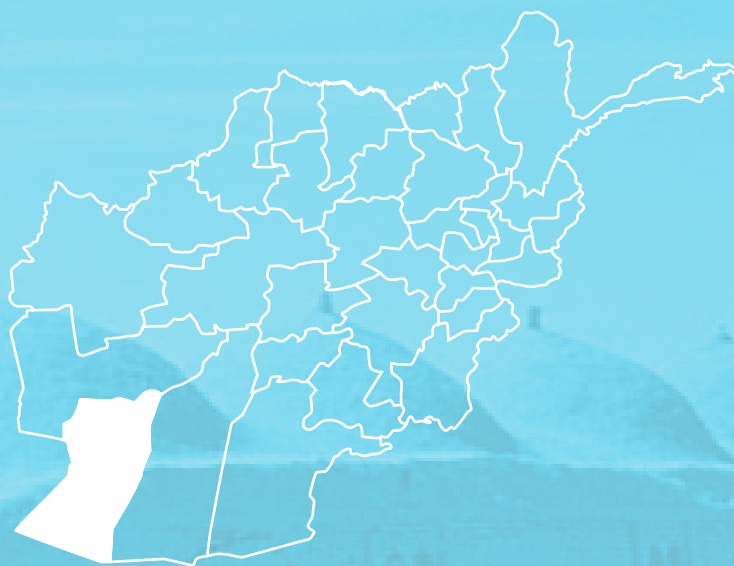




HIGHLIGHTS

Socio-Demographic and
Economic Survey 2016



Nimroz

1. Introduction

Nimroz Province is the 11th province after Bamiyan, Ghor, Daykundi, Kabul, Parwan, Kapisa, Samangan, Takhar, Balkh, and Herat in which the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) has been successfully rolled out. SDES is a joint undertaking of the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) of Afghanistan with the technical assistance of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The SDES aims to provide indicators on socio-demographic and economic data at the national, provincial and district level that are crucial for local development planning, project monitoring and evaluation.

This report contains initial key findings of SDES in Nimroz on the composition of population characteristics, literacy, educational attainment, employment, migration, functional difficulty, fertility, mortality, birth registration, living status of parents, as well as information on the households and housing characteristics.

Despite security problems, the CSO and UNFPA were able to closely monitor all phases of the survey operations from the training of surveyors/controllers/editors, to data collection, data processing up to data analysis to ensure high quality data.

1.1 Objectives

1.1.1 Evidence-Based Decision Making, Policy Making, Planning, and Administration

From 2002, Afghanistan began receiving massive amounts of multi-sector support for development projects. Most projects were designed and implemented despite lack of reliable population and demographic data, especially relating to villages and districts. This lack of data has hampered effective policy formulation and strategic development planning at the local level. Absence of precise baseline data also makes it difficult to measure progress or to target priority populations and ensure efficient resource allocation. The SDES was designed to fill this data gap. The social and economic dimensions of Afghan households it collects could lead to better targeted policies and service delivery.

1.1.2 Data for Businesses and Industries

The business sector needs information on the environment, product availability and demand, consumer capability and demand, labour dimensions and government policies. The SDES covers important questions on the current economic activities and capacities of the population.

1.1.3 Housing Policy and Programmes

The SDES provides data on current housing status, demand and capacity to acquire property, and the structural make-up of houses. This will guide policymakers in the design of housing programmes.

1.1.4 Data on Vulnerable Population

The SDES collects data on categories of the population with varying types of vulnerability. Among the special groups are people with disabilities, youth, and women. Their demographic and socio-economic attributes require special treatment in policy and programming, and must be factored into the country's development processes at all levels.

1.1.5 Humanitarian Assistance

The SDES includes mapping and listing of all houses, business establishments and institutions at the district and village levels as well as the location of community infrastructure, such as health facilities, schools, mosques, markets and roads, which are essential for emergency preparedness plans to mitigate the effects of disaster. Population groups are categorized by sex, age, education, literacy, employment status, and other important variables to help shape humanitarian assistance, if needed.

1.1.6 Research

The SDES provides invaluable data for further analysis, comparison with other survey results and for further research. The data will be extremely useful for government and non-government institutions. For instance, data on out-of-school youth can generate new policies to address their situation.

1.2 Methodology

The survey comprised two related activities: listing and mapping of houses, establishments and institutions (conducted before the household survey), and the household survey itself.

1.2.1 Listing of Houses, Establishments and Institutions

An extensive listing and mapping process covered all houses, businesses and institutions in every village and urban area in Nimroz Province¹. This included the preparation of sketch maps on which the physical location of each structure was marked during canvassing. The locations of important public services, establishments and institutions such as schools, hospitals, banks, etc., were further pinpointed

¹ Except in Khashrod District which was not covered due to insecurity.

through the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) devices. Information related to infrastructure, such as available means of transportation to and from each village, the presence of electricity, water sources, potential relocation sites, etc., were also collected.

The surveyors used the outputs from the mapping to guide them in conducting the survey and to ensure complete coverage of their assigned areas. In total, four districts and around 179 enumeration areas were canvassed.

1.2.2 Survey Enumeration

Unlike previous CSO surveys, which were designed to provide data at the provincial level, SDES focuses on district and even smaller units, including urban subdivisions, major villages and clusters of small villages. This will prove valuable for local development planning and for monitoring and assessing public service delivery.

Half of the listed households (i.e., every other household) were taken as sample households and respondents from these households were asked detailed questions.

1.3 Monitoring and Supervision

The listing and mapping activity was carried out by 50 cartographers along with seven CSO supervisors. The field work was conducted by 158 surveyors, 39 controllers (team supervisors), 13 district editors, 10 district coders, and five Receipt and Control Clerks (R&CC) under the supervision of the Nahia/District Statistics Officers (N/DSOs) and their assistants, and CSO staff supervisors.

Monitoring was conducted by CSO and UNFPA technical staff who visited the training venue during the two-week training of N/DSOs and assistants, controllers and surveyors. They provided clarifications on concepts and procedures to follow in executing the survey and responded to logistical, administrative, financial, and human resource problems as needed.

CSO and UNFPA technical staff were also responsible for checking the questionnaires, as well as spot-checking, re-interviewing and recording observations during household interviews in all four districts. Errors were thus corrected at an early stage of enumeration.

A third party monitoring company was contracted to check the coverage of data collection. A total of 43 EA/village Monitors, five District Monitors (DMs), two District Deputy Monitors (DDMs) and one Provincial Monitor were utilized. The findings of the monitoring group were immediately relayed to CSO supervisors for necessary action.

1.4 Data Processing

Provincial data verification was undertaken after the district editing and coding were completed. A Data Processing Centre (DPC) was established in Nimroz for this purpose. A total of 37 provincial verifiers were hired to further check the quality of the data before the data entry. This activity was supervised closely by CSO staff.

The first and second data entries were carried out at the CSO DPC in Kabul. About 50 data processors were recruited and given strict screening and extensive technical training. A CSO supervisor was in-charged to oversee the data processing stage.

2. Population Distribution

The population distribution of Nimroz Province (excluding Khashrod District) by sex and age group is shown in Figure 1. The proportion of the male population of Nimroz Province was higher than the female population. Men comprised 51.5 percent which translates into a sex ratio of 106 males for every 100 females. This sex ratio is higher than the sex ratio for the whole country, reportedly 105 males for every 100 females according to the Afghanistan Living Condition Survey (ALCS) 2013–2014.

At the time of the survey, more than half of the population of Nimroz Province was 14 years or younger, which implies a young population. The 0 to 4 age group comprised the largest proportion of the population of the province at 17.6 percent, followed by 5 to 9 age group with 17.3 percent. The 10 to 14 age group was the third largest proportion of population with 15.2 percent.

The youth population (age 15 to 24 years) composed 21.6 percent of the total population of which 50.4 percent were males and 49.6 percent were females. The province has a young dependency ratio of 104 persons aged below 15 years, which indicates that there were 104 persons below 15 years old being supported by 100 working population (age 15 to 64 years). The old age dependency ratio was four persons for every 100 working population. These ratios correspond to the total dependency ratio of 108 which is higher than the recorded national dependency ratio of 100 (ALCS 2013–2014).

The marital status distribution of the population shows that 18.4 percent among the age group 15 to 19 years were married, 64.3 percent among the age group 20 to 24 years, 89.5 percent among 25 to 29 years and more than 96 percent among 30 years and older.

The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)² was used to estimate the mean age at first marriage. Men in Nimroz Province have spent 23 years in singlehood, on average, compared to 20 years for women.

