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
- 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 1395 Afghan national budget is USD 6.486 Billion. It is financed through a combination of domestic resources and donor grants.

- Domestic resources finance 31% of the total national budget. Domestic resources include funds from Domestic Revenue, Revenue from Govt residential projects, etc. Donor grants cover 69% 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
While preparing the FY 1395 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 1395, the government has identified security, education, infrastructure and health as key priorities of the country. The security sector receives 40% while Infrastructure sector acquires 21% of the total national budget. The Education sector ranks third and receives up to 13.2% of the total budget. Agriculture and Health sector receives 6.6% and 4.8% respectively. 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 = 68%

Domestic Revenue = 31%

Loans = 1%

Budget Financing

Grants 68%

Domestic Resources 31%

Loans 1%
• The total domestic resources for 1395 amount to AFS 133.473 bn. This is principally composed of domestic revenues (AFS 131 bn), revenue from Government projects (AFS 1.803 bn) e.g. Residential projects of Urban Development and Industrial parks and remaining comes from the accumulated revenue from previous years.

• Donor grants amount to AFS 301 bn, including debt financing. This includes grants for Development budget as well as operating budget. 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).

• Debt 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 amount to AFS 3.8 bn.
For 1395, the most important priority of the government receives the greater share of the overall national budget. Security will receive AFS 177 bn, infrastructure AFS 90 bn and education AFS 58 bn of the total budget.

The government is also focusing on the areas of agriculture, health, governance and social protection. Agriculture will receive AFS 29 bn, health AFS 21 bn, governance AFS 17 bn and social protection AFS 23 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?

- Incepting the machine readable passports issuing system for the first time;
- Destruction of 39,594 hectares of opium fields;
- Holding capacity building programs for 2,183 personnel in the MoD and Chief of the General Staff Command centers;
- Revision of 30 plans, policies, strategies and directives;
- Conduct meetings with high ranking officials of the Heart of Asia Process in Kabul and Islam Abad, holding trilateral meeting between Afghanistan, USA and China and to conduct RECCA 6th conference in Kabul;
Infrastructure Sector

- Completion of electricity distribution program in TharaKhail village of Dehsabz district of Kabul, that benefited 5,000 families from electricity;
- Transmission of power to Badghis province from Turkmenistan, including sub-station for power distribution to 16,000 families.
- 75% work on feasibility study and design of Manogai dam in Kunar province and 80% work of power distribution network expansion of Jalal Abad and Laghman have been completed;
- Strengthening Amu river coast at ten venerable points
- Exploitation of 9,700 set of digital telephone
- 15 universities have been connected to fiber optic network
- Development and evaluation of general framework for 12 mining policies, approval and implementation of five regulations and procedures in the field of mining;

Governance Sector

- Development of Subnational Governance Law and New Municipality Law, revision and approval of Local Council’s Law by the Lower House, draft and finalization of Municipality Urban Services Laws.
- About 18,204 cases have been investigated, judged or rejected;
- Graduation of 206 judges from the Judiciary Practical Courses;
- Conducting in-service training courses in 15 provinces including capital;
- Construction of 41 masques in 25 provinces;
- Publishing 5,000 religious books to provide the public with awareness on legal and juridical conflicts;
Education Sector

- Finalizing draft of national strategic plan for higher education 1394-1398, and draft of higher education law;
- Gaining membership of Accreditation of Higher Education in Asia Pacific organization;
- Enrolling 1,100,000 new students and increasing the number of them to 9,220,700 (42% of them are girls) in general education schools;
- Enrolling 4,100 new students and increasing the number of students to 34,760 (22% of them are girls) in Islamic education field;

Health Sector

- Establishing 34 new health centers
- Establishing strategic management of operation centers in Kabul, Kandhar, Herat and Nangrahar for eradicating polio and improving immunity system;
- Reconstruction, equipping and inaugurating emergency ward in 14 hospitals
- Monitoring 63 drug institutions, that includes 28 drug import companies, 12 drug stores and 23 drug sellers;
- Provision of basic vaccines in all provinces of the country.
About 94 infrastructure projects implemented, that includes construction and asphaltling of roads, construction of bridges, supporting walls, small irrigation projects, water supply network, mosques and schools, which provided 226,800 working day opportunities for rural people through local coordination project;

- Digging 3,672 superficial wells, and assigning 61 Tanker trucks and establishing 84 water supply network;
- Empowering 878 production groups, establishing Micro Finance associations, capacity building and skill building for 463 small and medium entrepreneurs
- Providing training for 70,190 formers, gardeners, livestock keepers

28,000 eligible people trained in accordance with market requirements;
- Issuing 8,133 work permits for foreigners and collecting Afs 81.33 million revenue from it;
- Identification of 10,000 extremely poor families through social protection program(Safety Net)
- Holding seminars for 500 teachers and principals of public and private kindergartens;
- Introducing 35 % of Kuchis to literacy programs
- Nearly 44,775 women benefited from vocational training programs
Economic Governance Sector

- Drafting, preparation and implementation of national budget document for FY 1394 and 1395 and collection of tax and nontax revenues;
- Creation of implementation mechanism for large projects and NPPs
- Developing anti-hoarding law, contracts law, agencies laws and amending the competition support law;
- Signing unilateral, bilateral and trilateral agreements with regional countries;
- Establishing Hesarshahi industrial park in Nangrhar province and distributing it on investors through a transparent process;
An Efficient Transparent and Result-based Budget for National Good

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