# AFGHANISTAN Provincial Briefs





#### **Foreword**

To the citizens of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, it is a pleasure to present the third edition of the Provincial Briefs based on the three latest rounds of the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS)—formerly the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA)—2013-14, 2011-12 and 2007-08. The availability of reliable national and sub-national level statistics is key to monitoring Afghanistan's progress toward its development objectives. The Provincial Briefs are part of a broader effort to develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the Ministry of Economy's national and sub-national level projects and programs. As the government implements the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals and provincial budgeting, this report will provide useful guidance for defining targets, prioritizing planning and budgeting, contributing to more equal socio-economic development across Afghanistan's provinces.

The Ministry of Economy of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and The World Bank wish to take this opportunity to express appreciation to the Central Statistics Organization and to the international community partners who contributed to the development of this report. In particular, we wish to thank the European Union (EU), UK Department for International Development (DfID) and the World Food Programme (WFP) for their technical and financial support to the ALCS.

We look forward to continuing future collaborative work with our distinguished partners.

Abdul Sattar Murad Minister of Economy

Shubham Chaudhuri

World Bank Country Director for Afghanistan



This third edition of the *Provincial Briefs* provides a comprehensive profile of the most recent progress on socio-economic outcomes in Afghanistan, both at the national and at the provincial level. This report arrives at a crucial point of Afghanistan's development, with an increasing number of Afghans falling into poverty as a result of the economic slowdown and increase in conflict. This report offers a rigorous evidence base for creating policy and informing Afghanistan's development agenda, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

The SDGs are part of a new United Nations agenda; a set of 17 goals to end poverty, decrease inequalities and slow climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind. Governments are expected to establish national frameworks to achieve the 17 goals, set targets for each, and must follow-up and review progress. Afghanistan is currently adopting relevant indicators and specific targets to achieve over the next 15 years. A concerted effort to address the goals, not only at the national but also at the sub-national level, is needed to achieve the SDGs. Monitoring of each province's performance is crucial to achieve the goals and the information on levels, as well as the progress of indicators in the *Provincial Briefs*, contribute to this monitoring effort.

The *Provincial Briefs* report builds on data from three consecutive rounds of the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey (ALCS), formerly known as National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA), a nationally representative household survey conducted by the Central Statistics Organization. For all the indicators with comparable information in the three survey rounds, the report provides information on the evolution over the time period 2007-08, 2011-12, and 2013-14, as well as the spatial distribution of outcomes across Afghanistan's 34 provinces.

The indicators compiled in the *Provincial Briefs* span several dimensions of wellbeing, including poverty and inequality, food security, labor market outcomes, sectoral distribution of employment, education, gender, health and access to services and infrastructure. Building on the framework in the first edition of the report, we based selection and definition of the indicators are on their relevance within each of the welfare dimensions and on the existence of comparable data in all three survey years. With the exception of poverty and inequality, food security, and labor market outcomes, the report estimates indicators in 2007-08, 2011-12 and 2013-14, both at the national (*Afghanistan Profile*) and at the provincial level



(Provincial Profile). Besides assessing the trends over time, the Provincial Briefs provide useful data for benchmarking each province's performance. For each indicator, the Briefs allow policymakers to compare each province's performance against the national average for 2013-14 (the vertical line in each graph marks the national average for that indicator in 2013-14), thereby highlighting "leading" versus "lagging" provinces compared to the national average. Moreover, for four key indicators, the report graphically benchmarks each province's performance. Each graph ranks provinces from the best performing (on top of the figure) to the worst performing (at the bottom of the figure) for the indicator under analysis using the latest 2013-14 ALCS data. For more technical readers, this edition of the Provincial Briefs also includes a Technical Appendix providing information on: i) the level of statistical precision of each of the estimates presented in the report; ii) the discussion of non-comparability across survey years of labor market modules and indicators; and iii) the methodology for the estimation of the 2013-14 poverty level in absence of consumption data. The Glossary section provides a short definition of each indicator and concludes the Provincial Briefs report.

The profile of Afghanistan which emerges from the *Provincial Briefs* demonstrates a diverse picture in development outcomes where progress coexists with persistent vulnerabilities and inequalities. The national profile reveals that Afghanistan has seen impressive improvements in human development outcomes—in areas such as education, health, and access to basic services. This overall progress, however, has not benefitted everyone equally. Widening gaps in access between Afghans living in different provinces highlight the need for policies that help equalize opportunities in lagging areas. Furthermore, the *Provincial Profile* shows diverging trends in development outcomes relevant to the achievement of SDGs across provinces. In this introduction, we will focus on two SDG indicators to demonstrate how provincial outcomes contribute to overall national development outcomes:

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all



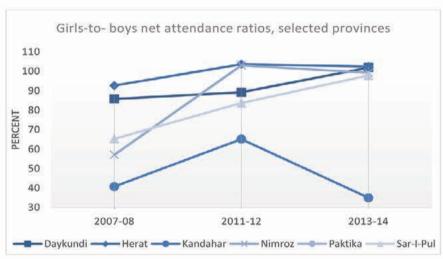
 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

An important indicator to track progress towards achieving Goal 4 is the girls-to-boys net attendance in primary education ratio, which provides a metric of gender disparities at a very early age. Girls in primary school faced particularly stark challenges. We observed an increased girls-to-boys attendance rates in primary education between 2007-08 and 2011-12 but this rate fell between 2011-12 and 2013-14 and fewer girls than boys attended primary school. On average, for every three Afghan boys, only two Afghan girls attended primary school in 2013-14. Progress in eliminating gender disparities in primary education should also be evaluated at the provincial level. The Provincial Briefs shows each province's progress since 2007, allowing us to see the likelihood of reaching the target of eliminating gender disparities in primary school by 2030. Table 1, located at the end of the introduction, displays an estimated extrapolation of how many years it would take each province to eliminate gender disparities in primary education assuming the same pace of progress we observed from 2007-08 to 2013-14. Large variations across provinces in the pace of elimination of gender disparities. In two provinces, for example, gender disparities in primary education were already eliminated by 2013-14. In Daykundi and Herat more girls than boys attended

primary school; the girls-to-boys net attendance ratios in these provinces stood at 101.9 and 102.4 percent respectively. In addition, seven provinces would achieve equal gender access to primary school education in the next five years given their current rate of progress. Sar-e-Pul province, for example, achieved tremendous progress from 2007-08 to 2013-14 with an increase in the girls-to-boys primary attendance ratio from 65.3 percent in 2007-08 to 97.8 percent in 2013-14, an increase of over 30 percentage points in six years. At this rate of progress, Sar-e-Pul is on track to eliminate gender disparities in primary education within one year. Despite an almost equal chance for girls and boys to go to school in the province of Nimroz, the Provincial Briefs show a deterioration of girls-toboys attendance ratios from 103.1 percent in 2011-12 to 99.3 percent in 2013-14. Moreover, in some provinces we observe a reversal of progress; in Kandahar, for example, the girls-toboys attendance ratio improved from 40.7 percent in 2007-08 to 64.1 percent in 2011-12 but the ratio declined to 35 percent in 2013-14. This points to the need to monitor each province's progress carefully, even those that seem close to achieving development goals. In the majority of provinces (18 out of 34), the progress we saw from 2007-08 to 2013-14 would not be sufficient to eliminate gender disparities in primary schooling by 2030. In several of these provinces we observe large



declines in girls-to-boys primary attendance ratios. In Paktika, for example, the girls-to-boys primary attendance ratio declined from 29.2 percent in 2007-08 to 9.4 percent in 2013-14, the lowest ratio in Afghanistan.



Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14.

Improvements of access to basic services—such as safe drinking water, electricity, and improved sanitation—are success stories in Afghanistan. The positive trend seen in the data of the previous period (2007-08 to 2011-12) increased between 2011-12 and 2013-14. In 2013-14, 65 percent of Afghans had access to safe drinking water, 89 percent had

access to electricity, and 39 percent had access to improved sanitation. Nonetheless, despite this clear progress, stark differences across provinces persist. Only about 15 percent of Afghans have access to safe drinking water in the three provinces with the lowest safe-water access rates, while 89 percent of Afghans have access to safe drinking water in the three provinces with the highest access rates. This inequitable access to safe drinking water may put the achievement of SDG 6, "By 2030 achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 1" at risk.

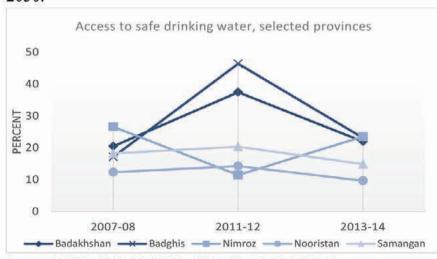
If the strong pace of improvement in access to safe drinking water from 2007-08 to 2013-14 remains constant until 2030, Afghanistan would achieve the indicator of universal access to safe drinking water within three years (by 2017). Looking at only national trends, however, conceals the important disparities in access rates across provinces. Considering the same annual rate of improvements as in the past, we observe that 5 out of the 34 provinces will not achieve universal access to safe drinking water by 2030. In the provinces of

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In this chapter, we will not assess affordability and we will only focus on universal access to safe drinking water, which we assume to mean 100 percent of the population is able to access safe sources of water for drinking.



Badakhshan, Badghis, Nooristan and Samangan respectively only 22.0, 23.1, 9.6 and 14.7 percent of the population had access to safe drinking water in 2013-14. Despite improvements from 2007-08 to 2011-12, access from 2011-12 to 2013-14 declined, and these provinces would not achieve universal access by 2030. The province of Nimroz, on the other hand, showed steady progress from 2011-12 to 2013-14, achieving 23.5 percent access to safe drinking water, but the pace of progress is still too slow to achieve universal access by 2030.



Source: NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, ALCS 2013-14.

Afghanistan's country profile is the result of diverging provincial development trends. In line with results in the first two editions of the report, the *Provincial Profiles* reveal a strong difference in development performance across Afghanistan's 34 provinces across all dimensions of wellbeing. Despite progress in many aspects, large provincial disparities persist, potentially putting the achievement of SDGs in Afghanistan at risk.

Explaining determinants of differences in outcomes and trends across Afghanistan's provinces goes beyond the scope of this report, but the *Provincial Briefs* demonstrate the need to reduce provincial inequalities. This is challenging due to persistent conflict and declining government budgets. The availability of detailed statistics at the province level, however, provides the basis for policymakers to geographically target interventions to expand the supply of services such as education, health, drinking water, and sanitation to underserved areas.

#### Acknowledgements:

The completion of these *Provincial Briefs* are a joint effort between the Ministry of Economy of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the World Bank. Ismail Rahimi, Deputy Minister of Policy & Technical Affairs at the Ministry of



Economy, has been leading the effort to prepare this report in collaboration with Seyar Ahmad Niaz, Director of Economic Policy. The *Briefs* are part of the World Bank's Programmatic Poverty Program for Afghanistan led by Silvia Redaelli, with a core team consisting of Christina Wieser and Walker Bradley from the Poverty and Equity Global Practice.

The team thanks for their support and guidance His Excellency, Abdul Sattar Murad, Minister of Economy; Shubham Chaudhuri, World Bank Country Director; and Stephen N. Ndegwa, World Bank Country Manager for Afghanistan. The team also acknowledges that this report would not have been possible without the professionalism and dedication of staff from the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) in Afghanistan—and funding from the EU, WFP and DfID—to collect the ALCS data.

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Table 1: Achievement of selected indicators of SDGs by 2030, by province

### PROJECTIONS<sup>(A)</sup>: ELIMINATE GENDER DISPARITIES IN PROJECTIONS<sup>(A)</sup>: ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER PRIMARY EDUCATION

PROVINCE	# years to achieve SDG with same pace as 2007-08 to 2013-14	# years to achieve SDG with same pace as 2007-08 to 2013-14		
BADAKHSHAN	Not achieved by 2030	Not achieved by 2030		
BADGHIS	Not achieved by 2030	Not achieved by 2030		
BAGHLAN	Not achieved by 2030	4		
BALKH	Not achieved by 2030	8		
BAMYAN	2	9		
DAYKUNDI	Already achieved	7		
FARAH	7	3		
FARYAB	Not achieved by 2030	5		
GHAZNI	7	2		
GHOR	Not achieved by 2030	10		
HELMAND	Not achieved by 2030	I		
HERAT	Already achieved	2		
IAWZJAN	10	5		
KABUL	6	1		
KANDAHAR	Not achieved by 2030	3		
KAPISA	4	6		
KHOST	12	6		
KUNARHA	Not achieved by 2030	10		
KUNDUZ	Not achieved by 2030	1		
LAGHMAN	Not achieved by 2030	5		
LOGAR	Not achieved by 2030	1		

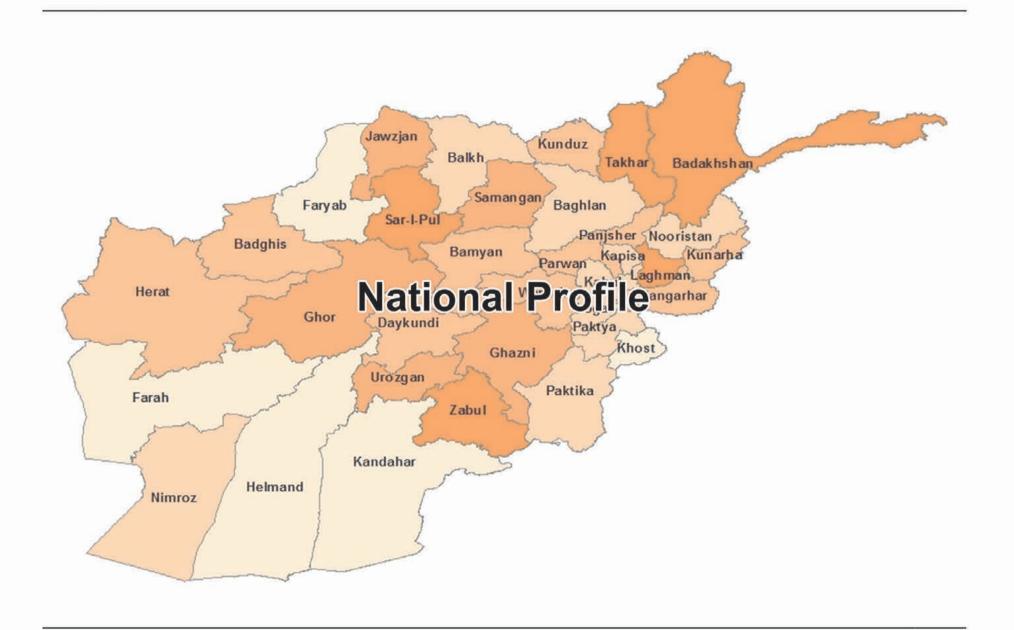


NANGARHAR	Not achieved by 2030	1
NIMROZ	Ĭ	Not achieved by 2030
NOORISTAN	3	Not achieved by 2030
PAKTIKA	Not achieved by 2030	3
PAKTYA	5	3
PANJSHER	14	7
PARWAN	8	4
SAMANGAN	Not achieved by 2030	Not achieved by 2030
SAR-E-PUL	1	.8
TAKHAR	Not achieved by 2030	2
UROZGAN	Not achieved by 2030	15
WARDAK	Not achieved by 2030	6
ZABUL	7	2
NATIONAL	Not achieved by 2030	3

NOTE: (A) PROJECTIONS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THERE WILL BE A CONSTANT PACE OF IMPROVEMENT FROM 2007-08 TO 2013-14 PERFORMANCES.

NUMBER OF YEARS REFERS TO NUMBER OF YEARS FROM 2014 ONWARD. FOR EXAMPLE, IF NUMBER OF YEARS IS 9, TARGET WILL BE ACHIEVED IN 2023

SOURCE: AUTHORS CALCULATIONS BASED ON NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, AND ALCS 2013-14.

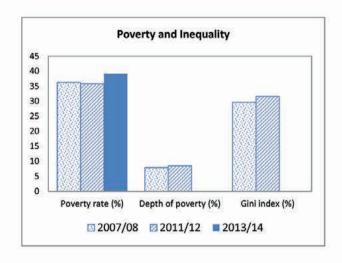


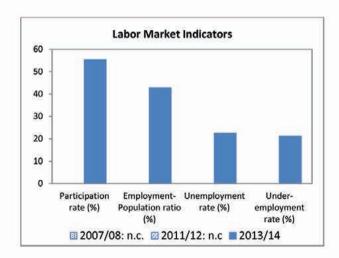


## Afghanistan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 644
Population in 2013/14 26.0
(millions)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14
Population			
Rural population (%)	77.6	76.5	75.9
Female population (%)	48.9	48.8	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	84.1	84.9	81.9
Poverty and Inequality (a)			
Poverty rate (%)	36.3	35.8	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	7.9	8.4	-
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	78.3	76.4	=
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2295	2410	<u> </u>
Gini index (%)	29.7	31.6	-
Food Security (a)			
Calorie deficiency (%)	29.3	34.7	*
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	6.0	10.4	7.0
Protein deficiency (%)	18.5	25.3	2
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	20.9	19.9	*
Labor Market (b)			
Participation rate (%)	j <b>#</b> .	-	55.4
Employment-population rate (%)		3	42.9
Unemployment rate (%)	· ·	<u>;</u>	22.6
Underemployment rate (%)	i <del>n</del> i	i <del>e</del>	21.2
Literate labor force (%)		Ē	39.7



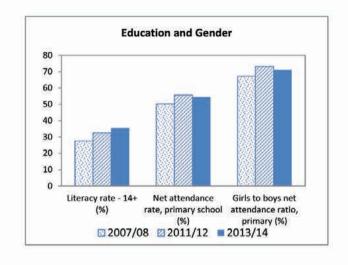


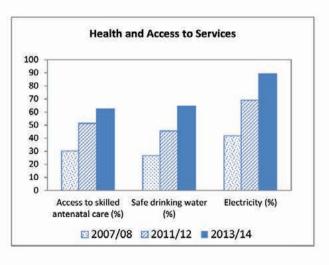


#### Afghanistan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 644
Population in 2013/14 26.0
(millions)

	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14
Sectors of Employment (b)			
Agriculture (%)	( <del>-</del> )	-	44.0
Manufacturing (%)			7.8
Construction (%)	· +		14.1
Services (%)	341	21	21.4
Public administration/government (%)	( <b>2</b> )		7.7
Education			
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	27.6	32.6	35.4
Average years of schooling—age18+	2.0	2.6	2.8
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	50.2	55.8	54.4
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	26.1	35.0	37.1
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)		5.3	8.6
Gender (b)			
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	13.9	18.1	20.3
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	67.2	73.3	71.0
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%	40.7	54.3	53.5
Female participation rate (%)	177	(7.)	29.0
Health			
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	30.4	51.3	62.6
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	21.9	40.6	46.4
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)			
Safe drinking water (%)	26.6	45.5	64.8
Sanitary toilet (%)	( <del>=</del> )		39.0
Electricity (%)	41.6	69.1	89.5





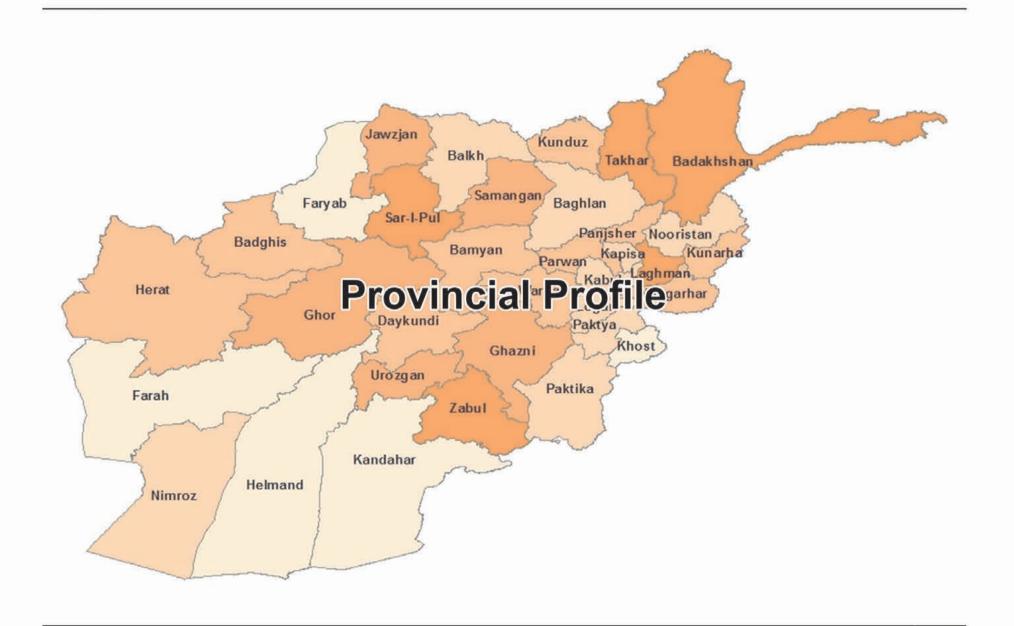
<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



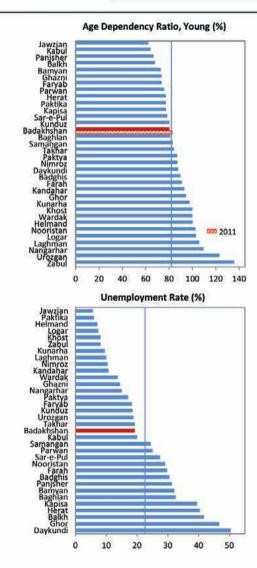


#### Badakhshan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 44

Population in 2013/14 0.9
(millions)

				National
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14
Population				
Rural population (%)	96.2	96.1	96.1	75.9
Female population (%)	49.0	49.1	49.0	48.8
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	86.3	82.6	80.3	81.9
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>				
Poverty rate (%)	59.7	62.7	/ <del>=</del> 5	39.1
Depth of poverty (%)	22.8	14.7	( <del>*</del> )	i <del>a</del>
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	61.8	76.6	: <b></b> )	
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,523	1,693	<b>(</b>	_
Gini index (%)	34.0	24.8	**	*
Food Security (a)				
Calorie deficiency (%)	67.4	81.7	3 <b>-</b> 8	-
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	41.2	40.8	( <b>7</b> .6	7
Protein deficiency (%)	59.1	78.7	324	9
nadequate dietary diversity (%)	20.7	18.4	1,50	-
_abor Market <sup>(b)</sup>				
Participation rate (%)	=	-	49.0	55.4
Employment-population rate (%)	201 201	3	39.5	42.9
Inemployment rate (%)	Œ	¥	19.3	22.6
Inderemployment rate (%)	=	=	38.8	21.2
Literate labor force (%)	9	Ħ	46.3	39.7





#### Badakhshan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 44

Population in 2013/14 0.9
(millions)

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)

				National	Girs to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Frimary (//
	0007/00	004446	004044		Daykundi Nimroz
Sectors of Employment (b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykund Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan
Agriculture (%)	2	2	43.6	44.0	Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	<del>,</del>	=	3.6	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa Jawzian Kunduz
Construction (%)	<u></u>		21.4	14.1	Jawzjan Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	74	2	14.0	21.4	Faryab Ghazni Bashlan
Public administration/government (%)	:=	*	9.9	7.7	Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badebis
					Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya Laghman Kunarha
Education					Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	30.8	37.4	40.2	35.4	Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	2.0	2.6	3.2	2.8	Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	75.1	68.8	71.7	54.4	Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	41.5	53.5	48.3	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	2	4.3	10.5	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
- (b)					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Logar Kandar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	17.8	27.0	30.8	20.3	Heimand Herat Paktya
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	92.5	93.6	90.9	71.0	Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	76.5	84.7	78.0	53.5	Kuparha Laghman
Female participation rate (%)	i <del>=</del>	==	16.2	29.0	Jawzjan Kuparha Laghman K Khost Baghlan Farah Zabu
					Zabul Faryab
Health					Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	0.0	14.6	18.8	62.6	Parwan Kapisa Panishar
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	0.8	4.3	13.5	46.4	Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz
25					Bamyan Nimroz
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Badakhshan
Safe drinking water (%)	20.5	37.5	22.0	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	S <del>T</del>	-	46.0	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 1
Electricity (%)	36.9	57.2	48.7	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix (b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Badghis at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 20
Population in 2013/14 0.5
(millions)

				Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
			National	Jawzian Kabul Panisher Balkh
2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Balkh Bamyan
				Bamyan Ghazni Paryab Paryab
97.1	97.1	97.0	75.9	Parwan Herat Paktika
48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8	Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
66.9	81.8	89.7	81.9	Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
				Daykundi Badghis
40.0	38.6	4	39.1	Kandahar Ghor
7.7	9.1	( <del>-</del>	-	Khost Wardak
80.8	76.4	170	<i>5</i> 7	Nooristan Logar
1,608	1,749	726	ū	Nangarhar Urozgan
16.4	23.0	*	×	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
				Unemployment Rate (%)
12.5	73.0			Jawzian Paktika Helmand Logar
==.78		:=::	_	Khŏst Zabul Kunarha
		(7.) 12.	55 2 <u>8</u>	Laghman Nimroz Kandahar
25.8	36.0	1 <del>3</del> 4	ā	Wardak Galazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryah
				Helmand Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Noorjstan
:=	-	65.8	55.4	Samangan Parwan
2	5	45.8	42.9	Nooristan Farah
12	2	30.5	22.6	Farah Badghis Panjsher Barnyan
<b>:</b>		46.4	21.2	Barnyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh
9	H	22.8	39.7	Balkh Ghor Daykundi
	97.1 48.9 66.9 40.0 7.7 80.8 1,608 16.4 42.5 3.6 17.8 25.8	97.1 97.1 48.9 48.9 66.9 81.8  40.0 38.6 7.7 9.1 80.8 76.4 1,608 1,749 16.4 23.0  42.5 73.0 3.6 23.1 17.8 54.6 25.8 36.0	97.1 97.1 97.0 48.9 48.9 48.9 66.9 81.8 89.7  40.0 38.6 7.7 9.1 80.8 76.4 1,608 1,749 16.4 23.0  42.5 73.0 3.6 23.1 17.8 54.6 25.8 36.0  - 65.8 - 45.8 - 30.5 - 46.4	2007/08         2011/12         2013/14         2013/14           97.1         97.1         97.0         75.9           48.9         48.9         48.8         66.9         81.8         89.7         81.9           40.0         38.6         -         39.1         -         -         80.8         76.4         -         -         -         1,608         1,749         -



## Badghis at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 20
Population in 2013/14 0.5
(millions)

				404100000000000	Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (9
				National	Herat Daykundi
Sectors of Employment (b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takakh Panjsher Kanisa
Agriculture (%)			53.4	44.0	Badakhshan Kabul
SON THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	-	-			Takhar Balkh Panisher
Manufacturing (%)	=	73	9.9	7.8	Kapisa Jawzjan Kunduz Samangan Faryab Ghazni
Construction (%)	=	-	13.0	14.1	Samangan Faryab
Services (%)	-	2	15.1	21.4	Ghāzni Baghlan Ghor Farah
Public administration/government (%)	:	=	6.8	7.7	Farah Badghis Parwan
					Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Laghman
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	11.1	18.0	19.5	35.4	Kundaria Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Average years of schooling—age18+	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.8	Zabul Helmand Wardak 2011
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	30.2	51.6	40.0	54.4	Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	3.9	16.1	17.8	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	<u>2</u>	1.0	0.0	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	4.6	6.0	3.8	20.3	Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	69.2	79.7	61.1	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	58.5	42.4	66.3	53.5	Jawijan Jawijan Kuparha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul
Female participation rate (%)	12	=	42.6	29.0	Khost Baghlan
2 (E) (E) (A) (C)					Farah Zabul
Health					Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	0.0	14.6	34.4	62.6	Wardak Parwan Kanisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	0.8	4.3	8.9	46.4	Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan
Divide attended by stailed attendants (70)	0.0	7.0	0.9	70.7	Urozgan Daykupdi Sar-e-Pul Barwan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	17.1	46.4	23.1	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	7.7.3.3		18.1	39.0	0 20 40 60 80
Electricity (%)	4.2	37.2	96.5	89.5	20 40 00 00

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Baghlan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 18
Population in 2013/14 0.9
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Balkh Bamyan
Area and Population					Gházni Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	80.5	80.1	79.9	75.9	Herat Paktika Kanica
Female population (%)	48.8	48.7	48.7	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	82.3	82.8	80.8	81.9	Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah
Poverty rate (%)	17.3	29.8	( <u>4</u> 5)	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	3.2	5.9	(e)	-	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	81.7	80.0	3.70	177	Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,496	2,223	726	2	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	25.4	22.6	: <b>*</b> 3	~	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzjan Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	10.9	17.7	; <del>=</del> 9	×	Helmand Logar
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	1.7	1.6	770	-	Zabul Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)	7.4	17.2	143	=	Nimroz Kandahar
nadequate dietary diversity (%)	24.6	33.3	·#4	#	Gharn Gharn Nangarhar Faktya
_abor Market (b)					Helmand Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan
Participation rate (%)	-	-	39.9	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	26.9	42.9	Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher
Jnemployment rate (%)	2	₽	32.6	22.6	Baggnis Panjsher Banyan
Underemployment rate (%)		π.	23.1	21.2	Banyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor
Literate labor force (%)			43.5	39.7	Balkh



#### Baghlan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 18

Population in 2013/14 0.9
(millions)

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)

				National	Giris to boys Net Attenuance Natio, Primary (76)
	0007/00	0044/40	0040/44		Daykundi Nimroz
Sectors of Employment (b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh Panjsher Kāpisa Jawzjan Kunduz Samangan
Agriculture (%)	-	φ.	28.5	44.0	Badakhshan Kabul Takhar
Manufacturing (%)		-	3.7	7.8	Baikh Panjsher Kapisa
Construction (%)		-	15.8	14.1	Jawzjan Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	72	<u>=</u>	28.2	21.4	Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor
Public administration/government (%)	*	#1	16.1	7.7	Baggian Gho Gho Baggian Pagan
Education					Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya Laghman Kunarha Kunarha Kandaha Zagu Helmand Wardak Urozgan
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	27.0	31.6	34.6	35.4	Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.8	Zabul Helmand Wardak
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	65.6	61.6	52.1	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	26.8	39.7	41.7	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	ž.	3.6	6.8	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
Gender (b)					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	12.9	14.4	15.1	20.3	Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Jakpar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	83.4	80.4	69.1	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	32.6	45.5	45.2	53.5	Jawzjan Kunarha
Female participation rate (%)	=	*:	7.6	29.0	Jawijan Jawijan Kuparha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Zabu
Health					Zabul Faryub Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	33.8	62.8	70.5	62.6	Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	18.9	36.8	46.6	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Uroʻzgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan
Safe drinking water (%)	24.1	28.0	61.6	64.8	Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	i <del>a</del>	-	18.1	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 10
Electricity (%)	37.4	65.1	90.1	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



#### Balkh at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 16
Population in 2013/14 1.3
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Balkh Bamyan Ghazni
Area and Population					Gházni Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	65.1	64.1	63.6	75.9	Herat Paktika
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.8	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	75.3	70.0	67.9	81.9	Ghazni Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Iakhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badehis
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah
Poverty rate (%)	59.6	21.6	( <del>=</del> )	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	16.9	4.4	( <del>-</del> )	-	Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristah Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	71.6	79.6	3.50		Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,795	2,796	726	2	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	27.3	30.3	*	*	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzian Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	53.9	28.2	3-8	*	Helmand III
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	26.8	7.0	(7.6	<i>5</i> .	Logar Khost Zabul Kuparha
Protein deficiency (%)	45.9	20.0	1943	2	Nimroz Kandahar
nadequate dietary diversity (%)	51.8	13.8	(#A)	*	Auparna Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz
Labor Market (b)					Kunduz Ujozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul
Participation rate (%)	-	-	65.6	55.4	Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	38.2	42.9	Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	12	=	41.8	22.6	Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Bannyan Baghlan Kapisa Helikh Bilkh Bilkh Boor Daykundi
Underemployment rate (%)		π.	39.5	21.2	Baghlan Kapisa Herat
onderemployment rate (70)					0.20%



#### Balkh at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 16
Population in 2013/14 1.3
(millions)

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)

				National	Herat
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14		Daykundi Nimroz San Du
Sectors of Employment (b)	2001700	2011/12	2010/14	2010/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul
Agriculture (%)	9	=	34.3	44.0	Kabul Takhar Balikh
Manufacturing (%)	-	70	17.1	7.8	Panisher
Construction (%)		-	11.5	14.1	Kapisa Jawijan Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	~	<u> </u>	24.9	21.4	Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor
Public administration/government (%)		=	6.1	7.7	Ghor Farah Badghis
Education					Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya Laghman Kunarha Kandahar Ugar Ugar Ugar Ugar Ugar Ugar Ugar Ug
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	30.1	39.4	39.2	35.4	Kunarha Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	2.0	3.1	3.6	2.8	Logar Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	57.6	66.1	63.9	54.4	Wardak Urozgan
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	29.0	42.5	40.8	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	ä	9.7	13.2	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
O (b)					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	20.7	28.0	26.3	20.3	Herat Paktya
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	87.2	87.7	82.5	71.0	Ghazhi Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	67.7	73.9	68.8	53.5	Kunarha Laghman
Female participation rate (%)	æ	=:	45.9	29.0	Januarian Kunarha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul
Health					Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	43.4	87.8	85.8	62.6	Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	24.7	53.2	50.5	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sar-p-Pul
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sare-Pul Bamyan Nimroz Badgis Badaksian
Safe drinking water (%)	28.8	66.6	49.1	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)		-	22.3	39.0	0 20 40 60 80
Electricity (%)	57.1	76.5	92.1	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



# Bamyan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 18
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

						Age Dependency Ratio, Youn	ıg (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panisher Balkh		1
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Badish Bamyan Ghazni		
Area and Population					Gházni Faryab Parwan		
Rural population (%)	97.3	97.2	97.1	75.9	Herat Paktika		
Female population (%)	49.3	49.3	49.3	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz		
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	85.4	75.1	72.9	81.9	Gnazni Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya		
Poverty and Inequality (a)					Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khoss Wardak Helmand Nooristan Laghorar Urozgan Zabul		
Poverty rate (%)	53.1	40.5	( <del>4</del> )	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kuparha		
Depth of poverty (%)	13.0	10.1	(*)	-	Khost Wardak Helmand		
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	75.6	75.2	350	<del>5</del> 7	Nooristan Logar		2011
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,654	1,707	726	2	Nangarhar Urozgan		
Gini index (%)	27.7	26.4	-	-		0 20 40 60 80 100	120 140
(2)					D1645-365-405	Unemployment Rate (%)	r .
Food Security (a)					Jawzjan Paktika Helmand		
Calorie deficiency (%)	29.1	45.1	3.00	*	Logar Khost Zabul		
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	0.7	11.8	(ক.)	<b>7</b> .	Kunarha Laghman		
Protein deficiency (%)	13.7	35.4	323	=	Kandahar Wardak		
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	45.1	35.8	s <del>=</del> 4	*	Helmand Logar Khōst Zabul Kunarha Laghman Nimroz Kandahak Ghazhi Nangakara Faryab Kunduz		
Labor Market (b)					Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul		
Participation rate (%)	3	-	62.7	55.4	KaDui Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan		
Employment–population rate (%)	3	5	42.6	42.9	Nooristan Farah		
Unemployment rate (%)	2	=	32.1	22.6	Farah Badghis Panjsher Banyan		
Underemployment rate (%)			26.5	21.2	Panjyan Bamyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor		
Literate labor force (%)		2	40.4	39.7	Balkh	1 7	70



## Bamyan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 18
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Herat Daykundi
(h)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh Panisher
Sectors of Employment (b)			Westeres	5th 5t	Nooristan Badakhshan
Agriculture (%)	皇	2	72.9	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	⟨≅	=	5.3	7.8	Kapisa
Construction (%)	·	×	4.8	14.1	Jawzjan Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	<del>/4</del>	2	6.5	21.4	Ghani Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)	:#	*	6.0	7.7	Ghor Farah Raduke
					Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	23.5	37.1	39.5	35.4	Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.1	2.2	2.6	2.8	Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	63.2	66.2	76.2	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	21.6	39.3	45.0	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	1	3.5	10.5	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	10.2	20.1	25.2	20.3	Kandahar Halmand Herat Paktya Ghazari Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	86.7	86.8	97.6	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Lakhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	56.9	79.1	71.0	53.5	Jawzjaii
Female participation rate (%)	·=	=	46.7	29.0	Khost Baghlan
					Farah Zabul
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	26.9	63.4	79.4	62.6	Kuparha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwas Pishas Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	9.6	41.9	49.4	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan
entre de la completa del completa del la completa del completa de la completa de la completa de la completa del completa de la completa del completa del completa del completa de la completa del completa de la completa del completa del completa del completa de la completa del co	3,75		1000 C	-975.747	Sar-e-Pul Banyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Banyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	13.1	21.1	29.7	64.8	Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)			30.3	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 1
Electricity (%)	41.3	96.1	94.5	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



# Daykundi at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 17
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

						Age Dependency Ratio, Young (9	%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh		
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Balkh Bamyan		
Area and Population					Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan		
Rural population (%)	99.2	99.2	100.0	75.9	Herat Paktika Kanisa		
Female population (%)	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz		
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	90.8	84.7	87.7	81.9	Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Badakhshan Baghlan Sanangan Takhar Paktya		
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Fafah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Wardak Wardak Helmand Nooristan Lagbogar Lagbogar Lagbogar Jongarhar Urozgan Zabul	***************************************	
Poverty rate (%)	43.3	39.6	( <del>4</del> )	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kuparha		
Depth of poverty (%)	10.6	9.8	( <del>-</del> )	÷	Khost Wardak Helmand		
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	75.4	75.1	3.70	<del>5</del>	Nooristan Logar		2011
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,695	1,930	726	ii ii	Nangarhar Urozgan		
Gini index (%)	24.8	30.6	-	~		0 20 40 60 80 100 12	20 14
(3)					laurelan	Unemployment Rate (%)	
Food Security (a)		120200 Sp			Jawzjan Paktika Helmand		
Calorie deficiency (%)	19.4	24.4	3€8	*	Khost Zabul		
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	2.0	3.9	( <del>7</del> .9	<i>5</i> 7.	Kunarha Laghman Nimroz		
Protein deficiency (%)	9.2	18.6	(24)	¥	Kandahar Wardak Ghazni		
nadequate dietary diversity (%)	43.0	45.1	s <del>≘</del> d	-	Helmand Logar Khōst Zabul Kunarha Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazh Nangaktya Faryab Kunduz Urozean		
Labor Market (b)					Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul		
Participation rate (%)	-	=	47.8	55.4	Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher		
Employment-population rate (%)	5	5	23.7	42.9	Nooristan Farah		
Jnemployment rate (%)	=	₽.	50.4	22.6	Panjsher Bamyan		
Underemployment rate (%)		-	20.2	21.2	Failphein Barnyan Barnyan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi		
iterate labor force (%)	9	E	32.1	39.7	Ghor		



### Daykundi at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 17
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh Panjsher Kapisa Jawijan Kunduz Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan
(b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Sar-e-Pul Bamwan
Sectors of Employment (b)					Nooristan Badakhshan
Agriculture (%)	12	7	55.1	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	·	5	4.4	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa Jawijan
Construction (%)	·	H	15.6	14.1	Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)		2	14.9	21.4	Ghazni Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)		=	6.0	7.7	Ghor Farah Badahis
					Parwan Nangarhar
Education					Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	22.0	35.0	31.2	35.4	Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	0.8	1.4	1.4	2.8	Zabul Helmand Wardak 22 2011
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	71.4	73.6	63.7	54.4	Ghàzni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya Laghmen Kunarha Knost Kandahar Zabul Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktka
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	20.5	40.7	45.6	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	2	2.5	8.4	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	13.6	20.8	20.3	20.3	Garkaniar Kandahar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	85.8	89.2	101.9	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	61.7	70.6	72.1	53.5	laknar Jawzjan Kuparha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan
Female participation rate (%)	<del>-</del>	=	21.5	29.0	Khost Baghlan
					Faran Zabul Farvah
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	23.0	32.4	19.8	62.6	Parwan Kapisa Panjsher
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	5.4	18.5	12.6	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan Qaykundi Sar-e-Pul
si a el recominente eventapido es se occidentados si antes el concesiones establicados el concesión el ser el concesión el					Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	13.9	17.4	36.9	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	S <del></del>	-	17.6	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 100
Electricity (%)	44.2	96.1	96.5	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Farah at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 49
Population in 2013/14 0.5
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
			national and a second	National	Jawzjan Kabul Panisher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Balkh Balmyan Ghazni
Area and Population					Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	93.0	92.8	92.7	75.9	Faryab Parwah Herat Paktika Sare-Pua Kunduz Badakhanan Baghan
Female population (%)	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Radakhan
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	102.6	97.3	90.9	81.9	Baghlan Samagan Baghar Bahar
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Baghlan Samangan Iakhar Faktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty rate (%)	10.1	3.6	(4)	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	1.6	0.5	(4)	-	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	83.9	86.5	350	<i>5</i> 7	Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,649	2,647	726	u	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	23.5	20.6		*	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzian Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	28.4	8.0	3 <b>-</b> 8	-	Helmand Logar Khost Zabul Kuparna
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	0.6	1.2		-	Zabul Kuparha
Protein deficiency (%)	4.6	3.0	140	¥	Nimroz Kandahar
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	0.0	1.0	·=/	-	Nimroz Ni
Labor Market (b)					Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-Pul Noorasah Badghis Panjsher Barmyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Bajkh Ghor Daykundi
Participation rate (%)		+	60.1	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	42.2	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Jnemployment rate (%)	=	ω.	29.7	22.6	Panjsher Barnyan
Underemployment rate (%)		H.	41.7	21.2	Bagnan Kapisa Herat
Literate labor force (%)	9	2	31.4	39.7	Balkh



#### Farah at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 49

Population in 2013/14 0.5

(millions)

				With South Condition	Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Daykundi Daykundi
0 - 1 - 1 - 1 (B)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan
Sectors of Employment (b)			2010	502 55	Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul
Agriculture (%)	12	-	65.2	44.0	Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	177	5	4.7	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa Jawzjan Kunduz
Construction (%)	<b>#</b>	*	10.1	14.1	Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)		2	13.0	21.4	Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor
Public administration/government (%)	#	*	4.6	7.7	
					Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya Laghman Kunarha
Education					Paktya Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	17.5	21.9	27.6	35.4	Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.8	Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	37.0	49.8	37.3	54.4	Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	15.4	26.6	20.7	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	3	1.4	2.7	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	6.5	12.2	13.1	20.3	Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	45.1	63.2	65.2	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	36.7	71.2	64.9	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha Laghman Kipst Baghlan
Female participation rate (%)		=	37.0	29.0	Khost Baghlan
20. 20. 20.					Farah Zabul
Health					Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	19.4	62.8	30.1	62.6	Wardak Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	15.9	39.5	14.6	46.4	Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan
		00.0			Urożgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badahis Badakishan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	14.8	55.8	61.1	64.8	Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)			8.3	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 10
Electricity (%)	17.9	74.8	83.4	89.5	2 22

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



# Faryab at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 21
Population in 2013/14 1.0
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panisher Balkh Bamwan
Area and Population					Bamwan Ghazni Paryai
Rural population (%)	88.3	88.0	87.9	75.9	Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika
Female population (%)	49.0	49.0	49.0	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	79.0	72.8	73.6	81.9	Sarapisa Sarapisa Sarapisa Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya
Poverty and Inequality (a)					lakhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak
Poverty rate (%)	29.6	16.9	( <u>*</u>	39.1	Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	5.7	2.6	( <b>-</b> )	÷	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	80.9	84.8	370	<del>5</del> 7	Nooristan Logar Laphman
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,328	2,532	726	ů.	Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Gini index (%)	27.7	21.6	*	*	0 20 40 60 80 100 120 14
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzian Paktika Helmand
Calorie deficiency (%)	24.1	36.7	3-9	<b>∺</b>	Helmand Logar
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	4.5	3.3	7 <del>7</del> 6	-	Logar Khōst Zabul Kuṇarha
Protein deficiency (%)	17.8	21.1	120	<u>=</u>	Nimroz Kandahar Wardak
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	13.8	12.9	x <del>≡</del> 4	#	Kunarha Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Grazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah
Labor Market (b)					Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul
Participation rate (%)	=	-	64.1	55.4	Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	52.4	42.9	Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher
Unemployment rate (%)	12	2	18.3	22.6	Panjsher Bamyan
Underemployment rate (%)		-	31.5	21.2	Bamyan Bagnian Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor
Literate labor force (%)	9	=	28.4	39.7	Balkh Ghor Daykundi



#### Faryab at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 21
Population in 2013/14 1.0
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%
				National	Herat Daykundi
(b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Nimtoz Sare-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badkishan Takhar Balkh Panjsher Kapisa
Sectors of Employment (b)					Nooristan Badakhshan
Agriculture (%)	12	2	39.9	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	₹	5	24.8	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa
Construction (%)	<u> </u>	-	15.7	14.1	Kapisa Jawzjan Kunduz Samangan Faryah Ghazni
Services (%)	74	2	13.6	21.4	Ghazni Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)	. <del></del>	*	2.3	7.7	Bartian Ghor Farer
					Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Laghman
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	21.7	30.8	29.2	35.4	Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.1	2.1	2.2	2.8	Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	60.2	67.7	53.9	54.4	Khost Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	12.0	42.2	30.1	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	2	3.3	8.7	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	11.9	18.9	18.0	20.3	Kandahar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	81.1	78.1	74.9	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	67.8	85.3	72.5	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha
Female participation rate (%)	:=	=	48.8	29.0	Jawzjan Kunarha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kanisa
(2) (2) (2 5)					Farah Zabul
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	46.2	55.0	55.7	62.6	Wardak Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	14.2	28.2	23.8	46.4	Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Qaykundi Sar-e-Pul
emente parente estado do tratación de vielemente acondicion de emente de metado de emente de entre de entre de	1650 Fee	an nation	3000 (B)	-676.00	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badahis Badakishan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	25.7	33.1	55.6	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	(#		36.5	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 1
Electricity (%)	36.8	80.3	85.7	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



#### Ghazni at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 22
Population in 2013/14 1.2
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panisher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Balkh Barnyan Ghazni
Area and Population					Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	95.3	95.2	95.1	75.9	Herat Paktika Kapisa
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	78.3	94.4	73.5	81.9	Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samanigan Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Fariah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Daykındi Badghis E-E-rah
Poverty rate (%)	19.7	45.8	/ <del>=</del> 5	39.1	Kandahar Ghor
Depth of poverty (%)	2.8	14.3	(*)	*	Khost Wardak
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	85.9	68.8	3.70	m.	Nooristan 201
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,261	2,262	926	2	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	21.0	34.6	*	×	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)
Calorie deficiency (%)	52.8	59.0	; <b>-</b> ≥	<u>~</u>	Jawzjan Paktika Helmand Logar
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	6.5	36.7	7 <del>-</del> 7	-	Logar Khōst Zabul Kuṇarha
Protein deficiency (%)	34.9	47.0	1943	** **	Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Gragari
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	21.7	24.8	x <del>=</del> 0	*	Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Bamyan
Labor Market (b)					Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan
Participation rate (%)		=	49.4	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	42.3	42.9	Nooristan Farah
다 다	12	=	14.4	22.6	Panjsher Barnyan
Unemployment rate (%)			1000000000	04.0	Barnyan Baghan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Unemployment rate (%) Underemployment rate (%)	:-	-	15.6	21.2	Herat



#### Ghazni at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 22
Population in 2013/14 1.2
(millions)

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)