² Proxy indicator for mean age at first marriage

Figure 1. Population by Age Group and Sex: Nimroz, May 2016

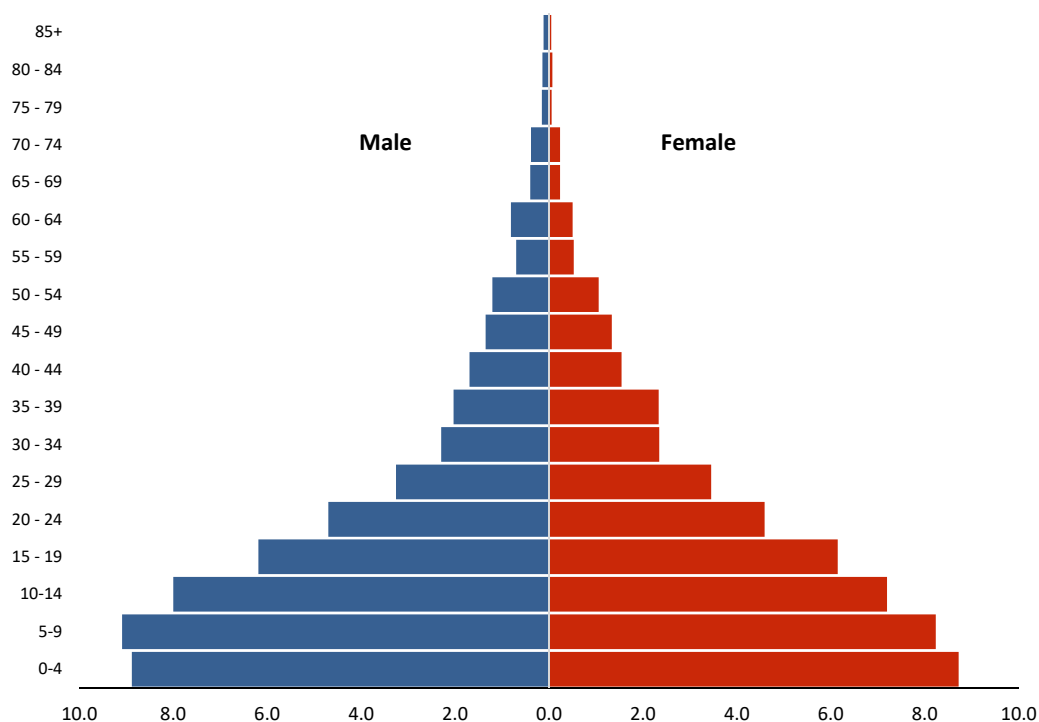


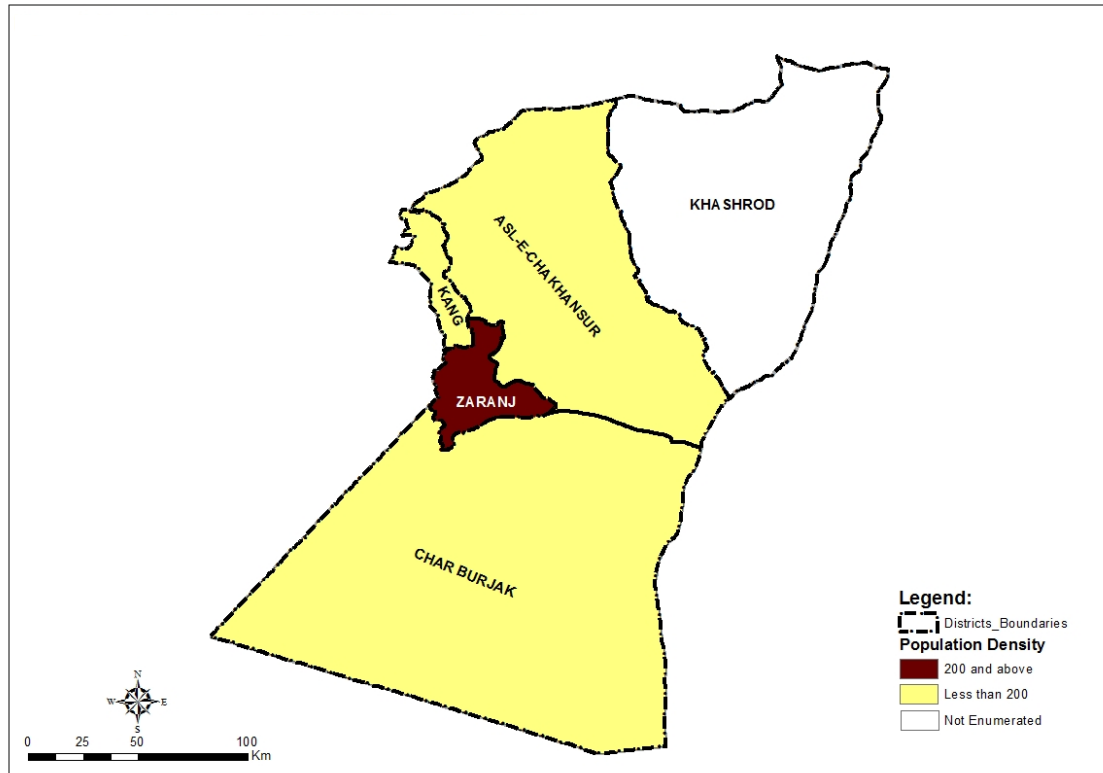
Table 1 shows that among the four districts in Nimroz Province, Zaranj, the Provincial Center, had the largest share of the population in the province comprising 85.9 percent of the total population, followed by Asl-E-Chakhansur making up 5.9 percent. Kang had the smallest with 4.0 percent of the total.

Table 1. Population Distribution by Sex and District: Nimroz, May 2016

Province/District	Male (%)	Female (%)	Percentage to the Total
Nimroz	51.5	48.5	100.0
Zaranj	51.6	48.4	85.9
Kang	50.1	49.9	4.0
Asl-E-Chakhansur	49.6	50.4	5.9
Char Burjak	51.4	48.6	4.1

Figure 2 shows the population density, which is the ratio of the population to the land area. Zaranj had the most number of persons who occupy the same size of land (286 persons per km² of land), while other districts had the fewest (1 persons per km²).

Figure 2. Population Density by District: Nimroz, May 2016

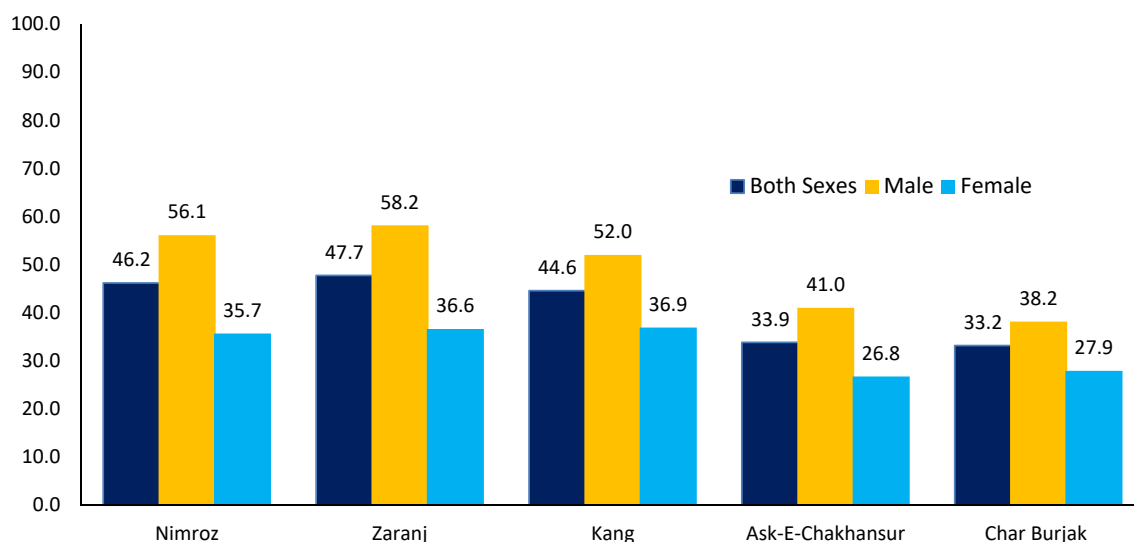


3. Education

3.1 Literacy

Based on the survey results, the literacy rate of the population aged 15 years or older in the four districts of Nimroz Province was 38.5 percent (49.8 percent for males and 26.8 percent for females). The literacy rate for the population aged 10 years or older in the province was 46.2 percent (56.1 percent for males and 35.7 percent for females). Accordingly, the illiteracy rates for males and females were 43.9 percent and 64.3 percent, respectively. The literacy rate for the youth (population aged 15 to 24 years) was 55.3 percent (64.8 percent for males and 45.6 percent for females). This rate is higher compared to the national level rate of 51.7 percent (66 percent for males and 36.7 percent for females) (ALCS 2013–2014).

Figure 3. Literacy Rate of the Population 10 Years and Older by Sex and District: Nimroz, May 2016



Among the four districts, Zaranj had the highest literacy rate for population 10 years and older compared to other districts. The overall literacy rate for the district was 47.7 percent (58.2 percent for males and 36.6 percent for females). Kang had the second highest literacy rate at 44.6 percent (52.0 percent for males and 36.9 percent for females) while Char Burjak had the lowest literacy rate at 33.2 percent (38.2 percent for males and 27.9 percent for females).

3.2 Highest Class Completed

Figure 4 shows that at the time of survey more than half (57.5 percent) of the population aged 7 years and older in four districts of Nimroz Province had not attended any formal education (did not attend school or if attended had not completed class 1). A larger proportion was recorded among females (65.7 percent), compared to males (49.7 percent). The same pattern was observed in all districts where there were more females who had not attended any formal education. Zaranj had the highest percentage point difference between males and females who had not attended any formal education at 17.0 percentage points, followed by Kang at 11.6 percentage points. Char Burjak had the lowest gender difference in terms of those who did not attend any formal education at 7.2 percentage points.

Figure 4. Percentage of Population 7 Years or Older by Highest Class Completed and Sex: Nimroz, May 2016



3.3 Net School Attendance

Among the population aged 7–12 years old in the four districts in Nimroz Province, about 27 thousand children were attending in primary school (classes 1–6) at the time of the survey. This represents a net primary attendance rate of 55.5 percent which is slightly higher than the national rate of 54.5 percent (ALCS 2013–2014). The net primary rate among boys was 60.9 percent while 49.7 percent among girls. Persons in all age groups followed the same pattern where the attendance rate among males was higher than that of the females. The net secondary attendance rate among boys was 22.6 percent while 16.2 percent among girls (19.5 percent for both sexes); net high school attendance rate among males aged 16–18 years old was 14.8 percent while 9.6 percent among females (12.2 percent for both sexes); and net attendance rate for those who attended higher education (bachelors, masters and doctoral degrees) among males was 3.6 percent while 2.3 percent among females (2.9 percent for both sexes).

