### Outline

- First Population & Housing Census in Afghanistan
- Second Population & Housing Census in Afghanistan
- Alternative option to Census in Afghanistan

#### Central Statistics Organization, Afghanistan

- Central Statistics Organization was established in 1971 as an autonomous organization ,bringing together statistical cells of different ministries and departments
- Since then , CSO has been operating as the statistical arm of the Afghanistan government and is responsible for the conduct of censuses, surveys and collection of administrative

# First Population & Housing Census in Afghanistan

The prepatory activities for the first ever population census of Afghanistan, with the financial and technical assistance of UNFPA, started in 1975.

 After the completion of preparatory activities census enumeration in the country began according to schedule from June 15<sup>th</sup> to July 4<sup>th</sup> 1979 and lasted for 20 days.

- **The fall of the Taliban in 2001 marked a new era in Afghanistan**
- **u** the Bonn agreement (2001) emphasized importance of the census
- **u** registration of voters prior to general election
- □ plan for Afghanistan population and housing census (APHC)
- UNFPA was selected as the responsible lead UN Agency supporting CSO in the conduct of the census
- □ An attempt was made to conduct a national census in August 2008

#### □ Household listing 2003-2005

- The household listing exercise was conducted from 2002 to 2005
- The household listing has been the basis for establishing the baseline population data and National and provincial socio-economic profiles
- Provided a basis for rebasing population estimates for Afghanistan .

Data collected during Household Listing

□ following information was collected during the household listing:

- the number of house holds
- the number of persons under 18(male and female)years old in each household;
- -Age of household members on a sample basis.

- Second 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 postponed due to security problems in one-third of the districts

With the growing demand for data, a group of census experts met in Istanbul in August 2010 to discuss the possibilities for a thorough census in Afghanistan. The experts agreed that the only feasible option, given the current situation, was to conduct a province-by-province census

- CSO presented such a proposal to the National Census Committee, but was advised to defer, again for security reasons
- To resolve the confusion and address the vacuum of vital data, CSO conceptualized the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) in 2011

- **SDES Methodology**
- Listing of Establishments, Institutions, and Houses and preparation of sketch map prior to the survey
- The SDES covers 50% of the total households in each village
- for the remaining 50%, name of heads households was asked through a simultaneous Household Listing

**SDES** - Indicators

- □ Age, sex, migration, education, literacy, functional difficulty, birth registration, parents living status, employment, fertility, mortality, and housing characteristics (same indicators as the indicators for the census)
- **Total population by age and sex for each village will be estimated**
- □ Socio-demographic and economic data will be generated at the district level, and even at the level of:
  - individual urban sub-divisions,
  - and major villages,
  - as well as clusters of smaller villages

- **SDES** was conducted in Bamiyan province in **2011**
- **SDES** was conducted in Ghor& Daikundi provinces in 2012
- **SDES** will be conducted in Kabul, Par wan, Kapisa & Panisher provinces in 2013
- **SDES** in remaining provinces will be conducted in 2014-2016

### Challenges

- **General Security Situation in some Districts**
- **Limited Transportation Facilities**
- **Rugged** Terrain
- **Weather Condition**
- **Unavailability of Qualified Surveyors in some Enumeration Areas**
- **Cash transfer and Delivery**



• Lessons learned in Bamiyan, Ghor and Daikundi ,will serve as inputs in planning for the roll out survey in which will be implemented this year, and for the rest of the 31 provinces in Afghanistan

## Thank You