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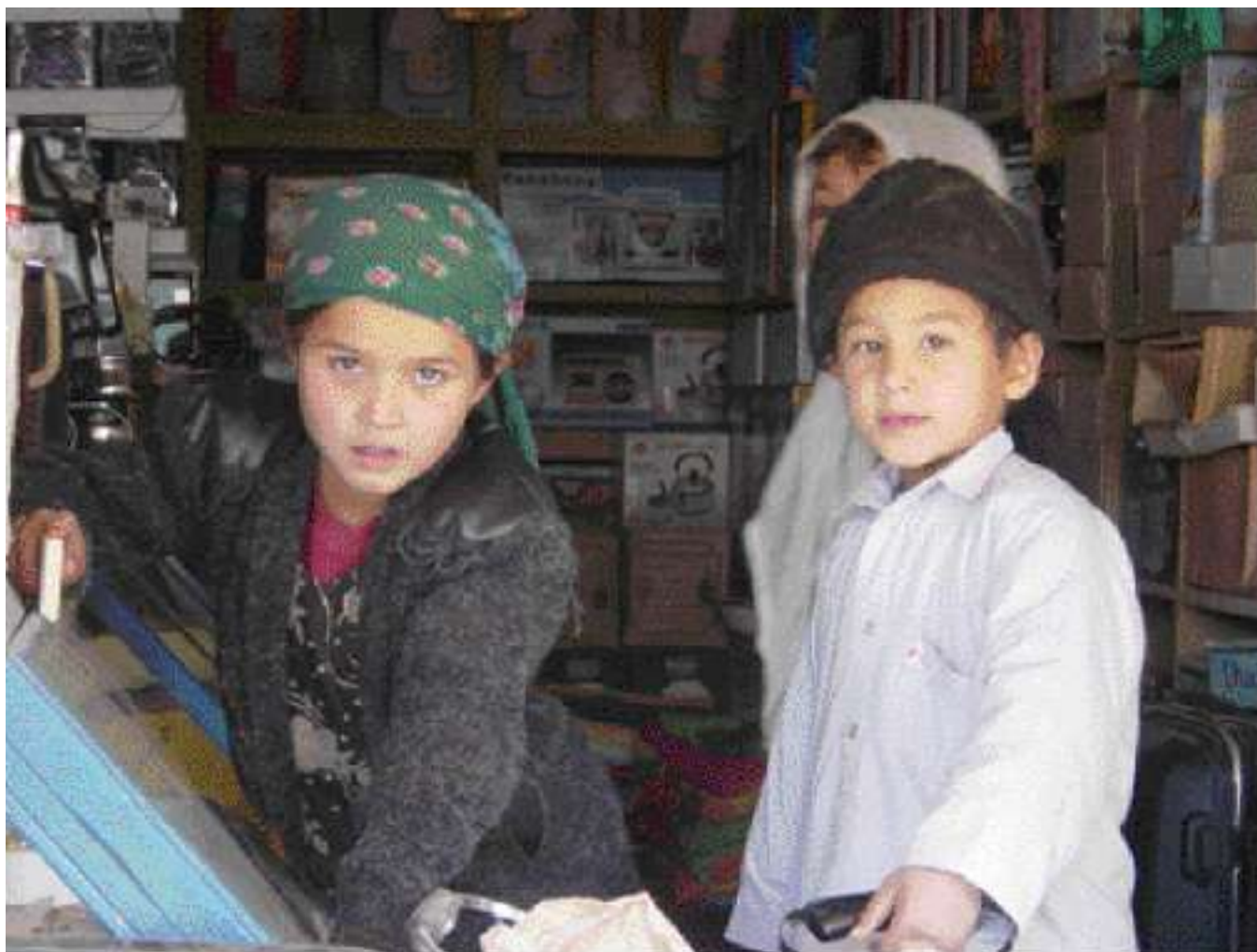


Photo: Golam Monowar Kamal

ANNEXURE 1

Building Statistical Capacity and Infrastructure : An Urgent Need

“I gather, young man, that you wish to be a Member of Parliament. The first lesson that you must learn is, when I call for statistics about the rate of infant mortality, what I want is proof that fewer babies died when I was Prime Minister than when anyone else was Prime Minister. That is political statistics.”

Winston Churchill (1874-1965)

“To call the statistician after the experiment is done may be no more than asking him to perform a postmortem examination: he may be able to say what the experiment died of.”

Prof. R. A. Fisher, Indian Statistical Congress, 1938

Relevant, reliable and timely statistics are well recognized as essential for setting policies, holding decision makers accountable, monitoring progress and evaluating results. Yet despite considerable recent improvements in gathering and analysing statistics in some countries, meeting the demand for basic data on human development remains a major global challenge. The problem is even more acute in Afghanistan, which has not featured in the annual compilations of statistics in UNDP’s global HDRs since 1996. Hence, there were formidable challenges in securing statistical inputs for the NHDR.

A Demand for Statistics and a Statistical System

As in most post-conflict situations, a high demand for updated information in Afghanistan coincides with a low capacity to properly collect and analyse data. More than two decades of war have devastated the statistical infrastructure of the country, and a large number of statistical personnel have migrated to other places. The lack of systematic knowledge of statistical procedures is compounded by the fact that salaries paid to statisticians working for the CSO are too low to retain specialists.

Most of the current data in Afghanistan has been collected either by international organizations or in cooperation with them. Though such information has been able to meet many of the data requirements of the country, collection exercises have often been driven by short-

term external needs that do not always contribute adequately to a stronger statistical infrastructure. Exceptions include the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) support to the CSO to prepare the national Population Census, and a new project by the WB that targets capacity building. The last census was held in Afghanistan in 1979, and even then not all the results were analysed thoroughly.

The CSO is currently involved in a pre-census, which provided preliminary population figures for the election, although the activities were hampered by the grave security situation in some provinces. The main Population Census is scheduled for 2005, and will be conducted with UNFPA’s assistance. It will face complexities in collecting and verifying data. Given the mobility of the population, it will have to be completed quickly and assessed adequately.

Ultimately, a fair amount of statistical information is available, but it is fragmented, and often recycled from second-hand sources. Much secondary data can be extracted from the various existing surveys – such as the WFP VAM, the UNICEF/CSO MICS, the NRVA, etc. – although for capacity building to take place, the wealth of information derived from these surveys needs to be properly analysed and evaluated with the help of Afghan trained specialists.

