

7 a) DAC code(s)	43040 – Rural Development 41010 – Environmental policy and administrative management 23210 – Energy generation, renewable sources– multiple technologies			
b) Main Delivery Channel	11000 and other implementing partners			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+), Sustainable energy and B4Life.			
10. SDGs	Main SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. SDG 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. SDG 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Secondary SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.			

SUMMARY

Afghanistan is internationally recognised as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate changes in urgent need for private-public investment and innovative actions aiming at increased climate resilience of communities across the country. In particular, the North-Eastern region is considered amongst the most vulnerable and a national priority for action by the relevant Government authorities as well as international specialised agencies. Environmental impact from the target area goes well beyond Afghanistan borders as the Panj-Amu is a major water