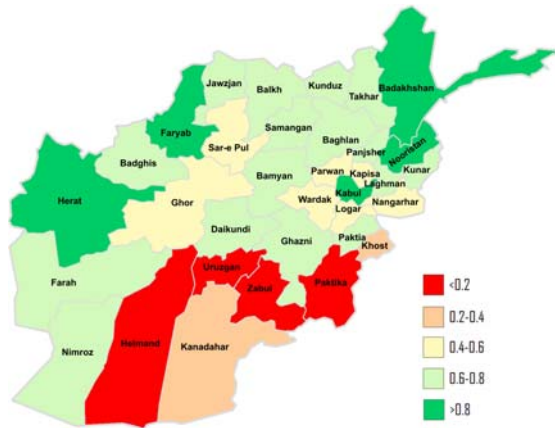
Since the fall of the Taliban regime, under which girls were not officially allowed to go to school, Afghanistan has had some progress in opening up education to girls. Today more than 1/3 of all students in primary school are girls. Consequently, Afghanistan has also been able to reduce the gap between men and women on literacy. Given Afghanistan's low starting point, however, girls are still far behind in terms of access to education, particularly at higher levels . In secondary school there are less than 4 girls for every 10 boys, and 2 girls for every 10 boys in tertiary.

Furthermore, there are significant disparities between regions and between urban and rural areas. According to UNESCO, up to 90% of rural women and 65% of rural men over 15 are illiterate. According to MoE statistics, the gender parity ratio in primary education is 0.47 in rural areas, compared to 0.75 in urban areas. Issues, such as traditional customs and insecurity continue to hamper girls' participation in education. Furthermore, the number of female teachers is still low, ranging from less than 1% in Uruzgan to 64% in Kabul (NESP, p.29).

Target 5: Reduce gender disparity in economic areas by 2020

Due to lack of reliable data on employment in Afghanistan, it has been decided that the indicator used to monitor gender disparity in economic areas would be the ratio of female to male government employees. The government is also the largest formal sector employer in Afghanistan.

The Afghan MDGs target parity in the public sector by 2020 (and 0.5 female to male parity ratio by 2015. Today, there are still almost 4 times as many men as women working for government at central level. According to the latest available data, there have been slight improvements inthe ratio of female to male workers in the public sector since 2003 at provincial levels (see Figure 11). The progress, however, is still insufficient to meet Afghanistan's own MDG targets on gender equality.

Figure 11: Ratio of female to male Government employees (provincial)
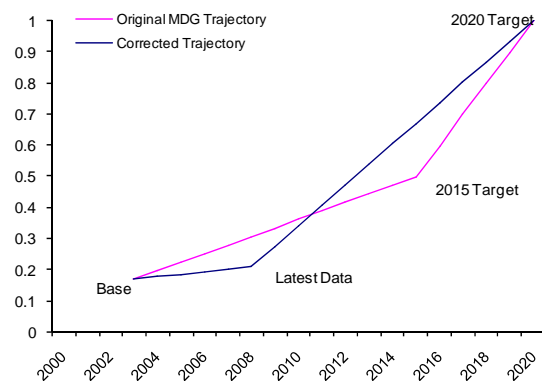
Target 6: Increase female participation in elected and appointed bodies at all levels of governance to 30% by 2020

The new Afghan constitution guarantees that at least 25% of all elected representatives should be female, while the Afghan MDGs target to achieve 30% female representation by the year 2020. This is a significant

acheivement, considering that women were banned from all aspects of public life during the Taliban rule.

Unsurprisingly, we findt that female representation is weaker at provincial level, where only 16% of seats in representative bodies at provincial and district level were held by women.

Similarly, latest available figures from the Civil Service Commission show that women occupy only 10 out of 234 high ranking posts in the Civil Service and represent less than 1% of political appointments (6 out of 454).

Figure 12: Proportion of seats held by women in national, provincial and district representative bodies
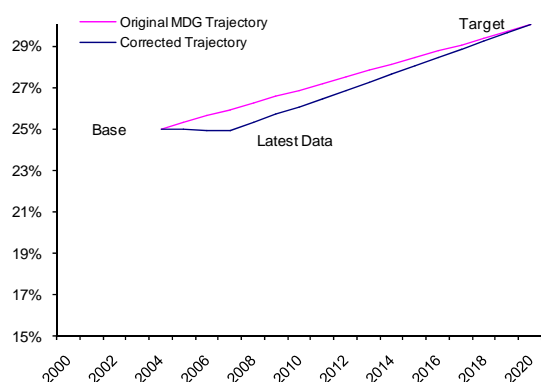
Target 7: Reduce gender disparity in access to justice by 50% by 2015 and completely (100%) by 2020

Laws pertaining to employment, personal status, and family rights (including mandatory registration of marriage) are currently under review. These laws are being reviewed/adopted under the auspices of Art. 22 of the constitution, which codifies the principle of equality and non-discrimination between men and women; Art. 23, 24, the right to life, liberty, human dignity; Art. 7, the constitutional commitment to observe international human rights provisions (including CEDAW, to which Afghanistan is a signatory). Art. 7 ensures that international

treaties have the status of ordinary law and, if there is a conflict between them and other laws, they would take priority. Violence against women is not criminalized in Afghanistan. However, a law is currently under review by the national assembly to criminalize gender based violence.

Despite gradual improvements to Afghanistan's legal and constitutional frameworks, there are challenges due to the multiple sources for adjudication: constitutional law, shari'a, and customary law. Furthermore, as many people do not have –or chose not to – access to formal justice systems, customary law and informal justice mechanisms continue to hold powerful influence. Hence, even where legislative frameworks have been improved, this does not automatically translate into an improvement in legal protection and access to justice for women.
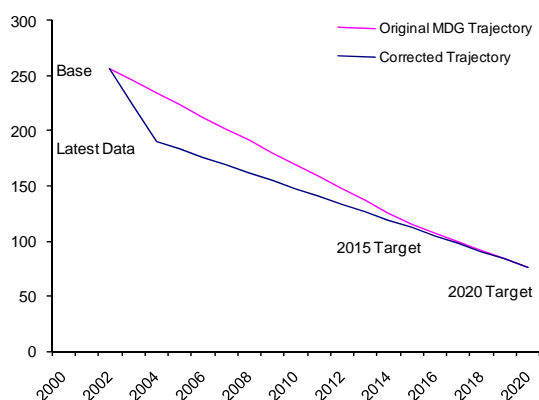
Goal 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

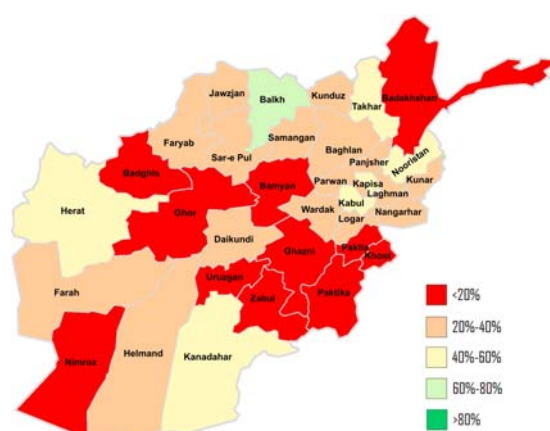| Indicators	Baseline Value	Latest Available	Targets	
			2015	2020
Target 8 (On Track): Reduce by 50%, between 2003 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate, and further reduce it to 1/3 of the 2003 level by 2020				
8.a. Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)[40]	257	**191**	115	76
8.b. Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)[41]	165	**129**	70	46
8.c. Proportion of 1-year old children immunised against measles (%)[42]	35%	**68%**	90%	100

Target 8: Reduce by 50%, between 2003 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate, and further reduce it to 1/3 of the 2003 level by 2020

Figure 13: Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

Figure 14: Availability of community health workers (female respondents), by province (NRVA 2005)

Afghanistan's health sector has made a remarkable recovery after years of war and neglect, and the impressive reduction in infant mortality rates count among the country's success stories since 2001. According to data from the Ministry of Public Health, under 5 mortality fell from 257 to 191 per 1000 live births between 2002 and 2004, while the infant mortality rate fell from 165 to 121 in the same period. Output level indicators, such as the proportion of children

immunised against measles, have also seen impressive improvements in recent years.

By the time of the last survey on child mortality, Afghanistan was four years ahead of schedule on its target to reduce under-5 mortality (see Figure 1 above) and three year ahead of schedule on infant mortality. This means that Afghanistan already has achieved the benchmarks set in the Afghanistan Compact for 2011. Similarly, the rate of progress in measles vaccination has been faster than what had been projected when

the Afghan MDG targets were set. If Afghanistan maintains the current rate of progress on measles vaccination, it is estimated that it could achieve full immunisation for newborn children as soon as 2012.

