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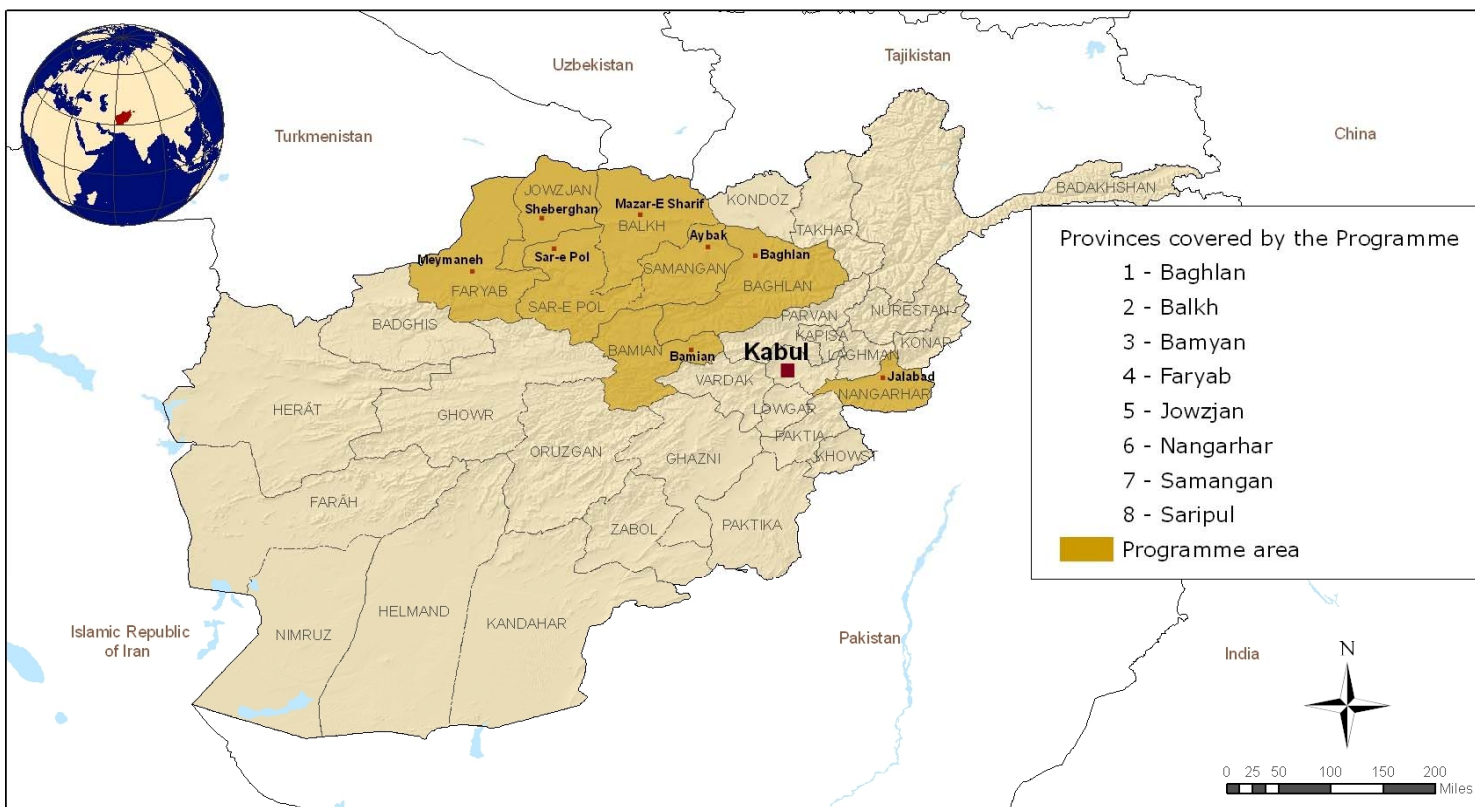
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Key reference documents

Country reference documents

Agriculture Master Plan, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, 2006

Agricultural Prospects Report, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, 2008

Poverty reduction strategy paper

Afghanistan National Development Strategy (2008-2010)

IFAD reference documents

Project design document (PDD) and key files

COSOP

Administrative Procedures on Environmental Assessment

IFAD Strategic Framework

Other reference documents

Aid Effectiveness in Afghanistan, Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief , 2008

Economic Incentives and Development. Initiatives to Reduce Opium Production, World Bank/Department for International Development, 2008

Fighting Corruption in Afghanistan: a Road Map for Strategy and Action, World Bank/Department for International Development /Asian Development Bank, 2007

Agriculture and Food Production in Post-War Afghanistan, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock/FAO, 2003

The Current Situation of Rural Finance in Afghanistan, Steve Rasmussen, World Bank, 2004