Among the four districts, Kang had the highest net primary, high school and higher education attendance rates (70.9 percent, 15.2 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively). Zaranj had the highest net secondary attendance rate at 20.3 percent. On the other hand, Asl-E-Chakhansur had the lowest net primary and secondary attendance rates (40.8 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively) while Char Burjak had the lowest net high school attendance rate at 3.2 percent and net attendance rate for higher education at 0.2 percent.

Figure 5. Net Primary Attendance Rate by District: Nimroz, May 2016

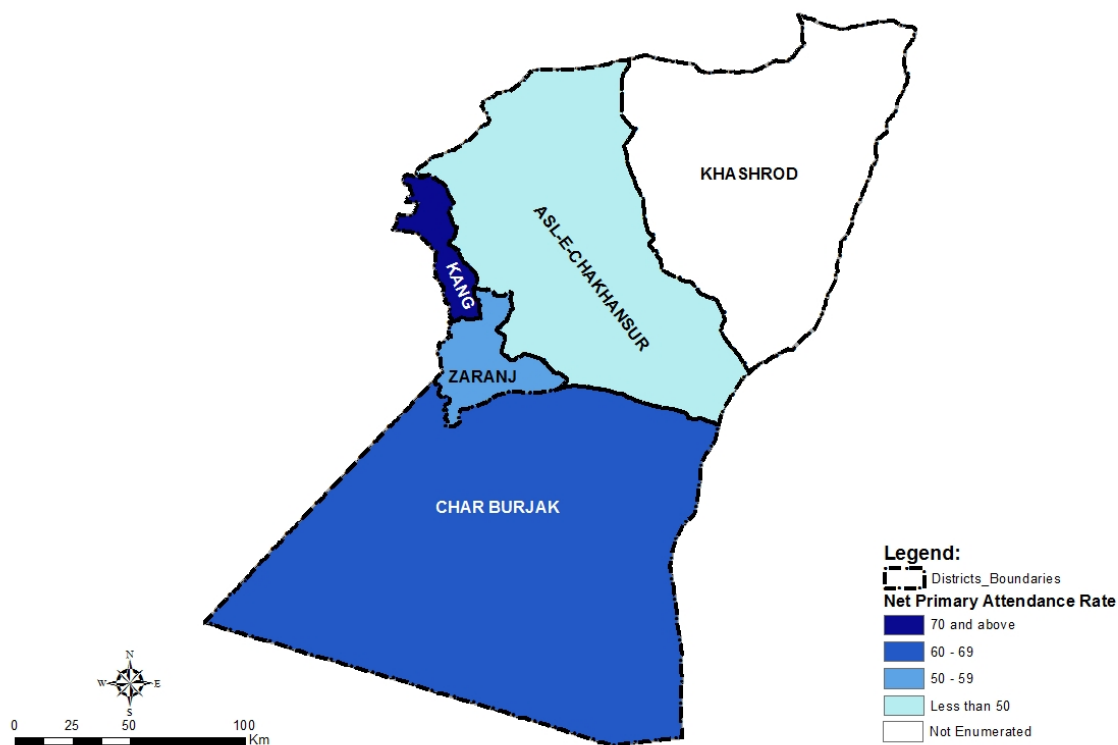


Table 2. Net Attendance Rates by District and Sex: Nimroz, May 2016

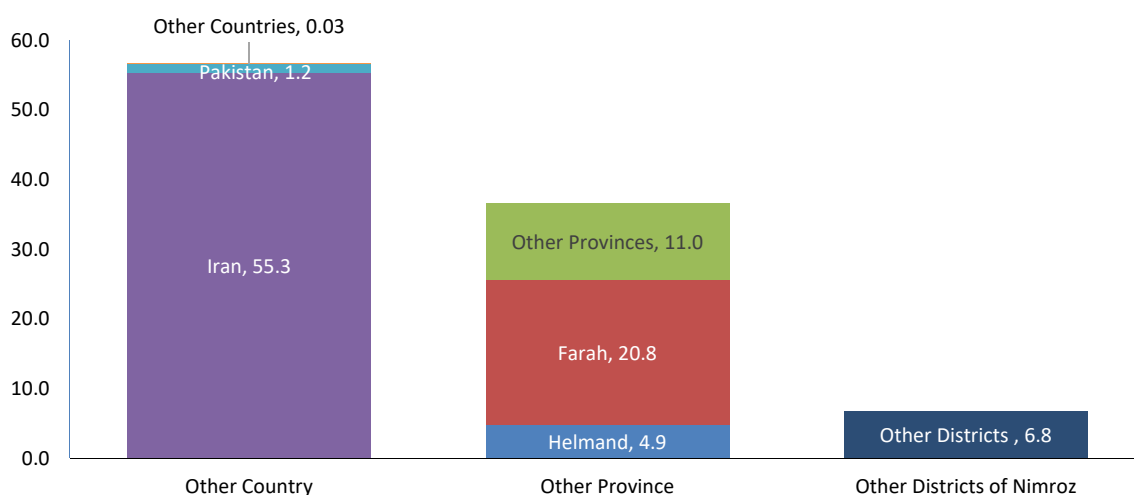
Province/ District	Attending Classes 1-6 (Aged 7-12 years)			Attending Classes 7-9 (Aged 13-15 years)			Attending Classes 10-12 (Aged 16-18 years)			Attending Classes 13 and above (Aged 19-24 years)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Nimroz	55.5	60.9	49.7	19.5	22.6	16.2	12.2	14.8	9.6	2.9	3.6	2.3
Zaranj	55.3	61.0	48.9	20.3	23.5	16.9	12.9	15.5	15.5	3.1	3.9	2.4
Kang	70.9	71.7	69.9	17.7	17.6	17.7	15.2	16.4	16.4	3.9	3.9	3.8
Asl-E-Chakhansur	40.8	42.6	38.9	11.4	14.6	8.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	1.9	2.3	1.5
Char Burjak	66.3	70.6	61.4	13.9	18.1	9.5	3.2	7.2	7.2	0.2	0.4	0.0

4. Migration

More than half (52.0 percent) of the total population in four districts of Nimroz Province had resided elsewhere for at least six months at the time of the survey; in other districts of Nimroz Province, in other provinces, or abroad. About 56.6 percent came from outside the country, 36.6 percent from other provinces while 6.8 percent came from other districts of Nimroz Province.

Figure 6 reveals that among those who resided outside of their current residence for at least six months, 55.3 percent came from Iran and 1.2 percent from Pakistan. On the other hand, the distribution of migrants from other provinces is as follows: Farah (20.8 percent), Helmand (4.9 percent) and other provinces 11.0 percent.

Figure 6. Proportion of Migrants by Place of Previous Residence: Nimroz, May 2016



5. Functional Difficulty

About 2.3 percent of the total population aged five years or older in the four districts of Nimroz Province at the time of survey had at least one functional difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, communicating or self-caring. A higher proportion was recorded among males (2.9 percent) compared to females (1.7 percent) with functional difficulty.

Figure 7 shows that difficulty in seeing was the most common type of difficulty among the six types of difficulties (1.7 percent) while difficulty in communicating and self-caring were the least (0.4 percent each).

Among the population aged five years or older, 1.3 percent responded that they had some difficulties in seeing (1.6 percent among males and 1.0 percent among females) and 0.3 percent reported that they had a lot of difficulties in seeing (0.3 percent among males and 0.2 percent among females) while 0.1 percent reported that they cannot see at all. In terms of functional difficulty in walking, about 0.8 percent said that they had some difficulties in walking (1.0 percent among males and 0.7 percent among females), 0.3 percent had a lot of difficulties (0.5 percent among males and 0.2 percent among females), and 0.2 percent reported not being able to walk at all. Relatively few of the population aged five years or older reported that they had some difficulties in taking care of themselves (0.2 percent), higher among males (0.2 percent) compared to females (0.1 percent). About 0.1 percent reported that they had a lot of difficulties in taking care of themselves and another 0.1 percent said that they cannot take care of themselves at all.

