Country-Level Data for Afghanistan country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-AFG_D_1.2

OUTCOME AFG_D_1.2   XM-DAC-41146-AFG_D_1.2

By the end of 2025, more people in Afghanistan will benefit from an increasingly stable, inclusive, and employment-rich economy, with greater equality of economic opportunities and more resilient livelihoods, increased food production, and improved natural resources management.

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment

Impact areas

Women's economic empowerment

Organizational outputs

Access to services, goods and resources

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Outcome Description

Related UNSF Output 2.2: Private sector enterprises, particularly MSMEs, have improved access to finance, asset support and business development services, and increased business opportunities that stimulate growth and decent job creation.

UN Partners

UNICEF

RESOURCES

$3.81 M

Planned Budget

$0.00

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTCOME AFG_D_1.2

B - Baseline   M - Milestones   T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
By the end of 2025, more people in Afghanistan will benefit from an increasingly stable, inclusive, and employment-rich economy, with greater equality of economic opportunities and more resilient livelihoods, increased food production, and improved natural resources management.	Employment Rate (of those participating in the labour market) (15-65 years old).	2022 (Baseline)	50% (Men: 69%, Women 32%)	N/A
		2023 (Milestone)	3% increase	68% men 22% women
		2024 (Milestone)	10% increase	-
		2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Employment to Population Ratio (Proxy for SDG indicator 8.5.2)	2021 (Baseline)	34.1% (Men: 58%, Women: 11.2%)	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	2% increase	Female: 56% Male: 82%
	2024 (Milestone)	3% increase	–
	2025 (Target)	5% increase	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Domestic credit to private sector by banks (% of GDP) (Proxy for SDG indicator 9.3.2)	2020 (Baseline)	3	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	5	3
	2024 (Milestone)	8	–
	2025 (Target)	10	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Proportion of total working age population (15-65 years old) in salaried employed in the private sector by sex (paid private salary includes all nongovernment jobs with a regular paycheque). (Non-SDG indicator)	2023 (Baseline)	6% (Men: 10%; Women: data not available)	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	7%	Female: 96% of total employment in manufacturing
	2024 (Milestone)	8%	–
	2025 (Target)	10%	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of new domestic and foreign sectorial businesses registered. (Non-SDG indicator)	2022 (Baseline)	8440	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	9500	8440
	2024 (Milestone)	10500	–
	2025 (Target)	12000	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries where multi-sectoral systems, strategies or programs are implemented to advance women's equal access to and use of services, goods and/resources, including social protection (CO)	2022 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
	2025 (Target)	Yes	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SDG 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, (b) local governments and (c) executive positions/ministers (cabinets) held by women (Desk Review)	(Baseline)	–	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	–	–
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTPUT AFG_D_1.2.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Afghan women have increased knowledge and capacities to benefit from livelihood opportunities, including through access to entrepreneurship skills, finance, and markets	% of female candidates supported with capacity building and access to best practice in lead to, during and after elections rks	2014 (Baseline)	38%	N/A
		2024 (Milestone)	–	–
		2025 (Target)	–	–

Planned Budget:
$7.50 M

Actual Budget and Shortfall:
$1.04 M

Shortfall: $6.46 M

Expenses:
$361.87 K

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
% Women candidates trained	2014 (Baseline)	20%	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of partners that have increased capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans (CO, HQ)	(Baseline)	–	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of women accessing information, goods, resources and/or services through UNW supported platforms and programs in humanitarian and development settings (CO, HQ)	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	800	4822
	2024 (Milestone)	1000	–
	2025 (Target)	1250	–

OUTPUT AFG_D_1.2.2

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Afghan women have enhanced access to employment opportunities in the private sector	Indictor 1.2.2.1: Number of networks supported with capacity building on election sensitization, monitoring and reporting	2014 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2024 (Milestone)	–	–
		2025 (Target)	–	–

Planned Budget:

$3.53 M

Actual Budget and Shortfall:

$45.00 K

Shortfall: $3.49 M

Expenses:

$6.16 K

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Indicator 1.2.2A: Number of prominent media houses/independent media professionals supported with gender sensitive advocacy and reporting on elections	2014 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
% of prominent media houses and journalist trained on gender sensitive reporting, advocacy and social mobilization	2014 (Baseline)	0%	N/A
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of women accessing information, goods, resources and/or services through UNW supported platforms and programs in humanitarian and development settings (CO, HQ)	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	150	637
	2024 (Milestone)	300	–
	2025 (Target)	500	–

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

By the end of 2025, more people in Afghanistan will benefit from an increasingly stable, inclusive, and employment-rich economy, with greater equality of economic opportunities and more resilient livelihoods, increased food production, and improved natural resources management.

While UN Women achieved some progress towards this Outcome, in 2023, economic decline continued to affect all sectors of the Afghan economy, though the decline has been slowed compared to 2022. Services, which made up 45 per cent of the national GDP, shrank by 6.5 per cent, following a sharp 30 per cent drop in 2022. The agriculture sector, which accounted for 36 per cent of GDP, declined by 6.6 per cent in 2023 due to unfavorable weather conditions and farmers’ lack of resources to cope with the crises affecting their activities. The industrial sector also saw a contraction (of 5.7 per cent) in 2023, as businesses – especially those owned by women – faced closures due to limited access to resources and financial challenges. Analysists estimate that the “No-conflict" dividend in Afghanistan is spent: the economy still depends heavily on external support and lacks a self-sustaining pathway for recovery. [1] Women’s income security was drastically impacted by the fall of Kabul in August 2021, and women’s livelihoods continue to be threatened by the impact of bans and decrees infringing on the rights of women and girls. Despite this economic decline, an increase in economic activity among women has been observed. Not surprisingly, given the reduced labour demand and constraints on women’s economic activity imposed by the de facto authorities (DFA), the increase in economic activity among Afghan women has mostly occurred within the bounds of their homes. An increasing number of women are employed in the manufacturing sector, particularly in garment and food processing activities. In this context, UN Women is contributing to women’s economic engagement, and utilizes the potential of women’s economic empowerment to counterbalance the systemic exclusion of women and girls from all spheres of life in Afghanistan. For example, under a pilot initiative, UN Women worked with a private consulting firm to enhance access to employment opportunities for skilled women in Afghanistan. Pledges and expressions of interest to provide internship opportunities to Afghan women were secured from select companies, while others expressed willingness to contribute to discussions on women’s economic participation. UN Women – together with other UN agencies - also

supported current and aspiring women business owners and entrepreneurs, who are facing complex administrative and social barriers to develop, sustain and strengthen their businesses, and to access credit and markets. UN Women regularly meets with Afghan businesswomen in different parts of the country to learn about economic opportunities they would like to pursue, and to tailor support accordingly. UN Women also expanded partnership with other UN entities to create job opportunities for women within micro, small and medium enterprises through the “Roads to Decent Jobs” project implemented in partnership with ILO. Under this partnership, using a Market System Development (MSD) approach, women owned MSMEs are empowered not only to become self-sufficient but also to create jobs for women. UN Women’s approach to economic empowerment will thereby continue to go beyond increasing women’s income and is anchored in changing the social norms that govern a women’s ability to influence decision making. UN Women will continue to use economic empowerment as a programming entry point in Afghanistan, contributing to ongoing work on countering the diminishing pathways for women’s economic participation, and, by extension, on stimulating economic recovery. [1] Afghanistan-Development-Update-20231003-final.pdf