With policy making focused on emergency and rapid responses rather than being based on adequate situation analyses, the national demand for statistics in Afghanistan is not very strong. Consequently, the resources available for various statistical activities are meager. The CSO suffers from serious underfunding and low capacity, lacking even a conference room equipped with computers and presentation equipment.

The statistical system in Afghanistan is centralized, with the CSO charged as the main agency for coordinating statistical activities across the country. Data is currently provided to the central office through regional offices, which are in dire need of capacity building as they are now mostly run by one person with no computers; ministries and their local branches; and international organizations. Contributions from the last category are first vetted against the CSO's own methodology, and the office plays an important role in verifying, "owning" and promoting these statistics. However, it confronts difficulties in coordinating reporting on human development indicators because of a heavy workload. This stems from its concentration on conducting the national census and surveys, and producing national economic figures, along with its low level of resources. Other obstacles include the lack of human resources and legal authority. Provincial statistical offices need to be strengthened, and the possibility of district or regional offices considered.

Most ministries in the meantime have access to their own sets of sectoral data gathered from their representatives in the districts. Some ministries, particularly those receiving foreign assistance, such as the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and the Ministry of Women's Affairs, have small statistical cells under the supervision of international advisors. Their information is fed into the CSO, and also used for their own monitoring and evaluation. Here again, however, data collection suffers from poor connectivity to the regions.

The ministries and the CSO both recognize the logistical difficulties in gathering data from provinces and villages. Communication and reporting is constrained by the absence of roads, networks, knowledge, know-how on surveying, etc. Representatives of these national institutions in the provinces have very limited human resources and access to technology, and cannot properly communicate and align data collection with the centre.

Some Key Data Problems for the NHDR

In order to properly measure progress in human development in Afghanistan, including trends in the rise or fall of poverty and inequality, data need to be sufficiently disaggregated by gender, province, rural and urban areas, ethnicity, etc. With respect to these criteria, the statistical system of Afghanistan does not fare well. Some of the problems encountered during data collection and analysis for this report were as follows:

1. Most data was for only one year, making a trend analysis impossible.
2. Data was not disaggregated by provinces, making regional analysis difficult.
3. The country lacks proper recording of births and deaths after 1979, making demographic parameters inadequate.
4. The reliability of available data was another problem. A large number of surveys have been conducted without a proper sampling frame, with no efforts made to update the 1979 census frame. There were disagreements between the national CSO and some international organizations about the number of villages and even districts in the country, which highlighted the problem of the reliability of data collected in the absence of an up-to-date sampling frame. Afghanistan has also lacked a regular survey agency, and many surveys have been carried out by NGOs without properly trained statistical personnel.
5. Different figures were quoted for the total population of the country, even by international agencies. These included estimates ranging from 21.4 million (ADB) to 27.2 million (WB). The CSO estimates the total population by assuming an annual natural growth rate of 1.92 per cent during the period 1979 to 2003, although this number was unlikely with high infant mortality rates and migration. The MICS conducted by UNICEF and the CSO, which was the most reliable assessment, estimated population growth rates of 2.50 per cent and a total population of 23.85 million.
6. The GDP rate had to be calculated separately to include poppy cultivation, which, according to the document *Securing Afghanistan's Future*, was estimated at US \$2.5 billion in 2003. Proper estimates of employment and unemployment as well as wage rates are not available.

7. The NRVA survey, used for poverty estimates, was conducted only in rural areas. With approximately 22 per cent of the population living in urban areas, its results may not be representative for the country.
8. Though collecting information on the maternal mortality ratio is much more difficult than for infant or child mortality rates, maternal mortality estimates ranging from 300 in Kabul to 2,200 in Badakshan are often quoted in international documents. Yet the reliable UNICEF/CSO MICS was not able to provide estimates of infant and child mortality for the provinces because of small samples. It is therefore questionable as to how the estimates of maternal mortality at province level were obtained.
9. Some sources quote the number of people with HIV/AIDS in the country to be 200 to 300. However, the 2003 WB Indicators note a 0.01 per cent prevalence rate of HIV among 15-24 year olds. This indicates a large discrepancy.
10. Though the main theme of this NHDR is human security, detailed data were not available on various indicators pertaining to personal security, such as the total number of crimes, sexual crimes, ethnic differences, economic security such as employment opportunities in the private sector, skill availability, environmental security, etc.

Some Suggestions for Meeting the Data Requirements of Future NHDRs

The monitoring of the MDGs and the production of subsequent NHDRs in Afghanistan will require time series data. This will be possible only when systemic plans are prepared in consultation with national and international agencies for the collection of requisite statistics at regular intervals.

Some of the specific suggestions for meeting the data requirements of the NHDR are as follows:

1. The Population Census is likely to be conducted in June 2005. This will be the most important source of data for the NHDR. At the time of the preparation of the questionnaire for the census, questions to calculate various human development indicators must be included in both the questionnaire and the tabulation plan. Raw data can be analysed by subsequent NHDR teams while the census data is being processed.
2. A sampling frame created on the basis of the Population Census and updated at regular intervals is required for conducting any large-scale survey in the country for any purpose. This frame may be maintained in the CSO and should be supplied to any agency wanting to conduct a large-scale survey.

As the Population Census is conducted only every ten years, some alternative sources of demographic and economic data have to be identified. As in many other countries, a plan may be prepared to conduct a large demographic and health survey during the mid-census period, bearing in mind the difficulties of establishing and improving the registration of births and deaths in the near future.
3. There is an urgent need to conduct a labor force survey in order to find out the employment, unemployment and wage rates, with specific reference to the informal sector.
4. Once data is made available from the 2005 census, a life table for Afghanistan should be prepared to calculate proper values for life expectancy. At present, various agencies provide different estimates. Some sources maintain that female life expectancy at birth is lower than that of males, whereas other sources claim the reverse. In view of the prevailing health and nutritional situation in the country, female life expectancy is likely to be lower than that of males. Figures contradicting this could create confusion.
5. The possibility of using administrative data is very limited, given the poor state of statistical set-ups in ministries and provinces. In the meantime, different ministries have to collect numerous administrative data for monitoring and planning various programmes under their jurisdiction, and sometimes these are the only data that provide annual figures. For example, enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education can be provided every year by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education, based on data received from schools, colleges and universities. Similarly, data on financial assistance, and expenditures on education and health, etc. can be provided by the relevant ministries based on their administrative records. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop a system for analysis of administrative data in different ministries, with regular publication of the analysis, preferably annually.

The Government and UNDP Set the Standards

It is widely recognized that transparent and shared information has a significant impact on efficiency, accountability and the alignment of resources with priorities. This in turn improves the effectiveness of reconstruction and development. Yet information management in Afghanistan is limited, often relying on complex or inappropriate processes, and rarely geared towards promoting transparency or sharing data.