Figure 7. Proportion of Population Five Years or Older by Type and Degree of Difficulty and Sex: Nimroz, May 2016

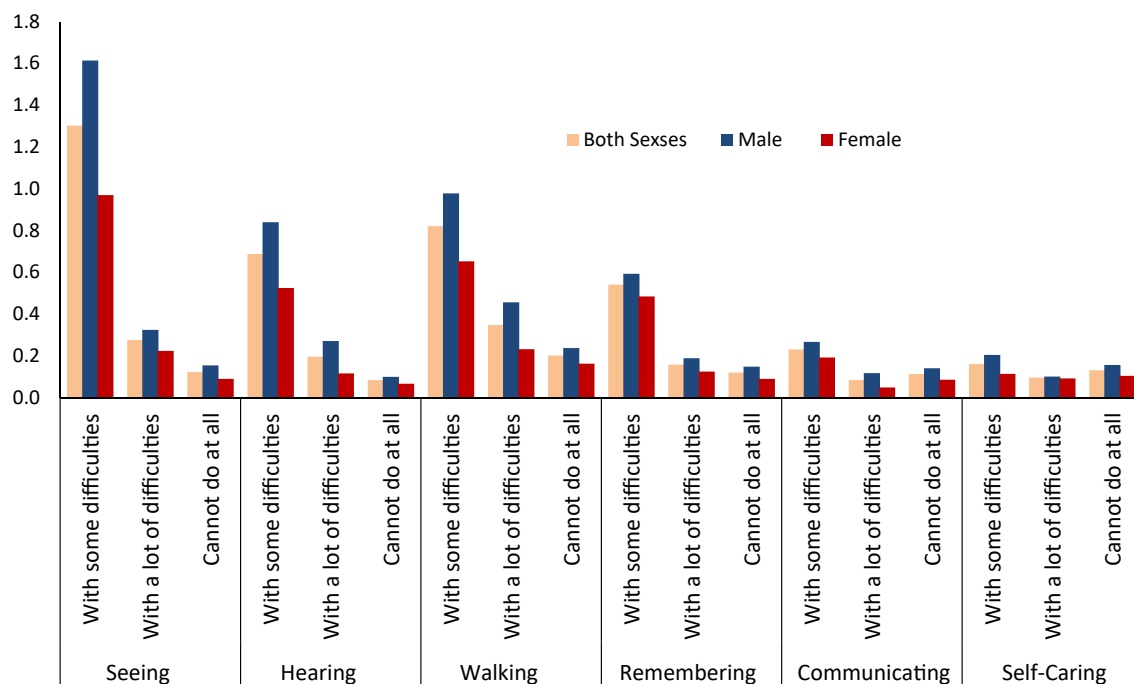
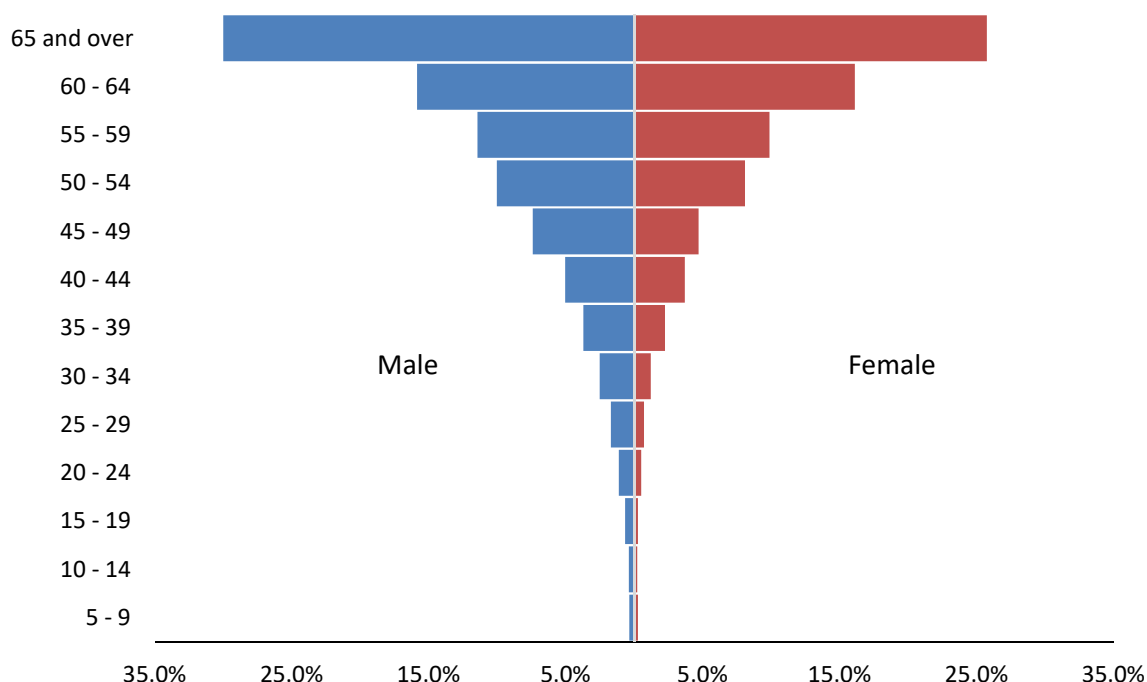


Figure 8 shows that there seems to be a positive correlation between age and functional difficulty: as age increases the proportion of persons with a functional difficulty also increases. Having at least one type of functional difficulty was more prevalent among those aged 65 years and above (28.5 percent) with higher proportion among males (30.0 percent) than females (25.7 percent).

Among the age group 5 to 9 years, the proportion of having functional difficulty was at 0.3 percent (0.4 percent among boys and 0.3 percent among girls). A higher proportion of children had difficulties in self-caring and communication at 0.3 percent

and 0.2 percent, respectively. For age group 65 years and older, some difficulties in seeing (15.0 percent), walking (10.1 percent) and hearing (9.8 percent) were the more prevalent types of functional difficulty reported.

Figure 8. Percentage of Population Five Years or Older With Functional Difficulty by Sex and Age Group: Nimroz, May 2016



6. Economic Activity

The SDES collected data on the main activities carried out by household members five years or older during the 12 month period prior to the survey.

In the four districts of Nimroz Province, 40.8 percent of the population 15 years or older worked for at least six months during the 12 months prior to the survey. Figure 9 shows that a higher proportion of males (73.5 percent) were recorded to have worked for at least six months compared to their female counterpart (6.7 percent). A very small proportion (1.0 percent) had worked for less than six months (1.5 percent among males and 0.4 percent among females), while those who didn't work at all during the reference period comprised 58.2 percent. Among women, 92.8 percent did not work while 25 percent among men.

Figure 9. Percentage of Population 15 Years Old and Older by Work Status and Sex: Nimroz, May 2016

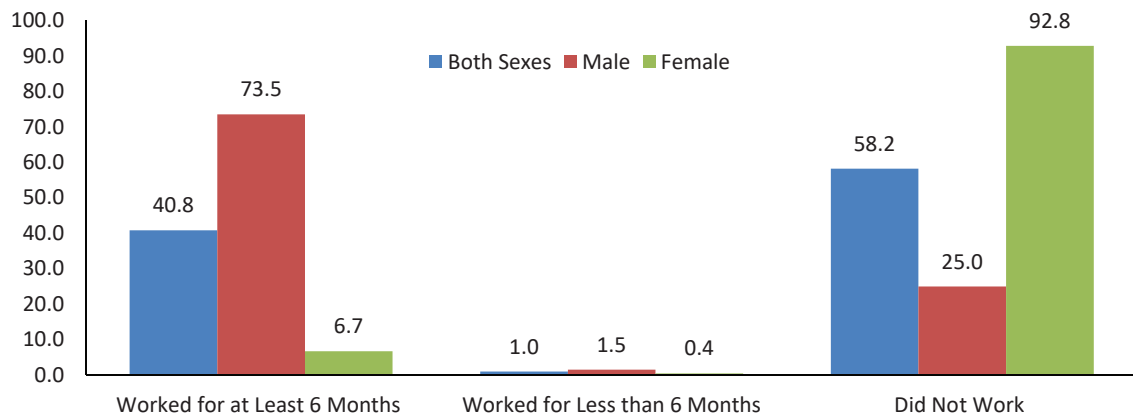


Figure 10 shows the work status distribution during 12 months prior to survey of persons 15 years old and older by district. The proportion who did not work during the reference period was more than half (58.2 percent) of the total population 15 years old and over in all districts. Zarnaj had the highest proportion of those who did not work at 58.8 percent while Char Burjak had the lowest at 53.2 percent. More than 40 percent of the population aged 15 years and older in all districts had reported that they worked for at least six months ranging from 40.3 percent in Zarnaj to 46 percent in Char Burjak.

Figure 10. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older by Work Status and District: Nimroz, May 2016

