POVERTY IS INCREASING
Slow down in growth due to political and security transition has been associated with an increase in poverty.

39% of Afghans are poor in 2013–14
36% in 2011–12

1.3 million more poor than in 2011–12.

INCREASE IN POVERTY DUE TO DETERIORATING SECURITY AND LABOR MARKET CONDITIONS
Continuous increase in incidents and civilian casualties associated with conflict

3X increase in male unemployment since 2011–12 due to deteriorating security and withdrawal of international forces

INCREASE IN POVERTY CONCENTRATED IN RURAL AREAS
No change in urban poverty while rural poverty increased by 14% in two years, up to 44% in 2013–14.

Collapse of service sector employment and consequent reduction off farm employment options for the poor.

JOBS WERE LOST DURING THE TRANSITION PHASE

Slow down in growth has been accompanied by deteriorating labor market conditions:

1.92 million unemployed in 2013–14

Between 2011–12 and 2013–14 unemployment registered a 3X increase in rural areas and 2X increase in urban areas.

JOBS CRISIS ESPECIALLY CHALLENGING FOR YOUTH

1 in 2 unemployed Afghans is 14 to 24 years old.

500,000 male youth are unemployed, 2/3 live in rural areas.

COLLAPSE OF SERVICE SECTOR IN RURAL AREAS

76% of jobs destroyed were in the rural service sector.

4 out of 5 of the jobs that were created between 2007–08 and 2011–12 were lost by 2013–14.

URBAN/RURAL DISPARITIES IN EDUCATION

Male youth who are unemployed have different education profile depending on where they live:

Majority in rural areas has no education.

Majority in urban areas has higher education.

Source: Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS) 2007-08, 2011-12, and 2013-14
Increased conflict resulted in lower primary school attendance.

Attendance rates fell from 56% in 2011-12 to 54% in 2013-14.

Conflict keeps children out of school, particularly girls in rural areas.

Girls have difficulty attending school due to conflict. For every 3 boys, 2 girls attend primary school.

Children in rural areas are falling behind.

Urban school attendance:
- Boys: 80%
- Girls: 73%

Rural school attendance:
- Boys: 57%
- Girls: 57%

Poor children more likely to be out of school.

School attendance:
- Non-poor: 62%
- Poor: 48%

Attendance increased for non-poor by 1.8% from 2011-12 to 2013-14 but decreased by 6% for poor children.

MATERNAL HEALTH IS IMPROVING BUT AT A SLOWER PACE THAN IN THE PAST

63% of women have access to antenatal care in 2013–14, compared to 51% in 2011–12. Improvements of delivery with skilled assistance slowed down from 17% annually from 2007–08 to 2011–12 to 7% annually from 2011–12 to 2013–14.

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES: A SUCCESS STORY, WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS

Access to water and electricity continues to improve, at even faster rates. However, urban-rural inequalities persist and are increasing. Poor Afghans still have limited access to basic services.

RURAL AND POOR WOMEN ARE FALLING BEHIND

Women in rural areas only about half as likely to access skilled antenatal care. Delivery with skilled assistance:

- Richest women: 6 out of 10
- Poorest women: 3 out of 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Access to safe drinking water</th>
<th>Access to electricity</th>
<th>Access to improved sanitation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>non-poor</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poor</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS) 2007-08, 2011-12, and 2013-14