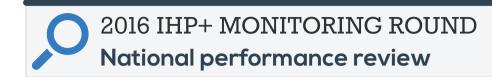
AFGHANISTAN





HOW TO READ THE COUNTRY PROFILE

All data presented on this visual aid are self-reported by the Ministry of Health (MoH), development partners (7 DPs out of 13 participated), civil society organisations (9 CSOs participated) and private sector representatives (2 PS participated) supporting the health sector. All data provided by DPs, CSOs and PS have in principle been validated by MoH.

The 8 Effective Development Cooperation (EDC) practices in health are captured in 4 commitments. The first three commitments present the performance of the government and DPs against 6 EDC practices. The last commitment also includes the opinion of the CSOs and PS on the EDC practices relevant to their engagement.

Where possible, trends in performance are documented over 4 monitoring rounds (2007, 2011, 2013 and 2015). When relevant, a comment relative to the EDC practice is provided in a text box.

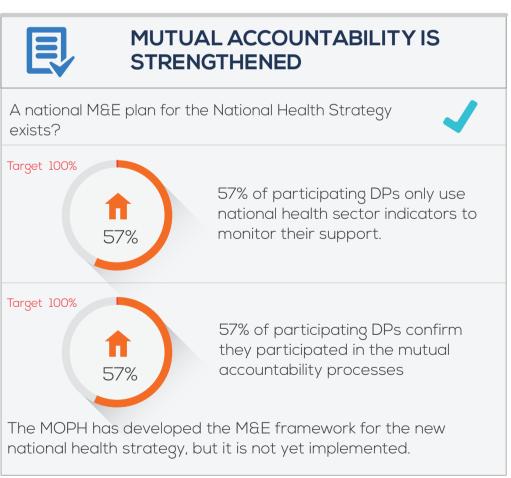
For more detailed and disaggregated information on the data presented please visit www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/afghanistan.



COMMITMENT

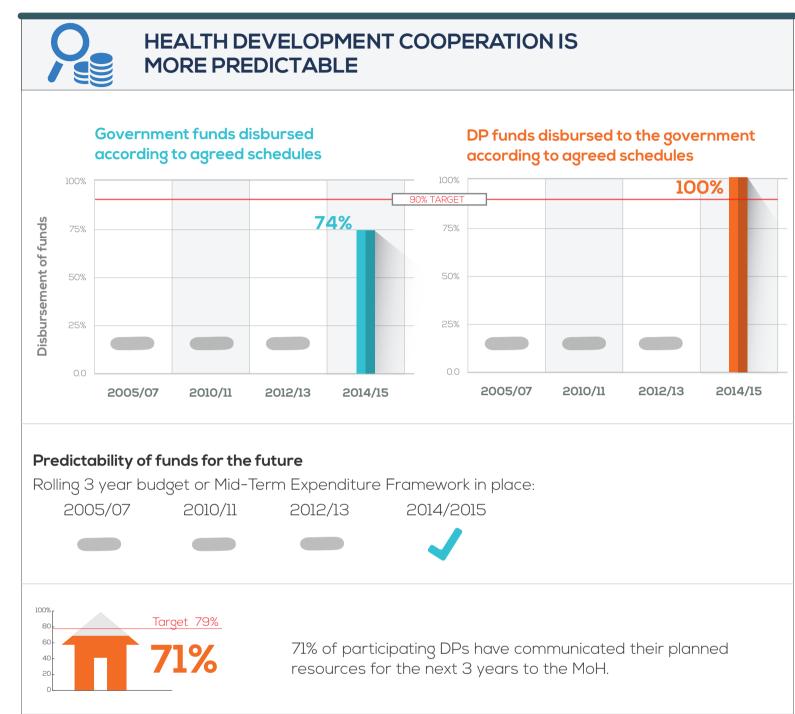
TO ESTABLISH STRONG HEALTH SECTOR
STRATEGIES WHICH ARE JOINTLY ASSESSED,
AND STRENGTHEN ACCOUNTABILITY