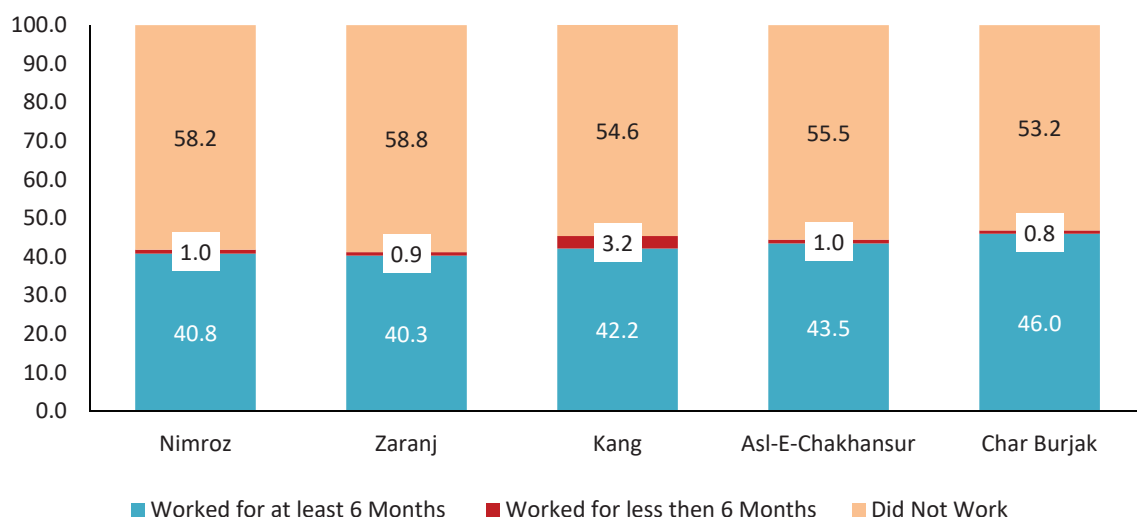
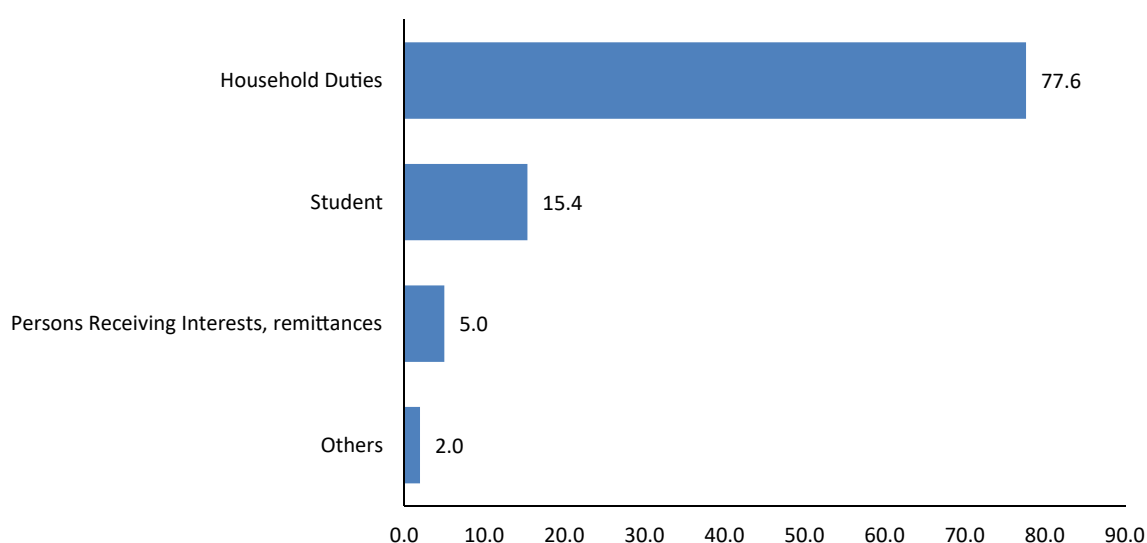


Figure 11 shows that among the population aged 15 years and older who were engaged in non-economic activities (did not work or worked for less than six months and were not seeking/available for work), the majority of them (77.6 percent) had reported that most of their time were spent on household activities while 15.4 percent in studying. About five percent were receiving interests or remittances while two percent were dependents, pensioners and rentiers.

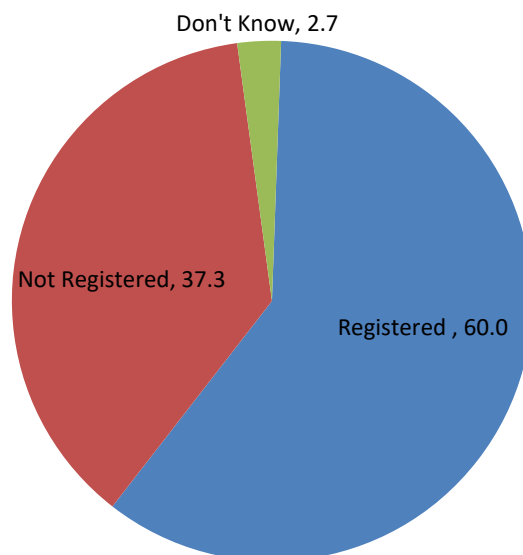
Figure 11. Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Engaged in Non-Economic Activities by Type of Non- Economic Activity: Nimroz, May 2016



7. Birth Registration

Figure 12 shows that 60.0 percent of the children below five years old in the four districts of Nimroz Province were registered. The proportion of birth registration among the boys was almost the same at 60 percent, with the girls at 59.9 percent. At the district level, Asl-E-Chakhansur had the highest birth registration rate at 67.4 percent followed by Zaranj at 62.4 percent while Kang had the lowest at 19.7 percent.

Figure 12. Proportion of Population Below Five Years of Age by Birth Registration Status: Nimroz, May 2016



8. Fertility

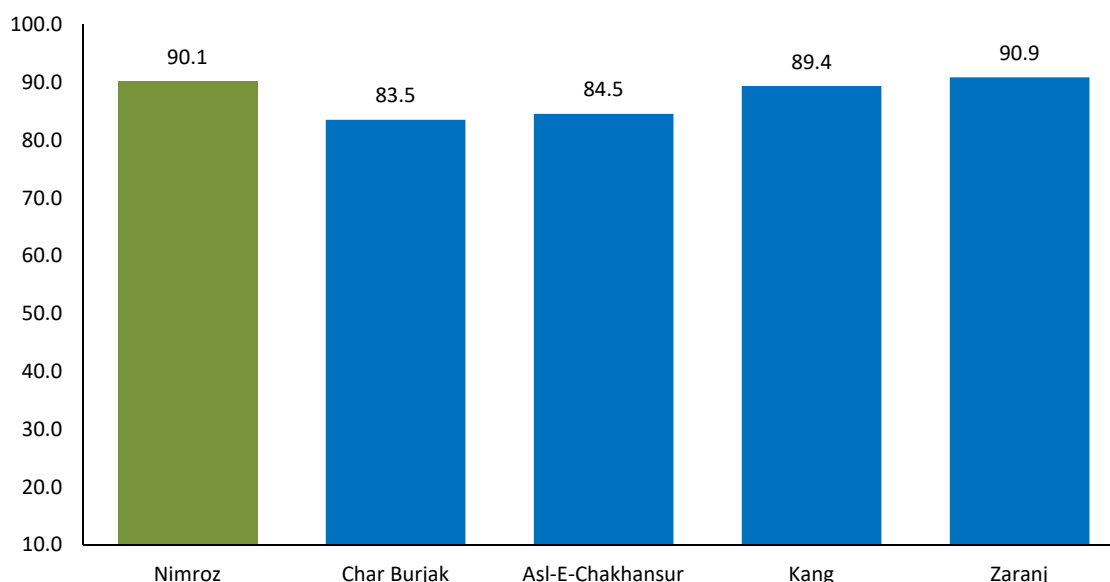
About 91.1 percent of ever-married women (EMW) aged 15 years and older reported that they had given birth to at least one child; 96.8 percent among EMW aged 25 to 49 years; 57.0 percent among EMW aged 15 to 19 years; while among youth EMW (15 to 24 years), 76.9 percent.

Among the districts, the highest proportion of EMW aged 15 to 49 years who had given birth to at least one child was recorded in Zaranj at 90.9 percent while the lowest proportion was in Char Burjak at 83.5 percent (Figure 13).

Since no data on age of mother at the time of giving birth was collected in SDES, it is necessary to estimate fertility rates using an indirect technique³.

³ A recalculation of fertility rates using the indirect methods will be included in the final report.

Figure 13. Proportion of Ever- Married Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Had Given Birth by District: Nimroz, May 2016



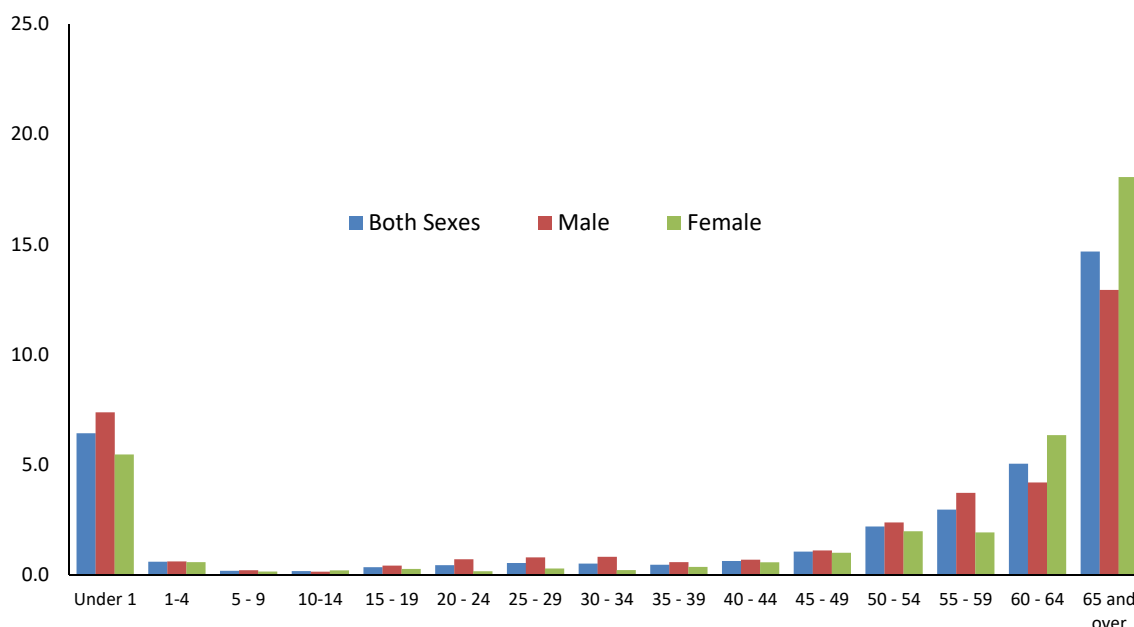
9. Mortality

The survey showed that more than two thousand deaths occurred in the four districts of Nimroz Province during the two years prior to the survey. A higher proportion of deaths was recorded among males (59.3 percent) compared to females (40.7 percent). Among the female deaths, 17.6 percent were in the age group 15 to 49 years at the time of their death.

