



# UNFPA

# Afghanistan

*Activities and  
Challenges*

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# Challenges



- 34 years in conflict
- Transition of security responsibility  
(international military withdrawal)
- Contraction of (war) economy, revenues &  
jobs
- Reduction of Official Development Assistance
- Security situation

# Afghanistan Today: The Human Development Context



- Land-locked, disaster-prone
- Over 50% population below poverty line
- Population displacement – 500,000 conflict induced Internally Displaced Persons, 25% population returnees; unplanned urbanization

# UNFPA Reproductive Health Component



*In line with :*

- ANDS (Afghanistan National Development Strategy);
- Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- Capacity development – policy, institutional and human resources at national, provincial and especially at community level



# UNFPA Reproductive Health Component



- Family Planning services
- Sustainable accessible services for un(der)served populations and marginalized communities;
- Mobile Health Team => Community Midwifery
- Education training => establishment of Family Health Houses;
- Bamiyan, Daikundi, Faryab, Badakhshan, and Herat;
- 600,000+ unserved people covered;

# Achievements in Reproductive health



According Afghanistan Mortality Survey 2010

- Maternal Mortality Ratio 327 per 100,000 live births
- Skilled birth attendance at 34%

# UNFPA Gender Component



*In line with :*

- UN priority
- Afghanistan National Development Strategies
- Afghanistan MDG and CEDAW  
(Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)



# UNFPA Gender Component



## *Prevalence and concerns:*

- A study shows that up to 87.2% of women face one form of violence
- Forms: physical, psychological, sexual, forced/early marriage
- Limited comprehensive Gender-based Violence data collection mechanism
- Limited referral mechanism and limited capacity of service providers' to respond and prevent GBV



# UNFPA Gender Component

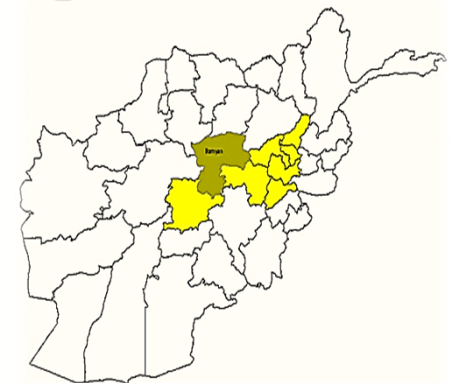


- Strengthening capacity of the **National Police Academy** on addressing Violence against Women. Manual and course developed and training has been completed;
- **Strengthening capacity of health providers** on psychosocial support to GBV survivors. Since 2009, 500 health care providers and 500 community .

# Data in Afghanistan



- First ever attempt at conducting a census dates back to 1979
- Lack of available population data for evidence-based planning, programme development and project monitoring



# Data in Afghanistan



➔ Afghanistan Population and Housing Census was planned for August 2008 with funding support from:

- Government of Japan,
- European Commission,
- Italy,
- Norway,
- Estonia,
- UNFPA



➔ **Census**, however, **was aborted** due to security problems in one-third of the districts

# Support for Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey



- To respond to growing demand for data at the lowest geographic level, the **Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey** was conceptualized by CSO and UNFPA
- **First large-scale data collection undertaken after the 1979 population census**
- First implemented in **Bamiyan Province**, now in **Ghor and Daikundi provinces**
- SDES in **three provinces** is being supported by the **Government of Japan**