				National	diris to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Frimary (78)
	0007/00	004445	0040/44		Daykundi Nimroz
Seators of Employment (b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh
Sectors of Employment (b)			22.2	52.5	Badakhshan Kabul
Agriculture (%)	2	-	53.6	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)		5	3.2	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa Jawzian Kunduz
Construction (%)	<b>±</b>	×	13.6	14.1	Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	14	2	21.1	21.4	Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor
Public administration/government (%)	#	*	2.6	7.7	Ghor Farah Badabir
					Graphis Farahis Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Faktya Laghman Kuurina
Education					Paktya Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	34.6	42.8	49.6	35.4	Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.9	3.9	3.5	2.8	Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak Ligarga
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	57.5	57.4	73.8	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	36.4	46.5	60.7	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	3	10.0	10.6	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
- (b)					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Logar Kandahar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	12.2	23.4	25.2	20.3	Helmand Herat Paktya
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	51.9	55.6	70.9	71.0	Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	27.3	59.0	63.5	53.5	Kunarha Kunarha Laghman
Female participation rate (%)	·	#	21.0	29.0	Jawzjan Kuparha Kuparha Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul
					Zabul Faryab
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	16.1	43.0	54.4	62.6	Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwas Rangas Parkisa Parkisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	10.4	56.3	37.8	46.4	Panjsher Uroggan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul
	K0T/00/5/	x.cz/m/2/%2	process(ETC)		Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badahis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	16.9	39.7	72.4	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	i <del>a</del>	-	38.2	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 1
Electricity (%)	73.6	75.0	89.7	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Ghor at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 36
Population in 2013/14 0.7
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young	g (%
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panisher Balkh	
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panisher Balkh Banwan	
Area and Population					Gházni Faryab Panyan	
Rural population (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	75.9	Herat Paktika Kanjica	
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz	
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	98.5	89.4	94.6	81.9	Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul	
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Nimrōz Daykundi Badghis Farah	
Poverty rate (%)	44.0	53.0	/ <del>=</del> 5	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha	
Depth of poverty (%)	8.0	14.3	( <b></b> )	-	Khost Wardak Helmand	
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	81.9	73.0	3.703	₽.	Nooristan Logar Laghgan	<b>2</b>
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,678	1,592	(2)	2	Nangarhar Urozgan	
Gini index (%)	22.2	29.9	*	~		120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzjan Paktika	
Calorie deficiency (%)	19.9	21.7	3 <del>*</del> 8	*	Helmand Logar	
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	1.2	1.6	7 <del>7.</del> 6		Zabul Kunarha	
Protein deficiency (%)	13.3	9.0	343	~	Rimroz Kandahar Wardak	
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	62.8	37.9	x <del>=</del> 4	-	Helmand Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha Laghman Nimroz Kandak Ghazni Nangarhar Vardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan	
Labor Market (b)					Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan	
Participation rate (%)		-	76.1	55.4	Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar e- Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Bamyan Baghian Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi	
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	40.6	42.9	Nooristan Farah	
Unemployment rate (%)	12	ω.	46.7	22.6	Panjsher Panjsher Banyan	
Underemployment rate (%)		H.	46.0	21.2	Kapisa Herat	
Literate labor force (%)	9	2	18.2	39.7	Balkh Ghor	



### Ghor at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 36
Population in 2013/14 0.7
(millions)

				NEW TONION TONION	Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%
				National	Herat Daykundi
Sectors of Employment (b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badkhshan Badkhshan Balkh Panjisher Kapisa
Sectors of Employment (b)					Badakhshan Kabul
Agriculture (%)		2	56.1	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	\ <del>\</del> \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	5	29.7	7.8	Kāpisa Jawzjan
Construction (%)	·	<b>H</b>	7.6	14.1	Kapisa Jawzian Kunduz Samangan Fariyah Ghazni
Services (%)	14	2	3.9	21.4	Dagitati
Public administration/government (%)	#	=	1.6	7.7	Farah
					Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Laghman
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	27.6	21.4	17.4	35.4	Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	0.5	0.7	0.6	2.8	Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	50.2	59.6	48.0	54.4	Khost Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	16.1	16.3	26.6	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	3	1.5	2.5	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar Kandabar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	8.7	6.2	6.7	20.3	Cogar Kandafar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	72.8	76.3	68.6	71.0	Paktya Ghazani Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	20.0	43.2	57.0	53.5	Jawzjan Kunarha
Female participation rate (%)	:=	#	60.9	29.0	Jawzjan Jawzjan Kuparha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kanisa
(2) (2) (2 6)					Farah Zabul
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	7.2	8.6	27.1	62.6	Wardak Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	3.3	5.0	6.5	46.4	Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sgr-e-Pul
anticulum montes profession in Profession and an area of an in the Confession and	1.30160	:57.076		-2.75.7	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	8.1	19.8	21.9	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	, =.a.o. (₩		17.0	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 1
Electricity (%)	30.9	89.7	99.3	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Helmand at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 57
Population in 2013/14 0.9
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Balkh Bamyan
Area and Population					Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan Herat
Rural population (%)	94.3	94.2	94.1	75.9	Herat Paktika
Female population (%)	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.8	Sare-Pul Surduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	102.6	90.3	100.2	81.9	Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Jakhar
Poverty and Inequality (a)					Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Iakhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Heimand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty rate (%)	1	2	14	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)		~	9#3	120	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	i <del>a</del>	R		<del>5</del> 5	Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	<u>2</u>	۵	121	u u	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)		*	:=	×	O 20 40 60 80 100 120 1
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzian Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	_	_		_	Helmand -
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	_	_		_	Zabul Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)		## ##	79 <u>4</u> 7	27: <u>2</u>	Lagnman Mimroz Kandahar
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	-	+	s <del>=</del> 0	*	Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Bangyan Badghis Panjsher Bangyan Badghis Panjsher Bangyan Badghis Panjsher Bangyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh
Labor Market (b)					Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan
Participation rate (%)		-	49.1	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	3	5	45.7	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	2	<u>=</u>	7.1	22.6	Panjsher Barnyan
Undersonale meet (0/)	-	-	9.4	21.2	Kapisa Herat
Underemployment rate (%)					



#### Helmand at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 57
Population in 2013/14 0.9
(millions)

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)

				National	diris to boys Net Attendance Ratio, Frimary (76	7
	0007/00	004440	004044		Daykındi Nimcoz	
Sectors of Employment (b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh	
Agriculture (%)	12	2	68.2	44.0	Kabul Takhar	
Manufacturing (%)	i <del>a</del>	5	1.3	7.8	Panjsher Kapjsa Jawzjan Kunduz	
Construction (%)	·	*	4.8	14.1	Jawzjan Kunduz Samangan	
Services (%)	74	8	17.3	21.4	Faryab Ghazni	
Public administration/government (%)	<del>::</del>	=	5.3	7.7	Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika	
					Parwan Nangarhar	
Education					Paktya Laghman Kunarha	
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	12.2	6.8	20.1	35.4	Kandahar	
Average years of schooling—age18+	0.5	0.4	1.4	2.8	Zabul Helmand	
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	4.6	15.0	33.3	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika	
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	5.7	10.4	19.1	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100	_
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	0.0	1.8	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)	
17. 17. 18.					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar Kandañar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar	1
Gender (b)					Nangarnar Logar Kandahar	
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	1.7	1.8	3.1	20.3	Helmand Herat	
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	65.0	46.8	26.8	71.0	Ghazni Takhar	
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	7.1	15.1	16.7	53.5	Jawzjan Kunarha Labhaan	
Female participation rate (%)	æ	=	4.6	29.0	Jawajan Kunerha Lagiman Khoan Shoan Bahlan Farah	
					Zabul Faryab	
Health					Parvab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher	
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	0.7	8.8	50.2	62.6	Parwan Kapisa	
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	3.0	8.1	52.3	46.4	Panjsner Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul	
					Bamyan Nimroz	
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badehis Badakhshan Ghor	
Safe drinking water (%)	4.7	29.9	77.3	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan	
Sanitary toilet (%)	<del>/</del>	-	17.7	39.0		100
Electricity (%)	12.2	33.7	97.5	89.5		

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Herat at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 55
Population in 2013/14 1.8
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
			national analysis Section 1	National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Balkh Bamyan Ghazni
Area and Population					Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	73.6	72.2	71.7	75.9	Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sare-Pu Kunduz Badakhanan Baghlan
Female population (%)	49.3	49.3	49.3	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	85.3	88.5	77.1	81.9	Bagilan Samangan Takhar Paktya Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah
Poverty rate (%)	39.3	35.3	( <del>25</del> )	39.1	Kanganar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	8.1	8.8	(4)	-	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	79.3	75.2	3.70		Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,119	2,353	(2)	E E	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	29.1	34.8	*	×	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzian Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	24.9	22.1	3 <del>4</del> 8	<b>*</b>	Helmand Logar Khōst Zapul Kuparha
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	5.2	4.6	(7.0	<i>5</i> .	Kurarha Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)	25.3	17.7	3 <del>4</del> 31	N2	Nimroz Kandahar
nadequate dietary diversity (%)	24.0	24.1	( <del>*</del> /)	#	Norman Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhan Paktya Fatyab Kunduz
Labor Market (b)					Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Bamyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Participation rate (%)	-	-	58.1	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	34.6	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	2	Δ.	40.4	22.6	Panjsher Banyan
Underemployment rate (%)			36.4	21.2	Ragnian Kapisa Herat
Literate labor force (%)	8	2	35.2	39.7	Balkh



### Herat at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 55
Population in 2013/14 1.8
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Daykund Daykun
(h)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Sectors of Employment (b)			715-737-10	ear si	Nooristan Badakhshan
Agriculture (%)	12	2	36.3	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	₹	₹5	7.0	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa Jawzian Kunduz
Construction (%)	·	*	21.4	14.1	Samangan
Services (%)	<del>/4</del>	2	26.5	21.4	Faryab Ghazni Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)	:#	*	3.5	7.7	Baghlan Ghor Farah
					Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Paktya Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	27.9	25.3	31.6	35.4	Faktya Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.8	Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	56.4	58.3	53.3	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	19.7	22.9	29.7	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	2 <u>0</u>	5.0	7.2	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	19.9	20.5	26.0	20.3	Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	92.7	103.6	102.4	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	73.8	97.9	87.5	53.5	Jawzjan Kunarha
Female participation rate (%)		=	29.1	29.0	Khost Baghlan
					Zabul
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	37.1	64.9	76.2	62.6	Jaknar Jawzjan Kunarha Laghman Khost Baghlan Earah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Lutozaan
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	23.0	34.6	43.6	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul
sama ne annaeu agus ann adh a dhuir ann ar 🗸 a mach an aire a bha ann ann ann a mar a tha ann a	100.50 (150)	1279-128	estronial and a	-2-78/8/3	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badakhshan Ghor 2011
Safe drinking water (%)	28.5	52.8	76.5	64.8	Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)			52.9	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 1
Electricity (%)	42.8	72.0	94.0	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Jawzjan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 11
Population in 2013/14 0.5
(millions)

						Age Dependency Ratio, Y	oung (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Badish Bamyan Ghazni		
Area and Population							
Rural population (%)	79.3	78.9	78.7	75.9	Herat Paktika Kapisa		
Female population (%)	49.1	49.1	49.1	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz		
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	66.9	64.8	62.2	81.9	Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakshan Bagalian Samangan Takhar Paktya		
Poverty and Inequality (a)					Daykundi Badghis Farah		
Poverty rate (%)	12.8	51.0	( <del>4</del> )	39.1	Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Nooristan Laghman Nangahar Urozgan		ig.
Depth of poverty (%)	1.6	12.3	(4)	-	Khost Wardak Helmand		71250.71
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	87.7	76.0	353	P7	Nooristan Logar		2011
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,411	1,879	929	ū.	Nangarhar Urozgan		
Gini index (%)	19.8	26.7	*	×	Zabui		00 120 14
(0)					2000-08-40	Unemployment Rate	(%)
Food Security (a)					Jawzjan Paktika Helmand		
Calorie deficiency (%)	5.2	27.6	; <del>•</del> 8	æ	Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha		
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	1.6	6.5	(7.9	昴	Kunarha Laghman		
Protein deficiency (%)	4.0	20.3	196	~	Kandahar Wardak		
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	49.0	34.6	s <del>=</del> 4	-	Kuparna Laphman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz		
Labor Market (b)					Takhar Badakhshan		
Participation rate (%)		-	71.4	55.4	Nabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Baghis Panjsher		
Employment–population rate (%)	5	5	67.4	42.9	Nooristan Farah		
Unemployment rate (%)	2	2	5.6	22.6	Panjsher Banyan		
Underemployment rate (%)	<b>H</b>	-	1.4	21.2	Barnyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor		
Literate labor force (%)	4	2	44.5	39.7	Balkh Ghor Daykundi		



### Jawzjan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 11

Population in 2013/14 0.5
(millions)

				Mar own or over the	Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%
				National	Daykundi Daykundi
Seatons of Familia was at (b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Bajkh
Sectors of Employment (b)			22/27	50.2	Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul
Agriculture (%)	=	2	10.3	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	·	5	34.5	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa Jawzian Kunduz
Construction (%)	<u>~</u>	-	29.1	14.1	Samangan Samangan
Services (%)	14	2	15.8	21.4	Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor
Public administration/government (%)	±	*	6.5	7.7	
					Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	19.3	26.0	36.7	35.4	Khost Kandahar Logar Zabu
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.1	1.9	2.7	2.8	Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	50.9	63.9	58.2	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	22.4	35.1	47.2	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	2	3.1	7.9	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	11.4	16.0	21.6	20.3	Kandahar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	70.5	76.5	80.6	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	47.6	60.1	63.7	53.5	Jawzjan Kunarha
Female participation rate (%)		=	51.0	29.0	Khost Baghlan Earah Zabul
					Zabul
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	41.3	40.6	85.7	62.6	Zadul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Saf-e-Pul Barwan
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	20.5	44.8	76.3	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan
minimum man av av avince and avince (10)		,			Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan
Safe drinking water (%)	42.9	24.6	68.5	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)		-	25.1	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 1
Electricity (%)	45.8	59.6	98.0	89.5	2. 2

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Kabul at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 4
Population in 2013/14 4.1
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panisher Balkh Banwan
Area and Population					Gházni Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	17.7	16.5	15.9	75.9	Herata Paktika Kanka
Female population (%)	48.4	48.3	48.3	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	64.2	62.3	64.0	81.9	Balkh Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kundur Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Nimrōz Daykındi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunerha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty rate (%)	23.1	24.4	( <del>=</del> )	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	4.2	4.7	( <b></b> )	÷	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	81.9	80.7	3.53	昴	Nooristan Logar Lagbraan
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	3,770	3,911	(2)	2	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	27.0	27.4	*	-	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
(3)					Unemployment Rate (%)
Food Security (a)	(*description)	NA STATUTE O			Jawzian Paktika Helmand
Calorie deficiency (%)	18.3	27.0	3 <del>-6</del> 8	×	Logar Khost Zabul
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	3.8	5.7	্ <b>ত</b> ্র	7.	Kunarha Laghman Nimroz
Protein deficiency (%)	13.4	22.5	( <del>=</del> 3)	<b>=</b>	Kandahar Wardak Ghani
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	9.0	10.2	2 <del>3</del> 0	Ħ	Helmand Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha Lapiman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangatkur Faryab Kunduz Urrozean
Labor Market (b)					Tokhar Takhar Badakhshan
Participation rate (%)	9	-	47.1	55.4	Kunduz Urozgan Taknar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Bamyan Bagghian Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Employment-population rate (%)	5	5	37.7	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	2	Δ.	20.0	22.6	Panjsher Banyan
Underemployment rate (%)			9.6	21.2	Kapisa Herat
Literate labor force (%)	<u> </u>	2	61.9	39.7	Balkh Ghor



#### Kabul at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 4
Population in 2013/14 4.1
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (9
				National	Herat Daykundi
(B)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh
Sectors of Employment (b)					Nooristan Badakhshan
Agriculture (%)	12	2	17.4	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	·	5	9.2	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa Jawzian Kunduz
Construction (%)	<u>~</u>	-	10.1	14.1	Samangan
Services (%)	74	8	37.8	21.4	Faryab Ghazni Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)	. <del></del>	*	17.2	7.7	Ghor Farah
					Baghan Ghor Farah Baghis Par yan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Laghman
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	48.8	52.7	56.7	35.4	Paktya Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Average years of schooling—age18+	5.0	5.2	5.7	2.8	Logar Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	69.4	73.2	75.7	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Pakika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	47.5	51.6	54.9	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	3	11.1	16.3	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	32.8	35.6	40.9	20.3	Logar Kandañar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	81.5	84.0	90.8	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	63.6	67.5	68.3	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha
Female participation rate (%)	·	=	21.6	29.0	Khost Baghlan
26 26 2					Farah Zabul
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	57.8	77.4	88.4	62.6	lakhar Jawzjan Kunarha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	66.8	77.6	85.0	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul
	Nation (187	15.00.000	31.30 d 1		Saf-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Banyan Nimioz Badehis Badakhshan
Safe drinking water (%)	55.1	77.5	93.7	64.8	Samanigan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)		-	94.2	39.0	0 20 40 60 80
Electricity (%)	84.3	87.9	98.0	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

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<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Kandahar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 54
Population in 2013/14 1.2
(millions)

						Age Dependency Ratio, Yo	ung (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panisher Balkh		
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Bankan Bamyan Ghazni		
Area and Population							
Rural population (%)	66.9	65.8	65.2	75.9	Herat Paktika Kapisa		
Female population (%)	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz		
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	109.9	113.6	92.9	81.9	Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sare-Pul Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya		
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khoss Wardak Helmand Nooristan Laghoran Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul		
Poverty rate (%)	21.1	13.0	( <del>4</del> )	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha		2223
Depth of poverty (%)	3.4	1.6	(4)	-	Khost Wardak Helmand		
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	83.9	87.5	3.50	<del>5</del>	Nooristan Logar		2011
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,886	2,276	726	ii ii	Nangarhar Urozgan		
Gini index (%)	21.8	21.6	-	~		0 20 40 60 80 10	0 120 14
(a)					To come of	Unemployment Rate (	%)
Food Security (a)	Water as	RECEIVED.			Jawzjan Paktika Helmand		
Calorie deficiency (%)	29.6	29.0	; <del>•</del> 8	) <del>:</del>	Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha		
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	1.9	7.2	( <b>7</b> .6	₹.	Kunarha Laghman Nimroz		
Protein deficiency (%)	6.9	9.5	( <u>4</u> )	~	Kandahar Wardak		
nadequate dietary diversity (%)	0.0	7.2	1 <del>8</del> 3	#	Kunarna Laghman Niimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz		
Labor Market (b)					Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul		
Participation rate (%)		*	46.2	55.4	Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Baqqhis Panjshes		
Employment-population rate (%)	5	5	41.2	42.9	Nooristan Farah		
Unemployment rate (%)	2	2	10.7	22.6	Panjsher Bamyan		
Underemployment rate (%)	<del>=</del>	-	0.3	21.2	Barnyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor		
Literate labor force (%)	9	8	25.3	39.7	Balkh Ghor Daykundi		



### Kandahar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 54
Population in 2013/14 1.2
(millions)

				Maria construcción	Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (9
				National	Herat Daykundi
C	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Bajikh
Sectors of Employment (b)			125217217	50.2	Badakhshan Kabul
Agriculture (%)	2	-	48.5	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)		5	2.2	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa Jawzjan Kunduz
Construction (%)	<b>±</b>	×	9.6	14.1	Samangan
Services (%)	14	2	33.7	21.4	Faryab Ghazni Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)	#	*	4.3	7.7	Baghlan Ghor Farah
					Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Paktya Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	8.2	17.0	13.5	35.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul
Average years of schooling—age18+	0.2	1.5	0.6	2.8	Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	13.0	18.0	24.9	54.4	Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	9.6	18.9	10.4	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)		0.9	2.4	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
Gender (b)					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	1.7	4.0	2.4	20.3	Logar Kandafar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
					Herat Paktya
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	40.7	65.1	35.0	71.0	Takhar Jawzjan
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	12.2	29.6	19.1	53.5	Kunarha Laghman
Female participation rate (%)	<del>=</del>	<del>=</del> :	6.0	29.0	Baghlan Earah
					lakhar Jawajan Kunarha Laghman Kahost Baghlan Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panisher Urozean
Health					Wardak
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	5.7	26.5	18.8	62.6	Parwan Kapisa Panisher
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	11.1	48.6	41.5	46.4	Daykundi
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badehis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	36.7	46.6	77.5	64.8	Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	-		23.5	39.0	0 20 40 60 80
Electricity (%)	28.5	82.1	76.6	89.5	20 140 00 160

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



# Kapisa at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 2
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panisner Balkh Bamyan
Area and Population					Balkh Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Sar e-Put Badakhshan Bagalan
Rural population (%)	99.7	99.7	99.6	75.9	Herat Paktika Kanisa
Female population (%)	49.5	49.5	49.5	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Padakhrhan
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	80.6	68.6	77.3	81.9	Baghian Baghian Samaigan Jakhar
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Baghlan Samangan Iakhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty rate (%)	18.8	27.7	145	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	2.9	4.5	(*)	-	Khost Wardak
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	84.5	83.6	3.70	雨	Nooristan 201
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,305	2,627	726	ū.	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	18.3	23.1		×	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzian Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	32.8	11.9	3 <del>-</del> 8	*	Helmand Logar
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	6.4	1.3	( <del>3.</del> 6	=	Zabul Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)	17.1	5.0	( <del>)</del>	<u>=</u>	Nimroz Kandahar Wardak
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	3.9	9.5	1 <b>3</b> 0	*	Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya
Labor Market (b)					Helmand Logar Khōst Zabul Kunarha Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan
Participation rate (%)		=	59.7	55.4	Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panisher Barmyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	36.1	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	12	=	39.5	22.6	Panjsher Barnyan
Underemployment rate (%)		-	32.4	21.2	Bagnan Kapisa Herat
Literate labor force (%)	9	2	37.3	39.7	Baikh Ghor



### Kapisa at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 2
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

				W. C.	Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
			man namen a server a server as a	National	Herat Daykundi
S(b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh
Sectors of Employment (b)					Badakhshan Kabul
Agriculture (%)	12	-	43.8	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)		5	1.9	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa Jawzian Kunduz
Construction (%)	-	-	11.8	14.1	Kunduz Samangan Farrah
Services (%)	14	2	15.9	21.4	Ghazni Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)	<del>17</del>	ŧ	17.8	7.7	Ghor Farah Badabis
					Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	34.3	44.5	40.5	35.4	Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	2.5	3.7	3.7	2.8	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak Livargan
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	56.0	75.9	73.1	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	36.4	59.1	49.5	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)		8.5	12.1	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
Gender (b)					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	15.3	23.6	24.1	20.3	Kandahar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	58.0	83.4	81.1	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	50.9	53.2	57.6	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha
Female participation rate (%)	=	=	47.9	29.0	Khost Baghlan
					Jaknar Jawajan Kunarha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Cabul Faryab Pakuka Bakkb
Health	1000	(GAPENY) ST	090200200	(12212	Balkh Wardak Parwan
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	30.4	56.4	48.2	62.6	Kapisa Panisher
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	5.8	35.5	50.5	46.4	Daykund
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badehis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	18.5	33.5	45.1	64.8	Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)		27070 A	12.6	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 10
Electricity (%)	40.3	79.9	94.8	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

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The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

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Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Khost at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 4
Population in 2013/14 0.6
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Balkh Bamyan
Area and Population					Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	98.1	98.0	98.0	75.9	Herat Paktika
Female population (%)	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	93.4	108.6	99.9	81.9	Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sare-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Paktya Paktya Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar
Poverty rate (%)	1	2	4	39.1	Kanganar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	æ	=	( <b></b> )	*	Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	i.	F	3.53	≅	Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	≅	<u></u>	323	2	Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Gini index (%)	-	*	*	~	0 20 40 60 80 100
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)
Calorie deficiency (%)	-		·*·		Jawzjan Paktika Helmand Logar
Severe calorie deficiency (%)		_	-		Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)	<u>s</u>	164 164	192	26 <u>2</u>	Laghman Mimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	-	-	s <del>=</del> 0	-	Wardak Ghani Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Bamyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Labor Market (b)					Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan
Participation rate (%)	-	=	72.1	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment–population rate (%)	5	5	66.3	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	2	<u>=</u>	8.1	22.6	Panjsher Banyan
			3.6	21.2	Kapisa
Underemployment rate (%)	<del></del>	70	0.0	- 1	Helat