COMMITMENT

TO IMPROVE THE FINANCING, PREDICTABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE HEALTH SECTOR

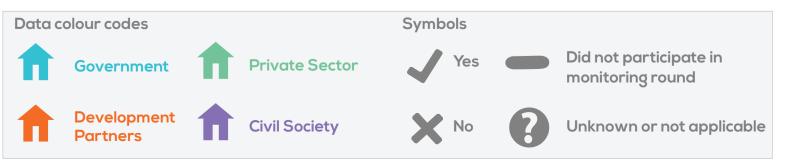




2016 IHP+ MONITORING ROUND



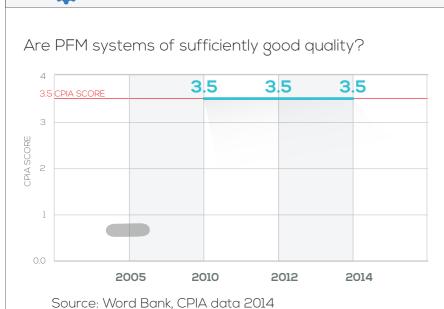
LEGEND



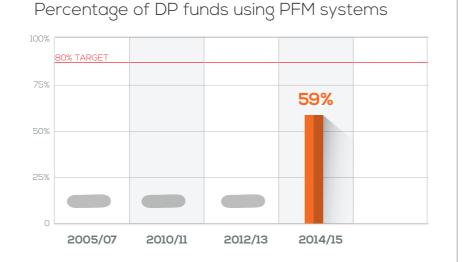
COMMITMENT

TO ESTABLISH, STRENGTHEN AND USE COUNTRY SYSTEMS

PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (PFM) SYSTEMS ARE



STRENGTHENED AND USED



43% of participating DPs confirm that sufficient support on PFM systems strengthening and capacity building is in place.

DPs noted that the PFM system often involves long procedural delays which affects timely disbursement of funds to support service delivery and operations at national and subnational levels.



PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY SYSTEMS ARE STRENGTHENED AND USED

A government plan for national procurement and supply exist?





29% of participating DPs use the national procurement and supply systems.

43% of participating DPs confirm that sufficient support on procurement or supply systems strengthening and capacity building is in place.

The DPs commented that their use of the public procurement system is limited by the system's inefficiencies.



TECHNICAL SUPPORT IS COORDINATED AND SOUTH-SOUTH **COOPERATION SUPPORTS LEARNING**

An agreed national TA plan exists?





0% of participating DPs provide TA in line with the national plan.

Does the Ministry of Health benefit Most of from south-south cooperation?

the time



71% of participating DPs support South-South cooperation.

DPs acknowledged the need for better coordination and targetting of TA.

COMMITMENT

TO CREATE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN THE HEALTH SECTOR



CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS ENGAGEMENT

What space does the government provide for CSOs to effectively participate in health sector policy, planning and monitoring? (Sources: Government qualitative survey and CSO online survey)



Government consults CSOs' in the design, implementation or monitoring of national health policies



67% of CSO's confirm they are consulted



Government provides financial resources



0% of CSO's receive financial resources



Government provides training support



11% of CSO's receive training support

How effectively is the participation of CSOs in national health policy processes supported by **development** partners? (Sources: DP qualitative surveys and CSO online survey)



71% of DPs consult CSOs when developing their cooperation programme



86% of DPs provide financial resources



57% of DPs provide technical assistance



56% of CSO's confirm they are consulted



11% of CSO's receive financial resources



22% of CSO's receive technical assistance



PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT



There are registering bodies for private sector institutions and associations. The private sector is free to select its mandate and its areas of operation.



Private sector institutions including professional associations are not strongly involved in the national policy dialogue.



The MOPH is in the process of launching the hospital accreditation system. Minimum required standards for private sector service delivery are currently implemented to regulate healthcare in the



DP mostly support associations involved in activities alinged with their priorities, but private sector actors also have differential levels of capacity to attract DP support.



Involvement of the private sector in policy reform efforts can contribute to effective policies. The private sector can contribute to increasing service delivery in remote and insecure