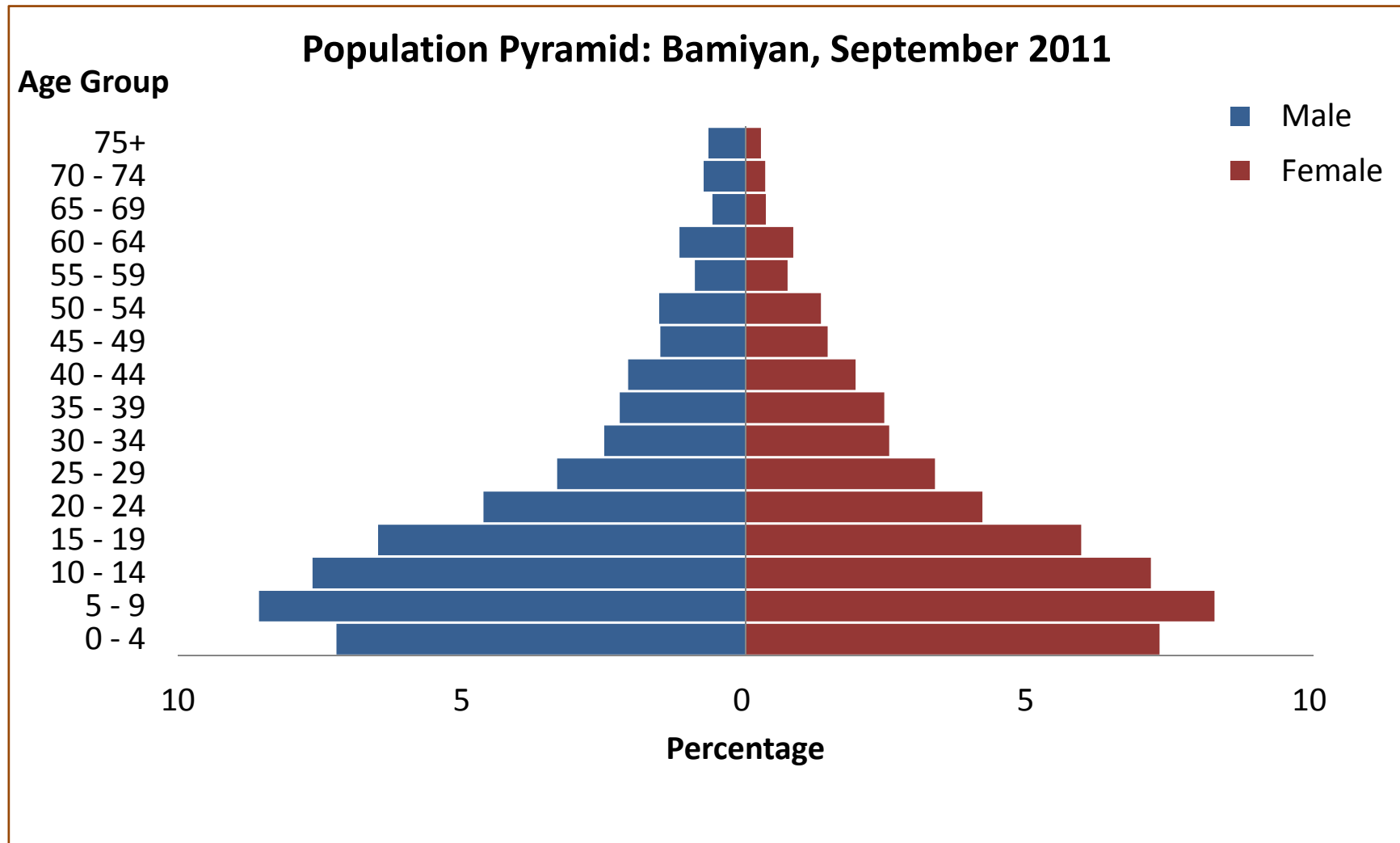
# SDES - Indicators



- ➔ Age, sex, migration, education, literacy, functional difficulty, employment, fertility, mortality, birth registration, and housing characteristics
- ➔ Estimated population by age and sex for each village
- ➔ Socio-demographic and economic data at the district level, and even at the level of:
  - individual urban sub-divisions,
  - and major villages,
  - as well as clusters of smaller villages