#### Khost at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 4
Population in 2013/14 0.6
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sgr-e-Pul
(h)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Sectors of Employment (b)					Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh
Agriculture (%)	2	2	55.8	44.0	Tabur Balkh
Manufacturing (%)		5	1.9	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa
Construction (%)	₩.	×	16.1	14.1	Panisher Rapisa Jawijan Kunduz Samangan Faryah Ghazni Baghlan
Services (%)	14	2	16.3	21.4	Faryab Ghazni Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)	*	*	6.9	7.7	Ghor Farah
					Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Paktya Laghman
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	17.4	16.5	27.2	35.4	Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.8	Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	40.9	47.9	50.9	54.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	18.6	20.2	27.2	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	3	0.3	2.5	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	1.6	2.8	3.6	20.3	Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	23.8	63.8	38.8	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	3.3	10.6	13.9	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha
Female participation rate (%)	:=	=	54.8	29.0	Khost Baghlan
58 90 60					Farah Zabul
Health					Takhar Jawzjan Kuparha Laghman Khost Baghlan Parah Zabul Faryob Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	38.2	28.9	64.9	62.6	Vardak Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	27.6	32.4	70.6	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan
	10779.61 (0.54)	27/00/2009	10.001.000.00	2000000	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	35.6	35.9	61.8	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	( <del>-</del>	-	34.1	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 100
Electricity (%)	28.6	47.1	97.8	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Kunarha at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 5
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panisher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Balkh Banwan
Area and Population					Bamyan Ghazni Faryab
Rural population (%)	97.1	97.0	96.9	75.9	Paryan Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan
Female population (%)	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	102.1	110.6	97.6	81.9	Badaknshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya
Poverty and Inequality (a)					Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya Nilmroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Poverty rate (%)	63.3	43.8	1 <u>46</u> 1	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	17.8	7.5	(4)	=	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	71.8	83.0	3.70	雨	Nooristan Logar Lagbran
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,411	1,690	929	2	Knost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Gini index (%)	23.5	19.3	<b>;</b> €3	*	0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
Food Security (a)					Jawzian Paktika Helmand
Calorie deficiency (%)	39.7	17.1	3€8	×	Helmand Logar Khost
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	7.7	0.0	(7.0		Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)	21.7	4.1	( <b>4</b> )	¥	Kimroz Kandahar Wardak
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	8.1	1.7	s <b>=</b> 4	-	Muhama Laphman Mimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz
Labor Market (b)					Kunduz Urozgan Taknar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Banyan
Participation rate (%)	3	-	61.7	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	55.9	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	2	2	9.5	22.6	Panjsher Banyan
Underemployment rate (%)	H	-	15.5	21.2	Bariyan Bariyan Kapisa Hera Balkh Ghor
Literate labor force (%)	6	Ħ	29.5	39.7	Balkh Ghor Daykundi



### Kunarha at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 5
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Herat Daykundi
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Nimroz Sar-e-Pul
Sectors of Employment (b)					Nooristan Badakhshan
Agriculture (%)	12	2	61.3	44.0	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Bankh
Manufacturing (%)	:=	5	1.1	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa
Construction (%)	-	-	14.7	14.1	Jawzjan Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	74	2	13.4	21.4	Baikh Panjsher Kapisa Jawzjan Kunduz Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah
Public administration/government (%)	:#	*	5.8	7.7	Ghor Farah
					Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Laghman
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	21.4	23.3	33.1	35.4	Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.8	Logar Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	48.9	43.5	58.1	54.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	16.2	21.4	34.3	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	2.7	5.9	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
Gender (b)					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
	***	-	400	00.0	Logar Kandahar Helmand
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	4.6	5.4	12.2	20.3	Herat Paktya
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	60.7	61.5	53.0	71.0	Ghazhi Takhar Jawzjan
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	10.5	16.9	18.8	53.5	Kunarha Laghman
Female participation rate (%)	:=	<del>=</del> :	53.0	29.0	Baghlan Earah
					Nangarhar Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar Jawzjan Kuparha Laghman Kinost Baghlan Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa
Health		1202000			Balkh Wardak Parwan
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	8.3	27.4	68.8	62.6	
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	12.6	8.8	20.7	46.4	Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	52.5	32.3	67.7	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	( <del>-</del>	-	32.9	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 10
Electricity (%)	38.2	26.3	90.6	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

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<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Kunduz at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 8
Population in 2013/14 1.0
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Balkh Bamyan
Area and Population					Banyan Ghazni Faryab
Rural population (%)	76.1	75.4	74.9	75.9	Herat Paktika
Female population (%)	49.1	49.1	49.1	48.8	Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	86.7	90.1	80.1	81.9	Badaknshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak
Poverty and Inequality (a)					Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah
Poverty rate (%)	31.5	40.2	/ <del>≜</del> 61	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	5.6	8.1	( <b></b> )	æ	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	82.4	79.9	3.77.2		Knost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,035	1,992	(2)	u	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	23.6	22.7	*	*	0 20 40 60 80 100 120 14
Food Security (a)					Jawzjan Paktika Helmand
Calorie deficiency (%)	21.6	46.6	3 <del>=</del> 3	-	Helmand Logar
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	2.3	12.7	7 <del>37</del> 6	-	Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)	11.8	30.9	343	響	Kandahar Kandahar
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	21.1	13.3	·=/	-	Kunarna Laghman Kimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz
Labor Market (b)					Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Bamyan
Participation rate (%)	3	-	46.9	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	3	5	38.2	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	2	=	18.5	22.6	Panjsher Banyan
Underemployment rate (%)			7.7	21.2	Banyan Baghan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Literate labor force (%)	9	E	38.9	39.7	Balkh Ghor Daykundi



### Kunduz at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 8
Population in 2013/14 1.0
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Daykundi Daykundi
(b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh
Sectors of Employment (b)			11221423	50. 8	Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul
Agriculture (%)	12	2	43.8	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)		5	7.8	7.8	Panisher Kapisa Jawzian Kunduz
Construction (%)	<b>±</b>	×	16.3	14.1	Samangan Fareach
Services (%)		2	22.3	21.4	Ghazni Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)	rit.	*	4.9	7.7	Ghor Farah Badahis
					Parwan Nangarhar
Education					Paktya Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	22.3	17.6	29.1	35.4	Kunduz Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Logar
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.8	Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	53.7	36.6	49.8	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	20.9	21.1	33.0	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	3	1.9	8.3	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	11.6	8.0	16.5	20.3	Kandahar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazai I akhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	76.9	59.1	77.7	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	41.2	34.2	61.2	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha Kuparha Laghman Khost Baghian Equal
Female participation rate (%)	<del>:-</del>	=	11.8	29.0	Khost Baghlan
					Farah Zabul
Health					Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	61.5	36.4	95.3	62.6	Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	21.2	14.9	63.7	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan
शक्ता १२ वर्षा कर वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा है। वर्षा के 🕊 अन्यविक्ष वर्षा वरम वर्षा वरम वर्षा	W1790/F-18000	MANAGER	70.05/A-2.	-27870	Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badehis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	15.1	26.5	86.9	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	( <del>-</del>		3.4	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 100
Electricity (%)	33.7	56.0	87.2	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Laghman at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 4
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Balkh Bamyan Ghazni
Area and Population					Gházni Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	98.9	98.9	98.9	75.9	Gnazri Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kundur Badakinshan Badakinshan Badakinshan
Female population (%)	48.8	48.8	48.7	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	92.2	105.3	106.0	81.9	Samongan
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					lakhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Fafah Kandahar Ghor Kungrha Wardak Helmand
Poverty rate (%)	63.2	63.8	( <del>4</del> )	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kuparha
Depth of poverty (%)	16.5	17.1	(*)	-	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	73.9	73.2	350		Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,376	1,508	929	2	Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Gini index (%)	21.4	28.0	-	~	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzjan Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	68.5	72.5	: <u>*</u> 0	e e	
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	4.2	21.1		_	Khost Zabul Kuparna
Protein deficiency (%)	48.3	61.0	142	36 <u>2</u>	Laghman Nimroz Kandahar
nadequate dietary diversity (%)	10.1	18.7	·=1	-	Helmand Logar Knost Zabul Kunarha Laghman Nimroo Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Fartya Fartya Fartya Fartya Fartya
abor Market (b)					Fal yab Kunduz Urozgan Badakishan Kabul
Participation rate (%)		-	68.0	55.4	Kabul Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	61.2	42.9	Samangan Parwan Sar e- Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher
Jnemployment rate (%)	2	<u> </u>	10.0	22.6	Badghis Panjsher Bamyan
Inderemployment rate (%)	-	-	32.4	21.2	Parisher Banyan Bagilian Kapisa Herat Bakk Ghor Daykundi
Literate labor force (%)	2	-	33.2	39.7	Balkh Ghor



### Laghman at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 4
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

				MC-5-78-10-77-5-1	Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%
				National	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh Panjisher Kapisa Jawzjan Kunduz Samangan
(h)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Sectors of Employment (b)			10501-1007	50 S	Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul
Agriculture (%)	12	2	59.8	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	₹	₹5	0.4	7.8	Panisher Kapisa Jawijan
Construction (%)	·	*	17.6	14.1	Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	<del>/4</del>	2	13.1	21.4	Samangan Faryah Ghazni Baghlan Ghor
Public administration/government (%)	i#	*	5.0	7.7	Ghor Farah Badahir
					Farah Badgh Badgh Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Paktya Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	28.4	26.9	30.1	35.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul
Average years of schooling—age18+	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	56.3	69.2	48.7	54.4	Helmand Wardak Urozean Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	29.8	32.0	31.5	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	2.3	6.8	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar Kandabar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	9.6	7.0	11.9	20.3	Helmand Herat
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	73.3	84.2	53.4	71.0	Ghazar Ghazar Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	30.7	31.8	33.3	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha
Female participation rate (%)	:=	#	46.7	29.0	Khost Baghlan
					Zabul Farvah
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	29.0	80.5	85.7	62.6	Pardak Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	34.1	51.7	73.4	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan
saare i de ermerk werdt fût dit het ette dit gir de 🐓 wette en aktri de erft til det fût ûnt dit fût ûnt. Dit fût i 1 💽 (1 🗲 10)	0.780.725 A	X57800.04.7	15.02(0.50)	-2.7537.57	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Takhar Jawzjan Kunarha Laghman Kunarha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor Samangan
Safe drinking water (%)	33.4	54.0	62.6	64.8	Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	occasionidisti		9.4	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 1
Electricity (%)	38.1	70.6	96.2	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

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<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



# Logar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 5
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panisher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panisher Balkh Bamyan
Area and Population					Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika
Rural population (%)	97.6	97.5	97.5	75.9	Herat Paktika Kapisa
Female population (%)	49.1	49.1	49.1	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Radakhan
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	88.2	112.7	103.1	81.9	Baghlan Samangan Takhar
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Iakhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty rate (%)	67.0	28.0	/ <del>4</del> 51	39.1	Farah Kandahar Ghor
Depth of poverty (%)	12.6	4.6			Kunarha Khost Wardak
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	81.2	83.5		=	Helmand Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,563	2,630	726	2	Laghman Nangarhar Urozean
Gini index (%)	13.4	23.6	*	-	O 20 40 60 80 100 12
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)
Calorie deficiency (%)	54.0	E4.4			Jawzian Paktika Helmand
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	51.9	54.1	3 <del>-</del> 8	×	Logar Khost Zabul Kuparha
	1.8	9.3	(7.6	<i>5</i> 5	Laghman Nimroz
Protein deficiency (%)	16.1	17.8	323	-	Kandanar Wardak Ghazni
nadequate dietary diversity (%)	9.3	4.0	1 <del>3</del> 7.0	#	Kuparna Laphman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Fatyab
_abor Market (b)					Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul
Participation rate (%)		-	41.3	55.4	Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan
Employment-population rate (%)	3	5	38.3	42.9	Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah
Jnemployment rate (%)	_	_	7.4	22.6	Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Bamyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Underemployment rate (%)	-	-	9.7	21.2	Baghlan Kapisa Herat
12. S. 13. 13.		골	39.3	39.7	Balkh



## Logar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 5
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh Panjsher Kapisa
(h)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Sectors of Employment (b)					Nooristan Badakhshan
Agriculture (%)	12	2	36.8	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	<del></del>	=	6.9	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa
Construction (%)		H	11.5	14.1	Marie Anna
Services (%)	<u>4</u>	2	29.9	21.4	Ghazni Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)	:#	*	5.0	7.7	Ghor Farah Badahis
					Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	32.4	32.0	25.2	35.4	Lagiman Kunarha Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	2.6	3.6	2.5	2.8	Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	50.6	60.0	34.1	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	32.4	45.1	33.5	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	200	4.1	8.9	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	4.1	12.0	6.9	20.3	Helmand Herat
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	29.8	63.6	29.6	71.0	Kandahar Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	14.7	45.3	15.4	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha
Female participation rate (%)	:=	=	5.9	29.0	Khost Baghlan
(AT)) (VEV) (87 EV)					Farah Zabul Faryah
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	64.6	45.9	35.0	62.6	Pardak Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	61.5	53.6	34.7	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan Davki pod
2000 FOR COMMING WARRY TO SEE GOLD COMMING THE WARRY COMMING TO LOCAL CASE OF THE COMMING					Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Takhar Jawzjan Kuparha Laghman Kuparha Laghman Kuparha Laghman Kuparha Laghman Baghlan Parah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sar e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor Samangan
Safe drinking water (%)	15.1	45.7	80.9	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	( <del>*</del>	-	43.8	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 100
Electricity (%)	32.7	99.2	93.7	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

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<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Nangarhar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 8
Population in 2013/14 1.5
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panisher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Balkh Bamyan
Area and Population					Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	86.1	85.5	85.1	75.9	Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan
Female population (%)	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	97.3	109.7	109.5	81.9	Takhar
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty rate (%)	35.7	38.2	( <u>45</u> )	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	7.1	8.0	( <del>=</del> )		Khost Wardak
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	80.0	78.9	3.77.3		Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,005	1,802	929	ū.	Lagnman Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	26.8	23.3	*	×	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzjan Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	13.5	13.8	-	-	
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	0.6	2.6	3.50	_	Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)	5.9	11.0	125	55 82	Laghman Nimroz Kandahar
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	23.5	36.2	: <del>=</del> 4	*	Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar
Labor Market <sup>(b)</sup>					Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Fare et al Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjisher Bamyan Baghian Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Participation rate (%)	-	-	49.7	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	S	42.2	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	2	₽	15.0	22.6	Bangnis Panjsher Banyan
Underemployment rate (%)		π.	18.6	21.2	Baghlan Kapisa Herat
Literate labor force (%)	9	2	44.8	39.7	Balkh Ghor



### Nangarhar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 8
Population in 2013/14 1.5
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Herat Daykund Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh Panjsher Kapisa
(b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Sar-e-Pul Bamvan
Sectors of Employment (b)					Nooristan Badakhshan
Agriculture (%)	12	2	39.2	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)		=	2.9	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa
Construction (%)	₩.	H	27.5	14.1	12.00
Services (%)	74	2	17.5	21.4	Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar
Public administration/government (%)	#	*	9.2	7.7	Ghor Farah Badalis
					Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	24.9	29.0	33.8	35.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Kandara
Average years of schooling—age18+	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.8	Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	53.3	57.4	49.6	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	20.9	29.4	33.4	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	2 <u>2</u>	1.9	3.7	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	8.5	10.5	10.4	20.3	Kabul Kabul Kangarhar Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Iakhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	67.1	64.5	56.2	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	28.8	26.6	38.1	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha
Female participation rate (%)	·	=	11.6	29.0	Khost Baghlan
					Farah Zaabul Farvah
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	34.7	52.2	91.7	62.6	Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	28.6	55.6	52.3	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan Davki pod
Site of the seminant was also acceptable to a seminant with the seminant of the seminant seminant with the seminant was a s					Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Takhar Jawzjan Kunarha Laghman Kunghman Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjisher Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz Badakhshan Ghor Samangan
Safe drinking water (%)	23.9	46.2	85.6	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	S <del></del>	-	21.7	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 100
Electricity (%)	34.0	41.1	90.9	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Nimroz at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 42
Population in 2013/14 0.2
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (
				National	Jawzjan Kabul
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panišner Balkh Bamyan
Area and Population					Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	83.9	84.2	84.1	75.9	Herat Paktika Kapisa
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Radakharan
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	107.9	103.9	86.9	81.9	Balkh Barnyan Ghazri Faryab Parwan Herat Pattika Skapisa Sar-e-Ruz Badakhanan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					lakhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak
Poverty rate (%)	24.6	21.0	( <del>=</del> )	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	3.6	3.7	( <b></b> )	-	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	85.4	82.5	3.53	ā	Heimand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Uozgan Zabul
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,747	2,386	(2)	낕	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	23.1	25.8	*	×	0 20 40 60 80 100 12
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)
Calorie deficiency (%)	36.9	18.5		<u>~</u>	Jawzian Paktika Helmand Logar
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	2.5	5.5	-	_	Xabul Zabul Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)	3.5	10.8	1 <del>=</del> 3	¥	Kandahar
nadequate dietary diversity (%)	0.6	20.9	<b>17</b> 84		verdak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya
_abor Market (b)					Logar Khöst Zabul Kunarha Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher
Participation rate (%)	-	-	51.9	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	46.5	42.9	Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah
Jnemployment rate (%)	12	<u></u>	10.4	22.6	Badghis Panjsher Bamyan
Underemployment rate (%)	-	=	8.6	21.2	Barnyan Bagnian Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Literate labor force (%)	9	¥	38.8	39.7	Balkh Ghor



### Nimroz at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 42
Population in 2013/14 0.2
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (
	0007/00	004440	004044	National	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul
Sectors of Employment (b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan
Agriculture (%)	2	2	33.7	44.0	Banyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar
Manufacturing (%)	1.0	=	6.0	7.8	Balkh Panjsher Kapisa Jawzjan Kunduz
Construction (%)	<u>~</u>	-	14.8	14.1	Jawzjan Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	14	2	31.8	21.4	Samangan Faryab Shazni
Public administration/government (%)		-	9.6	7.7	Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhan Paktya
1-24 F. 170					Parwan Nangarhar
Education					Paktya Laghman
iteracy rate—age14+ (%)	19.2	25.4	39.0	35.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.8	Logar Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	47.8	39.9	51.1	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Pakrika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	26.5	22.2	27.9	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	0.3	8.3	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
Gender (b)					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar Kandañar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar Jawzjan Kunarha Laghman Kunarha Laghman Farah Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Baikh Wardak Parwan
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	11.3	14.0	28.1	20.3	Kandahar Helmand
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	57.1	103.1	99.3	71.0	Paktya Ghazni
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	59.2	65.8	55.2	53.5	Jawzjan Jawzjan Kunarha
Female participation rate (%)	-		21.3	29.0	Laghman Khost Baghlan
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					Farah Zabul
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	22.7	73.2	82.6	62.6	Wardak Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	17.8	52.6	81.9	46.4	Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan
ner regionale e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	0.000	1.500.074	#10000000	-2.00m2	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nimoz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor Samanan
Safe drinking water (%)	12.3	11.5	23.5	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)			73.5	39.0	0 20 40 60 80
Electricity (%)	31.7	49.9	97.9	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Nooristan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 9
Population in 2013/14 0.1
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%	.)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh	
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panisher Balkh Bamyan	
Area and Population					Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan	
Rural population (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.9	Parwan Herat Paktika	
Female population (%)	49.0	49.0	49.0	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz	
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	63.4	126.1	102.7	81.9	Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul	
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah	
Poverty rate (%)	43.8	29.5	1461	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha	
Depth of poverty (%)	9.9	7.0	(4)	-	Khost Wardak Helmand	2011
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	77.5	76.2	370	177	Nooristan Logar	1
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,740	2,268	726	12	Nangarhar Urozgan	
Gini index (%)	24.5	29.1	*	×	0 20 40 60 80 100 120	) 14
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzian Paktika	
Calorie deficiency (%)	26.8	60.6	-	_		
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	6.9	30.8	3.53	_	Logar Khost Zabul Kuparha	
Protein deficiency (%)	14.5	38.8	184	26 26	Laghman Nimroz Kandahar	
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	12.6	9.3	× <del>=</del> 4	=	Kunarha Laphman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah	
Labor Market (b)					Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan	
Participation rate (%)		-	71.0	55.4	Samangan Parwan	
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	50.4	42.9	Nooristan Farah	
Unemployment rate (%)	2	ω.	29.1	22.6	Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Barnyan Baghian Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi	
Underemployment rate (%)		π.	6.0	21.2	Baghian Kapisa Herat	
Literate labor force (%)	9	2	37.9	39.7	Balkh	



### Nooristan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 9
Population in 2013/14 0.1
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul
(b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Sectors of Employment (b)					Nooristan Badakhshan
Agriculture (%)	12	2	70.7	44.0	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh Panjsher Kapisa
Manufacturing (%)	:=	=	1.0	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa
Construction (%)		×	3.9	14.1	Jawzjan Kundauz Sanjangan
Services (%)	7	2	14.6	21.4	Ghazni Baehlan
Public administration/government (%)	<del></del>	*	6.6	7.7	Ghor Farah
					Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Paktya Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	15.6	22.0	32.1	35.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	0.8	1.8	8.0	2.8	Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak ₩2 2011
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	35.7	30.6	25.0	54.4	Wardak Urozean Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	4.8	37.4	23.4	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)		0.0	2.3	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	4.2	6.0	13.0	20.3	Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar Kandaĥar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	84.1	84.4	95.8	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	33.2	36.7	41.2	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha
Female participation rate (%)	·=	=	56.7	29.0	Khost Baghlan
(AT) (AT) 50 AT					Farah Zabul Farah
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	0.0	0.4	2.0	62.6	Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	1.1	0.9	6.5	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan
and the common symplectic or of \$1.000 and					Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Takhar Jawzjan Kunarha Laghman Kunarha Laghman Kunarha Laghman Khost Baghlan Parah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sar e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor Samangan
Safe drinking water (%)	8.8	14.3	9.6	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	S <del>=</del>	-	9.2	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 100
Electricity (%)	53.1	29.9	93.2	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



### Paktika at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 19
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

						Age Dependency Ratio	o, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh		
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Balkh Bamyan Ghazni		
Area and Population					Gházni Faryab Parwan		
Rural population (%)	99.4	99.4	99.4	75.9	Herat Paktika Kanisa		
Female population (%)	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz		
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	104.9	142.3	77.2	81.9	Ghazni Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya		
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Nooristan Lagham Nangamar Urozgan		
Poverty rate (%)	72.0	32.3	( <u>\$</u> )	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha		
Depth of poverty (%)	19.6	5.2	( <b>-</b> )	-	Khost Wardak Helmand		11906.0
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	72.7	84.0	3.70	<del></del>	Nooristan Logar		2011
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,375	2,077	(2)	ů.	Nangarhar Urozgan		
Gini index (%)	18.7	19.8	-	×	28501	0 20 40 60 80	100 120 14
(9)					•0000	Unemployment R	ate (%)
Food Security (a)					Jawzjan Paktika Helmand		
Calorie deficiency (%)	29.2	22.8	3€8	÷	Logar Khost Zabul		
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	0.9	6.4	( <del>7.</del> 9	<i>5</i> .	Kunarha Laghman		
Protein deficiency (%)	11.4	10.3	( <b>4</b> )	<b>=</b>	Kandahar Wardak		
nadequate dietary diversity (%)	4.6	30.3	शक्तरी	Ħ	Helmand Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha Laphman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarha Faryab Europan		
Labor Market (b)					Takhar Badakhshan		
Participation rate (%)		-	91.9	55.4	Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Bacghis Panjsher		
Employment-population rate (%)	5	5	86.4	42.9	Nooristan Farah		
Unemployment rate (%)	=	₽.	6.0	22.6	Panjsher Bamyan		
Underemployment rate (%)	<b>H</b>	-	5.5	21.2	Barnyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor		
Literate labor force (%)	9	불	40.8	39.7	Balkh Ghor Daykundi		



#### Paktika at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 19
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%
				National	Herat Daykund Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh Panjsher Kapisa Jawzjan Kunduz Samangan
(b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Sectors of Employment (b)					Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul
Agriculture (%)	12	2	68.1	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	.≅	5	1.8	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa Jawzian
Construction (%)	-	-	5.5	14.1	Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	<u>4</u>	2	16.2	21.4	Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor
Public administration/government (%)	. <del></del>	*	5.0	7.7	Ghor Farah
					Farah Badiphis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Paktya Laghman
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	28.0	32.6	37.5	35.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul
Average years of schooling—age18+	0.8	2.8	1.4	2.8	
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	25.3	46.2	48.0	54.4	Wardak Urogan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	5.7	25.8	22.7	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	<u> </u>	2.7	0.5	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
Gender (b)					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	5.2	2.6	2.1	20.3	Kandahar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	29.2	14.6	9.4	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	<u> </u>	3.5	2.9	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha
Female participation rate (%)	:	=	85.0	29.0	Khost Baghlan
20. 20. 20.					Farah Zabul
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	3.0	23.8	34.9	62.6	Wardak Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	2.6	20.2	40.6	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan
enter recommendate de la transmisse de la Menter de la comparation de la compartie de la compartie de la compa		00.700E	100000000	-2000	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Takhar Jawzjan Kunarha Laghman Kunarha Laghman Khost Baghlan Earah Zabui Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz Badakhanan Ghor Samangan
Safe drinking water (%)	35.5	60.3	53.3	64.8	Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		9.4	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 1
Electricity (%)	5.8	91.9	85.0	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