This being said, the above assessment is based on the simplifying assumption that the indicators will progress at a constant rate from the baseline to the target. In practice, we observe that fast progress has been possible in the early years because many of the "quick win" solutions have been implemented. The nation-wide implementation of the basic package of health services has also had a significant impact on mortality rates. As we move forward, however, it will become increasingly difficult to maintain the current rate of progress as it will require extension of health services to ever more remote communities, and attention to more complex health risks. Hence, sustained efforts will be required in the coming years in order to ensure that Afghanistan maintains its current rate of progress on health indicators.
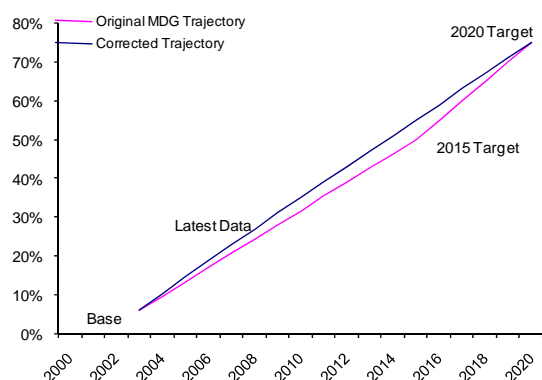
Goal 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

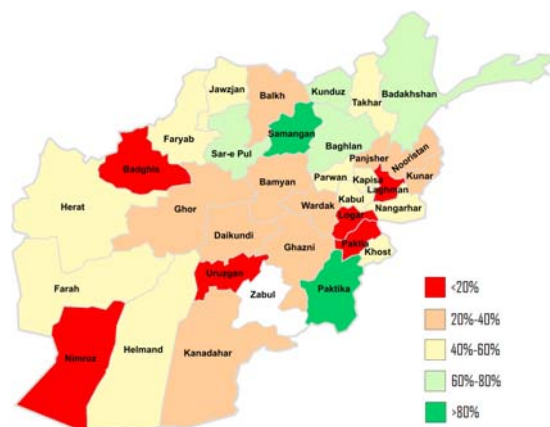| Indicators	Baseline Value	Latest Available	Targets	
			2015	2020
Target 9 (Achievable): Reduce by 50% between 2002 and 2015 the maternal mortality ratio, and further reduce the MMR to 25% of the 2002 level by 2020				
9.a. Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100.000 births)[43]	1600	-	800	400
9.b. Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel (%)[44]	6.0%	**18.9%**	50%	75%
9.c. Fertility rate (number of live births per woman) [45]	6.3	**7.2**	4.7	3.1
9.d. Proportion of women receiving professional ante-natal care (%)[46]	12%	**32.3%**	25%	50%

Target 9: Reduce by 50% between 2002 and 2015 the maternal mortality ratio, and further reduce the MMR to 25% of the 2002 level by 2020

Figure 15: Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel

Figure 16: Use of contraceptive methods in married women up to age 49 with knowledge of methods to avoid pregnancy, by province (NRVA 2005)

Progress on maternal health is more difficult to assess, due to the lack of updated outcome level data. Available figures show a mixed picture for the indicators listed in the revised Afghan MDG targets. On the one hand, we note that output level indicators, and the proportion of women receiving ante-natal care, have progress in pace with, or better than, the projections set for the acheivement of the Afghan MDGs. At the current rate of progress, it is estimated that Afghanistan could achieve its target on the number of births attended by skilled health personnel one year ahead of schedule. Similarly, Afghanistan has already surpassed the target it set for the number of women who would receive ante-natal care in 2015, and if it maintains the current rate of progress, it is estimated that it could achieve its 2020 target as early as 2012. These findings are consistent with the broader findings on progress in the health sector.

On the other hand, we note that efforts to reduce Afghanistan's fertility rate have so far been unsuccessful. This indicator was added to the Afghan MDGs because of the particular importance of this issue to Afghanistan. The country's rapid population growth poses a problem for employment and economic growth. It also makes it much harder to extend already lacking public services to an ever larger number of people. Given the country's scarcity of arable land and water resources, the rapid population growth also poses a food security issue and potentially a long term strategic issue for security, as a large, disenfranchised youth population could provide recruits to the insurgency and be politically manipulated by anti-government elements. Finally, Afghanistan's high fertility rate poses an unbearably high burden on women and contributes to the country's unusually low life expectancy for women. Afghanistan, today, has one of the highest fertility rates in the world, and available evidence suggests that it may have increased further since the 2002 baseline, although comparability remains an issue.

Contraceptive use varies widely across provinces, as shown in Figure 16. While close to 90% with knowledege of how to avoid pregnancy make use of contraceptive methods in Paktika and Samargan, only 5% of women in Uruzgan, and as few as 2% in Laghman, are able to use contraceptives.

Goal 6: HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

Indicators	Baseline Value	Latest Available	Targets	
			2015	2020
Target 10 (Achievable): Have halted by 2020 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS				
10.a. HIV prevalence among blood donors[47]	-	**0.21%**	-	
10.b. Condom use [48]	-	**2.2%**	-	
10.c. Population aged 15-49 with comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)[49]	-	**-**	-	
10.d. Contraceptive prevalence rate (national) [50]	6.4%	**15.4%**	50%	60%
10.e. Contraceptive prevalence rate (rural)[51]	5.1%	**-**	50%	60%
10.f. Contraceptive prevalence rate (urban) [52]	23.7%	**-**	50%	60%
10.g. Proportion of blood samples screened for HIV/AIDS and STDs[53]	-	-	100%	100%
10.h. Proportion of women's unmet needs for family planning met[54]	N/A	**N/A**	50%	70%
10.i. Proportion of IV drug users are in treatment by 2015[55]	-	**-**	60%	80%
Target 11 (On Track): Have halted by 2020 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases				
11.a.(alt.) Incidence rates associated with malaria (Routine reporting) [56]	2.67%	**1.18%**	1%	0.6%
11.b. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective treatment measures[57]	-	**-**	90%	95%
11.b. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention measures [58]	18%	**20%**	85%	95%
11.b.(alt) Under-fives sleeping under insecticide- treated nets[59]	-	**5.7%**		
11.c. Prevalence rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100.000 population)[60]	440	**231**	224	143
11.d. Death rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100.000 people) [61]	100	**32**	27.4	19.1
11.e (alt.) TB cases detected under DOTS (%)[62]	15%	**66%**	70%	
11.e (alt.) Tuberculosis treatment success under DOTS [63]	86%	**90%**	85%	

Target 10: Have halted by 2020 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Figure 17: Contraceptive prevalence rate (national)
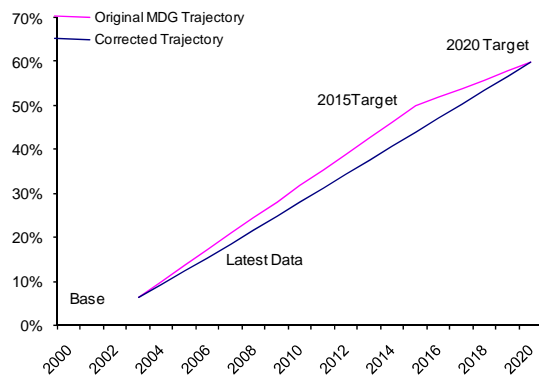
There are currently no reliable estimates on the spread of HIV/AIDS in Afghanistan. Available evidence suggests, however, that the problem is still largely localised to high risk groups, such as IV drug users. Output level data indicate that the use of contraceptives, especially condoms, remains very low, however, which means that the risk of tranmission remains high. According to the 2006 AHS, just 2% of the population used condoms.

The group of experts working on Target 10 have recommended that the indicators and targets used to monitor this MDG be revised to fit with the National Aids Control Programme. Furthermore, some of the indicators, such as contraceptive use and family planning were not deemed to be relevant to this target and it was recommended that they be dropped or moved to Goal 5 on Maternal Health.

Target 11: Have halted by 2020 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Figure 18: Availability of community health workers (female respondents), by province (NRVA 2005)

The fight against malaria and tuberculosis have seen significant successes in recent years. According to UN data the prevalence of tuberculosis has been reduced by almost 40% since 2000, meaning that Afghanistan is almost five years ahead of schedule to meet its 2020 target. Similarly, death rates associated with tuberculosis have dropped sharply in recent years, from 52 to 32 per 100.000 between 2000 and 2006. Available estimates also point to a decrease in the prevalence of malaria, from an already low level of 2.6% in 2002. Finally, the extension of the basic package of health services have significantly improved access to treatment for these diseases.