Logical framework

Narrative Summary	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Goal: To reduce the vulnerability and improve the livelihood means, incomes, food security and nutritional status of poor and vulnerable rural households on a sustainable basis in selected areas of Afghanistan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of supported households (hhs) with improved hhs assets ownership index, based on additional assets* ▪ Percentage reduction in the prevalence of child malnutrition (weight for age)* ▪ No. of hhs reporting an increase in income from livestock, by type of livestock* ▪ No. of hhs reporting improved family nutrition (frequency of eating meat, dairy or egg products) and improved food security <p>* Refers to Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) indicators</p>	<p>RIMS baseline, mid-term and completion surveys. EDA Baseline Survey financed by MISFA and AMMC Field Survey. Qualitative surveys</p>	<p>The security situation in Afghanistan allows access to IFAD's target groups, women in particular, and allows the local economy to grow through access to markets and financial and other services</p>
<p>Purpose: To provide sustainable access to smallholders, existing livestock owners and those who aspire to have livestock – with a focus on women, woman-headed households, the uncreditworthy and the Kuchis – to appropriate microfinance services and technical livestock packages (health, management, processing and marketing) and the skills required to engage in new, more productive or more profitable economic, agriculture-based enterprises.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in the share of participating MFIs' funds to the agriculture and livestock sectors from 20% (baseline) to 25% by programme year 4 (PY4) ▪ The population in 6 provinces with regular access (quality/quantity) to essential animal health services ▪ At least 50% reduction in animal death (due to disease) and increase of livestock productivity by 20%, compared with baseline, in programme villages. ▪ At least 6,100 households with reduced vulnerability and poverty from milk, dairy or poultry production, or the sale of meat and animal products. 	<p>PCU reports and PCU commissioned surveys MISFA Reports MFI Reports Independent assessments</p>	<p>Men do not prevent women from participation in programme activities. No prolonged and severe droughts. The security situation allows reasonable programme implementation in rural areas</p>
Component objectives, outcomes and outputs			
<p><u>Component 1. Rural Microfinance</u> –To increase access by some 60,000 poor rural households, with a focus on women, to a wider range of microfinance products and services adapted to their specific needs in the agriculture sector, especially livestock.</p>	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in the no. of active microfinance clients in rural areas by 60,000, of whom at least 50% women. ▪ At least 3 MFIs are profitably expanding their outreach in rural areas. ▪ No. of provinces and districts covered by these MFIs by PY4 <p>Selected outputs indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least three new microfinance products successfully piloted (<i>Comp. 1.a</i>) ▪ At least 20,000 rural hhs with access to a microloan by PY4 (<i>Comp. 1.a</i>) ▪ 200 ultra-poor beneficiaries trained and supported (<i>Comp. 1.b</i>) ▪ Number of MISFA and MFI staff trained, by topic (<i>Comp. 1.c</i>) 	<p>MISFA Reports MFI Reports Independent assessments.</p>	<p>Security situation allows MFIs to operate in rural areas. Religious leaders are not actively opposing implementation and let rural populations borrow from MFIs. Agricultural and livestock activities generate sufficient income to pay the interest rate levels required to sustain rural finance services in rural areas.</p>
<p><u>Component 2. Livestock Support</u> – To strengthen the livestock production systems of poor rural households, while developing their marketing opportunities, and improve local livestock production, productivity and smallholders' incomes.</p>	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some 6,100 hhs with improved income from milk, dairy, poultry production, the sales of meat or animal products* (by gender of the household head) ▪ Some 15 milk producers' associations and 3 dairy unions formed and functional ▪ At least 2 million litres of milk collected annually ▪ Percentage of supported hhs reporting an increase in herd size* ▪ A model for basic veterinary service provision to poorest hhs successfully piloted <p>Selected outputs indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1,100 milk producers organized in financially viable associations (<i>Comp. 2.a</i>) ▪ 200 of additional basic veterinary workers trained and equipped (<i>Comp. 2.b</i>) ▪ 30 veterinary clinics constructed or refurbished (<i>Comp. 2.b</i>) ▪ 3,000 women trained in poultry production, provided with basic inputs and equipment, and organized in women's groups (<i>Comp. 2.c</i>) ▪ 1,000 women trained in dairy goat production, provided with basic inputs and equipment and organized in women's groups (<i>Comp. 2.d</i>) 	<p>PCU, MISFA and MFI Reports.</p>	<p>Local drug lords let farmers participate in programme implementation. Security situation in the northern provinces remains stable. Opium cultivation does not take off in the northern provinces. Men do not prevent women from participation in programme activities. The drought situation does not worsen and livestock and fodder production remain economic viable activities in the region</p>

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