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# Paktya at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 6
Population in 2013/14 0.5
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Balkh Balkh Bamyan Ghazri
Area and Population					Ghazni Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika
Rural population (%)	95.7	95.6	95.6	75.9	Herat Paktika Kapisa
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	91.4	85.0	86.8	81.9	Fatika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Paktya Njimza Nj
Poverty rate (%)	60.2	26.0	(A <u>46</u> )	39.1	Kanganar G G G Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	13.6	4.7	(4)	*	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	77.4	82.1	3.70		Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,598	2,233	726	2	Nangarhar Urzgan Zahu
Gini index (%)	20.9	20.2	*	~	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzjan Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	57.9	35.3	3€8	×	Helmand Logar Khost Zabul Kuparha
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	17.6	4.1	( <del>7.</del> 6	7.	Zabul Kunarha Laghman
Protein deficiency (%)	33.9	27.6	( <b>4</b> )	2	Nimroz Kandahar Wardak
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	7.8	7.0	·=/	*	Naman Allaman Nimyoz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz
Labor Market (b)					Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Barnyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Participation rate (%)	-	-	69.9	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	Ē.	58.0	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	12	<u></u>	17.1	22.6	Badghis Panjsher Barnyan
Underemployment rate (%)		=	2.6	21.2	Baghian Kapisa Herat
Literate labor force (%)	9	2	34.6	39.7	Balkh



## Paktya at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 6
Population in 2013/14 0.5
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul
(b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Sarre-Pul Bamyan
Sectors of Employment (b)			19059255	58.5	Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh Panjsher Kapisa
Agriculture (%)	12	2	44.2	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	₹	=	2.1	7.8	Kapisa Kapisa Jawzian
Construction (%)	<b>#</b>	*	13.9	14.1	Jawijan Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	14	₽	31.5	21.4	Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor
Public administration/government (%)	:#	*	3.7	7.7	Ghor Farah Badabis
					Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Paktya Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	13.4	26.7	27.1	35.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	0.8	2.1	2.3	2.8	Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	34.3	45.7	44.8	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	20.3	24.7	25.1	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)		1.9	6.0	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	1.8	6.9	5.4	20.3	Kandahar Handahar Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	21.5	44.2	54.1	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	21.0	29.1	10.1	53.5	Kunarha
Female participation rate (%)		-	48.3	29.0	Laginnan Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul
5.53 (0) 39 80					Farah Zabul
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	32.2	82.9	65.2	62.6	Paryab Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Daykindi Sar-e-Pul Barwan
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	20.6	64.0	58.4	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan
manner of the state of the stat		00	****		Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badakhshan Badakhshan Ghor 222 2011
Safe drinking water (%)	16.7	65.8	76.1	64.8	Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	(m)	-	19.7	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 10
Electricity (%)	12.9	76.5	96.1	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



# Panjsher at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 4
Population in 2013/14 0.1
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsner Balkh Banyan
Area and Population					Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Paryan
Rural population (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.9	Paryan Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Sangan
Female population (%)	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	81.8	78.4	66.5	81.9	Takhar
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty rate (%)	23.7	33.3	( <del>4</del> 5)	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	3.4	6.6	( <b>-</b> )	-	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	85.6	80.3	370		Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,464	2,315	726	12	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	23.4	20.9	*	×	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzjan Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	28.7	18.6	3 <del>-</del> 2	÷	
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	5.8	6.0	7 <del>2</del> 76		Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)	14.3	9.1	( <u>#</u> .)	=	Nimroz Kandahar
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	3.0	3.4	1 <del>7</del> 0		Vignaria Nangarhar Paktya
Labor Market (b)					Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Sanangan Garvaul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Banghan Badghis Panjsher Bamyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Participation rate (%)		+	57.0	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	39.2	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	12	2	31.3	22.6	Panjsher Banyan
Underemployment rate (%)			25.2	21.2	Bagnian Kapisa Herat
Literate labor force (%)	9	2	48.1	39.7	Balkh Ghor



## Panjsher at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 4
Population in 2013/14 0.1
(millions)

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)

				National	Herat
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14		Herat Daykund Nimroz Sar-e-Pul
Sectors of Employment (b)	,2001700	2011712	2010/14	2010/14	Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh
Agriculture (%)	12	2	39.1	44.0	Kabul Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	( <del>-</del>	5	2.6	7.8	Fallyleig
Construction (%)	-	*	8.5	14.1	Samangan Faryab Ghazni
Services (%)	14	2	18.6	21.4	Faryab Ghazni Bashlan
Public administration/government (%)	#	•	22.8	7.7	Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan
Education					Nangarhar
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	30.0	53.4	47.8	35.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	2.2	5.0	4.2	2.8	Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	55.8	93.1	76.9	54.4	Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	30.5	62.5	49.9	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	2	14.1	12.1	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
Gender (b)					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	11.1	22.8	29.8	20.3	Kandañar Helmand Herat
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	59.3	99.8	81.2	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	22.1	51.5	48.6	53.5	Nugaria .
Female participation rate (%)	æ	*	42.4	29.0	Kugiman Khost Baghan Farah Zabul
Health					Partyab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	31.0	50.4	73.3	62.6	Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	6.4	33.0	60.1	46.4	Daykundi
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	11.1	63.0	39.4	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	Œ	=	47.9	39.0	0 20 40 60 80
Electricity (%)	49.2	79.2	96.0	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



## Parwan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 6
Population in 2013/14 0.6
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
			matraco antana Senta II	National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Balkh Bamyan Ghazni
Area and Population					Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	91.5	91.3	91.2	75.9	Paryan Paryan Herat Paktika Skapisa Sare-Pu Kunduz Badakhanan Saghan
Female population (%)	49.4	49.4	49.4	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	78.9	77.5	75.8	81.9	Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Nimróz Daykundi Badghis Farah
Poverty rate (%)	21.8	38.4	146	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	2.9	9.8	( <del>*</del> )	÷	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	86.6	74.4	3.77.2	ē.	Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,397	2,721	(2)	2	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	20.8	28.9	*	*	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzian Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	14.9	32.8	3 <del>-</del> 8	<b>:</b>	Helmand Logar Khōst Zapul Kuparha
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	2.5	5.1	( <del>3.</del> 6	=	Zabul Kunarha Lachman
Protein deficiency (%)	11.0	17.1	( <b>4</b> )	2	Nimroz Kandahar Wardak
nadequate dietary diversity (%)	13.9	7.1	(#A)	#	Northaria Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz
Labor Market (b)					Runduz Urorgan Badakhar Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Bamyan Baghan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Participation rate (%)	-	-	59.2	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	Ē.	44.4	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	12	<u></u>	25.0	22.6	Badghis Panjsher Barnyan
Underemployment rate (%)		=	39.7	21.2	Baghian Kapisa Herat
Literate labor force (%)	2	2	39.8	39.7	Balkh Ghor



# Parwan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 6

Population in 2013/14 0.6
(millions)

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)

				National	Herat
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14		Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul
Sectors of Employment (b)	2001/06	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan
Agriculture (%)	12	2	48.3	44.0	Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	-	5	1.9	7.8	ranjalei
Construction (%)	-	-	16.2	14.1	Samangan Faryab Ghazni
Services (%)	14	8	16.4	21.4	Faryab Ghazni
Public administration/government (%)	#	*	12.1	7.7	Baphlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan
<u> </u>					Badghis Parwan Nangarhar
Education					Nangarhar Paktya Laghman
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	30.5	39.2	38.3	35.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	Zabul
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	47.7	59.6	59.2	54.4	Helmand Wardak Urozgah Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	30.0	42.0	42.0	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	=	5.3	10.4	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	13.6	22.7	18.8	20.3	Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	40.4	73.8	59.6	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	34.1	56.3	36.1	53.5	Kunajaa
Female participation rate (%)	=	=	38.5	29.0	Laginnan Kholos Baghlan Farah Zabul
					Faran Zabul Faryab
Health					Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Ranjsher
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	42.0	66.5	67.3	62.6	Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	18.3	43.7	50.0	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan Daykund Sar-e-Pul
					Saf-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	18.2	38.0	45.3	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	( <del>7</del>		72.4	39.0	0 20 40 60 80
Electricity (%)	40.3	86.4	94.9	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



# Samangan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 13
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panisher Balkh Banwan
Area and Population					Bamwan Ghazni Faryab
Rural population (%)	92.7	92.6	92.4	75.9	Parwan Herat Paktika
Female population (%)	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	rierat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	81.8	83.0	83.0	81.9	Badarisian Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand
Poverty rate (%)	56.1	48.4	(A)	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	12.8	12.8	( <b></b> )	-	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	77.1	73.6	3.53	≅	Nooristan Logar Laphman
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,635	1,913	(2)	u u	Heimand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Gini index (%)	23.1	27.6	*	~	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)
Calorie deficiency (%)	29.7	41.4	: <del>-</del> 0		Jawzian Paktika Helmand Logar
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	4.4	17.1		_	Khost Zabul Kuparha
Protein deficiency (%)	16.2	33.2	192	97: Ng	Logad Logad Khōst Zabul Kunarha Laghman Kalinan Kunara Kunara Kundar Kundar Kundar Kundar Kundar
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	77.6	26.2	: <del>=</del> :	#	
Labor Market (b)					Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Barmyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Participation rate (%)	-	=	40.0	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment–population rate (%)	Ē	5	30.2	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	=	ω	24.4	22.6	Baognis Panjsher Barnyan
Underemployment rate (%)		-	29.6	21.2	Kapisa Herat
Literate labor force (%)	9	2	26.8	39.7	Balkh Ghor Daykundi



# Samangan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 13

Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul
<b>7</b> 2	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Sectors of Employment (b)					Nooristan Badakhshan
Agriculture (%)	12	2	40.0	44.0	Bare-Pul Barnyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh Panjsher Kapisa
Manufacturing (%)	17	=	3.5	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa
Construction (%)	₩.	*	31.2	14.1	Jawzian Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	74	2	14.3	21.4	Ghazni Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)	#	*	6.3	7.7	Ghor Farah Badghis
					Sunduz Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Logar
Education					Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	25.6	23.5	24.1	35.4	Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.8	Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak ₩2011
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	51.2	68.4	50.7	54.4	Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	23.8	29.0	27.0	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	2	1.5	4.5	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz
Gender (b)					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	10.5	11.8	11.9	20.3	Helmand Herat
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	72.5	75.0	75.2	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	52.4	48.9	55.8	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha
Female participation rate (%)	<del>-</del>	=	6.9	29.0	Khost Baghlan
					Farah Zabul Farvah
Health					Takhar Jawajan Kunarha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Aabul Faryub Pakrika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	15.4	50.1	58.3	62.6	Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	12.6	42.3	52.4	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan Davkundi
					Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Badghis Badakhshan
Safe drinking water (%)	14.3	20.4	14.7	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	; <del>,</del>	-	10.3	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 100
Electricity (%)	31.7	58.8	89.8	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



# Sar-e-Pul at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 16
Population in 2013/14 0.5
(millions)

				¥6-24	Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panisher Balkh
VI. 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1914 - 1	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Balkh Bamyan
Area and Population	Marke Vice	120000141	CANADONA	022000000	Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	92.5	92.4	92.3	75.9	Paktika Kapisa
Female population (%)	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	82.5	80.7	78.4	81.9	Baghlan Samangan Takhar
Poverty and Inequality (a)					Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Iakhar Alikoza Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak
Poverty rate (%)	23.6	59.1	(4)	39.1	Kandahar Ghor
Depth of poverty (%)	2.6	16.9		-	Khost Wardak
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	89.0	71.4	3.77.2	55	Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,123	1,700	929	2	Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Gini index (%)	19.4	27.2	:±3	*	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzian Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	5.7	56.4	-	_	
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	0.3	16.6		_	Zabul Zabul Kuparha
Protein deficiency (%)	4.2	45.4	1943 1943	#F	Agman Nimroz Kandahar
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	67.2	30.4	·= (	-	Heimand Logar Khōst Zabul Kunarha Laghman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Galahar Nangakya Faryab Kunduz Urozean
Labor Market (b)					Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul
Participation rate (%)		-	67.1	55.4	Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar e Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Bamyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	48.7	42.9	Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	-	<u>=</u>	27.5	22.6	Badghis Panjsher Banyan
CONTRACTOR		-	31.4	21.2	Bagfilan Kapisa Herat
Underemployment rate (%)					0.20%



# Sar-e-Pul at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 16
Population in 2013/14 0.5
(millions)

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)

				National	Herat
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14		Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul
Sectors of Employment (b)	2007/06	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan
Agriculture (%)	2	2:	59.8	44.0	Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balikh Panjsher Kapisa
Manufacturing (%)	₹	5	10.3	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa
Construction (%)	·	H	11.7	14.1	Samplan Kunduz Samangan Faryan Ghazni
Services (%)	74	2	13.4	21.4	Faryab Ghazni Baeblan
Public administration/government (%)	<del></del>	=	2.3	7.7	Baghlan Ghor Farah Baghis Parwan
					Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	11.1	25.2	21.1	35.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	0.4	1.4	0.9	2.8	Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	37.4	60.1	43.6	54.4	Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	7.0	26.0	17.1	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	2	2.4	3.8	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
- (b)					Kabul Kupul Nangarhar Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Gender (b)					Logar Kandahar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	4.1	15.5	13.6	20.3	Hermand Herat Paktya
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	65.3	83.7	97.8	71.0	Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	28.2	48.1	55.5	53.5	Kunacha
Female participation rate (%)	:=	₩.	43.2	29.0	Lagiman Khoat Baghlan Farah Zabul
					Zabul Faryab Pakika
Health					Faryab Pakitab Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	13.9	73.2	60.1	62.6	Parwan Kapisa Panisher
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	6.8	38.8	38.0	46.4	Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul
Annual An					Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)		122		2.7	Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	12.1	23.0	34.3	64.8	Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	( <del>)</del>	#.	9.8	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 1
Electricity (%)	56.2	84.5	85.1	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



# Takhar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 12
Population in 2013/14 1.0
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panisher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panisher Balkh Banyan
Area and Population					Bamyan Ghazni Faryab
Rural population (%)	87.4	87.1	86.9	75.9	Herat Paktika
Female population (%)	49.0	49.0	49.0	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	86.5	83.4	84.2	81.9	Gnazni Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Takhar Paktya Nimroz Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty rate (%)	36.0	65.4	( <u>4</u> 4)	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	7.2	22.8	( <b></b> )	-	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	79.9	65.1	370	<del>17</del> 7	Nooristan Logar
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,125	1,598	726	2	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	28.9	32.1	*	~	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)
Calorie deficiency (%)	26.0	55.6	3 <b>-</b> 3	¥	Jawzjan Paktika Helmand Logar
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	1.6	26.6		-	Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)	17.9	45.2	124	# F	Kandahar
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	9.4	37.1	124	<b>#</b>	Kunana Laghman Kimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhaa Paktya Faryab Kunduz
Labor Market (b)					Vunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pun Nooristan Badah Badah Badah Bagah
Participation rate (%)		+	42.8	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	34.6	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Jnemployment rate (%)	2	ω.	19.2	22.6	Panjsher Barnyan
Underemployment rate (%)		π.	32.0	21.2	Parijser Barnyan Baghlan Kapisa Herat Balkh
100 TO 10			23.9	39.7	Balkh



# Takhar at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 12
Population in 2013/14 1.0
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Herat Daykundd Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Barnyan Nooristan Badakristan
45	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Sectors of Employment (b)					Nooristan Badakhshan
Agriculture (%)	12	2	35.8	44.0	Tabbul Takhar Balkh Panjsher Kapisa
Manufacturing (%)	\ <del>\_</del>	=	4.8	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa
Construction (%)	₩.	H	24.2	14.1	Jawijan Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	14	2	18.7	21.4	Ghazni Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)		=	9.3	7.7	Ghor Farah
					Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	19.5	26.0	23.7	35.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak Livrage 2011
Average years of schooling—age18+	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.8	Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	52.3	59.5	61.9	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	18.4	34.2	33.7	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	2	3.5	4.4	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar
Gender (b)					Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	9.7	17.0	16.1	20.3	Kanganian Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	80.9	80.3	83.2	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	62.8	84.5	73.4	53.5	Jawzjan Kunarina Lagiman Khost Bagnlan
Female participation rate (%)	·	=	5.4	29.0	Khost Baghlan
					Farah Zabul
Health					Paktika Balkh
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	23.9	55.3	56.9	62.6	Wardak Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	11.6	24.2	39.4	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan
under til de en medle kannenge med eftertil för V i kritisk til millet för til til dett til medlet för til til	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		2555CT-7.1		Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Baghlan Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozan Urozan Sawuan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor Samangan
Safe drinking water (%)	26.4	60.9	71.5	64.8	Ghor Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	( <del>)</del>	•	50.7	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 100
Electricity (%)	19.2	58.7	82.3	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



# Urozgan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 11
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panjsher Balkh Bamyan
Area and Population					Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	97.2	97.1	96.4	75.9	Parwan Herat Paktika
Female population (%)	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	99.6	98.7	123.3	81.9	Paktika Kapisa Sar-e-Pul Kunduz Badakhshan Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Jaguar
Poverty and Inequality (a)					Nimróz Daykundi Badghis Farah
Poverty rate (%)	50.0	47.9	146	39.1	Kandahar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	8.0	14.5		-	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	84.0	69.6	3.50	ē.	Nooristan Logar Labbran
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,938	1,627	2	2	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	13.8	27.7		×	0 20 40 60 80 100 120 1
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)
Calorie deficiency (%)	20.8	60.6		_	Jawzjan Paktika Helmand Logar
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	3.5	18.9	· -	_	Khōst Zabul Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)	7.8	37.0	1900 1900	25 22	Helman Logar Khōst Zagul Kuṇarha Laghman Alimroz Kandaha Wirdak Wirdak Wirdak Jagaria
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	16.5	22.0	1 <del>11</del> 2	*	Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab
Labor Market (b)					Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshar Kabul Samangan Parwan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Banyan
Participation rate (%)	:=	=	57.8	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment–population rate (%)	Ē	5	46.9	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	=	=	18.7	22.6	Panjsher Panjsher Bamyan
Underemployment rate (%)	:		27.6	21.2	Barryan Baghan Kapisa Herat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Literate labor force (%)	9	2	12.9	39.7	Balkh Ghor



# Urozgan at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 11
Population in 2013/14 0.4
(millions)

					Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh
(6)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Sectors of Employment (b)					Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul
Agriculture (%)	12	2	84.4	44.0	Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)		5	3.6	7.8	Panjsher Rapisa Jawajan Kunduz
Construction (%)	₩.	H	6.1	14.1	Kunduz Samangan
Services (%)	14	2	3.8	21.4	Ghazni Baehlan
Public administration/government (%)		=	1.4	7.7	Ghor Farah
					Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan Nangarhar Paktya Laehman
Education					Paktya Laghman
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	12.1	8.8	8.6	35.4	Lagiman Kunarha Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.8	Zabul Helmand
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	2.3	4.9	11.5	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	0.8	6.9	6.2	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	1.1	0.6	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
20 W C					
Gender (b)					Kabul Kunduz Nangarhar Logar
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	1.0	2.6	1.5	20.3	Kandahar Logar Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazar Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	45.0	10.3	13.0	71.0	Paktya Ghazni
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	0.0	27.1	9.7	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha
Female participation rate (%)		=	26.5	29.0	Khost Baghlan
					Farah Zabul
Health					Jawzjan Kunarha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul Faryab Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Daykund Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	0.0	2.0	79.7	62.6	Wardak Parwan Kanisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	0.0	2.5	17.3	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan
2. The allertade by oranica allertadine (70)	0.0				Sarkund Sar-e-Pul Bamwan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	18.4	6.9	39.0	64.8	Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)			5.7	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 100
Electricity (%)	0.2	7.3	40.4	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



# Wardak at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 10
Population in 2013/14 0.6
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panisher Balkh Bamyan
Area and Population					Balkn Bamyan Ghazni Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Sare-Pul Badakhshan Baghan Sarengan
Rural population (%)	99.5	99.5	99.5	75.9	Herat Paktika Kanjisa
Female population (%)	49.0	49.0	49.0	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	95.8	97.0	100.0	81.9	Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Nimrōz Daykundi Badghis Farah
Poverty rate (%)	54.0	39.7	( <b>4</b> )	39.1	Kanganar Ghor Kunarha
Depth of poverty (%)	9.4	8.0	(8)	æ	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	82.6	79.7	3.70		Nooristan Logar Lagan
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	1,724	2,231	(2)	2	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	15.5	21.2	9#3	×	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzjan Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	43.1	2.8	3 <del>4</del> 8	æ	Helmand
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	2.0	0.8	( <del>3.</del> 6	=	Logar Khost Zabul Kunarha
Protein deficiency (%)	12.9	1.0	343	=	Kandahar Wardak
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	2.6	15.2	( <del>-</del> 4)	-	Kundra Laphman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz
Labor Market (b)					Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshan Kabul Samangan Parwan Sare-Pul Nooristan
Participation rate (%)	3	-	73.4	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	5	63.3	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	2	₽	13.7	22.6	Farah Badghis Panjsher Barnyan Baghian Kapisa Herat Balkh
Underemployment rate (%)		π.	31.7	21.2	Baghlan Kapisa Herat
Literate labor force (%)			39.5	39.7	Balkh



# Wardak at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 10

Population in 2013/14 0.6
(millions)

Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)

				National	Herat
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14		Nimroz
Sectors of Employment (b)	2001100	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh
Agriculture (%)	12	2	76.2	44.0	Kabul Takhar Balkh
Manufacturing (%)	₹ <del>#</del>	5	1.5	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa
Construction (%)		-	7.7	14.1	Panjsher Kapisa Jawajan Kunduz Samangan Faryab Ghazni
Services (%)	74	2	8.0	21.4	Ghazni Baehlan
Public administration/government (%)	. <del></del>	=	1.8	7.7	Baerlan Ghor Farah Baderlis Parwan
					Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Paktya Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	34.8	42.7	37.9	35.4	Laghman Kunarha Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	2.5	4.0	3.0	2.8	Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	58.9	42.8	34.1	54.4	Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	41.8	33.9	29.8	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	<u>=</u>	6.1	7.8	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
18 17, 128					Kabul Kunduz
Gender (b)					
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	2.0	10.8	14.4	20.3	Kogar Kandar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	42.0	21.4	21.9	71.0	Ghazni Jakhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	3.6	4.7	8.5	53.5	Jawzjan Kunarha Laghman
Female participation rate (%)	:=	=	63.9	29.0	Jawzjan Jawzjan Kuparha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Zabul
					Falsh Zabul Faryab Paktika
Health					Wardak Wardak
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	52.8	71.4	60.3	62.6	Parwan Kapisa Panjsher
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	45.9	73.5	37.0	46.4	Panjsner Urozgan Daykundi
					Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Mimra
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Urozgan Daykund Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan Ghor
Safe drinking water (%)	9.5	12.9	46.1	64.8	Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	( <del>H</del>	<del>.</del>	42.6	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 1
Electricity (%)	50.4	72.7	89.8	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.