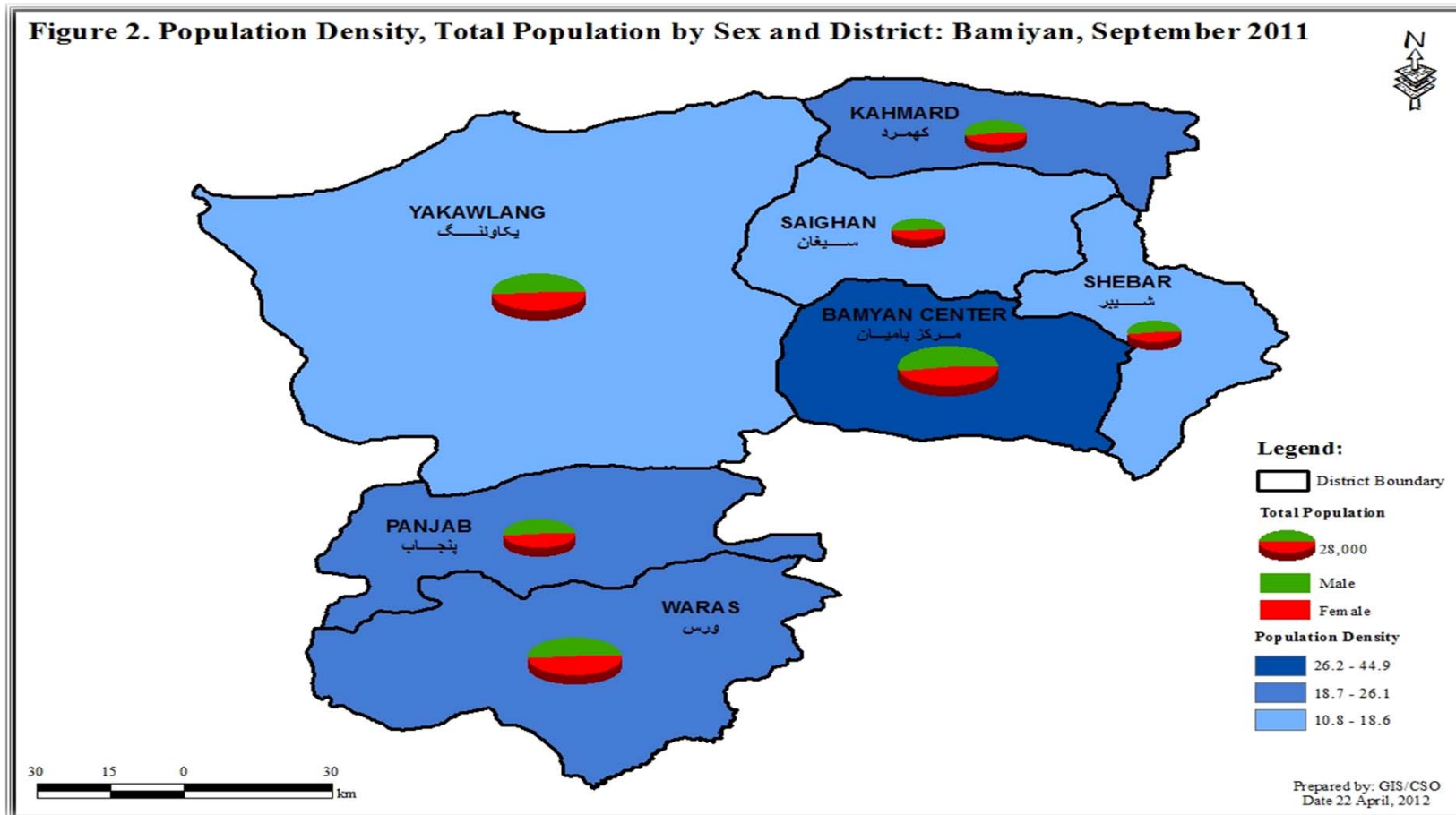
# Highlights of Bamiyan SDES



# Population Density

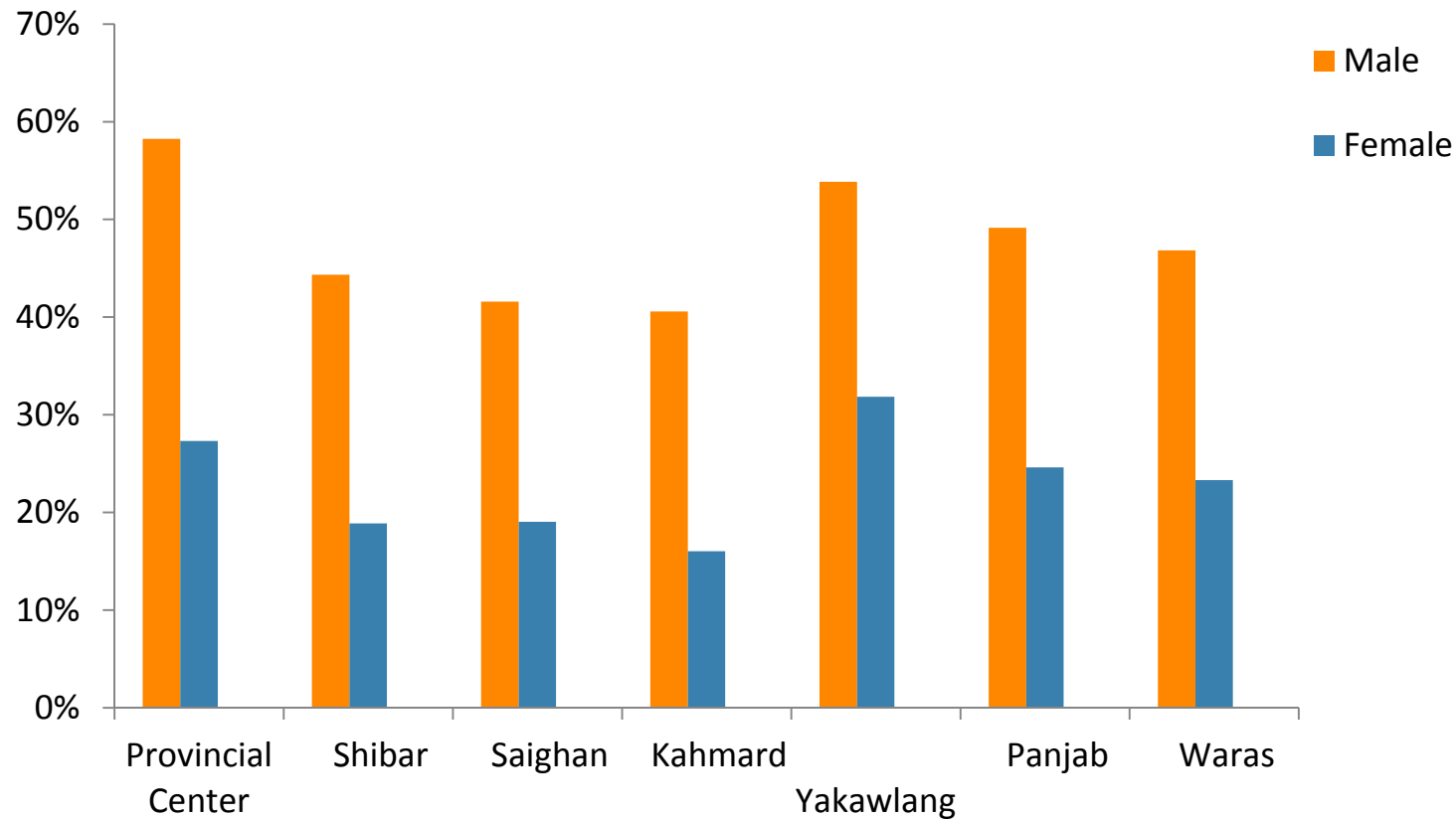


Figure 2. Population Density, Total Population by Sex and District: Bamiyan, September 2011



Provincial Center:	45	Shibar:	19
Saighan :	15	Kahmard:	26
Yakawlang :	11	Panjab :	24
Waras :	25	Bamiyan Province:	20

# Proportion of population aged 10 years or older, by literacy rate, sex and district



Bamiyan Province:

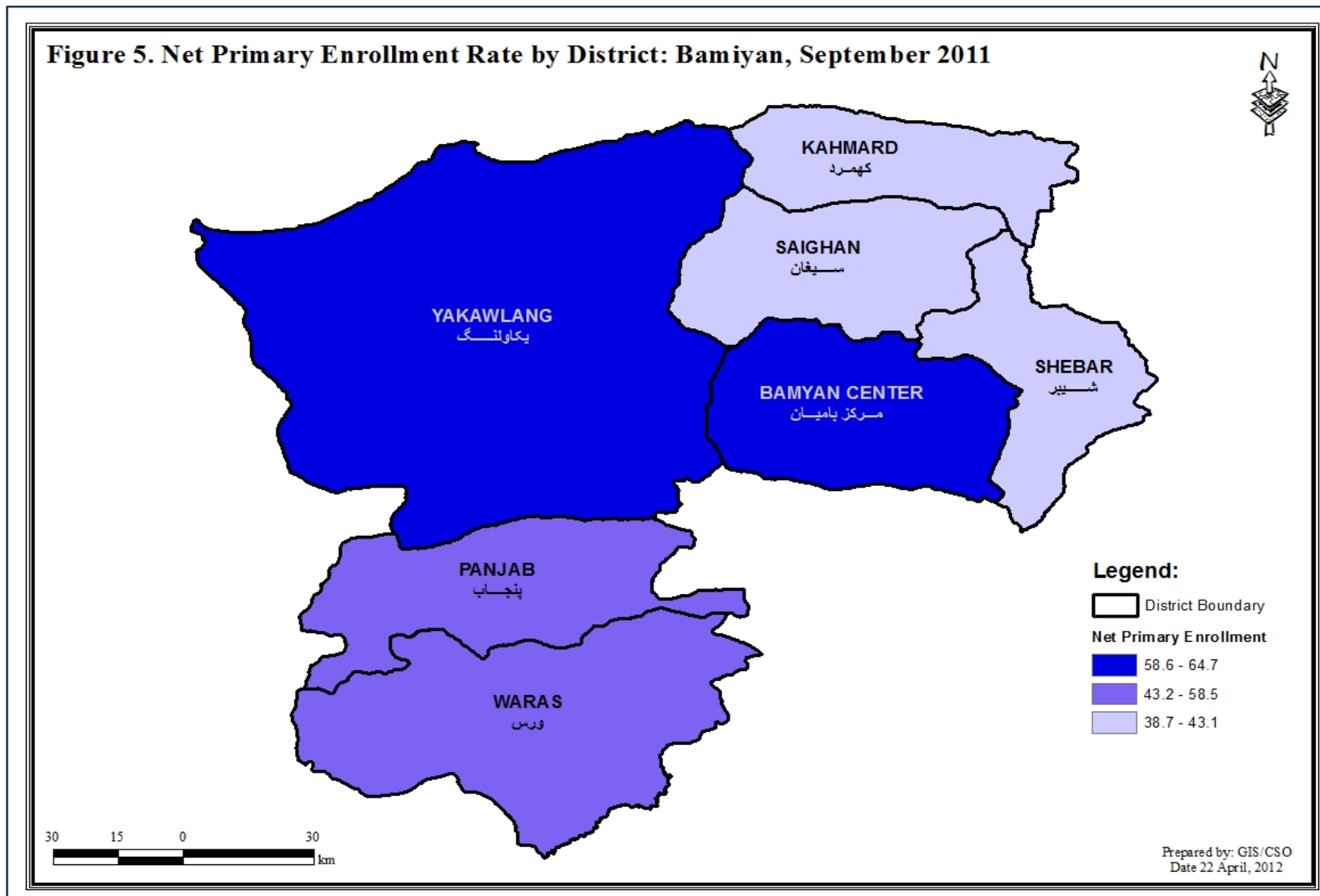
Both Sexes :31.7%

Male : 45.4%

Female : 16.5%



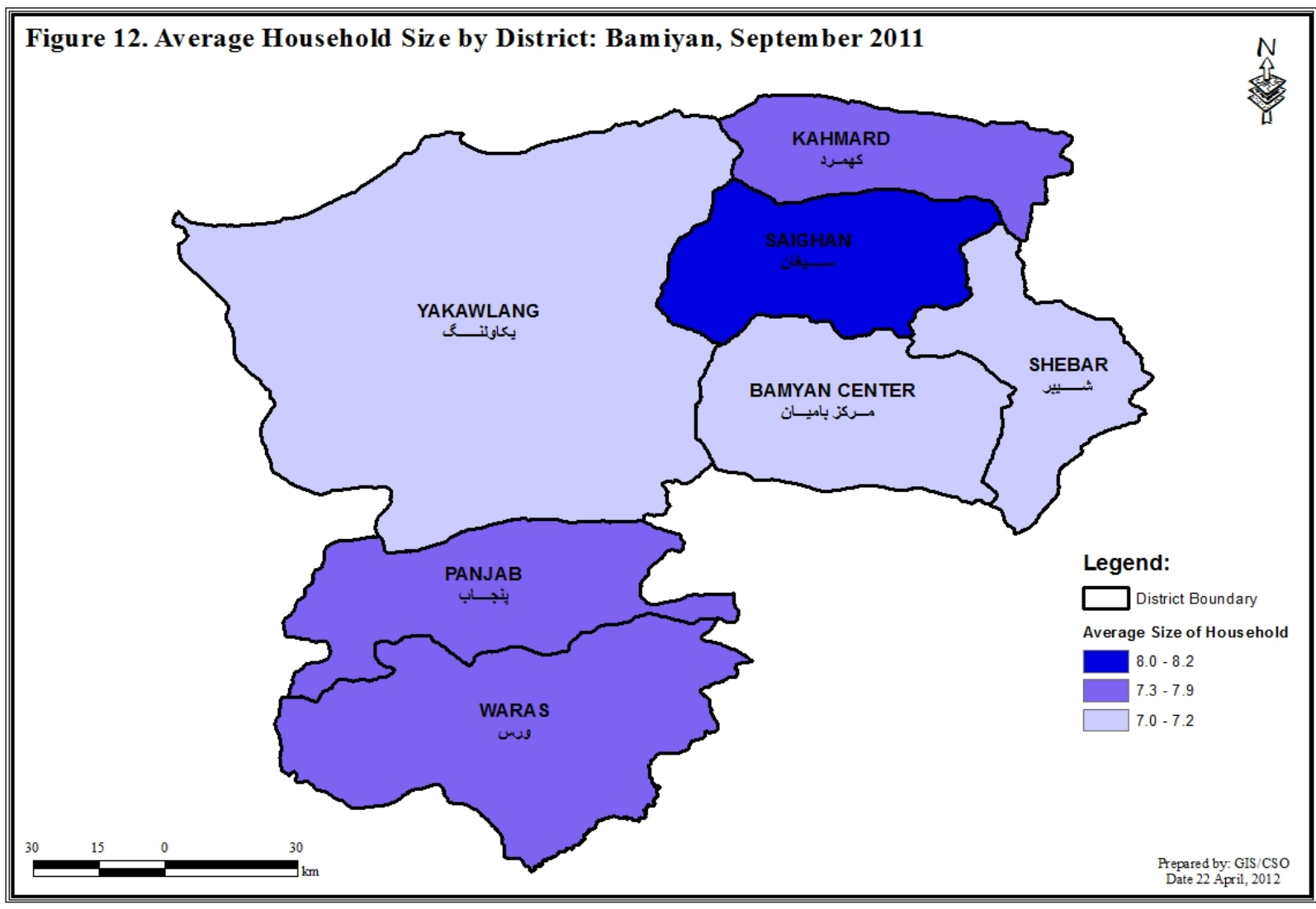
# Net primary enrollment rates



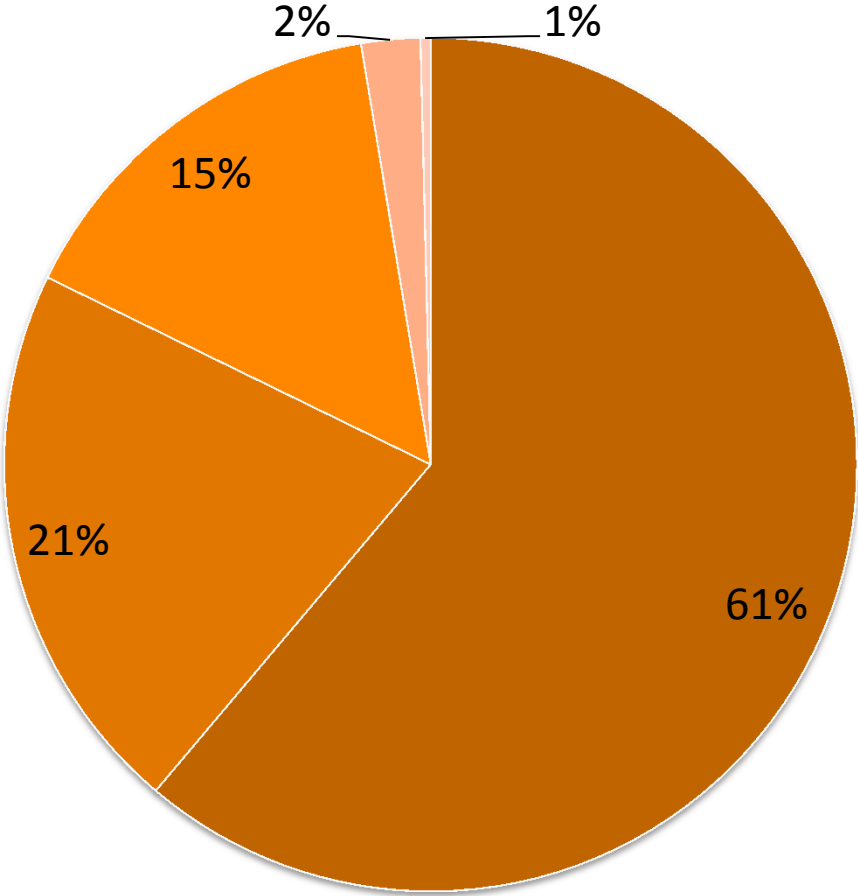