The Government is now leading efforts to address these issues, in part through the AIMS project, which is one of a number of UNDP initiatives focused on rebuilding information management

capacity. Involving the joint cooperation and commitment of major donors and key Government ministries, AIMS is creating a unique window of opportunity.

In order for the new Government to plan, coordinate and manage development, it needs to make completed, ongoing, and planned reconstruction and development activities visible and accessible. Working closely with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, USAID and the European Commission, AIMS is facilitating the development and implementation of standards for sharing information between ministries and other organizations.

These include the adoption of MDG indicators, international classifications for both functions of government and project and sector typology, and standard activity tracking metrics. Common metrics of achievement will facilitate the identification of successful activities, while higher level indicators will help Afghanistan track progress on the MDGs.

UNDP Afghanistan is promoting information transparency in government and other organizations, with profound implications for improved tracking, planning and coordination of development and in the process providing one more foundation stone for sustainable government.

Some general suggestions for the improvement of the statistical system in the country are as follows:

- 1 Since statistical capacity is very low, a programme has to be developed for training existing statistical personnel on a regular basis in various statistical fields.
- 2 At present, statistics are not taught as a separate discipline in universities. Though students trained in mathematics, economics, commerce, etc. can meet the requirements to some extent, those educated exclusively in statistics may be required in order to continuously understand and implement developments in the field of official statistics. One consideration could be support for the new Government in introducing the teaching of statistics in universities.
- 3 There is an urgent need for strong statistical coordination. Presently, a number of international agencies are collecting data either on their own or through NGOs, with little cross-agency information sharing. Since this may result in duplicated efforts absorbing scarce resources, a coordination role should be assigned to the CSO. A detailed data collection plan for the next five to ten years can be prepared on the basis of information received from various agencies about their own plans. The CSO could also examine the sampling design, data collection method, etc. to be adopted by the different agencies to ensure minimum statistical standards.
- 4 The ADB is in the process of implementing a Statistical Master Plan. All the agencies in Afghanistan, national and international, may contribute to and participate in its successful implementation. It will go a long way towards improving the data situation.

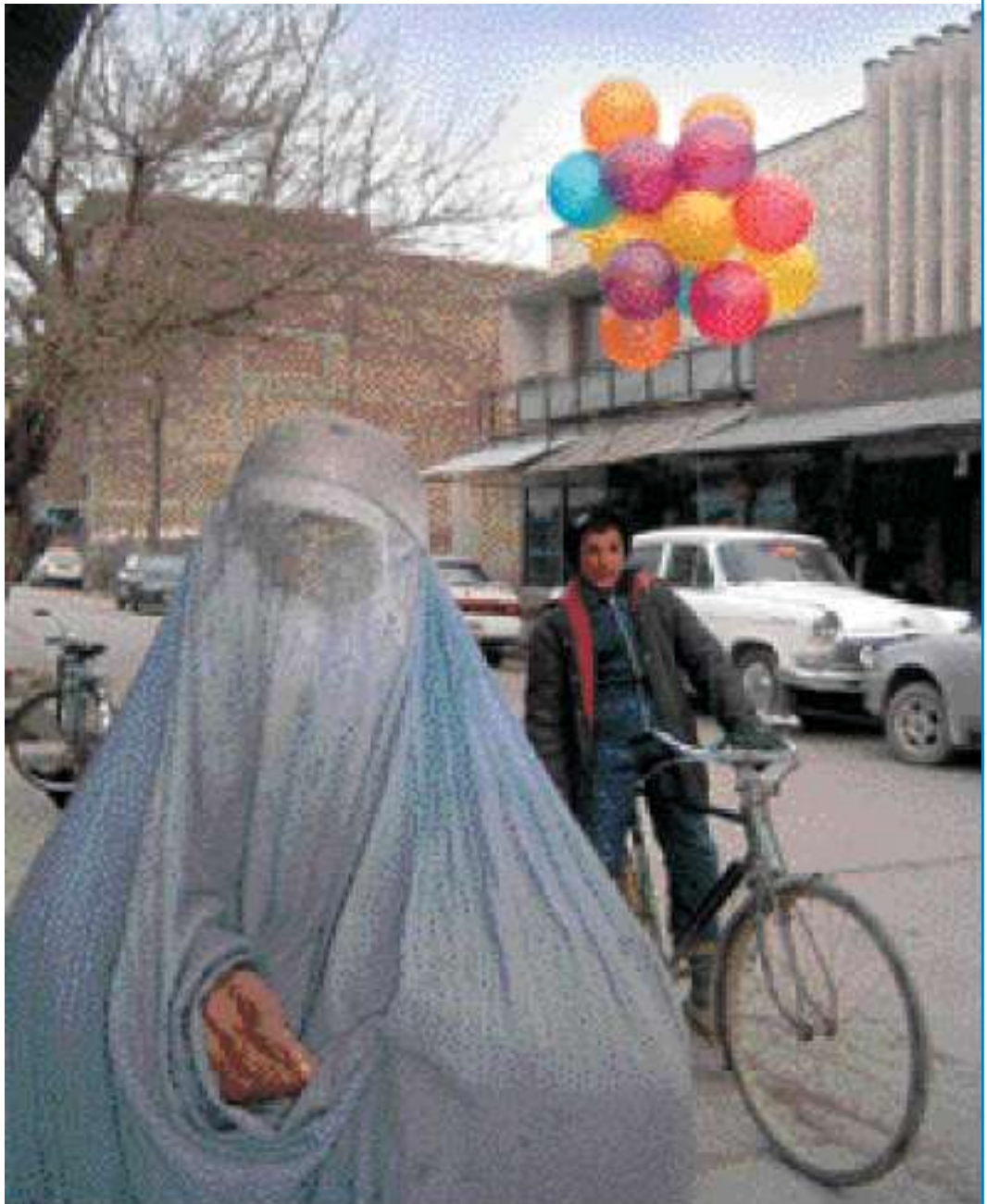


Photo: Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh

ANNEXURE 2

Technical Appendix on Statistics

Gross Enrolment Ratio for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary

From the *Statistical Yearbook 2003* brought out by the CSO of the TISA, the total number of students in primary, secondary and tertiary for the year 2002 was taken. The proportion of females in primary, secondary and tertiary education was 33 per cent, 25 per cent and 22 per cent respectively. By taking the simple average, the proportion of female in the total primary, secondary and tertiary students would be 27 per cent. Total number of students was bifurcated in male and females by using this ratio.