Figure 19: Prevalence rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100.000 population)

Goal 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Indicators	Baseline Value	Latest Available	Targets 2015	Targets 2020
Target 12 (Achievable): Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources				
12.a. Proportion of land area covered by forest[64]	1.60%	**1.30%**	2.10%	
12.b. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area [65]	0.34%	**0.30%**	0.50%	
12.c. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per US $1,000 GDP (PPP)[66]	-	**-**	-	
12.d. Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tonnes per capita) [67]	0.0371	**0.5134**	-	
12.d. Consumption of ozone-depleting CFC (total annual consumption in ODP tons)[68]	380	**94.5**	0	
12.e. Proportion of population using solid fuels (%)[69]	100%	**94%**	90%	
Target 13 (Difficult): Halve, by 2020, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation				
13.a. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural[70]	23%	**41.4%**		61.5%
13.b. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural (%)[71]	12%	**5.2%**		66%
Target 14 (Achievable): By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of all slum dwellers				
14.a. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (%)[72]	1.5%	**61%**	58.1%	72.3%
14.a. (alt.) Total slum population[73]	2,458,024	**4,500,000**	1,543,639	

Target 12: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

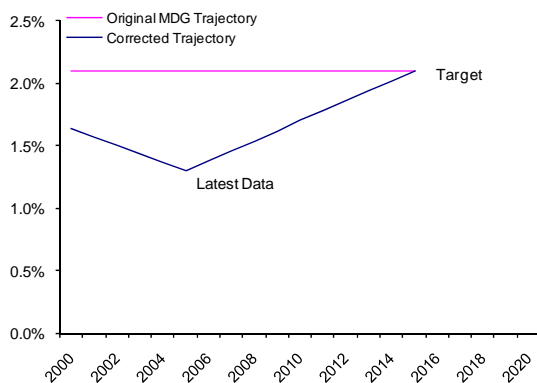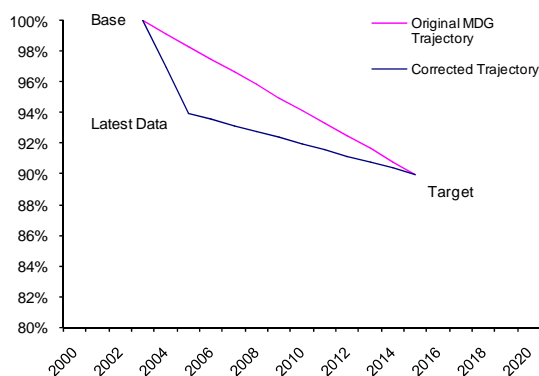**Figure 20: Proportion of land area covered by forest**

Figure 21: Proportion of population using solid fuels (%)

Environmental protection, in particular water resource management, remain significant constraints for the sustainability of the reconstruction effort in Afghanistan. Since the year 2000, the proportion of land covered by forest has decreased from 1.6% to 1.3% (down from 2.7% in 1993). Similarly, there appears to have been a slight decrease in the coverage of protected areas. While there appears to have been a slight deterioration in carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) in recent years, this is from a very low base value, which probably is more reflective of the extremely low level of industrialisation of the Afghan economy, than of an explicit public policy to reduce emissions. The only available indicator for target 12, for which we can say that there has been a definitive improvement in recent years, is the proportion of the population using solid fuels, which has decreased by 6 percentage points since 2000 and is on track to reach its 2015 target.

Target 13: Halve, by 2020, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation

Figure 22: Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
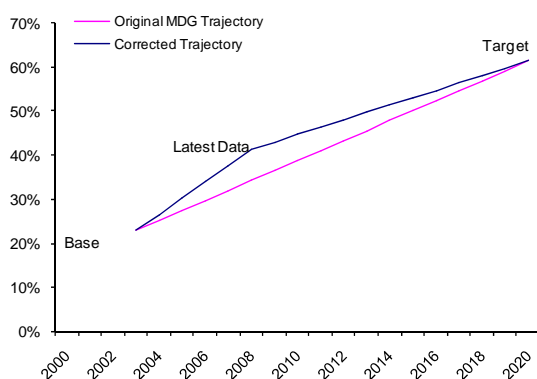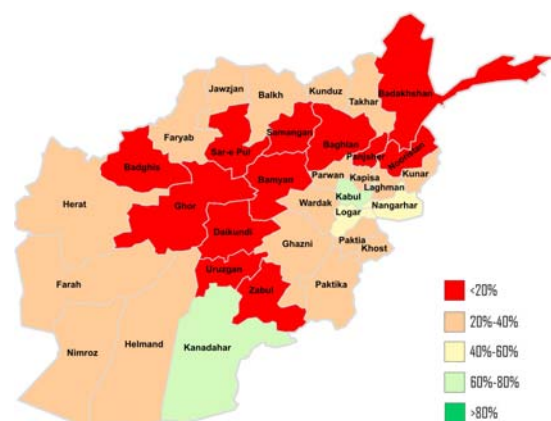

Figure 23: Households using safe drinking water, by province (NRVA 2005)

According to the latest NRVA, 41.4% of Afghans had access to safe drinking water, up from an estimated 23% in UNICEF's Multiple

Indicators Cluster Survey (2003). According to these estimates, Afghanistan would be on track to achieve its 2020 target of 61.5% access to safe water, although we should be cautious about extrapolating trends from the comparison of two studies that use different samplings and definitions. Access to improved sanitation facilities has been estimated at 5.2%, which is significantly lower than the MICS 2003 estimate of 12%. Again, comparability issues prevent us from assessing trends on sanitation. However, it is clear that the latest estimate of 5.2% suggests that Afghanistan is off track to achieve its target of 66% access by 2020. The 2005 NRVA, however, has already enabled us to identify large regional differences in terms of access to water. Whereas more than 60% of the

population have access to improved water sources around the capital Kabul, access in much of the central highlands remains almost non-existent. In Daikundi and Nuristan provinces, for instance access to improved water sources are 3% and 2%, respectively. Similarly, access to safe toilet facilities varies from 0% in Bamyan and Daykundi, to 25% in Kabul province (32% in the city).

Despite apparent progress in recent years, Afghanistan remains far behind its neighbours in terms of access to water and sanitation: in India, Pakistan and Iran, access to improved water is close to, or above 90%, whereas access to improved sanitation rages from just 33% in India to 59% in Pakistan and 79% in Iran (UN Statistics Division, 2004 figures).

Target 14: By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of all slum dwellers

Figure 24: Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (%)
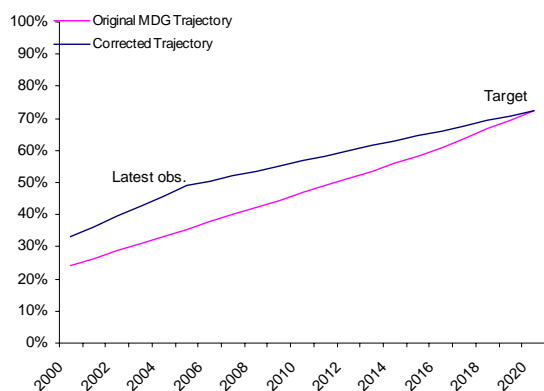
Figure 25: Households with access to any type of electricity at some time of the year, by province (NRVA 2005)
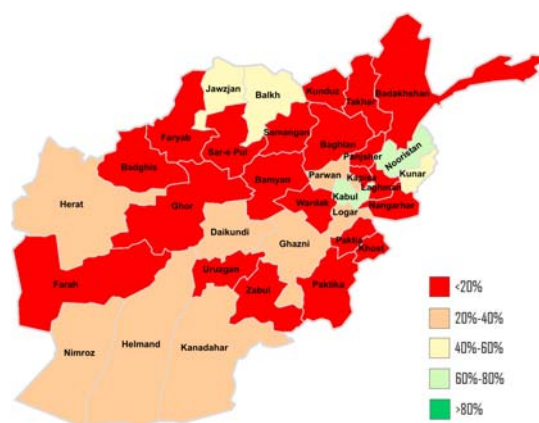
According to the UN statistics division, the total number of slumdwellers has more than doubled in Afghanistan since 1990, due to the rapid urbanisation. This trend is projected to continue over the coming years, and could even accelerate as a result of economic growth. According to the Ministry of Urban Ddevelopment, Afghanistan's total urban population is set to grow from 7.25 million in 2005 to 12.62 million in 2015. This is likely to

create new challenges in terms of urban planning, and access to basic public services. The 2005 NRVA, for instance, showed that access to electricity outside of Kabul remains a major challenge in Afghanistan, with access rates below 20% in large areas of the country. However, according to the 2005 NRVA, there has been noticeable progress in terms of land registration and giving access to secure tenure, which has increased from just 1.5% in 1990 to 49% in 2005 (up to 61% in 2008 according to the Ministry of Urban Development).