Of the total deaths in the four districts, 19.9 percent were infants. Among the infant deaths, 57.8 percent were boys. This is higher compared to girls at 42.2 percent (Figure 14). About 28.8 percent of the total deaths were children below five years old. A higher proportion of male deaths under five years old (55.9 percent) was recorded compared to female deaths (44.0 percent).

Figure 14 shows that among the population who died in the last two years, the highest percentage of the total deaths were reported in the age group 65 years and older at 14.7 percent (12.9 percent among males and 18.0 percent among females). About 6.4 percent were children below one year old, a higher proportion among infant boys (7.4 percent) compared to infant girls (5.5 percent).

Figure 14. Proportion of Deaths by Sex and Age Group: Nimroz, May 2016



Because of the two-year time reference, respondents may have not provided precise information for all deaths of their household members, especially for newborns who had survived for a short period of time. This section, as with other surveys on mortality, is likely to suffer from underreporting of deaths and thus necessitates a mortality estimation using an indirect technique⁴.

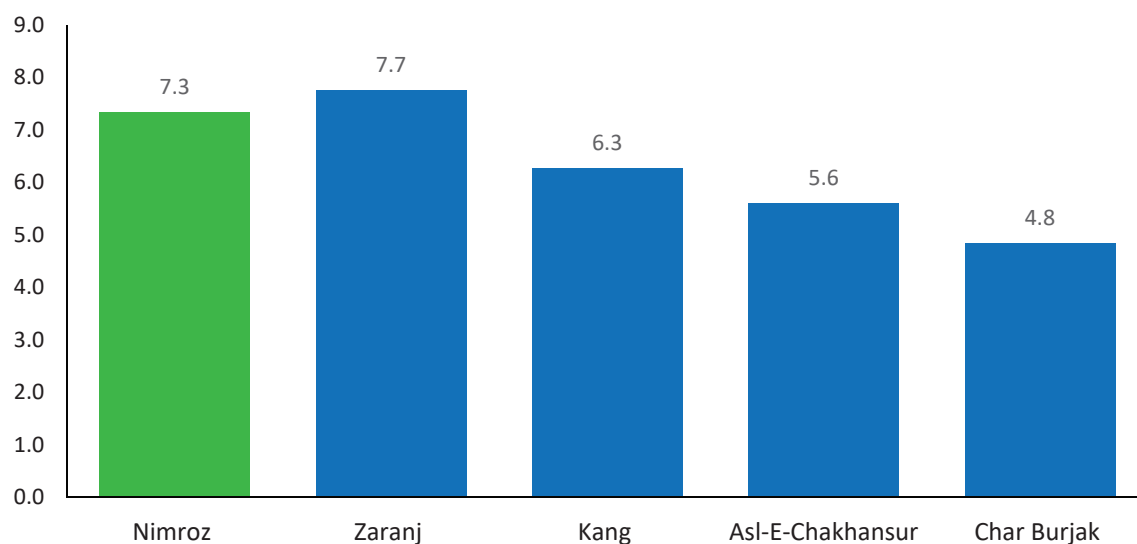
10. Household Characteristics

10.1 Size of Households

The four districts of Nimroz had about 33 thousand households at the time of the survey. The average household size was 7.3 persons, slightly lower than the national average (7.4 persons) (ALCS 2013–2014). Zaranj had the highest average household size of 7.7 persons followed by Kang of 6.3 persons while Char Burjak had the lowest average household size of 4.8 persons.

⁴ A recalculation of mortality rates using indirect technique will be included in the final report.

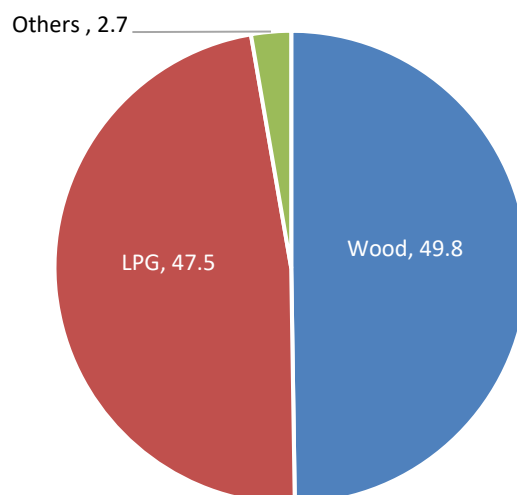
Figure 15. Average Household Size by District: Nimroz, May 2016



10.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Heating and Lighting

Most of the households (49.8 percent) in the four districts of the province used wood as the main source of energy for cooking (Figure 16). About 47.5 percent of the households used Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) while 2.7 percent used other types of fuel for cooking such as electricity, biogas, kerosene, coal/lignite, charcoal, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop residue and animal dung.

Figure 16. Proportion of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking: Nimroz, May 2016



Majority of the households (80.4 percent) used wood as the main source of energy for heating in their houses (Figure 17). About 11.2 percent of the households used diesel/kerosene/gas and six percent used electricity while 2.3 percent used other fuels such as coal, charcoal, animal dung/bushes, etc. to heat their houses.

Figure 17. Proportion of Households by Main Source of Energy for Heating: Nimroz, May 2016

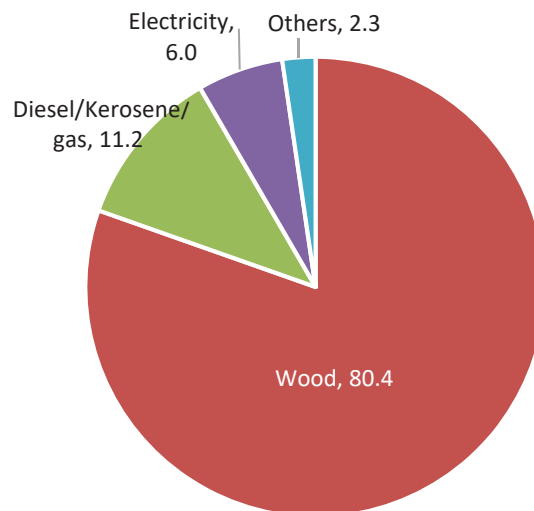
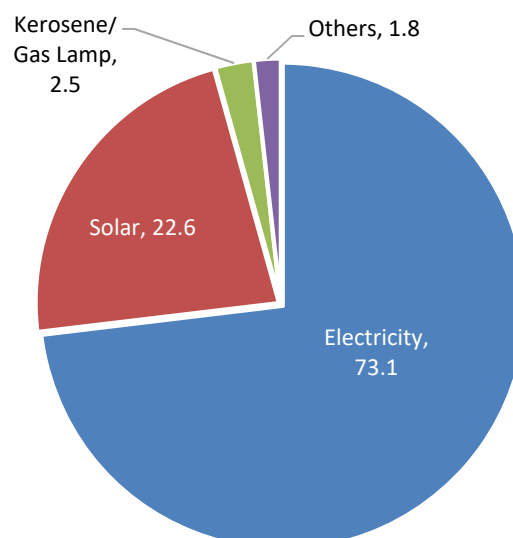


Figure 18. Proportion of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting: Nimroz, May 2016



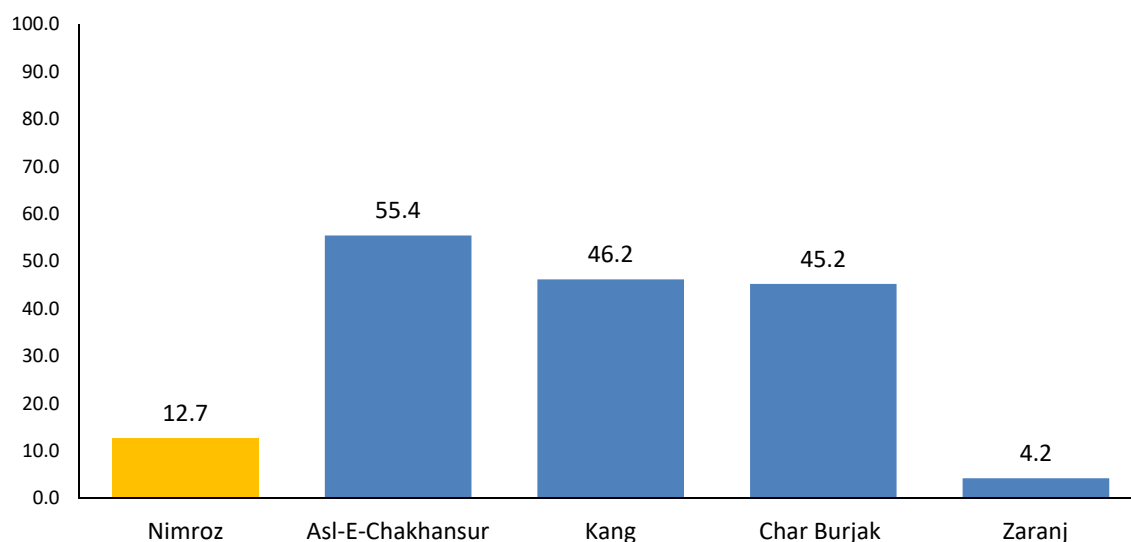
Electricity which includes generator, hydropower and gridlines was the main source of energy for lighting the houses (Figure 18). It was used by seven out of ten households. Solar power followed with 22.6 percent of the households and kerosene/ gas lamp was used by 2.5 percent of households. The remaining 1.8 percent used other fuels such as candle and others.

10.3 Main Source of Water for Drinking, Washing, Cooking and Other Purposes

Around 12.7 percent of the households in the four districts of Nimroz Province had access to improved sources of drinking water (12 percent with protected wells, 0.6 percent with piped water into the dwelling/compound/neighbor, and 0.1 percent with tube well with boreholes. This percentage is much lower than the national level estimate of 64.8 percent (ALCS 2013–2014).