# Zabul at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 17
Population in 2013/14 0.3
(millions)

					Age Dependency Ratio, Young (%)
				National	Jawzjan Kabul Panjsher Balkh
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Panisher Balkh Bamyan Ghazni
Area and Population					Faryab Parwan
Rural population (%)	96.2	96.1	96.0	75.9	Faryab Parwan Herat Paktika Skapisa Sare-Pus Kundur Badakhan
Female population (%)	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.8	Sar-e-Pul Kunduz
Age dependency ratio, young (%)	85.8	80.0	135.8	81.9	Baghlan Samangan Takhar Paktya Pattya Mimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah Kandahar Ghor Kunarha Khost Wardak Helmand Nooristan Logar Laghman Nangarhar Urozgan Zabul
Poverty and Inequality <sup>(a)</sup>					Nimroz Daykundi Badghis Farah
Poverty rate (%)	39.2	63.1	( <b>4</b> )	39.1	Kanganar Ghor Kungarha
Depth of poverty (%)	7.3	15.2	(4)	*	Khost Wardak Helmand
Average consumption of the poor as % of PL	81.5	75.9	3.70	ā	Nooristan 201:
Per capita monthly consumption (Afs, 2011)	2,405	1,437	929	2	Nangarhar Urozgan
Gini index (%)	23.6	22.0	<b>;</b> €3	×	0 20 40 60 80 100 120
Food Security (a)					Unemployment Rate (%)  Jawzian Paktika
Calorie deficiency (%)	16.9	82.2	3€8	×	Helmand Logar Khost Zabul Kuparha
Severe calorie deficiency (%)	2.7	23.6	(7.0	5	Zabul Kunarha Laghman
Protein deficiency (%)	7.7	48.0	3 <del>4</del> 31	<u> </u>	Nimroz Kandahar Wardah
Inadequate dietary diversity (%)	2.3	20.1	1 <del>2</del> 4	#	Nonaria Laphman Nimroz Kandahar Wardak Ghazni Nangarhar Paktya Faryab Kunduz
Labor Market (b)					Kunduz Urozgan Takhar Badakhshar Badakhshar Kabul Samgan Pangan Sar-e-Pul Nooristan Farah Badghis Panjsher Bangan Baghan Kapisa Hefat Balkh Ghor Daykundi
Participation rate (%)		-	47.9	55.4	Samangan Parwan
Employment-population rate (%)	Ē	<u></u>	44.0	42.9	Nooristan Farah
Unemployment rate (%)	=	ω.	8.2	22.6	Baognis Panjsher Banyan
Underemployment rate (%)		H.	32.2	21.2	kagnian Kapisa Herat
Literate labor force (%)	8	2	18.4	39.7	Balkh



# Zabul at a Glance

Area (sq km, '000) 17
Population in 2013/14 0.3
(millions)

				XXX-2842-00-04	Girls to Boys Net Attendance Ratio, Primary (%)
				National	Herat Daykundi
Contago of Employment (b)	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2013/14	Herat Daykundi Nimroz Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nooristan Badakhshan Kabul Takhar Balkh
Sectors of Employment (b)			22:2:	22.2	Badakhshan Kabul
Agriculture (%)	12	2	82.5	44.0	Takhar Balkh Panisher
Manufacturing (%)		5	2.1	7.8	Panjsher Kapisa Jawijan Kunduz
Construction (%)	-	-	3.5	14.1	Samangan Faryah
Services (%)	- 4	2	9.1	21.4	Ghazni Baghlan
Public administration/government (%)	<del>17</del>	*	1.7	7.7	Samangan Faryab Ghazni Baghlan Ghor Farah Badghis Parwan
					Parwan Nangarhar Paktya
Education					Laghman Kunarha
Literacy rate—age14+ (%)	18.7	13.8	9.7	35.4	Lagiman Kunarha Khost Kandahar
Average years of schooling—age18+	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.8	Logar Zabul Helmand Wardak
Net attendance rate, primary school (%)	5.2	9.2	10.8	54.4	Wardak Urozgan Paktika
Net attendance rate, secondary school (%)	5.2	8.9	8.6	37.1	0 20 40 60 80 100
Net attendance rate, tertiary school (%)	-	0.5	1.4	8.6	Safe Drinking Water (%)
22 C					Kabul Kunduz
Gender (b)					
Female literacy rate—age 14+ (%)	1.2	1.6	0.9	20.3	Kangarita Kandahar Helmand Herat Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, primary (%)	; <del>=</del>	20.4	29.4	71.0	Paktya Ghazni Takhar
Girls to boys net attendance ratio, secondary (%)	18.5	21.5	31.2	53.5	Jawzjan Kuparha
Female participation rate (%)	:=	=	2.9	29.0	Khost Baghlan
00 to a 6					Farah Zabul
Health					Jawzjan Kunarha Laghman Khost Baghlan Farah Farah Paktika Balkh Wardak Parwan Kapisa Panjsher Urozgan Daykundi Sar-e-Pul Bamyan Nimroz
Access to skilled antenatal care (%)	3.9	12.8		62.6	Parwan Kapisa
Births attended by skilled attendants (%)	6.3	15.4	144	46.4	Panjsher Urozgan
	1.2000	Tatagety			Sar-e-Pul Bamyan
Access to Services and Infrastructure (b)					Nimroz Badghis Badakhshan
Safe drinking water (%)	30.9	9.6	61.0	64.8	Samangan Nooristan
Sanitary toilet (%)	,, -1, -1		12.7	39.0	0 20 40 60 80 100
Electricity (%)	7.6	21.9	65.5	89.5	

<sup>(</sup>a) Due to data quality issue in NRVA 2011-12 food consumption data, poverty and food security indicators are not available for Helmand and Khost.

To preserve comparability over time, Helmand and Khost are excluded from both survey years.

The poverty rate for 2013-14 is based on an imputation method and only available at the national level. For details on poverty imputation, please see the Appendix

<sup>(</sup>b) Due to changes in the survey questionnaires, the labor market and access to sanitation indicators are not comparable over time.

Only most recent estimates based on the ALCS 2013-14 are reported.





#### Appendix 1: Interpreting Standard Errors and Constructing Confidence Intervals

Except for population data, all the indicators presented in the *Provincial Briefs* are estimated using the ALCS (formerly NRVA) household surveys; that is, we estimate the indicators using a representative sample of randomly-selected households interviewed as part of the ALCS survey rounds. The precision of such estimates—as well as the statistical significance of any trends that emerge from comparing 2007-08, 2011-12, and 2013-14 estimates—can be assessed by looking at the Standard Errors (SE) reported in this Technical Appendix. Standard errors measure the accuracy of an estimate in relation to its "true" population value. In particular, the accuracy of each estimate — that is, how close the estimate based on the ALCS household sample is to its corresponding value in the total population of Afghan households — can be assessed by looking at the magnitude of its *standard errors* (SE); smaller standard errors are associated with more precise estimates, while larger standard errors correspond to less accurate ones. Standard errors can also be used to construct the so called "Confidence Interval" (CI); that is, the interval in which the true population parameter is likely to fall. In general, the margin of error allowed for the construction of a confidence interval is 95 percent, which means that the true population-mean will lie in that estimated "confidence interval" with a 95 percent of probability. The formula used to compute confidence intervals is the following:

Confidence interval<sub>95%</sub> = Estimated Mean  $\pm 1.96\sqrt{\text{Standard Error}}$  (1)

The smaller the standard error, the narrower the interval in which we find the "true" population parameter with a 95 percent probability. By comparing the confidence intervals of estimates in the two survey rounds, it is also possible to assess if there is any statistically relevant trend over time. In general, if the confidence intervals of the estimates in the two survey years *do not* overlap, then the difference over time is significant with a 95 percent probability. More precisely, the estimated means from the two survey years will be significantly different with a 95 percent probability if the following condition is satisfied:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The opposite of this is not necessarily true. That is, if the confidence intervals overlap, it does not necessarily mean that the comparison is not statistically significant. It is thus essential to conduct statistical tests on differences when the confidence intervals overlap.



$$x_1 - x_2 > 1.96 * \sqrt{SE_1^2 + SE_2^2}$$
 (2)

Taking the example of the poverty headcount, the "national" estimate obtained using ALCS 2011-12 data is 35.8 percent and the imputed poverty rate obtained using the ALCS 2013-14 is 39.1 percent. Can we conclude that poverty has increased over time? To answer this question we compute the confidence intervals for both estimates. The 95 percent confidence interval for the 2011-12 poverty estimate is obtained by solving  $(35.8 \pm 1.96\sqrt{0.8})$ : we can conclude that the poverty rate one would have obtained with a complete enumeration of all Afghan households in 2011-12 has a 95 percent probability to be higher than 33.98 and lower than 37.55. Similarly, the poverty rate one would have obtained with a complete enumeration of all Afghan households in 2013-14 has a 95 percent probability to be higher than 37.71 and lower than 40.55. As the two confidence intervals do not overlap, and the condition above is satisfied, we can conclude that there has been a significant change in poverty over time.

									Pov	verty a	and In	equ	uality	Inc	licato	rs									
Province		Pov	erty rat	te (%)	Š.	De	epth	of pov	erty	(%)	Av	of th	e cons e poor poverty	as %		Per cap	ita n	nonthly (	cons	umption		Gin	i index	(%)	
	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE :	2011/12	2 SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE :	2011/12	SE	2013/14
Badakhshan	59.7	4.6	62.7	3.5	:	22.8	2.1	14.7	1.2	3	61.8	1.5	76.6	1.2	<u> </u>	1,523	96	1,693	88	3	34.0	1.7	24.8	2.7	<u> </u>
Badghis	40.0	4.9	38.6	3.3	:50	7.7	1.4	9.1	1.1	9#33	80.8	1.9	76.4	1.8	:5	1,608	55	1,749	60	æ	16.4	1.2	23.0	1.3	æ
Baghlan	17.3	2.1	29.8	3.3	S#3	3.2	0.5	5.9	0.9	) (#S)	81.7	1.5	80.0	1.4	12	2,496	75	2,223	57	9 <del>4</del> 0	25.4	1.1	22.6	1.0	æ
Balkh	59.6	2.7	21.6	2.7	200	16.9	1.1	4.4	0.7	· 20	71.6	1.0	79.6	1.6	일	1,795	57	2,796	133	*	27.3	1.1	30.3	1.5	¥
Bamyan	53.1	5.5	40.5	3.0	(20)	13.0	1.7	10.1	1.1	170	75.6	1.5	75.2	1.4	ā	1,654	122	1,707	53	( <b>7</b> 3)	27.7	1.9	26.4	1.5	ā
Daykundi	43.3	4.8	39.6	4.7		10.6	1.4	9.8	1.4	: (e):	75.4	1.3	75.1	1.4	9#	1,695	78	1,930	112	983	24.8	1.3	30.6	1.4	<b>#</b>
Farah	10.1	2.2	3.6	1.1	0 <u>4</u> 8	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	140	83.9	3.0	86.5	4.2	발	2,649	126	2,647	93	126	23.5	1.5	20.6	1.3	沒
Faryab	29.6	3.2	16.9	2.3	350	5.7	0.8	2.6	0.5	) <b>.</b> 50)	80.9	1.1	84.8	1.5	æ	2,328	93	2,532	85	3 <b>5</b> 8	27.7	1.4	21.6	1.3	55
Ghazni	19.7	2.4	45.8	3.5		2.8	0.5	14.3	1.3	· (*)	85.9	1.2	68.8	1.5		2,261	61	2,262	119	: <del>*</del> :	21.0	1.0	34.6	1.6	*
Ghor	44.0	4.3	53.0	4.8	540	8.0	0.9	14.3	2.0	320	81.9	0.9	73.0	2.2	¥	1,678	90	1,592	152	3 <b>4</b> 3	22.2	2.1	29.9	4.4	¥
Herat	39.3	2.0	35.3	3.5	-	8.1	0.6	8.8	1.2	3	79.3	0.9	75.2	1.9	9	2,119	63	2,353	163	3.	29.1	1.2	34.8	2.1	9
Jawzjan	12.8	2.4	51.0	4.5	S#4	1.6	0.4	12.3	1.4	1 5 <del>7</del> 6	87.7	1.5	76.0	1.5	æ	2,411	80	1,879	91	353	19.8	0.9	26.7	1.3	æ
Kabul	23.1	1.5	24.4	2.9	15 <del>4</del> 3	4.2	0.3	4.7	0.7	3=33	81.9	0.7	80.7	1.6	¥	3,770	90	3,911	128	(4)	27.0	0.8	27.4	1.1	
Kandahar	21.1	2.5	13.0	2.4	14	3.4	0.5	1.6	0.4	( 18°	83.9	1.2	87.5	1.6	말	2,886	74	2,276	88	20	21.8	0.8	21.6	1.1	일
Kapisa	18.8	3.3	27.7	2.9	22 <del>7</del> 2	2.9	0.6	4.5	0.7	2 ( <del>5</del> 2)	84.5	1.5	83.6	1.4	æ	2,305	62	2,627	86		18.3	1.1	23.1	1.0	æ
Kunarha	63.3	7.3	43.8	4.2	(⊕)	17.8	2.6	7.5	1.0	( <b></b> )	71.8	1.9	83.0	1.1	-	1,411	94	1,690	64	:#C	23.5	1.3	19.3	1.4	-
Kunduz	31.5	2.7	40.2	3.5	846	5.6	0.6	8.1	1.1	744	82.4	1.0	79.9	1.6	32	2,035	63	1,992	66	120	23.6	1.1	22.7	1.1	52
Laghman	63.2	6.3	63.8	4.3	( <del>.</del>	16.5	2.8	17.1	2.0	100	73.9	2.7	73.2	1.7		1,376	78	1,508	126	(B)(	21.4	1.6	28.0	3.9	
Logar	67.0	2.8	28.0	5.6	8	12.6	1.2	4.6	1.1	( <b>*</b> )	81.2	1.4	83.5	1.5	16	1,563	25	2,630	132	( <del>(</del> ))	13.4	0.9	23.6	1.1	:=
Nangarhar	35.7	2.8	38.2	4.7	540	7.1	1.0	8.0	1.3	6 828	80.0	1.6	78.9	1.2	£4	2,005	78	1,802	80	· 100	26.8	1.8	23.3	1.5	2
Nimroz	24.6	4.4	21.0	3.3		3.6	0.8	3.7	0.7		85.4	1.4	82.5	1.5	*	2,747	128	2,386	120	.€:	23.1	2.0	25.8	1.7	¥
Nooristan	43.8	6.8	29.5	4.8	3.00	9.9	2.0	7.0	1.3	2 0 <del>5</del> 4	77.5	2.0	76.2	1.5		1,740	127	2,268	134		24.5	1.7	29.1	1.4	
Paktika	72.0	4.1	32.3	2.7	( <b>4</b> )	19.6	2.0	5.2	0.6	C=0	72.7	1.7	84.0	1.2	<u>:</u>	1,375	51	2,077	58	246	18.7	1.0	19.8	1.2	32
Paktya	60.2	3.3	26.0	3.2	•	13.6	1.3	4.7	0.7	- 60	77.4	1.6	82.1	1.2	2	1,598	45	2,233	57	**	20.9	1.0	20.2	0.8	8
Panjsher	23.7	3.3	33.3	2.8	3 <b>7</b> 5	3.4	0.7	6.6	0.7	191	85.6	1.8	80.3	1.1		2,464	163	2,315	52	180	23.4	2.5	20.9	0.6	
Parwan	21.8	2.8	38.4	3.0	500	2.9	0.5	9.8	1.0	140	86.6	1.6	74.4	1.1		2,397	63	2,721	135	(#1	20.8	0.9	28.9	1.5	
Samangan	56.1	5.7	48.4	3.8	(2)	12.8	1.9	12.8	1.4	( 320	77.1	1.6	73.6	1.4	2	1,635	105		86	9207	23.1	2.1	27.6	1.4	2
Sar-e-Pul	23.6	4.3	59.1	3.7	2.5	2.6	0.7	16.9	1.5		89.0	1.7	71.4	1.3		2,123	86	1,700	81	180	19.4	1.0	27.2	1.3	
Takhar	36.0	3.3	65.4	3.3	(*)	7.2	0.8	22.8	1.6	( (*)	79.9	1.0	65.1	1.5		2,125	91	1,598	99	3#0	28.9	1.0	32.1	2.4	-
Urozgan	50.0	5.0	47.9	6.3	-	8.0	1.5	14.5	3.1	528	84.0	2.0	69.6	3.6	9	1,938	65	1,627	107	121	13.8	1.5	27.7	2.2	2
Wardak	54.0	2.8	39.7	5.5		9.4	0.8	8.0	1.4		82.6	1.2	79.7	1.3		1,724	24	2,231	88	-	15.5	0.9	21.2	0.7	
Zabul	39.2	6.1	63.1	3.3	5 <del>0</del> 7	7.3	1.3	15.2	1.2	) A3-A1 (\$ <b>=</b> 00	81.5	1.1	75.9	1.3	100 100	2,405	131	1,437	55	1560 2 <b>€</b> 25	23.6	1.4	22.0	1.7	
National	36.3	0.7	35.8	0.8	39.1	7.9	0.2	8.4	0.3	1 120	78.3	0.3	76.4	0.4	72	2,295	20	2,410	33	-	29.7	0.4	31.6	0.5	12

								Food S	Sec	urity In	dicato	rs								
Province	c	alori	e deficien	ю (%	<b>a</b> )	Seve	re ca	lorie defic	cienc	y (%)	P	roteii	n deficien	су (%	6)	Inadeo	quate	dietary d	ivers	ity (%)
	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14
Badakhshan	67.4	3.8	81.7	2.7	1.5	41.2	3.9	40.8	2.7	1.5	59.1	3.9	78.7	3.1		20.7	2.5	18.4	2.4	2
Badghis	42.5	4.9	73.0	3.1	18	3.6	1.0	23.1	3.3	R#R	17.8	3.0	54.6	4.2	350	25.8	3.8	36.0	4.4	( <del></del> );
Baghlan	10.9	1.5	17.7	2.4	5 <b>4</b> 3	1.7	0.5	1.6	0.6	9#0	7.4	1.4	17.2	2.6	396	24.6	2.3	33.3	3.5	) <del>=</del> 3
Balkh	53.9	2.8	28.2	3.7	12	26.8	2.1	7.0	2.1	₩.	45.9	2.6	20.0	3.1	123	51.8	2.6	13.8	1.4	*
Bamyan	29.1	3.7	45.1	3.5	18	0.7	0.4	11.8	1.8	::::	13.7	2.6	35.4	2.8	<u></u>	45.1	5.0	35.8	3.4	( <del>5</del> 53
Daykundi	19.4	2.5	24.4	3.0	-	2.0	0.8	3.9	1.0	- ( <del>-</del>	9.2	1.7	18.6	2.4	: <b>÷</b> :	43.0	3.3	45.1	3.9	) <del>=</del> 1
Farah	28.4	3.0	8.0	2.1	1726	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.5	687	4.6	1.6	3.0	0.9	122	0.0	20	1.0	0.4	828
Faryab	24.1	2.6	36.7	3.1	2.70	4.5	1.0	3.3	0.9	2.50	17.8	2.1	21.1	3.1	1.50 M	13.8	1.8	12.9	2.1	( <b>2</b> )
Ghazni	52.8	3.4	59.0	2.8		6.5	1.1	36.7	3.0	1390	34.9	2.7	47.0	2.9	sec	21.7	2.0	24.8	2.5	1957
Ghor	19.9	2.8	21.7	2.9	596	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.6	7/ <b>4</b> 5	13.3	2.1	9.0	2.3	125	62.8	4.2	37.9	4.3	926
Herat	24.9	1.5	22.1	2.3		5.2	0.9	4.6	1.3		25.3	1.5	17.7	2.2		24.0	1.9	24.1	3.2	
Jawzjan	5.2	1.8	27.6	3.1	1.50	1.6	1.0	6.5	1.5	20 <del>0</del> 2	4.0	1.7	20.3	2.8	2=2	49.0	5.8	34.6	3.6	1. <del></del>
Kabul	18.3	1.1	27.0	2.6	24	3.8	0.6	5.7	1.0	986	13.4	1.0	22.5	2.1	345	9.0	0.8	10.2	1.4	983
Kandahar	29.6	2.7	29.0	3.7	-	1.9	0.6	7.2	1.5	· ·	6.9	1.4	9.5	1.7	121	0.0	\$	7.2	1.9	-
Kapisa	32.8	4.6	11.9	1.8	18	6.4	2.2	1.3	0.5	Se.	17.1	3.1	5.0	1.2	S. T. S.	3.9	1.6	9.5	1.9	( <del>.</del>
Kunarha	39.7	5.5	17.1	3.3	(⊕)	7.7	2.4	0.0	(**)		21.7	3.9	4.1	1.3	<u>9</u> €0	8.1	2.1	1.7	1.1	( <b></b> )
Kunduz	21.6	2.1	46.6	3.6	126	2.3	0.8	12.7	2.3	84	11.8	1.6	30.9	2.9	121	21.1	2.6	13.3	1.8	123 123
Laghman	68.5	6.2	72.5	4.5	1.5	4.2	1.6	21.1	2.9	25	48.3	5.7	61.0	4.4	650	10.1	2.4	18.7	3.1	(5)
Logar	51.9	2.8	54.1	3.3	: 0	1.8	0.9	9.3	1.9		16.1	2.6	17.8	2.6	: <del>:=</del> :	9.3	2.0	4.0	1.1	1 <del>4</del> 3
Nangarhar	13.5	1.5	13.8	4.0	541	0.6	0.2	2.6	1.1	5 <b>2</b> 5	5.9	0.9	11.0	2.6	828	23.5	2.1	36.2	3.3	9 <b>2</b> 8
Nimroz	36.9	3.0	18.5	2.8	- 7	2.5	1.3	5.5	1.3		3.5	1.5	10.8	2.1	•	0.6	0.5	20.9	3.2	<b>3</b> 3
Nooristan	26.8	4.7	60.6	4.5	150	6.9	2.4	30.8	3.6	350	14.5	4.1	38.8	4.1	552	12.6	3.7	9.3	2.0	383
Paktika	29.2	3.5	22.8	2.7		0.9	0.4	6.4	1.4	( <b>*</b> €)	11.4	2.1	10.3	1.6	: <del>#</del> 3	4.6	1.0	30.3	2.7	) <b>≆</b> 8
Paktya	57.9	3.0	35.3	3.2	28	17.6	2.6	4.1	1.0	- 12	33.9	3.6	27.6	3.3	2	7.8	1.4	7.0	1.4	186
Panjsher	28.7	3.8	18.6	2.8	2.5	5.8	1.8	6.0	1.7	29	14.3	3.0	9.1	1.9	17.	3.0	1.3	3.4	1.0	1.53
Parwan	14.9	1.9	32.8	4.3	(e)	2.5	0.9	5.1	1.2	2 <b>=</b> 2	11.0	1.9	17.1	2.0	1980	13.9	2.0	7.1	1.2	780
Samangan	29.7	5.2	41.4	4.4	726	4.4	1.6	17.1	3.0	7525	16.2	3.8	33.2	4.1	:225	77.6	4.4	26.2	2.7	(2)
Sar-e-Pul	5.7	1.6	56.4	3.7	7. <del>5</del> 2	0.3	0.3	16.6	2.6	a.e.c	4.2	1.5	45.4	4.2	12 <del>7</del> 31	67.2	5.0	30.4	3.1	( <b></b> )
Takhar	26.0	2.8	55.6	3.8	::e:	1.6	0.5	26.6	3.2	5.	17.9	2.1	45.2	3.6	986	9.4	1.5	37.1	3.0	1363
Urozgan	20.8	3.9	60.6	5.3	948	3.5	1.2	18.9	4.6	9 <b>2</b> 6	7.8	1.8	37.0	6.0	523	16.5	4.1	22.0	5.4	13431
Wardak	43.1	2.6	2.8	0.9		2.0	0.7	0.8	0.4		12.9	2.0	1.0	0.5		2.6	0.8	15.2	2.8	
Zabul	16.9	3.0	82.2	2.6	150	2.7	1.0	23.6	2.8	8.00	7.7	1.9	48.0	3.5	V**	2.3	1.0	20.1	2.5	1982
National	29.3	0.6	34.7	0.8	120	6.0	0.3	10.4	0.4	02	18.5	0.5	25.3	0.6	rer	20.9	0.5	19.9	0.6	187