## Goal 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Indicators	Baseline Value	Latest Available	Targets	
			2015	2020
Target 15 (On Track): Deal comprehensively and influence the provision of foreign aid through appropriate measures to enable Afghanistan develop sustainably in the long term				
15.a. Proportion of total bilateral, sector allocable[74]	-	**-**	-	
15.b. ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)[75]	26%	**-**	-	
15.b (alt.) Proportion of external budget spent on social sectors (education, health, rural development, social protection)[76]	28%	**34%**	27.50%	
15.c. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied[77]	26%	**44%**	100%	
15.d. ODA received as a proportion of GDP	49%	**28%**		
15.e. Proportion of ODA provided to help build capacity[78]	9%	**12%**	18%	
Target 16 (Achievable): Develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction				
16.a. Percentage of total export to countries with which Afghanistan has a preferential trade agreement[79]	6%	**13.4 %**		100%
Target 17 (Achievable): Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth				
17.a. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total[80]	26%	**47%**		0%
Target 18 (Achievable): In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries				
18.a. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis[81]	65%	**75%**	85%	100%
Target 19 (Achievable): In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication				
19.a.Cellular subscribers per 1,000 population[82]	1	**210**	500	800
19.b. Internet users per 1,000 population[83]	0.7	**17.2**	200	400

Target 15: Deal comprehensively and influence the provision of foreign aid through appropriate measures to enable Afghanistan develop sustainably in the long term

Figure 26: (alt.) ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (education, health, rural development, social protection)
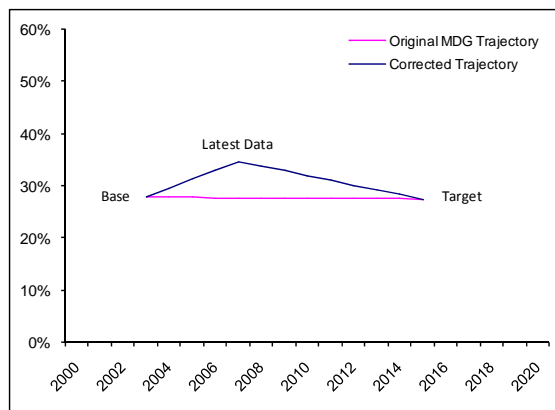
Figure 27: Proportion of ODA provided to help build capacity
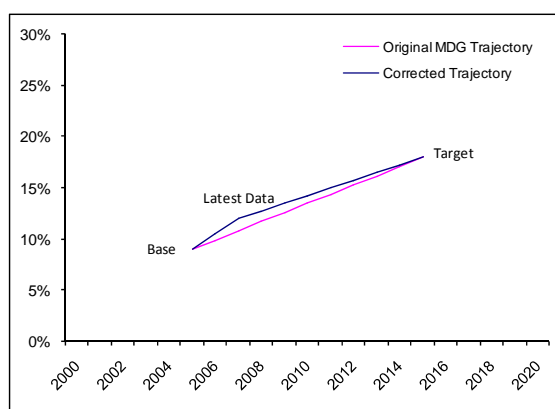
Although improvements have been registered in recent years, donors still fall short of their commitments to improve aid effectiveness in Afghanistan. According to the latest available figures from the Ministry of Finance, only 12% of aid was untied in 2005, while 9% was aimed at builiding capacity. Data are still missing for important aid effectiveness indicators, such as the proportion of total bilateral sectorallocable aid.

Target 17: Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

As the poor hardly can afford the luxury of remaining unemployed for too long, open unemployment rate, for most low income developing countries, are generally low. In the World Development Report 2007, for Afghanistan, the World Bank puts forward, an unemployment rate of 3.9% for the age group 25-49, and 7.5% for the age group 15-24 (6.0% for males and 12.8% for females) for the year 2003. The above rates are not significantly different from her South Asian neighbours as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Unemployment Rates: Afghanistan and Selected South Asian Countries

Countries	By Age-Group		By Gender, for the age-group 15-24	
	15-24	25-49	Male	Female
Afghanistan	7.5	3.9	6.0	12.8
Bangladesh	4.1	1.1	3.2	11.6
India	8.1	1.6	8.4	7.0
Pakistan	10.4	4.4	8.0	16.5

Source: World Bank: World Development report, 2007 pp. 275-6

In the absence of a labour force survey, we must rely on the estimates from the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) Survey, which estimated youth unemployment to be around 47%. Furthermore, Afghanistan faces a significant challenge in providing job opportunities in the formal sector matching the skills and expectations of high school and university graduates.

Target 18: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

According to the latest figures available from the ministry of public health, 75% of Afghans have access to affordable essential drugs, up from 65% in 1999 (WHO). This means that Afghanistan is almost on track to achieve its

2015 target on access to essential drugs, although an acceleration would be required in order to ensure that universal access is achieved by 2020.

Figure 28: Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
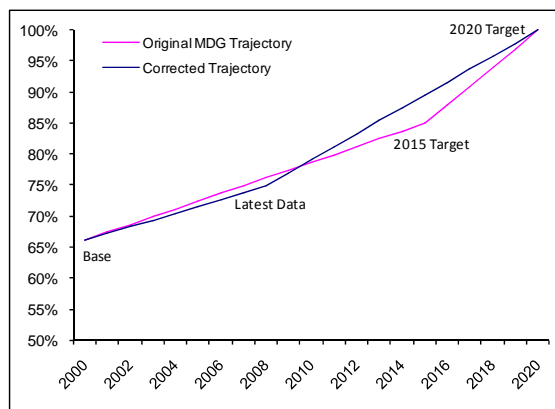
Target 19: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication

Figure 29: Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 1,000 populations
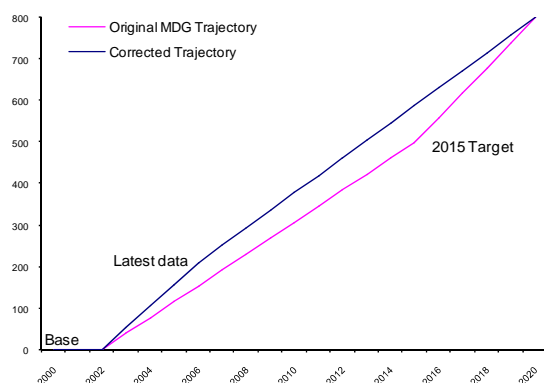
Figure 30: Internet users per 1,000 population
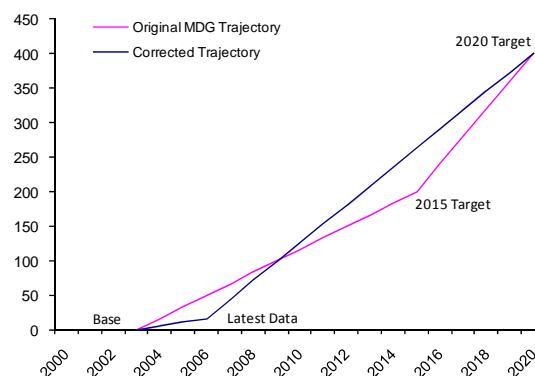
Access to telecommunications, is one of the areas in which Afghanistan has made rapid progress in recent years. In 2001, Afghanistan had one of the lowest telephone penetration rates in the world. By 2006, the number of cellular subscribers had increased to 21% of the population, well on track to reach the target of 50% by 2015. Similarly, internet access increased to 1.7% of the population, although this is falling short of the ambitious 20% access target for 2015. These figures remain low by international and regional standards, compared, for instance, to an internet access rate of 25%.

Goal 9: ENHANCE SECURITY

| Indicators	Baseline Value	Latest Available	Targets	
			2015	2020
Target 20 (On Track): Reform and professionalise the Afghan National Army by 2010				
20.a. Military expenditure as a % of GDP[84]	17%	-	4%	4%
20.a (alt.) Security expenditure as a % of Public Expenditures (core +devt budget)[85]	43%	**25%**	20%	20%
20. b. Professional Training of the ANA (% of personnel having undergone a full training)[86]	42%	**60%**	100%	100%
20.c. Nationwide fielding of the ANA (total of 13 Brigades)[87]	46%	**80%**	100%	100%
20.d. Operational Capability (Battalions with validated capability)[88]	0%	**60%**	100%	100%
Target 21 (No Data): Reduce the misuse of weapons, and reduce the proportion of illegally held weapons by 2010				
21.a. Number of firearms licensed[89]	-	**13067**		
21.b. Gun crime, as a proportion of overall reported crime[90]	-	**11531**		
Target 22 (No Data): Reform, restructure and professionalise the Afghan National Police by 2010				
22.a. Citizen confidence in the police's ability to provide security and access to justice[91]	-	**70.84%**	100%	
22.b. Ratio of reported crime to convictions[92]	-	-	100%	
Target 23 (Achievable): All emplaced antipersonnel mines destroyed by 2013. All other explosive contaminants destroyed by 2015				
23.a. Number of high impacted communities[93]	281	**74**	0	
23.a (alt.) Hazardous areas (sq km)[94]	715	**722**	0	
23.b. Total number of impacted communities[95]	2,368	**2268**	0	
23.c. Number of Afghans directly affected[96]	4,200,000	**3,498,502**	0	
23.d. Number of mine/UXO victims (deaths and injuries per month)[97]	100	**58**	0	
Target 24 (Achieved): All stockpiled antipersonnel mines destroyed by 2007. All other abandoned or unwanted explosive stocks destroyed by 2020				
Number of stockpiled antipersonnel landmines destroyed [98]	28,895	**0**	0	
Number of remaining ERW stockpiles to be destroyed (Total unexploded ammunition, MT)[99]	-	**28676**		
Target 25 (Off Track): Reduce the contribution of opium to the total (licit and illicit) GDP to less than 5% by 2015, and to less than 1% by 2020				
25.a. Eradicate poppy cultivation by 2020 (hectares cultivated)[100]	131,000	**193,000**		0
25.b. Reduce the number of Afghans dependent on opium for their livelihoods by 75% by 2015 and by 90% by 2020 from the 2005 level[101]	2,300,000	**2,240,000**	600000	200000