The relevant age group for the primary, secondary and tertiary education is 7 to 21 years in Afghanistan. The population in this age group was derived by using the age distribution for the year 2002 given in the *CSO Statistical Yearbook 2003*.

Per Capita GDP (PPP US\$)

In the *CSO Statistical Yearbook 2003*, the per capita income for Afghanistan in US\$ for the year 2002 is given. However, for the computation of the indices per capita GDP in purchasing power parity (PPP US\$) is required, which was not available from any source. In the UNDP's HDR per capita income in both US\$ and PPP US\$ are given for most of the countries. The ratio between the per capita GDP (PPP US\$) and per capita GDP (US\$) was worked out and applied to the per capita GDP (US\$) to find out the per capita GDP (PPP US\$) for Afghanistan. The ratio of 4.327 used for 11 land-locked and neighbouring countries used in the *Securing Afghanistan's Future* was used for the computation of indices.

Deriving the Male and Female Share of Income

For computation of the GDI for Afghanistan, the methodology prescribed by the HDR was used. However, as information on the male and female share of income was not available, approximations were made as follows:

- *Female and Male Share of Economically Active Population*

In the *CSO Statistical Yearbook 2003*, the proportion of workers in agriculture, industry and services were estimated at 80 per cent, 2 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. It was also stated that 30 per cent of the workers in the agriculture sector were women. Using this information it was assumed that the proportion of women and men in the economically active population is 30 per cent and 70 per cent respectively.

- *Ratio of Female Non-agricultural Wage to Male Non-agricultural Wage*

Similar to information on economically active population, no data is available on the wage rate for men and women. The NHDR used the suggestion from the UNDP's HDR which stated that for countries lacking data on non-agricultural wage rate, the ratio of female non-agricultural wage to male non-agricultural wage could be assumed to be 0.75.

Probability at Birth of not surviving to age 40 (per cent of Cohort)

Though the life expectancy at birth for Afghanistan for the year 2002 was mentioned in the CSO *Statistical Yearbook* 2003, information about the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 was not available. In the HDR, the values of life expectancy at birth and the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 are given for large number of countries, indicating a strong correlation. Coefficient of -0.92. The value of correlation coefficient was -0.96 when countries with low human development index were considered. In view of the strong correlation between these two indicators, the value for the probability of not surviving to age 40 was obtained for the given value of life expectancy at birth using the regression analysis with least square method.

Methodology for Construction of Composite Indices

The methodology used for the computation of composite indices was the one used in the UNDP's HDR 2003. The methodology is reproduced below.

HDI and GDI

For constructing these two indices, human well-being was accessed for the following three dimensions.

- **Longevity:** The ability to live long and healthy life-Measured by indicator life expectancy at birth
- **Education:** The ability to read, write and acquire knowledge-Measured by adult literacy rate and combined gross enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary level
- **Command over resources:** The ability to enjoy a decent standard of living measured by per capita GDP (PPP US\$).

Indicator	Maximum			Minimum		
	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female	Combined
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	82.5	87.5	85	22.5	27.5	25
Adult literacy rate (%)	100	100	100	0	0	0
Gross enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary level (%)	100	100	100	0	0	0
GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	40,000	40,000	40,000	100	100	100

The actual values used for these indicators for year 2002 were as follows:

Indicator	Value		
	Male	Female	Combined
Life expectancy at birth (Years)	45	44	44.5
Adult literacy rate (%)*	43.2	14.1	28.7
Gross enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary level (%)	59.34	29.57	44.93
GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	1182	402	822

* Pertains to year 2003

For computing these indices minimum and maximum values for different indicators were as follows:

Calculating the HDI for Afghanistan

$$HDI = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^3 I_i$$

$$I_i = \frac{X_i - \text{Min}(X_i)}{\text{Max}(X_i) - \text{Min}(X_i)}$$

X_1 : Life expectancy at birth
 X_2 : $2/3 X_{21} + 1/3 X_{22}$
 X_{21} : Adult literacy rate
 X_{22} : Combined gross enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary level
 X_3 : Per capita GDP (PPP US\$)

Calculating the GDI for Afghanistan

While the HDI measures average achievement, the GDI adjusts the average achievement to reflect the inequalities between men and women in all the three dimensions of HDI. The methodology adopted for the adjustment is same as used in the HDR and is reproduced below.

First, Female and Male indices were calculated according to the general formula

$$I_i = \frac{X_i - \text{Min}(X_i)}{\text{Max}(X_i) - \text{Min}(X_i)}$$

Second, the Female and Male indices in each dimension were combined by taking the harmonic mean of the Female and Male indices as given below to find out the equally distributed index in each dimension.

$$\text{Equally distributed index} = \left\{ \frac{\text{Female Population share}}{\text{Female index}} + \frac{\text{Male Population share}}{\text{Male index}} \right\}^{-1}$$

Third, the GDI was calculated by combining the three equally distributed indices in an unweighted average. For getting Male and Female share of income was estimated as:

$$\text{Estimated Female earned income (PPP US\$) } (Y_f) = \frac{(S_f * Y)}{N_f}$$

$$\text{Estimated Male earned income (PPP US\$) } (Y_m) = \frac{(Y - (S_f * Y))}{N_m}$$

$$\text{Female share of wage bill } (S_f) = \frac{(W_f/W_m) * EA_f}{\{(W_f/W_m) * EA_f\} + EA_m}$$

W_f/W_m : Ratio of Female to Male non-agricultural wage
 EA_f : Female % share of economically active population.
 EA_m : Male % share of economically active population.
 Y : Total GDP (PPP US\$)
 N_f : Female Population
 N_m : Male Population

Calculating the HPI for Afghanistan

The methodology adopted for the HPI was also the same as that for developing countries in the HDR. Indicators chosen for computing HPI were as follows:

- P1: Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (times 100) equals 45.99 per cent
- P2: Adult illiteracy rate equals 71 per cent
- P3: Combined per cent of people not using improved water source (i.e. $X_1=60\%$) and children under five who are underweight (i.e. $X_2=49\%$). Combined value for P3 was obtained as unweighted average of X_1 and X_2 (i.e. $P3 = 1/2 (X_1 + X_2)$)

Calculating the GEM for Afghanistan

As neither the requisite data was available nor it could be generated through statistical exercise, this index could not be calculated for Afghanistan.