Among districts, Asl-E-Chakhansur had the largest proportion of households with access to improved drinking water sources at 55.4 percent followed by Kang at 46.1 percent. In contrast, Zaranj had the lowest proportion of households with access to improved drinking water sources (4.2 percent). Majority of the households (82.5 percent) obtained their drinking water from carts with small tank/drum and tanker truck.

Figure 19. Proportion of Households With Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water by District: Nimroz, May 2016



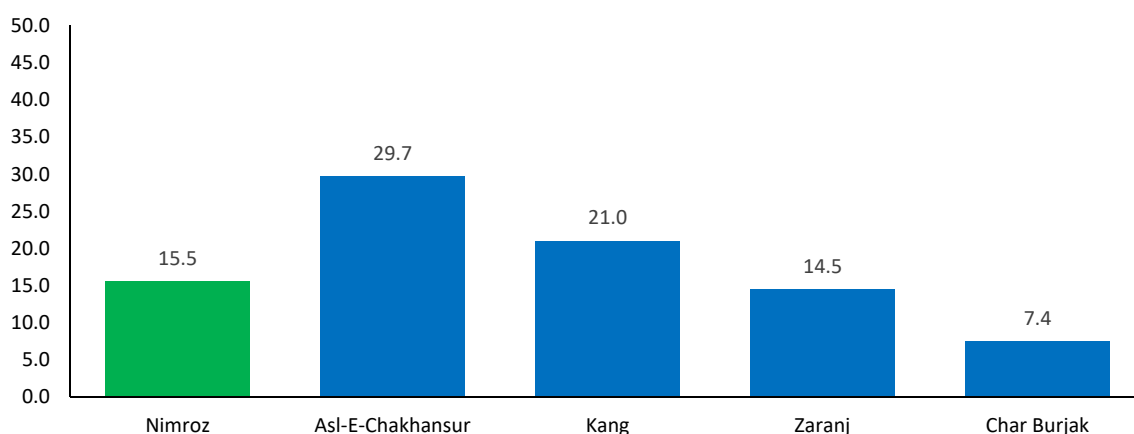
Tanker truck was the main source of water for cooking, washing and other purposes in Nimroz Province (63.0 percent). At the district level, tanker truck was used by 77.5 percent of the households in Zaranj. Water from unprotected well was used by more

than half of the households (50.7 percent) in Asl-E-Chakhansur. At least 40 percent of the households in Asl-E-Chakhansur, Char Burjak and Kang obtained water from protected wells with 48.8 percent, 45.1 percent and 43.9 percent, respectively.

10.4 Land Ownership

Some 15.5 percent of the households in the four districts of Nimroz Province owned agricultural land at the time of the survey. Three in ten households in Asl-E-Chakhansur (29.7 percent) and one in five households in Kang (21 percent) owned agricultural land. Char Burjak had the lowest proportion (7.4 percent) of households owning agricultural land. The size of land owned by households in the four districts combined, however, was small where 12.7 percent of all households with land owned less than two gerib or 10,000 sq m (1 gerib = 2,000 sq m).

Figure 20. Proportion of Households with Agricultural Land Owned by District: Nimroz, May 2016

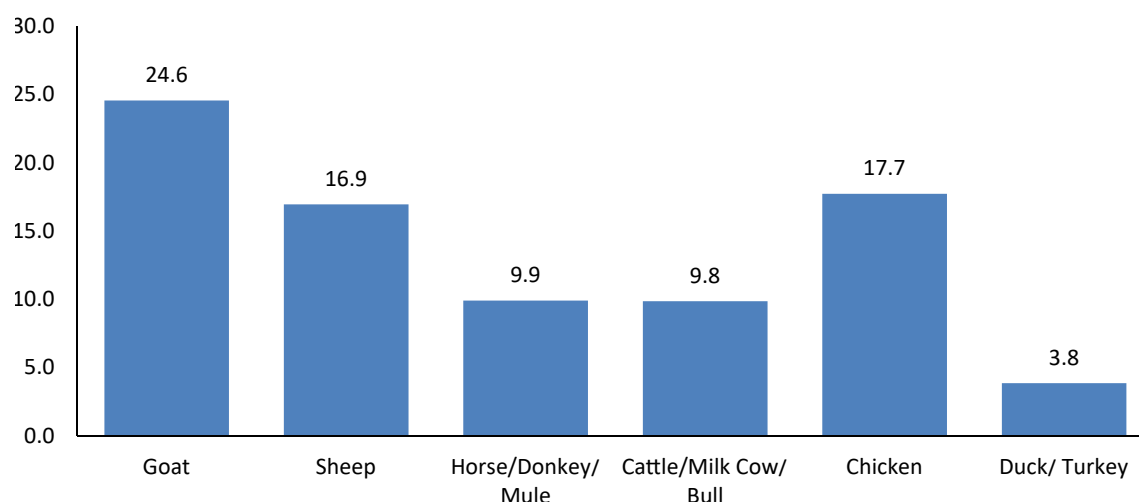


10.5 Ownership of Livestock and Poultry

The most common type of livestock raising activity in the four districts in Nimroz Province was of goat where 24.6 percent of the households reported to own a goat (Figure 21). Most of the households (37.8 percent) owned one or two head/s of goat. About 16.9 percent of the households owned a sheep where 32.9 percent of them owned one to two head/s of sheep. A small proportion of households owned a horse/donkey/mule (9.9 percent) where 88.1 percent of them reported owning one or two head/s of horse/donkey/mule. A slightly lower proportion of households owned a cattle/milk cow/bull (9.8 percent) where 67.4 percent of them had one or two head/s of cattle/milk cow/bull.

In terms of poultry farming, raising chickens was the most common activity among households. About 17.7 percent of the households owned at least one chicken. More than 69 percent of them owned one to six chickens. A small proportion (3.8 percent) of households raised either a duck or a turkey.

Figure 21. Proportion of Households by Ownership and Type of Livestock/ Poultry: Nimroz, May 2016



10.6 Household Assets and Facilities

The existence of electricity including solar power is noticeable in the four districts of the province where about 96.5 percent of the households had electricity. At least 90 percent of the households in all districts ranging from 90.7 percent in Kang to 97.2 percent in Zaranj had electricity in their houses (Table 3).

Mobile phone was the second most common item (among the list of 16 items) present in the households in the four districts in Nimroz Province (72.9 percent); the proportions ranged from 37.3 percent of households in Asl-E-Chakhansur to 78 percent in Zaranj. Refrigerator was also a common item owned by the households in Zaranj at 66.6 percent.

A comparison of media and communication equipment reveals that about 65.7 percent of households in the four districts combined owned a television set, followed by a radio at 10.2 percent while a few households (5.6 percent) had internet access.

In terms of a vehicle owned by the households, either for personal or business use, 42.4 percent of households owned a motorcycle, 28.5 percent owned a bicycle and 22 percent owned a car.

Table 3: Proportion of Households by Type of Asset/Facility Present in the Households and District: Nimroz, May 2016

Type of Asset/ Facility	Nimroz	Zaranj	Kang	Asl-E- Chakhansur	Char Burjak
Electricity	96.5	97.2	90.7	94.2	95.6
Radio	10.2	9.7	22.7	8.3	10.7
TV	65.7	75.3	45.6	15.8	18.0
Mobile phone	72.9	78.0	57.6	37.3	62.4
Landline phone	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Refrigerator	54.3	66.6	0.8	0.6	1.3
Washing machine	31.5	38.6	0.5	0.4	0.1
Internet	5.6	6.7	1.0	0.5	0.3
Watch	47.2	48.0	30.3	56.7	38.2
Computer	8.8	10.7	1.2	0.6	0.3
Bicycle	28.5	31.4	24.9	13.1	12.2
Motorcycle	42.4	44.8	32.9	28.5	36.0
Cart	5.6	6.7	1.3	0.6	0.8
Car	22.0	24.0	14.9	15.9	9.0
Truck	4.7	5.0	6.5	3.0	1.3
Generator	2.2	2.5	2.7	0.4	0.7

11. Housing Characteristics

11.1 Construction Materials of Floor

In the four districts in Nimroz Province, 61.5 percent of the households lived in houses with floors made of cement and 36.1 percent were residing in houses with floors made of earth/sand. Only 0.4 percent with floors made of wood planks (Table 4). At the district level, majority of the households in Char Burjak (93.1 percent), Kang (83.2 percent), and Asl-E-Chakhansur (78.2 percent) lived in housing units with floors made of earth/sand. A higher proportion of households living in houses with floors made of cement were observed in Zaranj (72.2 percent).

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Construction Materials of the Floor of the Housing Units and District: Nimroz, May 2016

Province/ District	Cement	Earth/Sand	Wood planks	Others
Nimroz	61.5	36.1	0.4	1.9
Zaranj	72.2	25.0	0.4	2.3
Kang	16.2	83.2	0.6	0.0
Asl-E-Chakhansur	21.0	78.2	0.3	0.6
Char Burjak	6.7	93.1	0.1	0.0

11.2 Construction Materials of the Outer Walls

Table 5 shows that stone with lime/cement were the main construction materials for the outer walls of the housing units in the province, where 47.3 percent of the total households lived in houses with that type of outer walls. About 30.1 percent of households were residing in housing units with outer walls made of uncovered adobe and 15.1 percent in housing units with walls made of bricks. Some 6.6 percent of the households were staying in housing units with outer walls made of soil/mud with stone.