## Target 20: Reform and professionalise the Afghan National Army by 2010

Figure 31: Professional Training of the ANA (% of personnel having undergone a full training)
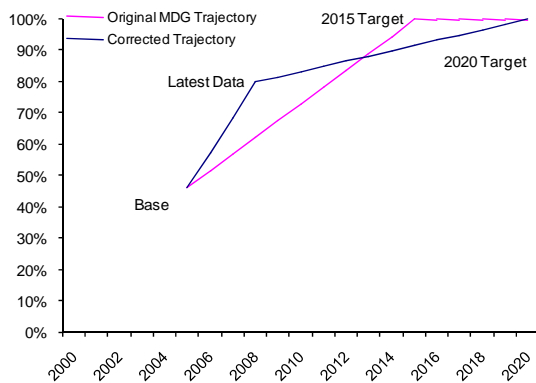
Afghanistan has made significan progress in reforming its army and police, and is on track to achieve all indicators for which data are available under target 20. Despite progress in the output level indicators in the security sector, however, the security situation remains challenging in large parts of the country. As the security map (**Error! Reference source not found.**) shows, many areas in the South and East remain inaccessible to international aid workers due to continuing anti-government activity. Other areas of the country have also experienced a

deterioration in the security situation, largely due to increases in criminal activity.

Figure 32: UNDS Security Assessment as of December 2007 (UNODC 2008)
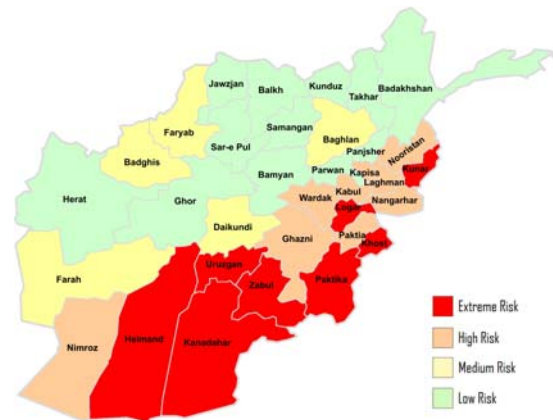
The technical group recommended that the indicators used to monitor MDG 9, be revised to better reflect the current security challenges. In particular, the group recommended that outcome level indicators, such as the number of seciurty incidents, be used, as well as performance indicators to complement quantitative indicators for Army and Police.

Target 23: All emplaced antipersonnel mines destroyed by 2013. All other explosive contaminants destroyed by 2015

Figure 33: Total number of victims of landmines, by province (UNMACA 2008)
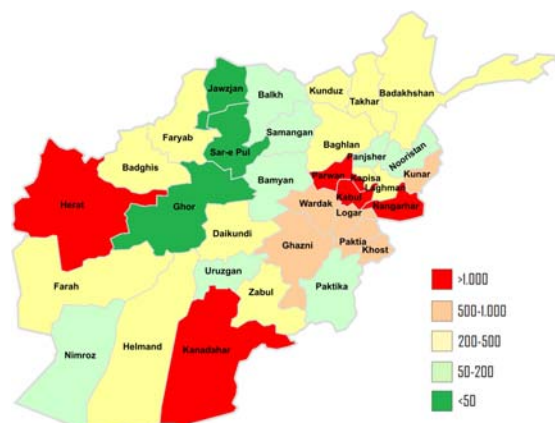
Figure 34: Number of mine/UXO victims (deaths and injuries)
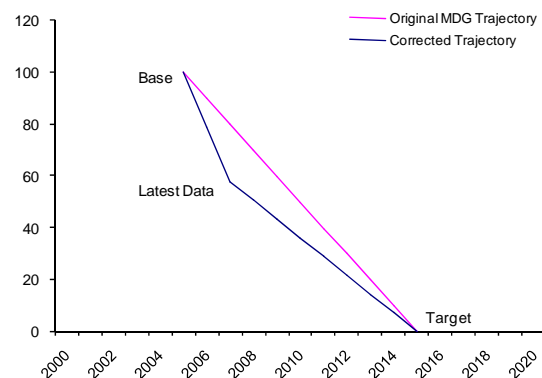
Afghanistan has made considerable progress in clearing the remnants of previous wars,

which continue to pose a threat to the civilian population. However, the indicators relating to landmine clearance are largely shown as being off track. This is due to the fact that new, previously unrecorded areas, have been discovered in recent landmine surveys, raising the estimates of the surface and number of communities affected by the problem. Despite this recent increase in recorded hazardous areas, the number of persons falling victim to landmines and other unexploded remnant of war has been falling steadily in recent years, from 100 per month in 2005 to just 62 in 2007 and 58 in 2008. As shown in Figure 33, the areas worst affected by landmines are those situated around major cities, particularly Herat, Kandahar and Kabul.

The Government of Afghanistan has completed its Ottawa Treaty Article 4 obligation to destroy all known stockpiled anti personnel landmines in it territory by October 2007, and thereby achieved the 24th Afghan MDG target.
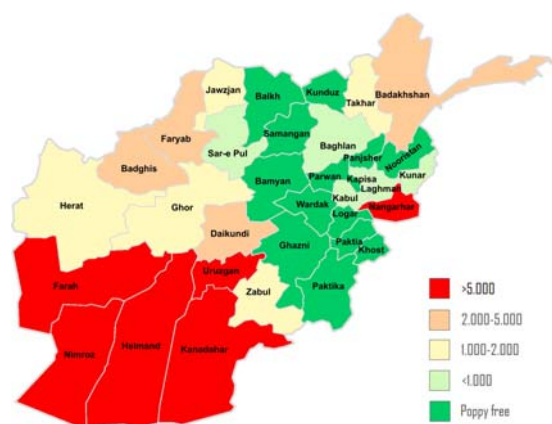
Target 25: Reduce the contribution of opium to the total (licit and illicit) GDP to less than 5% by 2015, and to less than 1% by 2020

Figure 35: Hectares of poppy cultivated, by province (UNODC 2008)

Figure 36: 25.b. Reduce the number of Afghans dependent on opium for their livelihoods by 75% by 2015 and by 90% by 2020 from the 2005 level
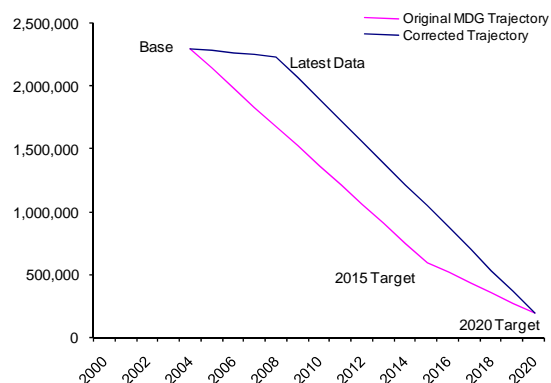
Afghanistan is off track to achieve its target of reducing the opium trade. Between 2004 and 2007, the number of cultivated opium hectares grew from 131,000 to 193,000. However, significant progress in combatting opium poppy cultivation has been experienced in certain provinces and it appears that the problem is becoming increasingly concentrated in the areas worst affected by insecurity and insurgent activity, particularly in the south of the country. This highlights the dangerous link that is emerging between insecurity and the drugs trade: poppy production is prospering in the areas outside of the control of government, and is, in turn, fueling an insurgency which benefits from the resources generated by the illicit trade.