								Lab	or Marl	ket Indi	cators									
Province	Pa	nrticipation	rate (%)		p	Employr opulation			Un	employme	nt rate (%	<b>)</b>	Unde	eremploym	ent rate (	%)	Lite	erate labor	force (%	)
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	4 SE
Badakhshan	(2)	(4)	49.0	1.4	FaV	387	39.5	1.3	121	<u>-</u>	19.3	1.7	2	2	38.8	2.5	-2	5 <b>4</b> 6	46.3	3.1
Badghis	¥	20	65.8	1.8	(4°)	12	45.8	1.4	928	2	30.5	1.8	2	2	46.4	3.4	¥	27	22.8	2.5
Baghlan	Ē		39.9	1.2	€.	1	26.9	1.2		- Đ	32.6	2.3	- 5	<u>ā</u>	23.1	2.7			43.5	2.4
Balkh	-	<b>.</b>	65.6	1.8	1,70	35	38.2	1.9	175	5	41.8	2.1	5	2	39.5	2.7	-	-	41.9	3.0
Bamyan	-	. <del></del>	62.7	1.4	( <del>*</del> )	8.	42.6	3.2	3.02	## T	32.1	4.2		5	26.5	3.2	=	( <del>-</del> )	40.4	3.5
Daykundi	-	(+)	47.8	2.9	· ·		23.7	1.6	:•:	8	50.4	4.7	8	×	20.2	2.7			32.1	2.2
Farah	-	(2)	60.1	1.7	845	( <b>)</b>	42.2	2.0	948	21	29.7	2.0	20	H	41.7	2.6	=	845	31.4	2.2
Faryab	ŭ	-	64.1	1.2	(4)	122	52.4	1.3	125	₩.	18.3	1.3	2	달	31.5	1.8	9	-	28.4	2.3
Ghazni	4	727	49.4	1.6	127	9 <u>2</u> 2	42.3	1.5	042	22	14.4	1.4	25	25	15.6	1.9	2	9 <u>4</u> Vi	58.9	3.8
Ghor	-	,	76.1	1.8		0.5	40.6	2.4	275	-	46.7	2.9		=	46.0	3.5	-	-	18.2	1.9
Helmand	-		49.1	0.9	-	17	45.7	1.0	5. <b>7</b> 2	5.	7.1	1.1		=	9.4	1.6	-	7.	33.8	2.5
Herat	-	( <del>-</del> )	58.1	1.0	9-1		34.6	1.0	30 <del>4</del> 3		40.4	1.9		-	36.4	2.4	-	900	35.2	2.5
Jawzjan	-		71.4	1.4	-	(⊕:	67.4	1.7	8#4	•	5.6	1.3		*	1.4	0.4		(*)	44.5	3.5
Kabul		(4)	47.1	1.0	(4)	35 <del>4</del> 5	37.7	0.9	3 <b>#</b> 3		20.0	0.9	=5	2	9.6	0.8	- 4	(4)	61.9	2.0
Kandahar	2	20	46.2	0.7	(4)	8#3	41.2	0.6	928	20	10.7	0.8	23	2	0.3	0.1	2	86	25.3	2.8
Kapisa	<u> </u>	7 <u>4</u> 7	59.7	1.8	) <u>a</u> v	(*)	36.1	1.9	9-63	2	39.5	2.5	22	2	32.4	2.3	2	140	37.3	3.0
Khost			72.1	1.8			66.3	1.5	-	i i	8.1	1.1	=	-	3.6	0.6	3		32.5	2.7
Kunarha	-	.=	61.7	2.6	-	59 <b>8</b> 2	55.9	2.7	3.00	-	9.5	1.0	_	-	15.5	1.1	_		29.5	3.4
Kunduz	_		46.9	1.1	-	10000 10 <del>0</del> 01	38.2	1.1			18.5	1.5		-	7.7	1.3	-		38.9	2.8
Laghman	_	-	68.0	2.1		( <del>-</del> )	61.2	2.0		2	10.0	1.1		<u>~</u>	32.4	1.8	_	3-3	33.2	3.2
Logar	-		41.3	1.2	-	(4)	38.3	1.2	240	-	7.4	1.5	- 5	×	9.7	1.5	-	(*)	39.3	4.1
Nangarhar		-	49.7	1.4	19.1	:4	42.2	1.5	928	2	15.0	1.7	2	2	18.6	1.5	2	8 <b>2</b> 3	44.8	3.0
Nimroz	2	12.1	51.9	1.6	127	020	46.5	1.7	020	2	10.4	1.6	2	2	8.6	2.0	2	120	38.8	3.5
Nooristan	9	2	71.0	1.3	-	120	50.4	1.8	923	2	29.1	1.6	2	ä	6.0	1.8	5	140	37.9	1.7
Paktika	-	37.1	91.9	1.3		50%) 5 <del>=</del> 1	86.4	1.4	589t	20	6.0	1.0	-	70	5.5	1.1	-	1000	40.8	1.7
Paktya	-	5 <b>-</b> 2	69.9	1.6		557 0 <b>=</b> 0	58.0	1.4	2000		17.1	1.3		-	2.6	0.7	-	-	34.6	2.6
Panjsher	-		57.0	1.8	-	( <del>-</del> 1	39.2	1.5	5.45	-	31.3	2.3	2	~	25.2	2.2	-		48.1	2.3
Parwan	_	-	59.2	2.4		p=9	44.4	2.5	241	20	25.0	2.1	20	2	39.7	2.6	-	141	39.8	3.7
Samangan	-		40.0	1.0	4		30.2	1.0	122	2	24.4	2.2	2	· ·	29.6	3.0	-	-	26.8	2.6
Sar-e-Pul	ē.	147	67.1	1.8	727	(4)	48.7	2.5	920	2	27.5	2.7	2-	225	31.4	2.6	2	340	22.6	2.1
Takhar	8	-	42.8	0.8	-		34.6	1.1	52	2	19.2	2.5	2	5	32.0	2.4	8		23.9	2.3
	-		57.8	2.3		:5: :=:	46.9	1.8			18.7	1.4	- 5: -	5	27.6	3.4		-	12.9	1.8
Urozgan Wardak	5	N7.1	73.4	1.9	S. 7.			2.3	1.00	51	13.7	1.5	54		31.7		- 5		39.5	3.7
		39			(4)	10 <del>10</del> 3	63.3		5 <del>0</del> 9	=			-			1.9		:#X		
Zabul National	-	(4)	47.9 55.4	0.9	9	(#)	44.0	0.3	3.00	51	8.2 22.6	0.4	-	*	32.2 21.2	0.4		(4)	39.7	0.6

							Sect	ors	of Empl	oyment	Indica	ators								
Province	7	Agriculture	e (%)		м	anufacturi	ng (%)		(	Construction	on (%)			Services	(%)		Public ad	ministratio	n/goverr	ıment
	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	4 SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	4 SE
Badakhshan	326	¥.	43.6	4.2	Đ	127	3.6	0.9	- 12	27	21.4	2.2	0 <u>2</u> 0	24	14.0	2.0	2	126	9.9	1.5
Badghis		<u> </u>	53.4	4.1	8	•	9.9	1.2		ş	13.0	2.4	3.6	-	15.1	1.9	-		6.8	2.0
Baghlan	155	8	28.5	4.2	50	8 <b>7</b> 5	3.7	1.0	標	53	15.8	2.4	100 S	8	28.2	3.1	8	259	16.1	2.6
Balkh	575	=	34.3	3.9	ŧ	0.75	17.1	2.7	l <del>e</del>	=	11.5	1.6	151	æ	24.9	3.2	=	359	6.1	1.6
Bamyan	(*)	(9)	72.9	5.0	*:	0.00	5.3	1.4	æ	*	4.8	1.3	2943		6.5	1.4	*		6.0	1.4
Daykundi	746	~	55.1	3.2	÷	(4)	4.4	1.4	<u> </u>	÷t	15.6	2.3	940	:-	14.9	2.3	2	946	6.0	1.5
Farah	826	9	65.2	4.0	28	(-)	4.7	0.9	82	23	10.1	1.7	125	2	13.0	1.7	2	(2)	4.6	1.5
Faryab	<b>₩</b> 1	=	39.9	3.7	2	3	24.8	2.7	<u>u</u>	2	15.7	1.4	(*)	-	13.6	1.7	8	(€)	2.3	0.5
Ghazni	-	2	53.6	4.2			3.2	0.6	9	5	13.6	3.4	<u>.</u>	3	21.1	3.1	3		2.6	0.7
Ghor	(.50)		56.1	2.9	5.	550	29.7	2.2	62	5.	7.6	1.8	556	i.	3.9	1.1	5:	198	1.6	0.7
Helmand	S#0	.55	68.2	4.5	*	253	1.3	0.4	88	*	4.8	1.1	889	ie.	17.3	3.2	-	889	5.3	1.4
Herat	5(*)	*	36.3	3.7	*	5#4	7.0	1.2	*	*:	21.4	2.0	B <b>#</b> 0		26.5	2.8	*	380	3.5	1.1
Jawzjan	180	9	10.3	1.6	×	300	34.5	2.1	34	-6	29.1	2.4	1960	×	15.8	2.1	*	296	6.5	1.4
Kabul	848	¥	17.4	2.7	2	842	9.2	1.0	72	왕	10.1	0.9	6949	·	37.8	1.8	€	545	17.2	1.2
Kandahar	820	8	48.5	4.6	2	:=:	2.2	0.6	2	2	9.6	1.8	1924	2	33.7	3.8	2	124	4.3	1.0
Kapisa			43.8	3.0	8		1.9	0.7	13	-	11.8	1.7	100	<u> </u>	15.9	2.1	1		17.8	2.0
Khost	17.1		55.8	2.1	5.	•	1.9	0.5	- 25	7.	16.1	1.9	157		16.3	1.7	5	151	6.9	1.3
Kunarha	878	5	61.3	4.3	=	979	1.1	0.3		-	14.7	2.1	8.50	15	13.4	1.8		3(5)	5.8	1.1
Kunduz	980	-	43.8	4.0	- 5	0.65	7.8	1.3		-	16.3	2.1	:œ:	*	22.3	2.6	*		4.9	0.8
Laghman	( <del>*</del> 8	*	59.8	2.9	*	963	0.4	0.2		*	17.6	1.8	8#8	28	13.1	2.0	*	5 <del>4</del> 5	5.0	1.0
Logar	(40)	2	36.8	6.2	<i>2</i> ;	545	6.9	1.4	12	20	11.5	2.0	- 4	52	29.9	3.3	φ.	-	5.0	1.1
Nangarhar	1921	2	39.2	4.5	2	341	2.9	0.6	<u></u>	23	27.5	2.7	3.25	12	17.5	1.9	2	323	9.2	1.6
Nimroz	-	8	33.7	5.3	9		6.0	1.1	2	\$3	14.8	2.1	-	ş	31.8	3.4	2		9.6	2.2
Nooristan		-	70.7	2.7	- 3		1.0	0.4		ž	3.9	0.8		Ē	14.6	2.0	-		6.6	1.1
Paktika	S#3	-	68.1	1.5	-	473	1.8	0.3	-	5	5.5	0.9		9	16.2	0.9	-	( <del>-</del>	5.0	1.1
Paktya	161	-	44.2	2.2		553	2.1	0.6	18	•	13.9	2.0	11 <b>5</b> 1		31.5	2.0		5 <b>5</b> 3	3.7	1.0
Panjsher	3:00	-	39.1	2.9	-	8 <b>:</b> -8	2.6	1.0	*	*	8.5	1.5	( <b>*</b> )		18.6	2.2	*	( <b>*</b> )	22.8	1.8
Parwan	848	12	48.3	4.7	£	348	1.9	0.6	(2)	2	16.2	2.0	848	32	16.4	2.3	2	920	12.1	2.1
Samangan	920	隆	40.0	4.5	2/	523	3.5	1.6	12	2/	31.2	3.4	32	2	14.3	2.5	2	92	6.3	1.4
Sar-e-Pul	1/2/3	2	59.8	4.5	22	529	10.3	1.7	2	23	11.7	2.0	823	2	13.4	2.6	2	823	2.3	0.7
Takhar	5 <del>5</del> 0	-	35.8	3.0	-	.e.,	4.8	1.0	-	-	24.2	2.2			18.7	2.2	=		9.3	1.3
Urozgan		a a	84.4	2.7			3.6	1.3			6.1	1.7		:a	3.8	1.3		6.78	1.4	0.5
Wardak	i <del>=</del> 3	*	76.2	2.4		(#2)	1.5	0.6	-		7.7	1.7	5 <del>8</del> 3		8.0	1.0			1.8	0.6
Zabul	-		82.5	3.8	*	S# 6	2.1	0.7	*	*	3.5	0.8	*	*	9.1	2.0	-		1.7	0.7
National	124	-	44.0	0.8	20	7/477	7.8	0.3	72	20	14.1	0.4	-	14	21.4	0.5		141	7.7	0.3

											E	Educ	catio	n In	dica	tors													-
Province	Lite	eracy	rate—	age 1	4+ (%)		Avera	ge ye:	ars of : 18+		oling—	age	Net		idance schoo	7. 600 600	primar	у	Net a	ttend	lance r schoo		econda	ary	Net at		ce rate	grønnerenn	ary
	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE 2	2013/14	SE	2007/0	8 SE 2	2011/12	SE SE	2013/1	4 SE	2007/0	8 SE	2011/1:	2 SE	2013/14	4 SE	2007/08	8 SE	2011/1:	2 SE	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/1	2 SE	2013/1	4 SE
Badakhshan	30.8	2.2	37.4	2.5	40.2	2.5	2.0	0.2	2.6	0.3	3.2	0.3	75.1	2.4	68.8	4.4	71.7	3.4	41.5	3.0	53.5	3.9	48.3	3.5	-	4.3	1.4	10.5	1.8
Badghis	11.1	2.3	18.0	2.0	19.5	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	30.2	5.0	51.6	7.8	40.0	4.8	3.9	1.8	16.1	3.4	17.8	3.9		1.0	0.9	0.0	8
Baghlan	27.0	1.7	31.6	1.9	34.6	1.8	1.9	0.2	2.4	0.2	2.6	0.2	65.6	2.6	61.6	3.5	52.1	3.8	26.8	2.4	39.7	3.3	41.7	3.3		3.6	1.0	6.8	1.7
Balkh	30.1	1.9	39.4	3.2	39.2	2.8	2.0	0.2	3.1	0.4	3.6	0.3	57.6	2.4	66.1	2.7	63.9	3.5	29.0	2.4	42.5	3.3	40.8	3.8	100	9.7	2.0	13.2	2.2
Bamyan	23.5	2.8	37.1	1.7	39.5	3.1	1.1	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.6	0.3	63.2	4.7	66.2	3.5	76.2	6.1	21.6	4.6	39.3	2.5	45.0	5.2		3.5	1.2	10.5	1.6
Daykundi	22.0	2.2	35.0	1.6	31.2	1.9	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.2	71.4	3.4	73.6	2.4	63.7	2.5	20.5	3.5	40.7	3.1	45.6	3.6	146	2.5	0.9	8.4	2.2
Farah	17.5	2.6	21.9	3.2	27.6	2.5	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.3	37.0	4.8	49.8	5.4	37.3	5.3	15.4	3.1	26.6	4.6	20.7	3.9	=	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.2
Faryab	21.7	1.8	30.8	3.0	29.2	2.3	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.4	2.2	0.2	60.2	3.4	67.7	4.8	53.9	4.7	12.0	1.7	42.2	4.6	30.1	3.7	120	3.3	1.4	8.7	1.6
Ghazni	34.6	1.2	42.8	3.0	49.6	2.5	1.9	0.1	3.9	0.3	3.5	0.3	57.5	3.3	57.4	4.2	73.8	4.8	36.4	2.2	46.5	4.4	60.7	3.8	-	10.0	1.6	10.6	2.1
Ghor	27.6	1.4	21.4	2.4	17.4	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	50.2	3.8	59.6	5.0	48.0	4.4	16.1	2.8	16.3	3.1	26.6	4.1		1.5	0.8	2.5	1.2
Helmand	12.2	1.2	6.8	1.5	20.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.1	4.6	1.5	15.0	3.4	33.3	3.5	5.7	1.5	10.4	2.6	19.1	2.1		0.0		1.8	0.6
Herat	27.9	1.4	25.3	2.8	31.6	2.3	1.6	0.1	1.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	56.4	2.1	58.3	4.0	53.3	3.2	19.7	1.4	22.9	3.1	29.7	2.9		5.0	1.9	7.2	1.5
Jawzjan	19.3	2.1	26.0	2.9	36.7	2.9	1.1	0.2	1.9	0.3	2.7	0.3	50.9	4.1	63.9	3.0	58.2	3.6	22.4	2.9	35.1	4.1	47.2	3.8	- 10	3.1	1.1	7.9	2.0
Kabul	48.8	1.4	52.7	2.6	56.7	1.5	5.0	0.2	5.2	0.4	5.7	0.2	69.4	1.5	73.2	2.8	75.7	2.4	47.5	1.7	51.6	3.4	54.9	1.8	18	11.1	1.4	16.3	1.2
Kandahar	8.2	1.2	17.0	2.5	13.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	13.0	2.0	18.0	4.2	24.9	3.2	9.6	2.0	18.9	4.2	10.4	1.7	120	0.9	0.6	2.4	1.0
Kapisa	34.3	2.8	44.5	2.0	40.5	2.7	2.5	0.3	3.7	0.2	3.7	0.3	56.0	4.1	75.9	2.5	73.1	2.6	36.4	3.6	59.1	3.0	49.5	3.1		8.5	1.6	12.1	2.4
Khost	17.4	1.8	16.5	1.6	27.2	2.0	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	2.0	0.2	40.9	3.8	47.9	4.0	50.9	3.6	18.6	3.0	20.2	2.2	27.2	2.6	-	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.7
Kunarha	21.4	2.1	23.3	1.8	33.1	3.0	1.7	0.2	1.9	0.2	2.8	0.3	48.9	5.3	43.5	4.3	58.1	3.1	16.2	2.7	21.4	2.4	34.3	3.0	1.00	2.7	0.7	5.9	1.4
Kunduz	22.3	1.4	17.6	1.9	29.1	2.3	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	2.4	0.2	53.7	3.1	36.6	4.2	49.8	3.1	20.9	1.8	21.1	2.8	33.0	3.2	*	1.9	0.8	8.3	1.7
Laghman	28.4	2.9	26.9	2.2	30.1	2.7	2.2	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.6	0.3	56.3	4.4	69.2	6.5	48.7	3.5	29.8	4.0	32.0	3.2	31.5	3.0		2.3	1.1	6.8	1.7
Logar	32.4	2.3	32.0	4.2	25.2	2.9	2.6	0.2	3.6	0.5	2.5	0.3	50.6	3.3	60.0	6.9	34.1	6.0	32.4	3.9	45.1	6.7	33.5	5.4	- 1	4.1	1.3	8.9	1.6
Nangarhar	24.9	1.3	29.0	2.1	33.8	1.7	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.4	0.2	53.3	2.5	57.4	2.8	49.6	2.6	20.9	1.7	29.4	2.5	33.4	2.1	140	1.9	0.7	3.7	0.8
Nimroz	19.2	4.1	25.4	2.2	39.0	3.0	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	2.3	0.3	47.8	8.6	39.9	5.5	51.1	5.9	26.5	6.1	22.2	3.5	27.9	3.9	- 12	0.3	0.3	8.3	2.0
Nooristan	15.6	1.8	22.0	1.4	32.1	1.6	0.8	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	35.7	5.0	30.6	4.9	25.0	2.7	4.8	1.6	37.4	3.0	23.4	3.1		0.0	5	2.3	1.1
Paktika	28.0	2.4	32.6	2.2	37.5	1.4	0.8	0.1	2.8	0.3	1.4	0.2	25.3	3.5	46.2	4.4	48.0	4.7	5.7	1.4	25.8	3.6	22.7	3.6	1 = 2	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.4
Paktya	13.4	1.3	26.7	1.3	27.1	2.1	0.8	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.3	0.2	34.3	3.7	45.7	2.6	44.8	4.5	20.3	3.4	24.7	2.4	25.1	3.1	-	1.9	0.8	6.0	1.2
Panjsher	30.0	2.1	53.4	1.8	47.8	2.1	2.2	0.2	5.0	0.3	4.2	0.3	55.8	3.9	93.1	1.4	76.9	2.9	30.5	3.3	62.5	2.6	49.9	3.3		14.1	2.6	12.1	1.8
Parwan	30.5	2.3	39.2	3.5	38.3	2.7	1.9	0.2	3.4	0.3	3.1	0.3	47.7	4.0	59.6	5.9	59.2	4.2	30.0	3.3	42.0	4.0	42.0	2.7	185	5.3	1.3	10.4	1.9
Samangan	25.6	3.1	23.5	1.6	24.1	2.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	51.2	4.0	68.4	2.8	50.7	5.0	23.8	4.2	29.0	2.8	27.0	3.5	2	1.5	0.7	4.5	1.5
Sar-e-Pul	11.1	1.5	25.2	2.4	21.1	1.9	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	37.4	5.0	60.1	3.9	43.6	4.2	7.0	1.7	26.0	3.2	17.1	2.6	l	2.4	0.9	3.8	1.1
Takhar	19.5	1.2	26.0	2.6	23.7	2.0	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.9	0.2	52.3	2.3	59.5	3.8	61.9	2.9	18.4	1.9	34.2	4.1	33.7	3.6	1	3.5	1.2	4.4	1.2
Urozgan	12.1	1.2	8.8	2.0	8.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.3	1.3	4.9	1.4	11.5	2.3	0.8	0.8	6.9	2.2	6.2	1.6		1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4
Wardak	34.8	1.7	42.7	1.8	37.9	3.0	2.5	0.1	4.0	0.2	3.0	0.3	58.9	2.6	42.8	2.6	34.1	2.7	41.8	3.8	33.9	3.1	29.8	3.1	. 5.	6.1	1.4	7.8	1.5
Zabul	18.7	2.6	13.8	2.1	9.7	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	5.2	3.0	9.2	2.9	10.8	3.1	5.2	2.7	8.9	2.9	8.6	3.2	-	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.8
National	27.6	0.4	32.6	0.7	35.4	0.5	2.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	2.8	0.1	50.2	0.6	55.8	0.8	54.4	0.7	26.1	0.5	35.0	0.9	37.1	0.6		5.3	0.4	8.6	0.4

							G	ender In	dicators							
Province	3	Female	literacy rate	e—age	14+ (%)		The second control of	ys net attend primary (%)		r a series have a series and de deci-	ys net attend econdary (%	The state of the s	Fema	ale participa	tion rate (%	)
7.	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE
Badakhshan	17.8	2.1	27.0	2.5	30.8	2.6	92.5	93.6	90.9	76.5	84.7	78.0	8	3	16.2	1.8
Badghis	4.6	1.6	6.0	1.5	3.8	1.2	69.2	79.7	61.1	58.5	42.4	66.3			42.6	2.9
Baghlan	12.9	1.5	14.4	2.0	15.1	2.1	83.4	80.4	69.1	32.6	45.5	45.2	ನ	-	7.6	1.5
Balkh	20.7	1.9	28.0	3.3	26.3	2.9	87.2	87.7	82.5	67.7	73.9	68.8	₩.	<del>( )</del>	45.9	2.8
Bamyan	10.2	2.9	20.1	1.8	25.2	2.7	86.7	86.8	97.6	56.9	79.1	71.0	×	*	46.7	2.5
Daykundi	13.6	2.3	20.8	1.7	20.3	1.9	85.8	89.2	101.9	61.7	70.6	72.1	€	=	21.5	4.2
Farah	6.5	1.8	12.2	2.8	13.1	2.4	45.1	63.2	65.2	36.7	71.2	64.9	2	2	37.0	2.4
Faryab	11.9	1.3	18.9	3.2	18.0	2.2	81.1	78.1	74.9	67.8	85.3	72.5	20	<u>=</u>	48.8	2.2
Ghazni	12.2	1.5	23.4	3.1	25.2	2.9	51.9	55.6	70.9	27.3	59.0	63.5	2	8	21.0	2.3
Ghor	8.7	1.2	6.2	1.6	6.7	1.3	72.8	76.3	68.6	20.0	43.2	57.0	≅.		60.9	2.9
Helmand	1.7	0.4	1.8	0.8	3.1	0.9	65.0	46.8	26.8	7.1	15.1	16.7	≅	æ	4.6	1.2
Herat	19.9	1.5	20.5	2.7	26.0	2.2	92.7	103.6	102.4	73.8	97.9	87.5		*	29.1	1.6
Jawzjan	11.4	2.0	16.0	2.9	21.6	3.3	70.5	76.5	80.6	47.6	60.1	63.7	£	<u>~</u>	51.0	2.5
Kabul	32.8	1.4	35.6	2.8	40.9	1.7	81.5	84.0	90.8	63.6	67.5	68.3	₽	5 <u>2</u>	21.6	1.4
Kandahar	1.7	0.7	4.0	1.2	2.4	0.6	40.7	65.1	35.0	12.2	29.6	19.1	2	2	6.0	0.7
Kapisa	15.3	2.3	23.6	2.0	24.1	2.7	58.0	83.4	81.1	50.9	53.2	57.6	<u> </u>	-	47.9	3.0
Khost	1.6	0.5	2.8	0.7	3.6	0.8	23.8	63.8	38.8	3.3	10.6	13.9	5		54.8	2.9
Kunarha	4.6	1.0	5.4	1.1	12.2	1.7	60.7	61.5	53.0	10.5	16.9	18.8		-	53.0	4.4
Kunduz	11.6	1.4	8.0	1.4	16.5	2.2	76.9	59.1	77.7	41.2	34.2	61.2	*	×	11.8	1.5
Laghman	9.6	1.8	7.0	1.0	11.9	1.9	73.3	84.2	53.4	30.7	31.8	33.3	*	*	46.7	3.5
Logar	4.1	1.2	12.0	2.2	6.9	1.6	29.8	63.6	29.6	14.7	45.3	15.4	<b></b>	12	5.9	1.6
Nangarhar	8.5	0.9	10.5	1.8	10.4	1.3	67.1	64.5	56.2	28.8	26.6	38.1	2	2	11.6	2.4
Nimroz	11.3	3.4	14.0	1.9	28.1	3.0	57.1	103.1	99.3	59.2	65.8	55.2	ş	<u> </u>	21.3	2.2
Nooristan	4.2	1.0	6.0	1.0	13.0	1.8	84.1	84.4	95.8	33.2	36.7	41.2	-		56.7	2.9
Paktika	5.2	1.0	2.6	0.7	2.1	0.7	29.2	14.6	9.4	0.0	3.5	2.9			85.0	2.4
Paktya	1.8	0.6	6.9	1.2	5.4	1.1	21.5	44.2	54.1	21.0	29.1	10.1			48.3	2.8
Panjsher	11.1	2.3	22.8	2.2	29.8	2.4	59.3	99.8	81.2	22.1	51.5	48.6	-	*	42.4	2.6
Parwan	13.6	2.7	22.7	2.9	18.8	2.3	40.4	73.8	59.6	34.1	56.3	36.1	8	(4	38.5	3.6
Samangan	10.5	2.8	11.8	1.8	11.9	2.2	72.5	75.0	75.2	52.4	48.9	55.8	2	2	6.9	1.7
Sar-e-Pul	4.1	1.1	15.5	2.3	13.6	1.7	65.3	83.7	97.8	28.2	48.1	55.5	22	72	43.2	2.8
Takhar	9.7	1.1	17.0	2.4	16.1	1.9	80.9	80.3	83.2	62.8	84.5	73.4	2	·	5.4	0.7
Urozgan	1.0	0.5	2.6	1.4	1.5	0.9	45.0	10.3	13.0	0.0	27.1	9.7	- E		26.5	4.3
Wardak	2.0	0.6	10.8	1.4	14.4	1.6	42.0	21.4	21.9	3.6	4.7	8.5	-	77 . <del></del>	63.9	2.8
Zabul	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	20.4	29.4	18.5	21.5	31.2	8	:0 #	2.9	1.4
National	13.9	0.3	18.1	0.6	20.3	0.5	63.8	67.4	64.1	44.3	56.2	53.5	7.		29.0	0.5