# Average household size



Figure 12. Average Household Size by District: Bamiyan, September 2011



# Proportion of households by main source of energy for lighting



■ Solar   ■ Electricity   ■ Kerosene lamp   ■ Gas lamp   ■ Others

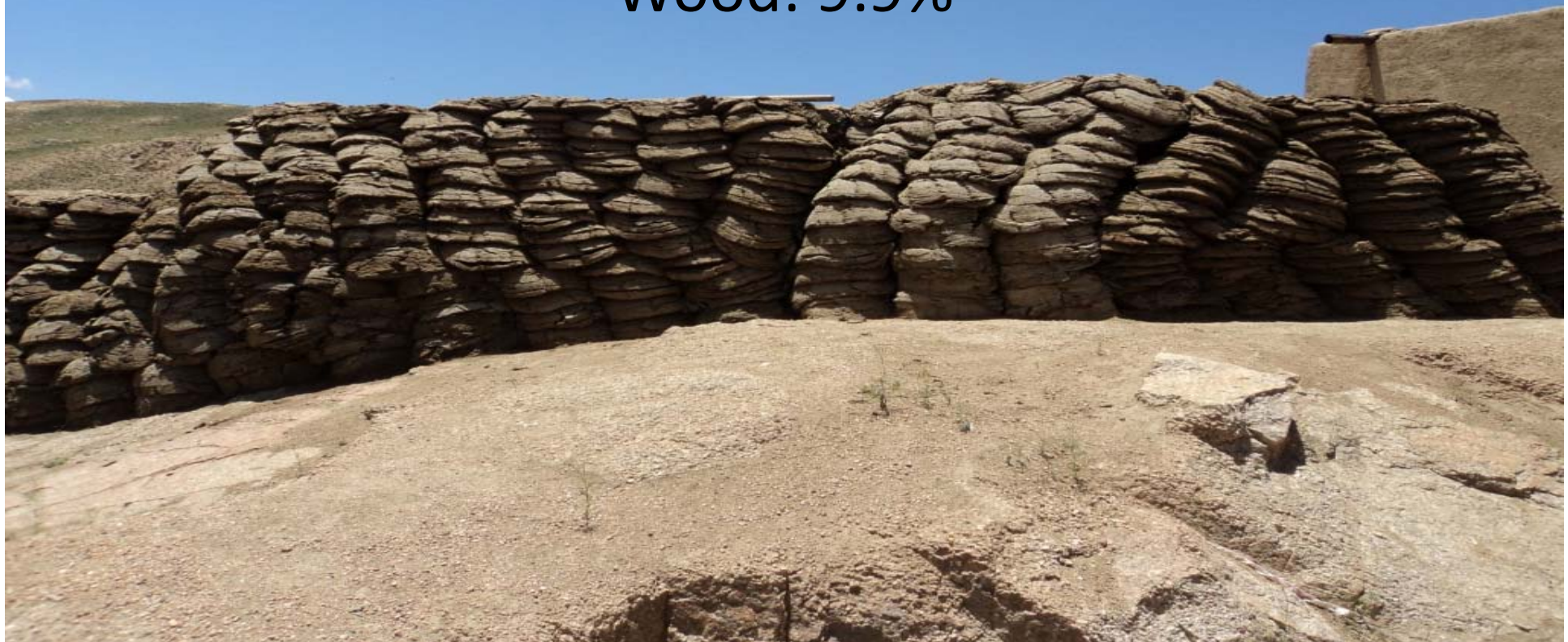
# Proportion of households, by main source of energy for heating