Photo: Golam Monowar Kamal

ANNEXURE 3

Statistical Indicators Template (August 2004)

HDI

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Life expectancy at birth (years)	44.5 ^a	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Adult literacy rate (% of age 15 and above)	28.7	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Combined primary, secondary, tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%)	44.93	2002	Estimated using students and population data from the CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
GDP per capita (US\$)	190	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	822	2002	Estimated using ratio of 4.327 based on the average of GDP per capita (PPP US\$) to GDP per capita (US\$) for 11 countries (land-locked and neighbouring) - Quoted in <i>Securing Afghanistan's Future</i>
Life expectancy index	0.342	2002	
Education index	0.343	2002	
GDP index	0.352	2002	
HDI index	0.346	2002	
HDI rank	173	2002	Only five countries below Afghanistan.

GDI

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Life expectancy at birth (years)			
Male	45	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Female	44	2002	
Adult literacy rate (% of age 15 and above)			
Male	43.2	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Female	14.1	2003	
Combined primary, secondary, tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%)			
Male	59.34	2002	Estimated using students and population data from CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Female	29.57	2002	
Total	44.93	2002	
Share in economic active population			
Male	70	2002	Using the ratio in agriculture given in CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Female	30	2002	
Ratio of female non-agricultural wage to male non-agricultural wage	0.75	..	As per HDR 2003.
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)		2002	..
Male	1182	2002	
Female	402	2002	
GDI index	0.300	2002	..
GDI rank	143	..	Just above Burkina Faso with rank 143 and value 0.291. Only two countries below Afghanistan.

^a Average of male and female

HPI and Income Poverty

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (% of Cohort)	45.99	2002	Estimated using regression of probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 and life expectancy at birth for low HDI countries
Adult illiteracy Rate (% age 15 and above)	71	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Population without sustainable access to an improved water sources (%)	60	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Per cent of children under five who are underweight	49	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Calorie deficient rate (%)	20.4 ^b	2003	NRVA 2003.
Population below US\$2 a day (%)	70	2001	WB's estimates quoted in <i>Securing Afghanistan's Future</i> .
HPI index (%)	59.30	2002	..
HPI rank	94	..	Just above Niger with value 61.4 and rank 94 as per HDR 2004. Only two countries below Afghanistan.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Total population (millions)	23.85	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Annual population growth rate (%)	2.50	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Urban population (as % of total)	28.80	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Population under age 15 (as % of total)	50.16	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Population aged 65 and above (as % of total)	2.61	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Total fertility rate (per woman)	6.30	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.

COMMITMENT TO HEALTH: ACCESS SERVICES AND RESOURCES

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Households using adequate sanitation facilities - flush or pit toilet (%)	67	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Population with sustainable access to an improved water sources (%)	40	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Population with sustainable access to affordable essential drugs (%)	50-79	1999	UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2001. Quoted in HDR 2004.
One-year-olds fully immunized against tuberculosis (%)	60	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
One-year-olds fully immunized against measles (%)	76	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Oral rehydration therapy use rate (%)	40	1994-2002	UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2001. Quoted in HDR 2004.
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	28	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	11,5	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	10	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Public health expenditure (as % of GDP)	0.50	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Private health expenditure (as % of GDP)	2.50	2001	UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2001. Quoted in HDR 2004.
Public health expenditure per capita (US\$)	1	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.

^b Using the NRVA 2003 data, the WB estimated that 52.8 per cent of Afghans live below poverty line (Afs. 8,450/person/year). This figure quoted in *Securing Afghanistan's Future*. It was later observed that the calculation had some methodological problems and it has been now estimated by NRVA that calorie deficient rate for Afghanistan is only 20.4 per cent, meaning that 20.4 per cent of rural population do not have 2,070 kilocalories/person/ day. The monetary value corresponding to this min. calorie requirement is Afs. 3,775/capita/year.

LEADING GLOBAL HEALTH CRISIS AND CHALLENGES

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Under nourished people (as % of total population)	70	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Children under weight for age (% under age five)	49	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Children under height for age (% under age five)	48	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Infants with low birth-weight (%)	20	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Adult living with HIV/AIDS (% of 15-24 population)	0.01	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Women living with HIV/AIDS (% of 15-24 population)	..	..	..
Children living with HIV/AIDS (% of 15-24 population)	..	..	..
Malaria cases (per 100,000 people)	937	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people)	321	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Cigarette consumption per adult (annual average)	..	..	..

SURVIVAL: PROGRESS AND SETBACKS

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Life expectancy at birth (years)	45	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	115	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	172	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,600	2003	<i>Securing Afghanistan's Future</i> .
Probability at birth of female surviving to age 65 ^a (% of Cohort)	38.20	2000-2005	UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2001. Quoted in HDR 2004.
Probability at birth of male surviving to age 65 (% of Cohort)	35.40	2000-2005	UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2001. Quoted in HDR 2004.

COMMITMENT TO EDUCATION: PUBLIC SPENDING

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Public expenditure on education (as % of GDP)	1.60	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Public expenditure on education (as % of total Government expenditure)	6	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .
Public expenditure on pre-primary and primary education (as % of all levels)	87.60	1990	UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2001. Quoted in HDR 2004.
Public expenditure on secondary education (as % of all levels)	..	..	..
Public expenditure on tertiary education (as % of all levels)	12.40	1990	UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2001. Quoted in HDR 2004.
Government expenditure per student (US\$)	12.10	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook 2003</i> .

LITERACY AND ENROLMENT

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above)	28.7	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Youth literacy rate (%age 15-24 )	..	..	..
Net primary enrolment ratio (%)	27	1990-1991	UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2001. Quoted in HDR 2004.
Gross primary enrolment ratio (%)	54.4	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Net secondary enrolment ratio (%)	..	..	..
Children reaching grade 5 (%)	..	..	..
Tertiary students in science, math and engineering (as % of all tertiary students)	19.37 ^c	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.

TECHNOLOGY DIFFUSION AND CREATION

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Telephone mainlines			
Total Number	29000	2001	Ministry of Communications (unpublished).
	33050	2002	
	36700	2003	
Mainline (per 1,000 people)	1.36	2001	Population - 21.4 million - 2001.
	1.52	2002	Population - 21.8million - 2002.
	1.54	2003	Population - 23.85million - 2003.
Cellular mobile subscribers (per 1,000 people)	5.67	2003	<i>Securing Afghanistan's Future</i> .
Internet users	..	..	Ministry of Communications (unpublished).
Total Number	700	2003	
Internet users (per 1,000 people)	0.029	2003	Calculated as population 23.85 million.
Patents granted to residents (per million people)	0.00	2003	DAB estimates (unpublished).
Research and development expenditures (as % of GDP)	..	..	..
Scientists and engineers in R&D (per million people)	..	..	..