Monitoring for Tracking Progress in Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The monitoring system for MDGs is an integral and important component of the monitoring system for the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) since all MDGs have been included in the ANDS. The ANDS Monitoring System visualises overall oversight by government entities like the Parliament, the Cabinet, the Oversight Committee, etc. and Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) which is joint forum of the Government of Afghanistan and the International Community. The main responsibility for sectoral monitoring remains with the Inter-Ministerial Committees and the concerned ministries. The data for the MDGs, as part of the overall data-collection exercise for the sector, is collected by the ministries concerned with the particular MDG, for example, the responsibility of education related MDGs is mainly with the Ministry of Education, the MDGs related to health are with the Ministry of Health, etc. Due to the constraint of capacity, the Ministries are assisted in the job by various multi-lateral organizations like UNICEF, World Bank, WHO etc. The Central Statistics Office (CSO) has the overall responsibility for ensuring quality and coverage of data.

In order to collect data for tracking MDGs, the following data generating methods are used –

1. **Normal Administrative Processes:** It relates to the data generated while implementing the normal programmes/projects in a sector like data on proportion of births attended by skilled personnel, proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source in rural and urban areas, etc. The responsibility for collection of such data is totally with the concerned ministries.

2. **Sectoral Surveys:** Such surveys are conducted to generate data on various sectoral indicators in the fields of education, health, etc. Although the ministry concerned is responsible for such surveys, the CSO provides overall technical guidance and supervision.

3. **Multi-purpose surveys like National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA)**: At present the NRVA which is jointly conducted by the CSO, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and the World Bank. It is periodic survey conducted every 2 years and provides data for MDGs related to poverty, hunger. Literacy, gender, etc. The NRVA is today the most important source of generating data which not only tracks progress on certain indicators but provides data for decision making.

4. **Special Studies:** In many sectors, the availability of data is facilitated by the special studies conducted by various non-governmental organizations and other multi-lateral agencies. The examples of such instances are data on indicators such as condom use rate of the contraceptive, death rates associated with the tuberculosis, etc.

The periodicity, coverage and quality vary widely across the methods used. While the methods used under NRVA are quite robust, those used under special studies etc. leave much to be desired in terms of coverage. In few sectors the data-collection is yet to start. Overall, although data is being collected for tracking MDGs, its quality and coverage remains an area of concern.

The Government has planned to overcome the critical constraints of data-collection systems and capacities both in the ministries and the Central Statistics Office. Action plans to generate qualitative data on each MDG will be prepared and required capacity will be built in the concerned ministry to collect, collate, report and analyse data. Data on outcomes will be collected through the sectoral and multi-purpose surveys and their designs will be made more robust and coverage made more statistically significant. The special studies will be taken up wherever necessary. All this will be the part of the Action Plan for each MDG.

The initiatives being taken to strengthen the overall monitoring system for ANDS will further improve the tracking of progress of MDGs. These initiatives include –

Central Monitoring and Reporting System: The CMRS will be developed within the JCMB Secretariat and Ministry of Economy as the central machinery of government to support the monitoring and reporting process. Alongside the CSO, it will provide the central hub for all national monitoring as an apex monitoring body. It will not function in isolation but will bring together existing information from the CSO, consumer price indices, the NRVA, and various other databases available in the country. MDGs tracking will be an important part of CMRS.

Strengthening of Central Statistics Office: The CSO is currently compiling statistics on national accounts, prices, external trade, population and demographics for monitoring economic, financial, and structural policies as well as other operations that will provide lots of quality information for improving the monitoring framework. The capacity of the CSO will be strengthened so that a meaningful

statistical system is put in place for providing useful data on various macro-economic processes and important sectors. It is necessary for this purpose to strengthen the collection of operational data in various sectors through respective agencies. The CSO will coordinate data collection systems in various ministries and organizations.

The Role of Provincial Offices: The line ministries will strengthen their provincial offices to collect disaggregated data on all indicators to monitor progress on individual

Projects at provincial, district and village level. The provincial offices and institutions of sub-national governance will utilize monitoring, support and reporting mechanisms to feed data to the line ministries which will assist in provincial budgeting, planning and monitoring of the overall implementation of the ANDS.

Strengthening Role of NGOs and Civil Society: Independent monitoring and reporting by NGOs, CSOs, the media and other civilian bodies will be a vital part of the overall monitoring and reporting system. Their participation will be encouraged and actively supported. They will play an important role in the external monitoring of the implementation of the ANDS which will be carried out in continuing consultations with NGOs and the civil society, sub-national representatives and the international community.

The tracking of MDGs has started successfully in Afghanistan but there are certain constraints in terms of data coverage and quality. But, there are a number of steps being taken to take care of these constraints and, very soon, the capacity and systems being built as part of ANDS monitoring will enable the country to track MDGs more effectively and comprehensively.

End Notes

[1] All projections are based on the simplifying assumption that indicators will follow a linear path from the baseline to the target.

[2] Each indicator is given the same weight within a given target, and each target is given the same weight within a given goal. The assigned colour code for goals/targets corresponds to the average score, as follows: <-1.5: Red;]-1.5, -1]: Orange;]-1,0]: yellow;]0;1.5]: light green; >1.5: green.

[3] As it takes an average across indicators, it will not tell us anything about possible discrepancies between indicators used to monitor a given target/goal (e.g. "on track" on school enrolment, but "off track" on school completion). In order to get a more detailed assessment of progress for each indicator the reader will have to refer to the detailed progress report in the following sections.

[4] Target and target date were changed due to lack of availability of baseline data for 1990 and to account for Afghanistan's late start for achievement and tracking of MDG.

[5] Target and target date were changed due to lack of availability of baseline data for 1990 and to account for Afghanistan's late start for achievement and tracking of MDG.

[6] Target year was changed to 2020 due to Afghanistan's late start for achievement and tracking of MDG.

[7] Target year was changed to 2020 due to Afghanistan's late start for achievement and tracking of MDG. Tertiary education was included in the target.

[8] Target was added to ensure appropriate policy focus on this area in Afghanistan. The indicator used to monitor this target was changed in order to reflect the fact that Government is the largest employer and the revised indicator reflects the Government's commitment to removing gender disparities in civil sector employment.

[9] Increase in female participation in decision making positions is a precondition to ensuring sustainable improvements in the conditions of women. The indicator used to monitor this target was changed so as to Better captures women's political participation at sub-national levels.

[10] Ensuring access to justice a key issue in women's empowerment.

[11] Target and target date were changed due to lack of availability of baseline data for 1990 and to account for Afghanistan's late start for achievement and tracking of MDG.

[12] Target and target date were changed due to lack of availability of baseline data for 1990 and to account for Afghanistan's late start for achievement and tracking of MDG.

[13] Target year was changed to 2020 due to Afghanistan's late start for achievement and tracking of MDG.

[14] Target year was changed to 2020 due to Afghanistan's late start for achievement and tracking of MDG.

[15] Due to Afghanistan's special situation it was deemed necessary to include a separate goal on security, which is the necessary precondition for the sustainable achievement of all other MDGs.

[16] Targets 20-22 reflect the need to achieve stability by re-instating the state's monopoly on the legitimate use of force. This is done by disbanding and disarming illegal armed groups and strengthening the government institutions (Army and Police) tasked with maintaining peace and enforcing the rule of law.

[17] Targets 23-24 deal with the legacy of previous conflict, particularly in terms of clearing unused remnant of war and other unexploded devices.

[18] Targets 25 addresses the root causes of continued instability, focusing in priority on the illegal drugs trade, which fuels the insurgency by providing a source of revenue and patronage over the population.

[19] The colour coding of those indicators that suffer from seasonality issues has been determined based on the average of the three different estimates (actual observation, -10% seasonality, -20% seasonality).

[20] All Figures are from the NRVA (2005 and 2007, respectively): $1/day poverty data not available for Afghanistan, therefore we propose to use the Cost of Basic Necessities (CBN) poverty line as an alternative measure. No baseline had been reported for this indicator in the 2005 report. We use the 2005 NRVA poverty figure as the baseline and the 2007 NRVA update as the current figure (note that the 2007 figure are from the Household Consumption Survey, which was conducted separately from the rest of the NRVA). However, it must be noted that these figures are not directly comparable because the former was collected in summer, whereas the latter was collected in spring, where poverty levels have been

estimated to be higher in Afghanistan. The seasonally adjusted poverty data will only become available later this year. Therefore, we have also reported alternative figures taking into account possible seasonal effects of 10-20% (see **Figure 1**). 2005 figure was based on one season, a small number of food items, lack proper supervision during the data collection and mainly included food items.

[21] All Figures are from the NRVA (2005 and 2007, respectively): No baseline was set in the 2005 report. We have used the NRVA 2005 as the baseline and the 2007 NRVA as the current figure. As in the previous case we have taken into account possible seasonal effects of 10-20% (see **Figure 2**).

[22] All Figures are from the NRVA (2005 and 2007, respectively): No baseline was set in the 2005 report. We have used the NRVA 2005 as the baseline. 2007 figures will be available later in the year. The 2020 target has been set in line with the global MDG target, which seeks a doubling of the income share of the bottom quintile over a 25 year period (from 1990 to 2015). For Afghanistan this would translate into an increase of 5.6 percentage points over the 15 year period starting in 2005.