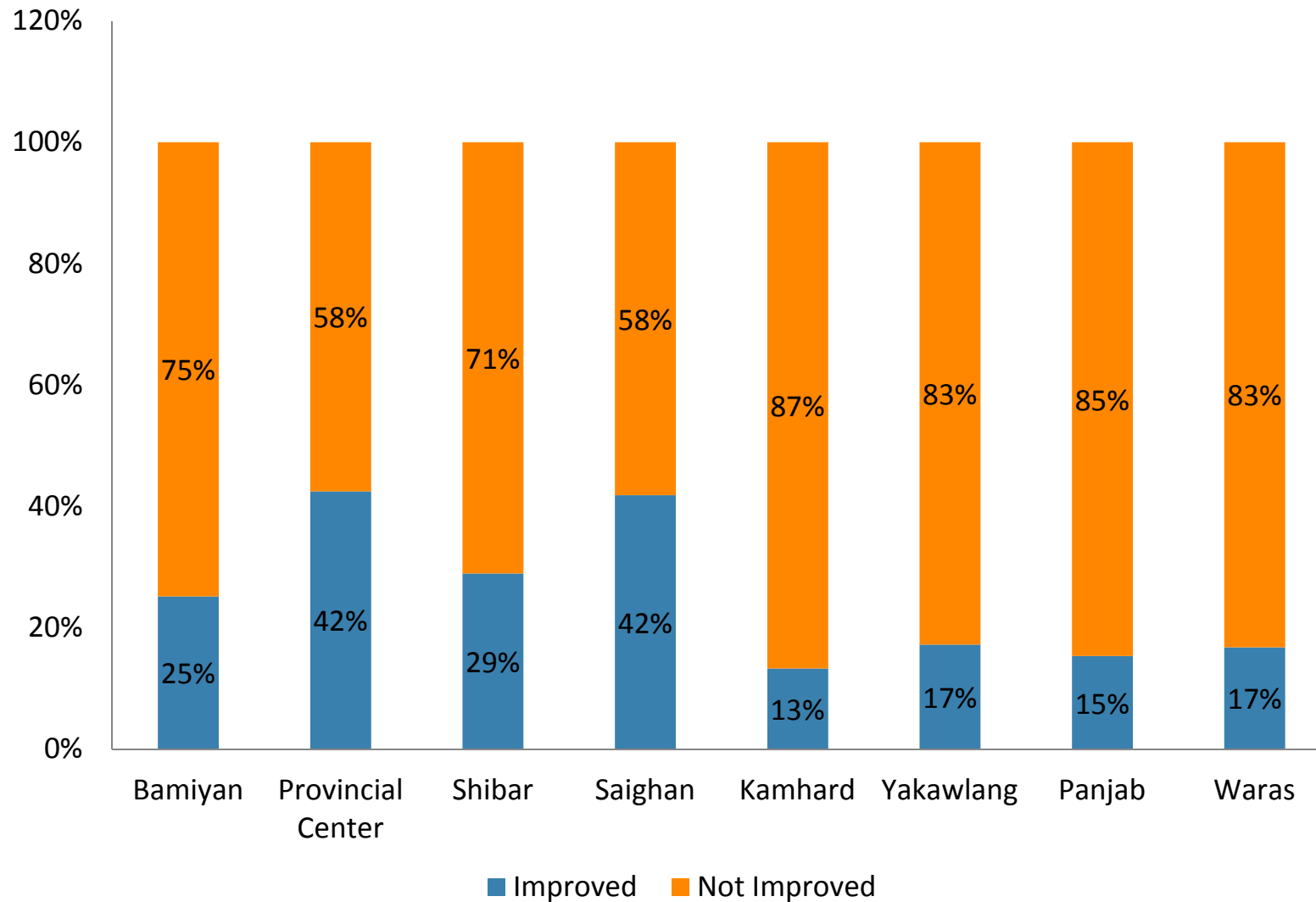
Animal dung: 69.1%

Coal : 14.0%

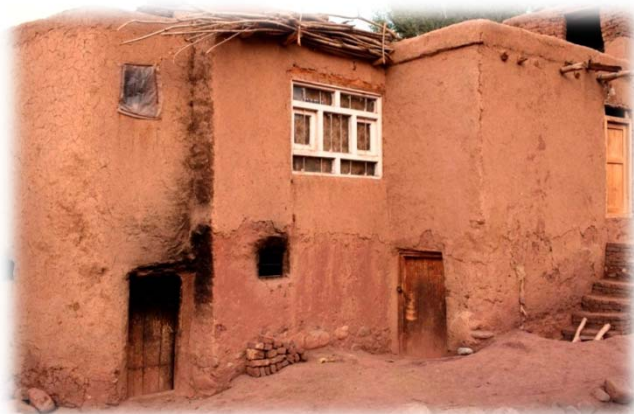
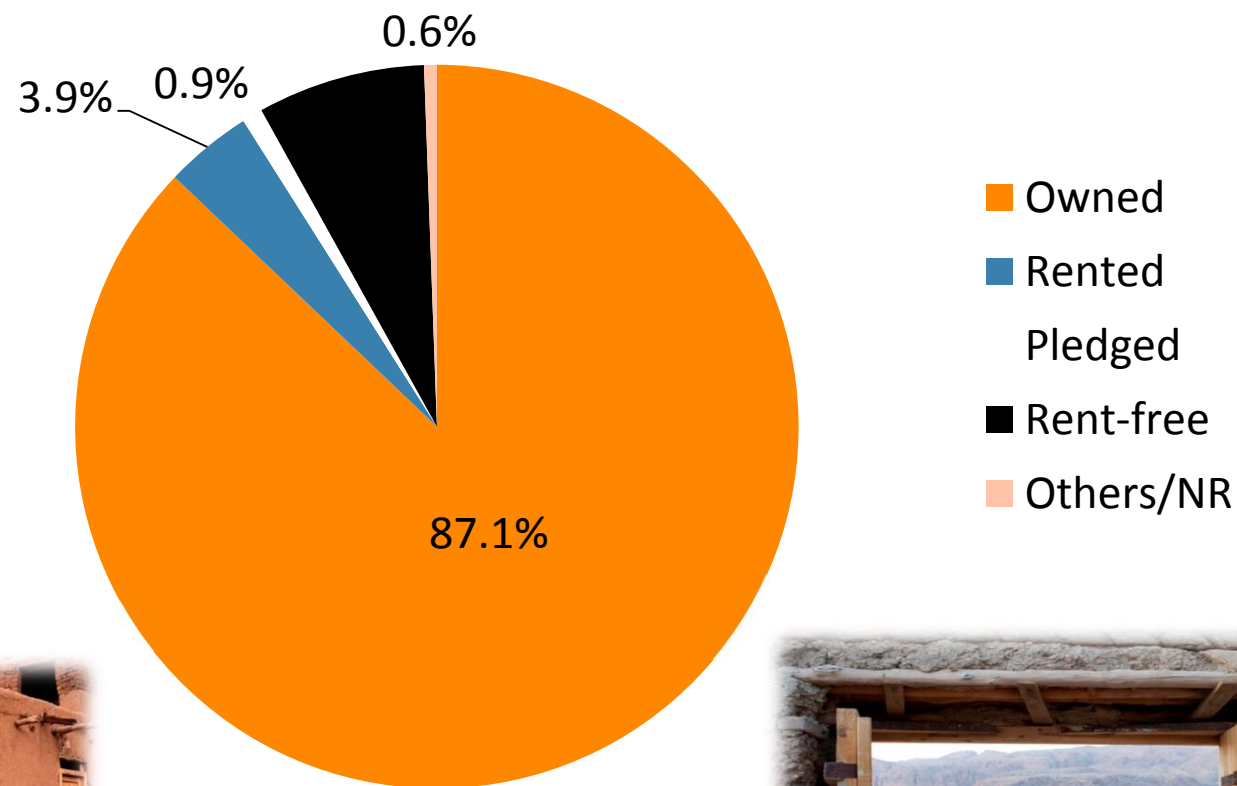
Wood: 9.9%



# Proportion of households, by access to improved source of drinking water



# Proportion of households, by tenure status of dwelling unit



# Support for Central Statistics Organization capacity



- **Recruited** about 800 residents of Bamiyan Province, and some 2300 residents of Ghor and Daikundi; UNFPA provided technical assistance on how to collect and process data
- **Data Processing Center was established** in these provinces – computers, internet connection, furniture were provided to CSO Provincial Office



# Support for CSO Capacity Building under SDES



➔ Capacity building being provided by UNFPA

Experts:

- Trainings for CSO Staff (national and provincial staff):
  - Basic financial and accounting
  - Survey/census planning and management
  - CensusInfo
  - CPro – data processing software
  - Basic GIS and mapping
  - Statistical Data Analysis





# Support for CSO Capacity Building under SDES



## ➔ Infrastructure capacity building:

- Construction of additional data processing rooms, training rooms
- Purchase of computers, printers, and software for processing and GIS
- Purchase of motorcycles, GPS units, media equipment and satellite phones



# Way Forward



- ➔ SDES will be implemented in the rest of the provinces until **2016/19**
- ➔ Thanks to the Government of Japan the SDES reached already 3 of the 34 provinces providing evidence-based information related to almost **2 million of the total population** and to 1 million of women equal to around 10% of the Afghan women.
- ➔ Support from donors is being solicited by UNFPA for the rest of the provinces
- ➔ It is expected that by undertaking this process CSO will be able to build its capacity to plan, collect, analyze, and disseminate data on their **own with minimal technical assistance from international experts**



# Challenges Ahead



E-Tazkeera

Voters'  
Registration

Socio-  
Demographic  
and  
Economic  
Survey



**Thank You**