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
GDP (US\$ billion)	4.05	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
GDP (US\$ billion)	6.55	2002	<i>Securing Afghanistan's Future</i> (including the value of US\$2.5 billion of poppy cultivation in the country).
GDP (PPP US\$ billion)	17.52	2002	<i>Securing Afghanistan's Future</i> . PPP ratio 4.327 See indicator GDP percapita. (PPP US\$).
GDP per capita (US\$)	190	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	822	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003 and <i>Securing Afghanistan's Future</i> .
GDP growth rate (%)	(-9.4 28.6	2001 2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
GDP per capita highest value (PPP US\$)	..	1975-2001	..
GDP per capita year of highest value	..	..	..
Average annual change in consumer Price index (%)	(-)15.1 4.6	2001 2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.

^c Number (4400) of students studying sciences, mathematics and engineering. Compiled from the faculty-wise details of the universities.

INEQUALITY IN INCOME OR CONSUMPTION

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Share of income and consumption			
Poorest 10%	..	..	..
Poorest 20%	6	2003	NRVA 2003.
Richest 10%	..	..	..
Richest 20%	43	2003	NRVA 2003.
Inequality measures			
Richest 10% to poorest 10%	..	..	..
Richest 20 % to poorest 20%	7.17	2003	NRVA 2003.
Gini index	35.50	2002	DAB estimates (unpublished).

THE STRUCTURE OF TRADE

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Value of import of goods and services (US\$ million) estimated.	2,531.10	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP).	86	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Value of export of goods and services (US\$ million) estimated.	1,657.40	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP).	57	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Primary (fresh and ripe fruits, medicine botani, spices and seeds) exports (as % of merchandise exports).	72	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Manufactured (skins, wool, sausages and carpets) exports (as % of merchandise exports).	18	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
High-technology exports (as % of manufactured exports)..	..	..	..
Terms of Trade (1980 equals 100).	..	..	..

FLOWS OF AID, PRIVATE CAPITAL AND DEBT

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Official development assistance (ODA) received (US\$ million) estimated.	1,813.125 1834.7	2002 2003	DAB estimates (unpublished).
Official development assistance (ODA) received (as % of GNI).	..	..	..
ODA received per capita (US\$).	83.17 83.40	2002 2003	DAB estimates (unpublished).
ODA received per capita (as % of GDP).	37.10	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
	39.00	2003	DAB estimates (unpublished).
Foreign direct investment inflows (as % of GDP).	1.06	2003	DAB estimates (unpublished).
Other private flows (as % of GDP).	0.00	2003	
Total debt service (as % of GDP).	..	..	..
Total debt service (as % of exports of goods and services).	..	..	..

PRIORITIES IN PUBLIC SPENDING

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Public Expenditure on Education (as % of GDP)	1.60	2002	CSO Statistical Year Book
Public Expenditure on Health (as % of GDP)	0.50	2002	CSO Statistical Year Book
Military Expenditure (as % of GDP)	0.12	2003	DAB estimates (unpublished)
Total Debt Service (as % of GDP)	..	..

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Traditional fuel consumption (% of total energy use)	97	2002	CSO Statistical Year Book
Electricity consumption per capita (kwh.)	2	2002	CSO Statistical Year Book
GDP per unit of energy use (PPP US\$ per kg. of oil equivalent)	..	..	..
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (1000 tons)	1037	1998	World Development Report 2003, WB
Total electricity produced (million kwh.)	502.67 489.71 557.31	21/3/00-20/3/01 21/3/01-20/3/02 21/3/02-20/3/03	CSO Statistical Year Book
Ratification of environmental treaties:			
Cartagena protocol on biosafety	..	..	..
Framework convention on climate change	..	..	..
Kyoto Protocol on the Framework Convention on Climate Change	..	..	..
Convention on Biological Diversity	..	..	..

REFUGEES AND ARMAMENTS

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Internally displaced people (thousands) ^d	1,000	2002	Securing Afghanistan's Future.
Refugees returned by country of asylum (thousands) ^e	2,500	2002	Securing Afghanistan's Future.
Refugees by country of origin (thousands)	..	..	..
Conventional arms transfers			DAB estimates (unpublished).
Imports (US\$ million)	12	2003	
Exports (US\$ million)	0.00	2003	
Exports Share (%)	0.00	2003	
Total armed forces	50	2002	UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2001. Quoted in HDR 2004.

^d Data are based on police records and its coverage may not be complete. In view of this data on this indicator may be interpreted cautiously.

^e The Parliamentary elections are scheduled for April 2005. Data on this indicator may become available after that.

VICTIMS OF CRIME^f

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Total Crime	5,084	2002	Ministry of Interior Affairs (unpublished).
	6,586	2003	
Property Crime	53	2002	
	31	2003	
Robbery	1,521	2002	
	1,644	2003	
Sexual Assault	185	2002	
	257	2003	
Bribery (corruption)	11	2002	
	9	2003	
Assault
People victimized by crime (as % of total population)			Computed using the data on crime supplied by Ministry of Interior Affairs and total population for 2003 available from MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Total crime	0.03	2003	
Robbery	0.007	2003	
Property crime	Negligible	2003	
Bribery (corruption)	Negligible	2003	
Sexual assault	Negligible	2003	

GENDER INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Adult Female Literacy			
Female rate (% 15 and above)	14.1	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Female rate (as of % of male rate)	33	2003	MICS/UNICEF 2003.
Net primary enrolment	..	..	..
Gross primary enrolment	556,426	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Female ratio	0	2001	
Ratio of female to male	0	2001	
Gross primary enrolment	3,083,434	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Female ratio	0.331	2002	
Ratio of female to male	0.494	2002	
Net secondary enrolment	..	..	..
Gross secondary enrolment	247,535	2001	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Female ratio	0	2001	
Ratio of female to male	0	2001	
Gross secondary enrolment	621,801	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Female ratio	0.245	2002	
Ratio of female to male	0.324	2002	
Gross tertiary enrolment	22,717	2002	CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Female ratio	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male	..	..	..
Gross tertiary enrolment	29,342	2003	Ministry of Higher Educations.
Female ratio	0.22	2003	
Ratio of female to male	0.278	2003	

^f Data are based on police records and its coverage may not be complete. In view of this data on this indicator may be interpreted cautiously.