[23] The colour coding of the indicator that suffers from seasonality issues has been determined based on the average of the three different estimates (actual observation, -20% seasonality, -40% seasonality).

[24] Baseline figures are from UNICEF/ Centre for Disease Control (CDC, 2002).

[25] All Figures are from the NRVA (2005 and 2007, respectively): Original baseline was from 2003 NRVA. However, NRVA 2003 was not a national survey, because it did not include the urban population and therefore cannot be a basis for a national estimate of food insecurity or poverty as it didn't include urban population.   It was only used by MRRD for rural planning. Seasonality effect of 20-40% taken into account (see **Figure** 4).

[26] Baseline figures are from the Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS, 2003), latest available are from Ministry of Education (MoE, 2007): It is not clear whether the latest available figure from the MoE is comparable as no meta-data are available for the former. The NRVA 2005 reported a net enrolment rate of only 37%.

[27] Baseline figures are from UNICEF (2003), latest available are from MoE (2007): Given the lack of reliable data on net enrolment, we propose to also look as gross enrolment rates.

[28] Baseline figures are from the MICS (2003): UNICEF's global website reported a figure of 92% for this indicator, covering the period 2000-2006. However, following consultations with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF, it was decided not to report this figure here due to the difficulty of getting reliable estimates of school retention in Afghanistan. Gross retention figures (number of pupils currently enrolled in grade 5 over pupils enrolled in grade 1, five years ago) tend to be overestimated due to the return of refugees who enrolled directly in higher classes.

[29] All figures are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (1994 and 2005): Given the difficulty of getting reliable and comparable data on retention, we propose to use the internationally reported figures on primary school completion by age cohort, which most closely reflects the MDG target on education figures reported here are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators.

[30] Baseline figures are from the MICS, latest available are from NRVA (2008): The 2008 figure is an interim estimation based on the first three months of 2008. More solid estimates will be available later in the year. The 2005 NRVA estimated the youth literacy rate at 31%. Due to lack of meta-data, it is not clear whether the baseline and current figures are comparable.

[31] Baseline figures are from the MICS (2003), updates from the MoE (2007): Grades 1-6.

[32] Baseline figures are from the MICS (2003), updates from the MoE (2007): Grades 7-12.

[33] Baseline figures are from the MICS (2003), updates from the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) (2008).

[34] Baseline figures are from the MICS (2003), updates from the NRVA (2005): 2005 figures are from the NRVA. Due to lack of meta-data, it is not clear whether the baseline and current figures are comparable.

[35] Both figures are from the Central Statistics Office (CSO, 2003 and 2008, respectively): Original baseline was 29% at central level. No source or year was provided for this figure. For consistency we have decided to use CSO figures for the baseline value.

[36] Both figures are from the CSO (2003 and 2008, respectively): Original baseline was 17% at provincial level. No source or year was provided for this figure. For consistency we have decided to use CSO figures for the baseline value.

[37] The Baseline was set as the figure stated in the constitution (2004), the update has been provided by the Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA, 2007): According to UNIFEM, women currently hold 68 out of 249 seats in Wolesi Jirga, 23 out of 102 in the Meshrano Jirga. Women held 121 out of 420 Provincial Councils' seats in 2005.

[38] No Baseline is available for this indicator, which was not included in the original report. The update is from the Civil Service Commission (2008): According to CSC women comprised of 10(3.55%) out of 234 high ranking appointed posts of

government excluding the political appointees. This includes those female in government bodies holding high ranking e.g. grade one and upward.

[39] No Baseline is available for this indicator, which was not included in the original report. The update is from the Civil Service Commission (2008): According to the CSC the political appointees (President, Vice Presidents, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Governors, Deputy Governors, District Administrators, Judges and Attorneys & Senior Advisors,) are 6 (0.13%) out of 454. these appointees including women in above grade one and out of grade positions.

[40] All figures are from the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH, 2002 and 2004, respectively): Baseline figure reported in the 2005 report was 230 (UNICEF, 2003). However, in order to ensure comparability across time, we have chosen to use the figures provided by the MoPH, reported in ANDS for 2002 and 2004. Afghanistan is considered on track to achieve this target, regardless of which baseline we use. 2015 targets have been kept unchanged and are based on UNICEF figures for 2003.

[41] All figures are from the MoPH (2002 and 2004, respectively): Baseline figure reported in the 2005 report was 140 (UNICEF, 2003). However, in order to ensure comparability across time, we have chosen to use the figures provided by the MoPH, reported in ANDS for 2002 and 2004. Afghanistan is considered on track to achieve this target, regardless of which baseline we use. 2015 targets have been kept unchanged and are based on UNICEF figures for 2003.

[42] All figures are from the MoPH (2002 and 2006, respectively): Baseline figure reported in the 2005 report was 75% (UNICEF, 2003). However, in order to ensure comparability across time, we have chosen to use the figures provided by the MoPH, reported in ANDS for 2000 and 2006. 2015 targets have been kept unchanged and are based on UNICEF figures for 2003.

[43] Baseline is from UNICEF/ CDC (2002): No updated figures on Maternal Mortality are available for Afghanistan after 2002.

[44] Baseline is from MoPH (2003), update from Afghanistan Health Survey (AHS, 2006): The baseline reported in the 2005 report was 14.3% (MICS, 2002). However, in order to ensure comparability, we have chosen to use official MoPH figures for both years. 2015 targets have been kept unchanged and are based on MICS figures for 2002. Afghanistan is off target according to the original baseline, but on target according to the revised baseline.

[45] The baseline is from the CSO (2002, provided by UNICEF), update is from UNICEF's Global Website (2006): It is not clear whether this is the latest available figure from the MoPH or whether the two figures are comparable as no meta-data are available for the former.

[46] Baseline is from World Health Organisation (WHO, 1999). Note that the update is from the MoPH (AHS, 2006). It is not clear whether the two figures are comparable as no meta-data are available.

[47] No baseline set in 2005 report. Update is from the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP, 2007).

[48] The 2005 MDG report cited a baseline figure of 5.5%. However, after consultation with experts, we decided to drop this figure, which was not in line with other estimates of condom use in Afghanistan (the NRVA 2007 calculated a condom use of 1.2% among married women and the AHS estimated 2.2% condom use). Update is from the AHS (2006).

[49] No baseline set in 2005 report.

[50] Baseline is from MICS (2003), update from the AHS (2006): Original baseline was 6% (source: UNICEF/CSO) Note that the target has been changed from 10% so as to be compatible with ANDS target. The figure of 50% is based on a forward exptrapolation of the 2013 target set in the ANDS.

[51] Baseline is from the MICS (2003), no update available: Original baseline was 6% (source: UNICEF/CSO).

[52] Baseline is from the MICS (2003), no update available: Original baseline was 10% (source: UNICEF/CSO).

[53] No baseline set in 2005 report.

[54] No baseline set in 2005 report. The technical team has recommended to remove this indicator, which is not directly relevant to the current AIDS control programme.

[55] No baseline set in 2005 report.

[56] Baseline from WHO (2003), update from MoPH (2007): The original indicator for this target measured prevalence. However, in order to ensure consistency between the target and the indicator, we have chosen to look at incidence rates. Furthermore, the Malaria program measures incidence of malaria and not prevalence. The baseline value and latest available figures are based on the routine reporting System - Reported cases of malaria/ total population. Number of reported cases: 591,000 in 2003 and 260,000 in 2007.

[57] No baseline available.

[58] Baseline from WHO (2003), update from MoPH (2007): We have separated this indicator into two indicators of treatment and prevention.

[59] No Baseline Available for this indicator, which was not included in the original report. Update is from AHS (2006).

[60] Baseline and update are from WHO (2000 and 2008, respectively): Original baseline reported in the 2005 report was 330/100.000 population (WHO, 2005). This indicator has been split into two to account for prevalence and death rates separately. No target was set for this indicator in the 2005 report. Target has been set based on 1990-2000 trends (UN Stats division), on the assumption that the decline would continue at a constant rate until 2020.

[61] Baseline and updates are from WHO (2005 and 2008, respectively): No target had been defined for this indicator in the 2005 report. Target has been set based on 1990-2000 trends (UN Stats division), on the assumption that the decline would continue at a constant rate until 2020.

[62] Baseline and updates are from WHO (2000 and 2006, respectively): This indicator has been split into two, so as to account for detection and treatment separately. Original baseline reported in 2005 report was 24% (WHO, 2005): Population detected & cured=24% estimated. 1 in 4 DOT treated successfully in 2004. In order to ensure comparability, we have chosen to take both figures from the 2008 WHO Health Statistics Report. Original target was 70% detected and 85% treated in 2015. 2000 figures are: 15% detected and 86% treated. 2006 figure is based on 66% detected and 90% treated. NTP reported a 70% detection rate in 2007.