Among the districts, Zaranj had the highest proportion of households (57.7 percent) residing in housing units with outer walls made of stone with lime/cement while Kang constituted the lowest proportion of such households (1.2 percent).

The proportion of uncovered adobe was the most prevalent construction material for the outer walls of the housing units in Asl-E-Chakhansur, Char Burjak and Kang (89.7 percent, 85.3 percent and 54.5 percent, respectively), of the total households in those districts. Bricks were also the common construction material for the outer walls in Zaranj where 18.5 percent of the households lived in housing units with that type of construction material.

Table 5. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Construction Materials of the Outer Walls of the Housing Units and District: Nimroz, May 2016

Province/ District	Stone with Lime/Cement	Uncovered Adobe	Bricks	Soil/Mud with Stone	Others
Nimroz	47.3	30.1	15.1	6.6	0.9
Zaranj	57.7	18.7	18.5	4.1	1.1
Kang	1.2	54.5	0.9	43.3	0.1
Asl-E-Chakhansur	3.6	89.7	0.1	6.5	0.1
Char Burjak	1.4	85.3	0.4	12.8	0.1

11.3 Construction Materials of the Roofs

Most (34.7 percent) of the households in the four districts of Nimroz Province were residing in houses with roofs made of lime with bricks, in combination with metal. About 24.9 percent of the households were staying in houses with roofs made of soil/mud with wood and logs and 21.5 percent in housing units with roofs made of bricks with soil/mud while 8.5 percent lived in housing units with roofs made of soil/mud with wood, in combination with metal (Table 6).

At the district level, the proportion of households living in houses with roofs made of lime with bricks, in combination with metal was the highest in Zaranj (42.4 percent) and the lowest in Char Burjak (0.7 percent). More than 60 percent of the households in Char Burjak (85 percent) and Kang (60.2 percent) stayed in housing units with roofs made of soil/mud with wood/logs while 65.1 percent of households in Asl-E-Chakhansur lived in housing units with roofs made of bricks with soil/mud.

Table 6. Percentage Distribution of Households by Construction Materials of the Roofs of the Housing Units and District: Nimroz, May 2016

Province/District	Lime with Bricks / Metal	Soil/ Mud with Wood and Logs	Bricks with Soil/ Mud	Soil/Mud with Wood and Metal	Galvanized Iron	Others
Nimroz	34.7	24.9	21.5	8.5	5.9	4.5
Zaranj	42.4	18.2	17.5	9.3	7.1	5.5
Kang	0.8	60.2	31.3	7.2	0.1	0.4
Asl-E-Chakhansur	1.5	25.2	65.1	7.2	0.9	0.1
Char Burjak	0.7	85.0	12.3	2.1	0.0	0.0

11.4 Ownership or Tenure Status of the Housing Units

Table 7 shows that more than half (58 percent) of the households in the four districts in the province combined Nimroz Province reported that they owned their houses, 26.5 percent resided in rented houses, and 15.3 percent stayed on a free lodging arrangement.

At the district level, Asl-E-Chakhansur had the highest proportion of households which reported owning their housing units (61.7 percent) while Char Burjak had the lowest proportion (38.5 percent). At least 30 percent of the households in Char Burjak (60.7 percent), Kang (42.8 percent) and Asl-E-Chakhansur (37 percent) were living in houses on a free lodging arrangement while 32.1 percent of the households in Zaranj were staying in rented houses.

Table 7. Proportion of Households by Tenure Status of Housing Units and District:Nimroz, May 2016

Province/District	Owned	Rented	Free Lodging	Pledged (Gerawee)
Nimroz	58.0	26.5	15.3	0.3
Zaranj	59.5	32.1	8.1	0.3
Kang	51.6	5.4	42.8	0.3
Asl-E-Chakhansur	61.7	1.3	37.0	0.1
Char Burjak	38.5	0.7	60.7	0.0

11.5 Type of Toilet Facility

Figure 22 shows that 78.0 percent of the households in the four districts combined in the province had an improved sanitation facility where 35.0 percent of the households used flush/pour to piped sewer/septic tank/pit, 42.9 percent used ventilated improved pit/pit latrine with slab, and 0.1 percent used composting pit.

At the district level, around nine in ten (89.3 percent) of the households in Zaranj had used an improved sanitation facility where 48.7 percent of them used ventilated improved pit/pit latrine with slab and 40.5 percent used flush/pour to piped sewer/septic tank/pit (Table 8). In contrast, only 14.7 percent of the households in Asl-E-Chakhansur were using improved sanitation facility, 11.9 percent used ventilated improved pit/pit latrine with slab, 2.6 percent used flush/pour to piped sewer/septic tank/pit, and 0.2 percent used composting pit. At least 70 percent of the households in Asl-E-Chakhansur (73.1 percent) and Kang (73.1 percent) were using the elevated type of toilet facility in which the dirt is deposited on the ground and collected at a certain time interval.

Figure 22. Proportion of Households With an Improved Sanitation Facility by District: Nimroz, May 2016

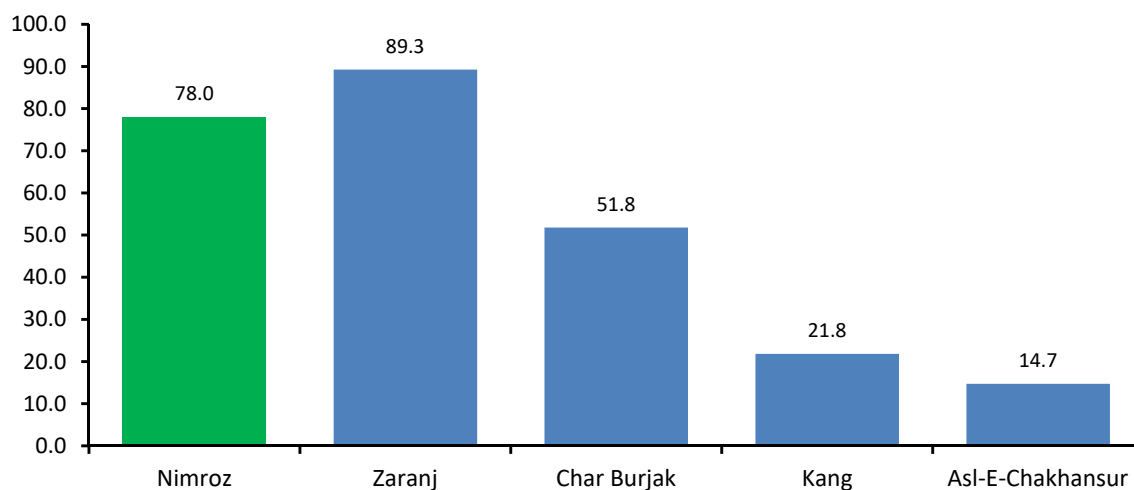


Table 8. Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility and District: Nimroz, May 2016

Province/District	Improved Sanitation Facility				Unimproved Sanitation Facility				
	Total	Flush/Pour to Piped Sewer/Septic Tank/Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit/Pit latrine with Slab	Composting Pit	Total	Elevated Toilet	Pit Latrine Without Slab	Flush Somewhere Else/Unknown Place	Others
Nimroz	78.0	35.0	42.9	0.1	22.0	19.1	1.5	0.4	0.9
Zaranj	89.3	40.5	48.7	0.1	10.7	8.5	1.6	0.2	0.4
Kang	21.8	0.8	20.9	0.1	78.2	73.1	3.0	0.0	2.1
Asl-E-Chakhansur	14.7	2.6	11.9	0.2	85.3	80.2	0.2	0.1	4.9
Char Burjak	51.8	28.9	22.8	0.1	48.2	41.3	1.5	3.5	1.9

Annex 1 – Definition of Terms

Adult Literacy Rate. Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write.

Dependency Ratio. The ratio of the number of persons in the unproductive ages 0–14 and 65 and over to the number of persons in the most productive ages of 15–64, expressed as a percentage.

Functional Difficulty. A person with difficulty in functioning may have activity limitations, which may range from a slight to a severe deviation in terms of quality or quantity in executing an activity in a manner or to the extent that is expected of people without this health condition. In general, functional difficulties experienced by people may be due to a health condition (such as disease or illness), a health problem (such as a short – or – long-lasting injury), a mental or emotional problem or a problem with alcohol or drug use. A health condition may also include other circumstances, such as pregnancy, aging, stress or congenital anomaly. Difficulty is usually manifested when a person is doing an activity with increased effort, discomfort or pain, slowness or changes in the way the activity is typically done.

Improved Drinking-Water Source. Defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination from fecal matter. It includes piped water into the dwelling, compound and neighbor; tube well borehole, protected well; and protected spring.

Improved Sanitation Facilities. For SDG monitoring, it is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. It includes flush or pour flush to sewer system, septic tank, or to pit; ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab; and composting toilet.

Improved Sanitation Facilities. For SDG monitoring, it is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. It includes flush or pour flush to sewer system, septic tank, or to pit; ventilated improved pit latrine or pit latrine with slab; and composting toilet.

Net School Attendance Rate. Ratio of children of the official school age who attended in the corresponding classes to the total population of the official school age (7–12 year age group in classes 1–6; 13–15 year age group in classes 7–9; 16–18 year age group in classes 10–12; and 19–24 year age group in class 13 and above).

Enumeration Area (EA). A geographic area whose population and geographic features are determined in a way such that a Surveyor can enumerate its population in the specified period of time. An EA consists of about 200 households or 1200 persons in the rural areas and about 250 households or 1500 persons in the urban areas.



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