CITIZENS BUDGET: A simplified version of the National Budget

[Image of a man holding a knife, thinking 'I can finish it off!']

[Image of a snake labeled 'poverty']
A citizens’ budget is a simplified digest of the national budget produced in a format that makes it easy for all citizens to understand.

- Highlights the main features of what the government has planned for the year.
- Identifies sources and uses of the public resources.
- Sets main targets
Governments’ budgets are prepared on the basis of available resources and not on a needs basis.

- Afghanistan’s budget is prepared in alignment with key policy objectives and priority programs of the Government, considering fair distribution of resources among provinces.

- The size of 1393 Afghan national budget is AFS 428.378 (USD 7.6 Billion). It is financed through a combination of domestic resources and donor grants.

- From the Civilian budget (other than security), Health and Education sector receives largest share of the operating budget (4% and 31% respectively).

- Domestic resources finance 34% of the total national budget. Domestic resources include funds from Domestic Revenue, Aynak copper Mine, etc.

- Donor grants cover 66% of the budget.

- The government will continue its efforts to create a budget that reflects needs of all socially deprived groups by all means.
Security
Infrastructure
Education, Health and Agriculture
are the main priorities of the Government
Government is spending billions of Afghanis over the next year to improve security, to build better infrastructure, enroll millions of Afghan children into schools and deliver better health care services to the people.

While preparing the FY 1393 Budget, the Government has respected the fundamental principle fair and inclusive allocation of resources among competing priorities. Government’s sole aim is to improve lives of Afghan people by focusing on providing key services that citizens require.

In this regard, for 1393, the government has identified security, education, infrastructure and health as key priorities of the country. The security sector receives 44% while Education sector acquires 13% of the total national budget. The infrastructure sector ranks third and receives up to 14% of the total budget. Agriculture and Health sector receives 7.7% and 4.3% respectively. Social Protection sector receives 5.5% of the total budget due to increased share of pensions for Retirees, Martyrs and Disabled.

Government spending on these key areas has delivered major achievements in the recent years; including the significant increase in the size of domestic security forces from, and increase in school enrollments, construction of various roads, power transmission lines, railway line and airports and building several hospitals and health care centers.
Where does the money come from?

Grants = 65%

Domestic Revenue = 34%

Loans = 1%
• The total domestic resources for 1393 amount to AFS 139.4 bn. This is principally composed of domestic revenues (AFS 133.8 bn) including revenue from railway line (AFS 1.7 bn), revenue from the Mines (AFS 1.4 bn), revenue from oil transit (AFS 3 bn) and remaining comes from the accumulated revenue from previous years.

• Donor grants amount to AFS 265.3 bn, including debt financing. This includes grants for Development budget as well as operating budget.

• Debt, which is 1% of total financing, is used as a financing tool in cases where specific projects are key priority of the Government but are not funded by donors. Total debts in 1393 amount to AFS 2.8 bn.

• The development budget is divided between discretionary (pool of funds under government’s own discretion) and non-discretionary funds (committed by donor for particular projects and Government has little or no control in allocation).
Where does the money go?

For 1393, the most important priority of the government receives the greater share of the overall national budget. Security will receive AFS 189.039 bn, infrastructure AFS 60.626 bn and education AFS 55.289 bn of the total budget.

The government is also focusing on the areas of agriculture, health, governance and social protection. Agriculture will receive AFS 33.039 bn, health AFS 18.388 bn, governance AFS 17.899 bn and social protection AFS 23.429 bn out of the total budget.

By focusing on improvements in the above sectors the government aims to help transform lives of all Afghans both socially and economically.
What do we aim to achieve?

Security Sector

- Insuring internal security, public order and safety, and protection of boarders.
- Taking control of security in the provinces and implementation and completion of security transition process.
- Strengthening capabilities of Afghan National Army and National Police to safeguard country and provide security services.
- Strengthening of counter narcotics and terrorism police units and enabling them to identify and trace anti-government elements and terrorist gangs inside and outside the country.
Infrastructure

- Conclusion of a contract concerning designing of second water power plant in Sorubi with a capacity of 180 Megawatt.
- Continuation of power distribution project in Herat, Jabaluseraj, Charikar, Kunduz, Baghlan, Jalalabad and Laghman.
- Complete construction of Shah o Aroos power plant.
- Strengthening sea shores in the north of the country and flowing course of the Amoo River.
- Preparing a five year development and utilization plan for Angot, Qashqi and Aqi oil mines and extraction of 1,650,000 barrel raw oil for sale.
- Construction of airports and terminals in Kandahar, Kunduz and Logar provinces.
Governance

- Preparing human resources strategic plan for Supreme Court and attorney general’s office.
- Implementation of pay and grading system
- Holding independent and transparent presidential elections.
- Creating legal awareness among the people through publishing and sending the local laws to provinces and districts.
- Providing better services to Afghan pilgrims in terms of registration and training of pilgrims who go to Saudi Arabia in order to perform Haj.
- Construction of mosques in provinces.
Education

- Increase in the number of general education students from 9.2 million students to 9.9 million students, including 42% female students.
- Increase in the number of Islamic education students from 242,600 to 272,600 students.
- Increase in number of general education schools from 15,204 to 16,150 schools.
- Development and revision of 186 textbooks.
- Construction of 14 schools.
- Printing 800,000 textbooks for different field of studies.
Health

- Implementation of Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) and Essential Public Health Services (EPHS) in all the provinces under financial health project.
- Implementation of a project to increase demand of health services for children and mothers with using telecom services in 5 provinces of the country.
- Establishing well equipped emergency care unit in Ebne Sena emergency hospital.
- Provision of basic vaccines in all provinces of the country.
Agriculture

- Rehabilitation of Pistachio, pine nuts, mountainous almond and other jungles over an area of 1,350 hectares, this also involved the terracing of the land and other relevant activities.
- Provision of training to 47,500 male and 7,000 female farmers in different areas of agriculture and livestock.
- Creating 14 underground storages for vegetables.
- Establishing 175 irrigation associations, organizing training workshops concerning different areas of agriculture and irrigation, and rehabilitation of 80 irrigation networks.
- Creating 330 cold storages for potatoes and 125 for onions.

Social Protection Sector

- Graveling roads, bridges, culverts and constructing gutters at both sides of the roads within the repatriates’ towns or living areas in the seven provinces in order to provide better services to 7000 repatriate families.
- Creation of 8 technical and professional training centers.
- Distribution of cash money among 166000 inheritors of martyrs and 118000 people with disabilities.
- Creating new registration system for people with disabilities and inheritors of martyrs.
- Construction work of 11 administrative and Mastofiat buildings on provincial level.
- Modernization of customs in grade 1, 2 and 3 provinces.
- 386 authorities will be audited in order for necessary steps to be taken toward achieving goals of National Development Strategy and strategy of the relevant agency.
- Provision of textile labs on central and provincial level.
- Drafting a strategy for the expansion and development of industrial parks in Afghanistan.
An Efficient Transparent and Result-based Budget for National Good

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