[63] Baseline and updates are from WHO (2000 and 2006, respectively): See above.

[64] Baseline from UN Statistics Division (2000), update from Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (2005): Baseline has been changed from 2.1% (FAO, 1993) in order to bring it in line with the timeframe used for other baselines in the report. New baseline is from UN Statistics Division. Afghanistan is off-track to achieve this target, regardless of which baseline we use. No Afghan target was set for this indicator in 2005 report. The reported target is based on the assumption of a constant level from the original 1993 baseline.

[65] Baseline is from CSO (2004), update from Statistics Division (2006): Due to lack of meta-data, it is not clear whether the baseline and current figures are comparable.

[66] No baseline or target set in 2005 report.

[67] Baseline from UN Statistics Division (2000), update from GHG inventory, Asian Development Bank (ADB), National Environment Programme (NEPA, 2006): No baseline or target were set for this indicator in the 2005 report. Afghanistan is a least developed country the CO_2 emissions of which will rise and have to rise with development. Afghanistan is party to the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), but has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol (KP). Even if it would have ratified the KP, no binding CO_2 emission reduction target would have been set for Afghanistan. In the future the international community might agree on per capita CO_2 emission levels on which societies should stabilize, which would influence the technology they use. In order for Afghanistan to set such a target, it would have to be able to make clear projections of the development of all the sectors of its economy and its demographic development. CO_2 emissions data taken from: "TA No.4461-AFG Poverty Reduction and Renewable Energy Development Project, Afghanistan Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report, June 2007, ADB, NEPA". Only CO_2 emissions have been included (CO_2 removal as well as other Greenhouse Gas emission data has not been included). Total Population Afghanistan, 2006: 24'076'000 (CSO, Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook), data taken from Afghanistan Human Development Report 2007. Due to lack of data no baseline value was indicated in the 2005 report, the latest available data is now indicated for the year 2006.

[68] Baseline and update from National Ozone Unit (NOU), NEPA / UNEP Ozone secretariat (1995-97 and 2006, respectively) : Indicator 12.d. has been split into two to take account of the different trends in CFC consumption and CO_2 emissions. The 0 tonne target for CFC consumption is a ccommitment in the Afghanistan National ODS Phase-out Plan (NPP) for 2010, approved by the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, held in Montreal, Canada from 21 to 25 November 2005.

[69] Both baseline and update are from the NRVA (2003 and 2005, respectively): 2003 baseline is for rural areas only. For consistency, we report the rural average for the 2005 NRVA. Urban usage of solid fuel was 32.7% in 2005 and 85% overall. Urban target for 2015 was set at 80%.

[70] Baseline is from the MICS (2003), update from the NRVA (2008): No meta-data were available for the MICS 2003 figures. Hence, it is not clear whether these are comparable with the definition used in the 2008 NRVA:

Households have been asked what is your main source of **drinking water** in the last 30 days. Then based on the protection rather than chemical composition or microbial contamination sources of water have been divided to safe or unsafe drinking water as follow:

Safe water (protected)	Unsafe water (un protected)
Hand pump – public	Shallow open well – public
Hand pump – in compound	Shallow open well – in compound
Bored well – hand pump	Spring – unprotected
Bored well motorized	Arhad
Spring – protected	Karez
Pipe scheme – gravity	River Lake Canal

Pipe scheme motorized	Kanda
Pipe scheme – municipal	Nawar Dand Dam
Bowser/water tanker	Pool Howz
Bottled Water	Drainage
--	Other

[71] Baseline is from the MICS (2003), update from the NRVA (2008): We were not able to gather meta-data for the 2003 figures. The definition from the NRVA is as follows:

NRVA 2007-08 1st three months data about access to toilet facilities reported by households across the country says that if we assume improved latrine and flash latrine as safe toilet facilities overall 5.16% of households across the country have access to safe toilet facilities. If only flash latrine considered being safe only 2.46% of households have access to it.

[72] Baseline from UN Statistics Division (1990), update from Ministry of Urban Development (2008): No baseline was set for this indicator in the 2005 report. Baseline defined as the % of urban population not classified as slum dwellers in 1990. Target has been set through extrapolation from the ANDS target onwards to 2020 starting from the 2001 baseline of UN Statistics division (% of non-slum urban dwellers in 2001).

[73] Baseline from UN Statistics Division (1990), update from Ministry of Urban Development (2008): Due to the difficulty of getting reliable and comparable estimates of secure tenure, we propose to use the number of slum-dwellers as an alternative indicator. The global MDG target referred to improving the lives of 100 million slum-dwellers by 2015. This represented approximately 34% of all reported slum dwellers in 1990. If this target were transposed to Afghanistan, it would thus represent an 857,000 slum dwellers, based on the 1990 baseline. We therefore define the 2015 target as reducing the number of slum-dwellers to 1.5 million.

[74] No data available.

[75] Baseline from Ministry of Finance (MoF, 2004). No update available.

[76] Baseline and update from MoF (2003 and 2007, respectively): Due to lack of data on ODA to basic social services, we propose to use the following alternative indicator: proportion of external budget spent on social sectors (education, health, rural development, social protection). 2015 target has been set by extrapolating from the ANDS projections of trends of resources needed for the above mentioned sector as a % of total resource requirements over the period 2008-2013.

[77] Baseline is from MoF and IMF (2004), update from MoF and OECD (2005): Targets not defined in Vision 2020.

[78] Baseline is from MoF and OECD (2005), update from MoF (2007): Target and baseline not defined in Vision 2020.

[79] Baseline and update from CSO and Ministry of Culture and Information (2003 and 2007, respectively): No baseline or target available in 2005 report.

[80] Baseline is from the Afghanistan Land Mine Impact Survey (2003), update from the NRVA (2008): No baseline or target available in 2005 report. The NRVA 2008 calculated a youth unemployment rate of 47% for the first three months of 2008. However, this figure is not comparable to the baseline figure due to methodological differences. The question used in the NRVA "did (or didn't) you work in the last 30 days?".

[81] Baseline is from WHO (1999), update from MoPH (2008): Baseline re-defined as average of 1999 estimate (50-80%).

[82] Baseline is from UN Statistics Division (2003), update from Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (2008): Original baseline was 1.6 per thousand for phone lines and 37.5 for cellular subscribers. However, no source was provided for this figure. Hence, we have decided to use UN Statistics Division for the baseline and to restrict the indicator to cellular subscribers only (no current data available of phone lines). The original target was 120 per thousand. This has been changed upwards to 210 to reflect the new targets of the Ministry.

[83] Baseline and updates from UN Statistics Division (2003 and 2006, respectively): No baseline or target set for this indicator in the 2005 report. Due to lack of data on personal computers, we restrict our analysis to the number of internet users. 2015 and 2020 targets are set to mimic the projected path of phone users between the original baseline and target (i.e. targeting a 75-fold increase between 2003 and 2015).

[84] Baseline is from the National Security Council and IMF (2005): Target redefined as average of 2015 estimate (3-5%).

[85] Baseline and update from MoF (2003 and 2007, respectively): Due to lack of data on total military expenditures /GDP, we propose to use public expenditures on security as a percentage of core+development budgets as an alternative indicator. 2020 target is based on the original target, and computed based on the assumption that total public expenditures – 20% of GDP by 2020.

[86] Baseline and update from Ministry of Defence (2005 and 2008, respectively).

[87] Baseline and update from Ministry of Defence (2005 and 2008, respectively).

[88] Baseline and update from Ministry of Defence (2005 and 2008, respectively).

[89] Update is from Ministry of Interior (2008): Indicator changed from proportion of firearms licensed. No baselines set.

[90] Update is from Ministry of Interior (2008). No baseline set.

[91] Update is from Ministry of Interior (2008). No baseline set.

[92] No data available.

[93] Baseline is from United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (UNMACA, 2005), update from Afghan National Disaster management Authority (ANDMA, 2008).

[94] Baseline is from UNMACA (2005), update from ANDMA (2008): Due to unavailability of data on high impacted communities, we propose to use sq km of hazardous areas as an alternative indicator.

[95] Baseline is from UNMACA (2005), update from ANDMA (2008).

[96] Baseline is from UNMACA (2005), update from ANDMA (2008).

[97] Baseline is from UNMACA (2005), update from ANDMA (2008).

[98] Baseline and update are from UNMACA (2005 and 2008, respectively): The Government of Afghanistan completed its Ottawa Treaty Article 4 obligation to destroy all known stockpiled anti personnel landmines in it territory by October 2007.

[99] Update is from Afghanistan New Beginnings Programme (ANBP, 2006): No baseline or target set.

[100] Baseline figures are from the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2004), updates are from the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics (MCN) and UNODC (2008).

[101] Baseline figures are from UNODC (2004), updates are from the MCN and UNODC (2008).