GENDER INEQUALITY IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Female economic activity rate (age 15 and above)			
Rate	48.1	2002	UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2001. Quoted in HDR 2004.
Index	103	2002	
As per cent of male rate	57	2002	
Contributing family workers			
Female (as % of total)	..	..	..
Male (as % of total)	..	..	..
Employment by economic activity			
Agriculture (%)			CSO <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> 2003.
Male	70	2002	
Female	30	2002	
Total	80	2002	
Industry			
Male	..	..
Female	..	..
Total	2	2002	
Services			
Male	..	..
Female	..	..
Total	18	2002	

GENDER EMPOWERMENT MEASURE

Indicators	Value	Year	Source
Seats in Parliament held by women (as % of total) ^g	..	..	..
Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total)	..	..	..
Female professional and technical workers (as % of total)	..	..	..
Ratio of estimated female to male earned income	0.34	2002	Calculation based on the data of the GDI table.

STATUS OF MAJOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

Indicators	Status	Source/Remarks
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Ratified	HDR 2003
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)	Ratified	HDR 2003
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)	Ratified	HDR 2003
Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)	Ratified	HDR 2003
Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)	Ratified	HDR 2003
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	Ratified	HDR 2003

^g The Parliamentary elections are scheduled for April 2005. Data on this indicator may become available after that.



Photo: Golam Monowar Kamal

ANNEXURE 4

Definitions of Statistical terms

Armed transfers, conventional: Refers to the voluntary transfer by the supplier (and thus excludes captured weapons and weapons obtained through defectors) of weapons with a military purpose destined for the armed forces, paramilitary forces or intelligence agencies of another country. These include major conventional weapons or systems in six categories: ships aircrafts, missiles, artillery, armoured vehicles and guidance and radar systems (excluded are trucks, services, ammunition, small arms, support items, components and component technology and towed or naval artillery under 100-millimeter calibre).

Births attended by skilled health personnel: The percentage of deliveries attended by personnel (included doctors, nurses and midwives) trained to give the necessary care, supervision and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own and to care for newborns.

Carbon dioxide emissions: Anthropogenic (human-originated) carbon dioxide emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels, gas flaring and the production of cement. Emissions are calculated from data on the consumption of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels, gas flaring and the production of cement.

Cellular subscribers: (also referred to as cellular mobile subscribers) Subscribers to an automatic public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology. Systems can be analogue or digital.

Consumer price index: Reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or may change at specified intervals.

Crime, people victimized by: The percentage of Crime to the population of the country in the given year

Earned income (PPP US\$), estimated (female and male): Roughly derived on the basis of the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, total female and male population and GDP per capita (PPPUS\$). For details on this estimation, see Technical Appendix.

Earned income, ratio of estimated female to male: The ratio of estimated female earned income to estimated male earned income. See earned income (PPP US\$), estimated (female and male).

Education expenditure, public: Including both capital expenditures (spending on construction, renovation, major repairs and purchase of heavy equipment or vehicles) and current expenditures (spending on goods and services that are consumed within the current year and would need to be renewed the following year). It covers such expenditures as staff salaries and benefits, contracted or purchased services, books and teaching materials, welfare services, furniture and equipment, minor repairs, fuel, insurance, rents, telecommunications and travel.

Education Index: One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. It is based on the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio. For details on how the index is calculated, see Technical Appendix.

Education levels: Categorized as primary, secondary and tertiary in accordance with the Educational System prevalent in Afghanistan. Generally the age group corresponding these levels of educations in Afghanistan is 7-21 years.

Electricity consumption per capita: Refers to gross production, in per capita terms, which includes consumption by station auxiliaries and any losses in the transformers that are considered integral parts of the station.

Employment by economic activity: Employment in industry, agriculture or services as defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) system (revision 2 and 3) and used in *CSO Statistical Year Book*. Industry refers to mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (gas, water and electricity). Agriculture refers to activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. Services refer to wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport, storage and communications; finance, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services.

Enrolment ratio, gross: The number of students enrolled in a level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level. The gross enrolment ratio can be greater than 100% as a result of grade repetition and entry at ages younger or older than typical age at that grade level.

Exports of goods and services: The value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. Included is the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, licence fees and other services. Excluded are labour and property income and transfer payments.

Export, primary: Include export of Fresh and Ripe fruits, Medicine Botani, Spices and Seeds, etc.

Fertility rate, total: The number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

Foreign direct investment, inflows of: Inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor, It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital and short-term capital.

Food consumption, national, share of poorest 20% in: The share of food consumption accruing to the poorest 20% of the population. Data on household food consumption has been taken from National Risk & Vulnerability Assessment Survey

Fuel consumption, traditional: Estimated consumption of fuel wood, charcoal, bagasse (sugar cane waste) and animal and vegetable wastes. Total energy use comprises commercial energy use and traditional fuel use.

GDP (gross domestic product): The sum of value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated capital assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.

GDP (US\$): GDP converted to US dollars using the average official exchange rate.

GDP index: One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. It is based on GDP per capita

(PPPUS\$). For details on how the index is calculated, see Technical Appendix.

GDP per capita (PPP US\$): See GDP (gross domestic product) and PPP (Purchasing power parity).

GDP per capita (US\$): GDP (US\$) divided by midyear population.

GDP annual growth rate: annual growth rate, calculated from constant price GDP in local currency units.

Gender-related development index (GDI): A composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living—adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women. For details on how the index is calculated, see Technical Appendix.

Health expenditure per capita (US\$): The sum of public and private expenditure (in US\$), divided by the population. Health expenditures includes the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities and emergency aid designated for health, but excludes the provision of water and sanitation.

Health expenditure, public: Current and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and non-governmental organizations) and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. Together with private health expenditure, it makes up total health expenditure.

HIV/AIDS, people living with: The estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS at the end of the year specified.

Human development index (HDI): A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. For details on how the index is calculated, see Technical Appendix.

Human poverty index (HPI) for developing countries: A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—a long and health life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. For details on how the index is calculated, see Technical Appendix.

Illiteracy rate, adult: Calculated as 100 minus the adult literacy rate. See literacy rate, adult.

Immunization, one-year-olds fully immunized against measles or tuberculosis: One-year-olds injected with an antigen or a serum containing specific antibodies against measles or tuberculosis.

Imports of goods and services: The value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. Included are the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, licence fees and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal and government services. Excluded are labour and property income and transfer payments.

Income poverty line, population below: The percentage of the population living below the specified poverty line i.e. US\$2 a day-at 1985 international prices (equivalent to US\$2.15 at 1993 international prices), adjusted for purchasing power parity.