<sup>\*</sup>These indicators are aggregated to the province level and no standard errors are calculated

					Hea	alth Indica	tors					
Province		А	ccess to skilled a	ntenatal care	(%)		0)	Birt	hs attended by sk	illed attendar	nts (%)	
	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE
Badakhshan	7.9	1.9	52.1	3.9	18.8	3.6	2.5	0.7	12.2	2.6	13.5	2.6
Badghis	37.1	2.4	14.6	2.8	34.4	3.9	23.0	2.1	4.3	2.9	8.9	2.0
Baghlan	33.8	2.7	62.8	4.2	70.5	3.7	18.9	2.3	36.8	4.5	46.6	4.1
Balkh	43.4	3.4	87.8	2.2	85.8	2.1	24.7	2.8	53.2	4.5	50.5	4.7
Bamyan	26.9	5.5	63.4	4.1	79.4	2.9	9.6	3.0	41.9	4.1	49.4	4.0
Daykundi	23.0	3.9	32.4	3.0	19.8	3.5	5.4	1.9	18.5	4.1	12.6	2.7
Farah	22.7	7.1	62.8	6.1	30.1	4.0	17.8	6.3	39.5	5.0	14.6	3.6
Faryab	0.7	0.3	55.0	3.4	55.7	2.9	3.0	0.9	28.2	4.0	23.8	3.7
Ghazni	16.1	2.8	43.0	4.9	54.4	4.6	10.4	2.0	56.3	4.8	37.8	4.9
Ghor	7.2	2.0	8.6	2.9	27.1	3.4	3.3	1.1	5.0	2.0	6.5	2.7
Helmand	0.0	0.0	8.8	4.2	50.2	3.8	0.8	0.6	8.1	3.5	52.3	3.7
Herat	19.4	4.9	64.9	3.9	76.2	2.2	15.9	4.7	34.6	3.9	43.6	3.7
lawzjan	46.2	3.1	40.6	4.7	85.7	3.7	14.2	2.4	44.8	5.2	76.3	5.1
(abul	57.8	2.1	77.4	3.0	88.4	1.7	66.8	2.1	77.6	3.8	85.0	1.7
Kandahar	41.3	5.5	26.5	3.2	18.8	2.1	20.5	3.7	48.6	4.0	41.5	3.4
Kapisa	30.4	5.2	56.4	4.0	48.2	4.0	5.8	3.0	35.5	3.9	50.5	3.7
Khost	38.2	3.9	28.9	2.7	64.9	4.0	27.6	3.2	32.4	3.0	70.6	3.9
Kunarha	8.3	2.4	27.4	4.1	68.8	3.5	12.6	2.6	8.8	3.4	20.7	4.0
Kunduz	61.5	3.1	36.4	4.3	95.3	1.5	21.2	2.6	14.9	2.5	63.7	3.2
aghman	29.0	4.8	80.5	2.2	85.7	2.9	34.1	6.2	51.7	3.8	73.4	3.8
ogar	64.6	5.7	45.9	5.2	35.0	4.3	61.5	5.6	53.6	6.2	34.7	4.1
Nangarhar	34.7	2.3	52.2	4.6	91.7	1.5	28.6	2.2	55.6	4.1	52.3	3.6
Nimroz	0.0	0.0	73.2	3.2	82.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	52.6	4.6	81.9	3.5
Nooristan	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.4	6.5	1.9
Paktika	3.0	1.5	23.8	2.9	34.9	6.1	2.6	1.4	20.2	3.0	40.6	6.1
Paktya	32.2	4.4	82.9	2.2	65.2	5.2	20.6	3.1	64.0	3.0	58.4	5.2
Panjsher	31.0	4.6	50.4	4.3	73.3	3.6	6.4	2.7	33.0	4.8	60.1	4.6
Parwan	42.0	4.8	66.5	5.5	67.3	5.1	18.3	3.5	43.7	6.7	50.0	5.8
Samangan	15.4	3.7	50.1	5.2	58.3	4.0	12.6	3.2	42.3	5.3	52.4	4.7
Sar-e-Pul	13.9	3.7	73.2	3.7	60.1	5.0	6.8	2.6	38.8	4.2	38.0	4.2
akhar	23.9	3.7	55.3	3.9	56.9	3.4	11.6	1.8	24.2	3.9	39.4	3.9
Jrozgan	3.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	79.7	3.1	6.3	2.2	2.5	0.7	17.3	2.2
Vardak	52.8	5.5	71.4	7.2	60.3	3.2	45.9	4.8	73.5	8.0	37.0	3.4
Zabul	5.7	1.3	12.8	6.1		-	11.1	1.6	15.4	6.3	-0	80
lational	30.4	0.7	51.3	0.9	62.6	0.7	21.9	0.5	40.6	0.9	46.4	0.7

					Acces	s to Se	rvices an	d Infrast	ructure li	ndicato	rs					
Province			Safe drinking	g water (%	)			Sanitary	toilet (%)				Electrici	ity (%)		
	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE	2007/08	2011/12	2013/14	SE	2007/08	SE	2011/12	SE	2013/14	SE
Badakhshan	20.5	3.8	37.5	6.5	22.0	4.5	憑	12	46.0	4.9	36.9	4.4	57.2	6.7	48.7	5.9
Badghis	17.1	5.5	46.4	7.6	23.1	5.4	::	(#	18.1	3.6	4.2	2.3	37.2	5.4	96.5	1.0
Baghlan	24.1	3.3	28.0	4.1	61.6	5.7	*		18.1	3.0	37.4	4.3	65.1	4.7	90.1	2.0
Balkh	28.8	3.2	66.6	4.6	49.1	4.9	×	æ	22.3	3.7	57.1	4.0	76.5	4.4	92.1	1.8
Bamyan	13.1	3.3	21.1	4.4	29.7	4.5	4	14	30.3	3.4	41.3	7.2	96.1	1.4	94.5	3.7
Daykundi	13.9	2.7	17.4	3.1	36.9	4.0	22	121	17.6	2.9	44.2	6.9	96.1	1.2	96.5	1.8
arah	14.8	3.0	55.8	6.0	61.1	5.6	9	4	8.3	2.8	17.9	5.2	74.8	4.2	83.4	2.5
aryab	25.7	4.1	33.1	5.8	55.6	5.3	ā		36.5	2.5	36.8	4.3	80.3	5.5	85.7	3.5
Shazni	16.9	2.3	39.7	4.3	72.4	5.0	8		38.2	4.0	73.6	4.1	75.0	4.4	89.7	3.3
Shor	8.1	2.4	19.8	3.8	21.9	4.5	*	*	17.0	3.5	30.9	5.6	89.7	2.6	99.3	0.4
Helmand	4.7	1.0	29.9	4.7	77.3	3.6	#	:-	17.7	3.9	12.2	2.7	33.7	5.3	97.5	0.8
lerat	28.4	2.7	52.8	5.7	76.5	3.5	×	×	52.9	3.7	42.8	2.9	72.0	5.0	94.0	1.6
awzjan	42.9	6.3	24.6	4.7	68.5	4.3	¥	12.	25.1	3.1	45.8	6.9	59.6	4.8	98.0	0.8
Cabul	55.1	2.6	77.5	4.0	93.7	1.2	8	2	94.2	1.9	84.3	1.8	87.9	3.7	98.0	0.6
(andahar	36.7	3.3	46.6	5.7	77.5	4.0	3	8	23.4	3.9	28.5	3.5	82.1	4.2	76.6	2.8
(apisa	18.5	5.6	33.5	5.7	45.1	5.6	-		12.6	2.7	40.3	6.8	79.9	3.0	94.8	1.8
Chost	35.6	5.2	35.9	5.1	61.8	6.0	70	-	34.1	2.8	28.6	4.4	47.1	4.4	97.8	1.0
Kunarha	52.5	7.0	32.3	5.6	67.7	6.0	s	-	32.9	3.5	38.2	7.2	26.3	4.4	90.6	2.7
Cunduz	15.1	2.2	26.5	3.7	86.9	3.7	¥	2	3.4	1.0	33.7	4.4	56.0	5.7	87.2	2.5
aghman.	33.4	6.3	54.0	6.1	62.6	5.1	<b>a</b>	12	9.4	2.1	38.1	6.8	70.6	7.3	96.2	1.3
.ogar	15.1	2.6	45.7	3.7	80.9	4.3	- 2	24	43.8	5.2	32.7	6.2	99.2	0.4	93.7	2.6
Nangarhar	23.9	2.0	46.2	3.8	85.6	3.3	9		21.7	2.8	34.0	2.9	41.1	4.4	90.9	1.4
Nimroz	12.3	5.2	11.5	3.0	23.5	5.3			73.5	4.5	31.7	8.4	49.9	5.0	97.9	0.8
Nooristan	8.8	4.0	14.3	3.4	9.6	2.9			9.2	2.8	53.1	9.3	29.9	5.3	93.2	1.9
Paktika	35.5	5.6	60.3	3.5	53.3	7.1	·		9.4	4.0	5.8	2.9	91.9	1.4	85.0	4.1
Paktya	16.7	4.4	65.8	4.3	76.1	6.0	*		19.7	3.6	12.9	3.5	76.5	2.9	96.1	2.6
Panjsher	11.1	5.7	63.0	5.3	39.4	6.3	2	14	47.9	4.8	49.2	8.4	79.2	4.5	96.0	1.3
arwan	18.2	3.2	38.0	4.9	45.3	5.8	12	12.	72.4	4.4	40.3	5.8	86.4	2.7	94.9	1.2
Samangan	14.3	5.0	20.4	4.9	14.7	4.5	2	2	10.3	2.4	31.7	7.8	58.8	5.7	89.8	2.3
Sar-e-Pul	12.1	3.6	23.0	4.0	34.3	4.4	-	_	9.8	2.4	56.2	6.7	84.5	3.2	85.1	3.1
akhar	26.4	3.8	60.9	6.0	71.5	5.3		-	50.7	3.8	19.2	3.0	58.7	5.6	82.3	3.3
Jrozgan	18.4	6.2	6.9	4.0	39.0	5.1	-	-	5.7	2.6	0.2	0.2	7.3	2.2	40.4	4.4
Vardak	9.5	2.3	12.9	1.6	46.1	5.1		-	42.6	4.3	50.4	6.5	72.7	3.6	89.8	2.6
Zabul	30.9	6.9	9.6	3.7	61.0	7.8	2		12.7	2.6	7.6	7.1	21.9	4.1	65.5	7.7
lational	26.6	0.7	45.5	1.1	64.8	0.8		-	39.0	0.7	41.6	0.8	69.1	1.0	89.5	0.5



#### Appendix 2: Differences in labor market modules and labor market indicators across survey years

The indicators on Labor Market and Sectors of Employment are not comparable over time across the survey years due to changes in the labor market module of the questionnaires. Therefore, only the most recent year (2013-14) is reported in the National Profile and Provincial Profiles.

The incomparability of labor market indicators across survey years stems from two sources: i) the change in the reference period, and ii) the change in the number of "screening" questions of the labor market module.

In the NRVA 2007-08, the reference period, the time period to which employment and unemployment questions refer to was the "last 30 days", while the reference period in the NRVA 2011-12 and ALCS 2013-14 changed to the "last week". For example, in 2007-08, the question on employment was: "In the last 30 days, did this person work for any organization or any individual?" (See table 1 below). In 2013-14, the question changed to: "In the last week, did <name> work for any business, organization or person that does not belong to this household?" This change in the reference period means we cannot compare labor market indicators for the 2007-08 survey with later years.

Additionally, the number and precision of "screening questions" on employment changed between the survey years (See table 1 below). Screening questions in the labor market module identify individuals who are employed during the reference period. Changes in the number and formulation of screening questions between the survey years affect the level of detail used by the interviewers to elicit information from respondents. In particular, in 2011-12, the limited detail in the screening of what is considered "employment" severely affects the measurement of informal activities, especially for more marginal workers such as youth, elderly and women (See Annex 2, p. 59 of Ministry of Economy IRoA and World Bank (2015)). Recognizing the measurement problems associated with the limited screening questions in the 2011-12 round, the labor module of the ALCS 2013-14 re-introduced detailed screening questions in line with those of the 2007-08 survey round.

However, even though the screening questions in 2007-08 and 2013-14 are mostly comparable, the change in the reference period from "the last 30 days" to the "last week" still means that we cannot compare labor market indicators for 2007-08 to 2013-14.



Table 1. Screening questions in the labor market module by survey

	NRVA 2007-08	NRVA 2011-12	ALCS 2013-14
1,	In the last 30 days, did this person work for any organization or any individual?		In the last week, did <name> work for any business, organization or person that does not belong to this household?</name>
2	In the last 30 days, did this person do any agricultural work, even free—on land owned, rented or used by household—such as cultivating/harvesting crops, taking care of livestock or poultry in your household?	In the last week, did name do any work for pay, for profit, or for family gain, including farm work or tending livestock or poultry or any occasional work?	In the last week, did <name> work on own land or land of others—such as cultivating, harvesting crops, land preparing—or tend any livestock or poultry?</name>
3	In the last 30 days, did this person do any non- agricultural work, or own account, or in a business enterprise belonging to the household or member of the household, e.g. as a trader, barber, shop owner, dressmaker, carpenter, taxi driver, processing farm produce, weaving carpets, making handicrafts, etc.?		In the last week, did <name> do any non-agricultural work or own account or in a business that belongs to this household, e.g. in trading, running a shop, driving a taxi, tailoring, carpentry, carpet weaving, making handicrafts, etc.?</name>
4			In the last week, did <name> produce any durable goods, such as clothes, carpets, kelims, furniture, etc. for use by household members?</name>

Table 2. Sources of incomparability of labor market indicators across surveys

	NRVA 2007-08	NRVA 2011-12	NRVA 2013-14
Reference period	Last 30 days	Last week	Last week
Screening questions	Detailed screening	Summary screening	Detailed screening

### References

Ministry of Economy Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and World Bank (2015). Afghanistan – Poverty Status Update: An analysis based on National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) 2007/08 and 2011/12. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.



#### Appendix 3: Poverty imputation at the national level

The Provincial Briefs report national data on poverty for 2013-14 but not provincial-level data. In Afghanistan the welfare measure used to define poverty is based on household consumption. Consumption-based poverty measurement involves generating a household "consumption" aggregate" using detailed food and non-food consumption data from household surveys. The next step involves estimating the poverty line and applying the poverty line to the consumption aggregate value to identify the poor; or, in other words, the people who are consuming less than the poverty line. Measuring and providing information on the evolution and distribution of living standards of the Afghan population over time is one of the core objectives of the ALCS. However, due to the rotating module methodology, ALCS 2013-14 did not survey for food consumption. The absence of this data means that we cannot apply the usual consumption-based approach to the ALCS 2013-14 data to estimate poverty. In the absence of food consumption data, we estimated poverty for ALCS 2013-14 using an alternative "survey-to-survey imputation" technique only available at the national level.1

#### Survey to Survey Imputation: National poverty projection for Afghanistan

The "survey-to-survey imputation" technique uses a model built from existing data from one survey to estimate missing data in another survey. Using the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) survey 2011-12, which has consumption data, we applied the survey-to-survey imputation method to estimate household consumption expenditure and poverty rates for ALCS 2013-14, which does not have consumption data. This annex briefly describes the survey-to-survey imputation methodology.<sup>2</sup>

The survey-to-survey imputation technique proceeds in three steps. First, we identified common non-consumption variables across the three rounds of national household surveys (NRVA 2007-08, NRVA 2011-12, and ALCS 2013-14), including variables that correlate well with household consumption data. Second, we developed a model that assumes a linear relationship between household consumption and its correlates. The equation representing the consumption model is as follows:

<sup>1</sup> Results are not available at the province level since estimates at the province level were judged to be too imprecise based on standard errors.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For a more detailed description of the survey-to-survey imputation technique, please refer to the Annex IV "Technical note on survey to survey imputation: poverty projection for Afghanistan" of the Afghanistan living conditions survey (ALCS) 2013-14 report available at: http://cso.gov.af/en/page/1500/1494/nrav-report



$$\ln y_{ht} = x_{ht}'\beta + u_{ht} \quad (1)$$

In this equation,  $lnY_{ht}$  is the natural log of per capita consumption of household h,  $x_{ht}$  is the  $(k \times 1)$  vector of poverty correlates of household h,  $\beta$  is a  $(k \times 1)$  vector of coefficients of poverty correlates, k is a number of variables, and  $u_{ht}$  is the projection error. The explanatory variables on the right-hand side of the model capture variation in household consumption, thus differentiating poor from non-poor households. For equation (1) we used 2011-12 survey data on consumption. We imposed the estimated variables of the model onto the ALCS 2013-14 dataset to predict household consumption and the poverty rate. The variables selected across surveys include demographic information (household size, dependency ratio, and proportion of females in the household); characteristics of the household head (age, education, and employment); household assets (including land, livestock, and dwelling); household access to basic services (water, sanitation, and electricity), as well as subjective measures of well-being and United Nations proxy measures for district-level conflict and insecurity.

Third, values for households lacking per capita consumption data were estimated using model 2, pictured below. The regression coefficients  $(\hat{\beta}s)$  obtained from the consumption model were applied to the same set of variables in ALCS 2013-14 to impute per capita household consumption and poverty rates for that survey year. For each household, the imputed log of per capita consumption  $ln\hat{Y}_{ht+1}$  was calculated as:

$$ln\hat{y}_{ht+1} = x_{ht+1}'\hat{\beta} + \tilde{u}_{ht}$$
 (2)

Where the Xs represent the same explanatory variables as those used in the final model;  $\hat{\beta}s$  represent the estimated regression coefficients obtained from the consumption model; and  $\tilde{u}_{ht}$  represent the error term drawn randomly from a normal distribution with mean 0 and variance  $\hat{\sigma}_{uht}^2$ . Subsequently, the imputed log of per capita consumption for each household was used to classify households as poor or non-poor using the poverty line of the base year 2011-12. We then repeated the process 20 times, reporting the average point estimate and the variance of the poverty estimate over all the rounds. The imputed poverty rate for 2013-14 is statistically significantly different (at the 95 percent level) from poverty rates for 2011-12. We therefore estimate that the national poverty rate has increased to 39.1 percent compared to 35.8 percent in 2011-12.



# Glossary of Indicators

#### **Population**

### Rural population (%)

Percentage of the total population that lives in rural areas. Central Statistics Organization data for the years 1386 (2007-08), 1390 (2011-12) and 1392 (2013-14).

### Female population (%)

Percentage of the total population that is female. Central Statistics Organization data for the years 1386 (2007-08), 1390 (2011-12) and 1392 (2013-14).

### Age dependency ratio, young (%)

Ratio of young dependents (population younger than 14) to the working age population (14 and above), expressed in percentage.

### **Poverty and Inequality**

## Poverty rate (%)

Percentage of the population whose expenditure on food and non-food items falls below the official poverty line. For a detailed methodological discussion see CSO (2014) "National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2011-12" and for the 2013-14 imputation see CSO (2016) "Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2013-14. National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment".

### Depth of poverty (%)

Average shortfall of per capita consumption from the poverty line expressed as percentage of the poverty line. In calculating the depth of poverty, the shortfall of non-poor is treated as zero. This indicator is also known as "poverty gap".

### Average consumption of the poor as percent of poverty line (%)

Average consumption of individuals consuming less than the poverty line (poor), expressed as percentage of the poverty line.

# Per capita monthly consumption (Afs at 2011 prices)

Expenditure on food and non-food items (including durable goods and housing) consumed by households in a month, divided by household size. The per capita monthly consumption is expressed in Afs at the 2011 prices.

## Gini Index (%)

Inequality measure that captures the deviation of the distribution of per capita consumption from a perfectly equal one. The value of the Gini index expressed in percentage ranges from 0 to 100, with 0 representing perfect equality and 100 complete inequality.

### **Food Security**

# Calorie deficiency (%)

Percentage of the total population whose daily per capita calorie intake is less than the minimum threshold of 2100 calories. No adjustment for age or gender is used in the estimation of the threshold.

#### Severe calorie deficiency (%)

Percentage of the total population whose daily per capita calorie intake is less than 1500 calories. No adjustment for age or gender is used in the estimation of the threshold.

### Protein Deficiency (% consuming less than 50g of protein per day)

Percentage of the total population whose daily consumption of protein is less than 50 grams per day.

#### Inadequate dietary diversity (%)

Percentage of population whose food consumption scores are 42 and below. This measure aggregates the population that falls under the food consumption categories labeled 'borderline' and 'poor'.

### Labor Market

## Participation rate (%)

Percentage of all persons aged 14 and over who, during the reference period of one week prior to the survey date, were economically active (employed/underemployed or unemployed).

## Employment-population rate (%)

Percentage of all persons aged 14 and over who, during the reference period of one week prior to the survey date, were in paid employment or self-employed and who worked at least eight hours.

### Unemployment rate (%)

Percentage of the labor force (economically active individuals aged 14 and above) who, during the reference period of one week prior to the survey date, were either without a job and seeking for one, or working for less than 8 hours.

#### Underemployment rate (%)

Percentage of employed individuals aged 14 and over who, during the reference period of one week prior to the survey date, were working less than 40 hours, and reporting willingness and availability to work for additional hours.

#### Literate labor force (%)

Percentage of the labor force (economically active individuals aged 14 and above) that is literate.

#### Sectors of Employment

## Agriculture (%)

Percentage of the labor force that is engaged in agriculture and livestock related activities.

## Manufacturing (%)

Percentage of the labor force that is engaged in manufacturing and processing including handicrafts, food processing, tailoring, etc.

### Construction (%)

Percentage of the labor force that is engaged in construction (e.g., roads, buildings).

## Services (%)

Percentage of the labor force that is engaged in transport and

### Access to Services and Infrastructure

### Safe drinking water

Percentage of the population whose main source of drinking water is one of the following: hand pump (in-compound or public); bored wells (hand pump or motorized); protected spring; pipe scheme (gravity or motorized); and piped water provided by the municipality.

# Sanitary toilet

Percentage of the population who has access to improved sanitation facility—a flush latrine or any other improved latrine.

# Electricity

Percentage of the population who has access to electricity from any of the providers (government, community or private) and sources (electric grid, government generator, personal generator, community generator, solar, wind, or battery).