

Poverty Reduction Strategy

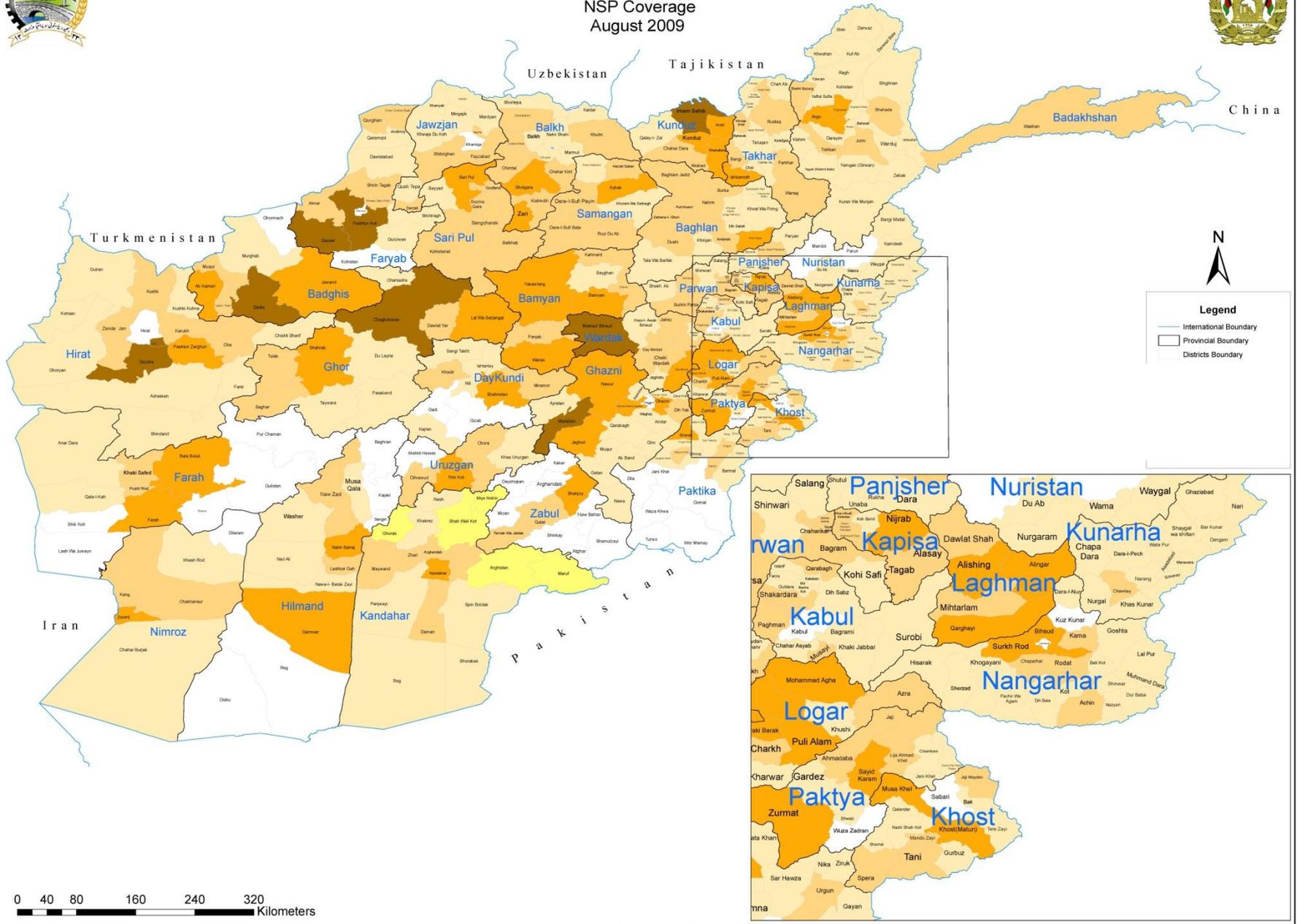
Afghanistan

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Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development

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Afghanistan: Key data

- **Population:** approximately 30 million (July 2011 estimate, based on a partial census conducted in 1979)
- **Area:** 652,230 sq km
- **Urban population:** 23% (2010)
- **Rural + Nomads population:** 77%
- **Population growth rate:** 2.375% (2011 est.)
- **Poverty rate - Cost of Basic Needs (NRVA 2007/08)**
 - Urban: 29.1 %
 - Rural: 36.4 %
 - Nomads: 54.3 %
 - **National: 36.0 %**
- 20% live just above poverty line and very vulnerable
- National average poverty level is an income of US\$ 27 per person per month

Main poverty causes

- Insecurity
- High illiteracy rates
- Dependency on subsistence agriculture and livestock, almost non-existent industrial sector
- Poor governance / weak institutions
- Land ownership problems and access to land
- Lack of proper infrastructure and connectivity
- Lack of basic services, especially access to water
- Remoteness, inaccessibility to markets and services
- Gender inequality
- Large family sizes

Poverty Alleviation Strategy

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

MDGs

Pillar 1. Security

Pillar 2. Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Pillar 3. Economic and Social Development

Afghanistan PRSP
"Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS)"

(ARD Goal: "Development of prosperous rural and pastoral communities through National Priority Programmes (NPPs)")

1. Agriculture and Rural Development

2. Human Resource Development Cluster

3. Economic and Infrastructure Development Cluster

4. Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights Cluster

5. Security Cluster

MRRD's Mission: To alleviate poverty in rural areas by empowering communities and fostering economic and social opportunities

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
Strategic Intent and Results Framework



Actors

- Government with less 50 % on budget – not enough ownership
- Military funding = not toward poverty goals – confusion on role between military and civilians
- Donor funding – through donor agencies and not the Government
- UN budget = over USD 1 billion yearly, with 32 agencies having activities in Afghanistan
- Civil society organizations, including NGOs – international and national – enormous
- Nascent private sector

Challenges & Constraints

- Limited domestic revenue and expenditure reliance on external assistance
- Lack of basic needs
- Lack of census data and accurate poverty line
- Lack of regular and accurate data on poverty, especially for marginalized groups
- Insecurity and the transition
- Illiteracy rates
- Weak local institutions



At MRRD

- **Objectives**

- 1. Contribution to Poverty Alleviation**

- **(Strategic Focus Area 1):** Rural Infrastructure and Economic Development
- **(Strategic Focus Area 2):** Local Governance

- 2. Create enabling environment for sustainable rural development**

- **(Strategic Focus Area 3):** Rural Development Policy and Planning
- **(Strategic Focus Area 4):** Institutional and Sectoral Development
- **(Strategic Focus Area 5):** Human Capital Development

- Seven National Priority Programmes (incl. APRP)
- High Risk Areas Strategy

The MRRD Monitoring and Reporting Framework