Infant mortality rate: The probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age, expressed per 1000 live births.

Internally displaced people: People who were displaced within Afghanistan and to whom the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have extended assistance.

Internet users: People with access to the worldwide network.

Life expectancy at birth: The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life.

Life expectancy index: One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. For details on how the index is calculated, see Technical Appendix.

Literacy rate, Adult: The percentage of people aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, both read and write.

Malaria cases: The total number of people suffering from malaria in a specified year.

Maternal mortality ratio: The annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births.

Official development assistance (ODA): Disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members

of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions and by non-DAC countries.

PPP (purchasing power parity): A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes. At the PPP US\$ rate, PPP US\$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as \$1 has in the United States.

Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40: Calculated as 1 minus the probability of surviving to age 40 for a given cohort. See probability at birth of surviving to age 40.

Probability at birth of surviving to age 40: The probability of a newborn infant surviving to age 40 if subject to prevailing patterns of age specific mortality rates.

Refugees Returnee: People who have fled their country because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group and who cannot or do not want to return. The returnee refugee figure in this report is based on the assistance provided by UNHCR to the persons returning to Afghanistan.

Sanitation facilities, population with access to improved: The percentage of the population with access to adequate excreta disposal facilities, such as a connection to a sewer or septic tank system, a pour flush latrine, a simple pit latrine or a ventilated improved pit latrine.

Science, math and engineering, tertiary students in: The share of tertiary students enrolled in natural sciences; engineering; mathematics and computer science; architecture and agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Telephone Mainlines: Telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network.

Traditional fuels, population using: The share of the population using solid fuels, which include traditional fuels such as fuel wood, charcoal, bagasse (sugar cane waste) and animal and vegetable wastes.

Tuberculosis cases: The total number of tuberculosis cases reported. A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.

Under-five mortality rate: The probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Under height for age, children under age five: Includes moderate and severe stunting, defined as more than two standard deviations below the median height for age of the reference population.

Undernourished people: People whose food intake is chronically insufficient to meet their energy requirements.

Under weight for age, children under age five: Includes moderate underweight, defined as more than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the reference population, and severe underweight, defined as more than three standard deviations below the median weight.

Urban population: The midyear population of areas classified as urban. It includes population of national metro cities and 26 provincial towns.

Water source, improved, population without sustainable access to: Calculated as 100 minus the percentage of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source. Unimproved sources include unprotected wells/springs/ponds, river/canal/stream or other unprotected sources.

Water source, improved, population with sustainable access to: The share of the population with reasonable access to any of the following types of water supply for drinking: household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug well, protected springs and rainwater collection. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres a person per day from source within one kilometer of the user's dwelling.

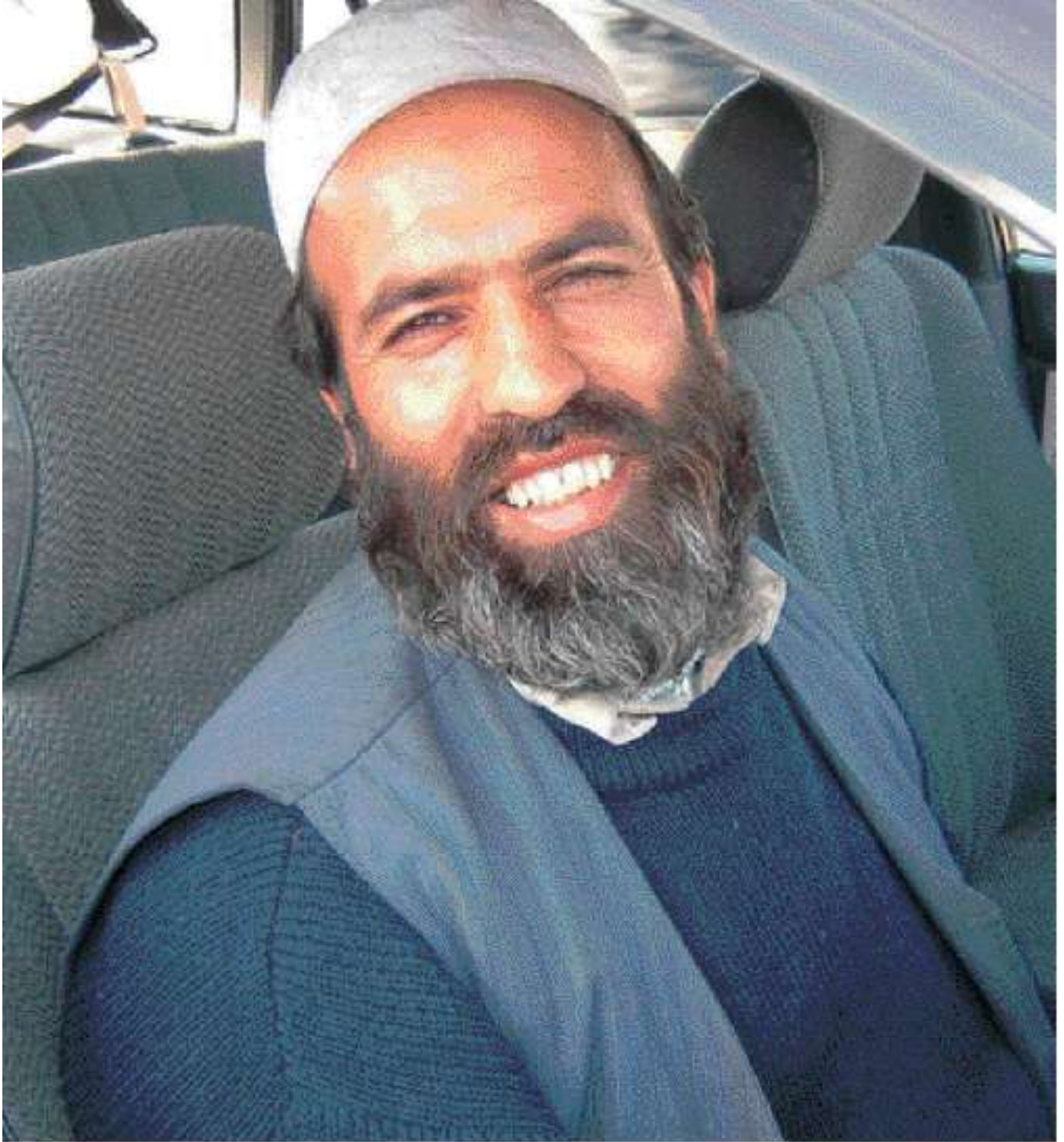


Photo: Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh



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