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**Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry**  
**FAAHM**  
**Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry**  
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**and Policy Unit**

**WOMEN AT WORK:**  
**Gender, wealth, wages and employment in rural**  
**Afghanistan, 2002-2003**

**A discussion paper**

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## 1. Background

The goal of this paper is a very simple presentation of fresh information on employment and rural wages by gender, obtained mainly from the Nationwide Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) carried out in July-September 2003 by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) with collaboration from other ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and with assistance from several international agencies including FAO, WFP, DFID, USAID and others.

The NRVA covered 1850 villages in almost all the districts in the country. Only a handful of areas in the South were not covered due to security reasons. At every village the NRVA collected data at three levels: the village, three main wealth groups (medium and better off, poor, and very poor), and households. At all levels, separate interviews were sustained with male and female members of the village, the wealth groups and the households. The total database comprises information on 1850 villages, about 5600 wealth groups, and about 13,000 households. The latter comprises data also on individuals (about 150,000 persons).

Information from employment at household level is not yet available, since the data are still being processed. Information about women's work and prevailing wages was collected, however, at the level of each wealth group. A meeting of representative members of each wealth group in the community was asked what the regular wage rate is for men, children and women in a number of different activities, both agricultural and non agricultural, investigating separately wages in cash and wages in kind. Women were asked about women's wages, and men about men's, except in some locations where interviews with women were impossible and therefore all the information comes from men. Also, women in each wealth group were asked whether members of their group had been able to work on different activities during the past year (2002-2003).

This is the first time such amount of data on rural women has been collected on a nationwide basis. Wages for adult males in the agricultural sector had been investigated in all regions through three consecutive surveys: the WFP 2002 VAM, the MAAH/FAO Winter Survey, and the 2003 NRVA, and also during the 2003 crop assessment (NCOA). A summary of the results is given in Table 1. In the case of the NRVA, not only monetary wages but also wages in kind were investigated.

## 2. Rural wages for adult men

Table 9  
Agricultural wages for adult men by region, 2002-2003

	New Afghanis/day			U\$S/day equivalent			
	May-July 2002	Dec 2002-Jan 2003	July-Oct 2003 (cash)	May-July 2002	Dec 2002-Jan 2003	July-Oct 2003	
						Cash	Kind
<b>TOTAL</b>	49	93	103	1.28	1.95	2.10	2.47
<b>North</b>	48	93	108	1.26	1.93	2.21	2.18
<b>Northeast</b>	42	104	119	1.09	2.18	2.42	2.36
<b>West</b>	38	76	86	1.00	1.58	1.76	2.55
<b>West Central</b>	46	135	94	1.20	2.80	1.92	2.82
<b>Central</b>	55	100	99	1.44	2.07	2.01	2.18
<b>South</b>	58	110	100	1.53	2.30	2.04	2.46
<b>East</b>	45	81	93	1.19	1.69	1.90	1.92
<b>Southwest</b>	52	79	110	1.36	1.64	2.24	2.93

Sources: 2002: VAM. 2002-03: Winter Survey; 2003: NRVA and NCOA (harvest wages for adult males). One new Afghani = 1000 old Afghanis. For the sake of comparison, in 2002 all currencies reported (old Afghani, Northern Afghani, sometimes Pakistani rupees) were expressed in terms in thousands of old Afghani, by means of their exchange rate to the US dollar. Wages in kind were converted into dollars at the average price of wheat prevailing in each region. It is unclear in the data whether labourers receive meals, and whether the cost of such meals is included or not in the figures.

Wages reported for 2002 do not specify exactly whether they are for harvesting or for other activities. However, as shown in the Statistical Appendix (Table A.1), wages were higher in July than May or June, indicating higher demand on account on the harvest. Wages reported in the winter survey refer in principle to the winter period, though some respondents may have mentioned wages in the last harvest. Wages reported in Table 1 for 2003 are specifically harvest wages. According to these data, wages experienced an important increase between 2002 and 2003, jumping from about \$1.30 to above \$2.10 on average.

These figures, reported by workers at village level, probably underestimate total remuneration, by excluding the value of meals offered by employers. At this same period, wages for harvest work including meals in the Northern part of the country were, as shown at Table 2, remarkably higher than figures given by village members (most of which are labourers rather than employers).

**Table 2**  
**Harvest wages reported by farmers in 2003 – units**  
**\$/day**

	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.08</b>
<b>Takhar</b>	3.60	3.40	3.08
<b>Baghlan</b>	4.11	3.49	3.07
<b>Kunduz</b>	4.45	3.45	3.08
<b>North</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.28</b>
<b>Samangan</b>	3.70	3.27	3.08
<b>Balkh</b>	4.42	3.96	3.71
<b>Jawzjan</b>	4.06	4.09	.
<b>Faryab</b>	3.75	3.06	.
<b>Sari Pul</b>	3.88	3.06	3.05

Source: NCOA.

Wages paid in kind, which are frequent for harvest work, are about 15 kg of wheat per day, as shown at Table 3, which shows also the monetary value of wages in kind calculated at the average prices prevailing at each region. Wages in kind in 2003 were 20% higher than the average in the North and Northwest, where workers on average received 18 kg per day (and little less than that in the West) whilst they were much lower (only 10 kg) in the East, with other regions in between. The difference is clearly related to the relative scarcity of hired labour at harvest time in the various regions. However, because of differences in wheat prices, the dollar equivalent amounts were not so different, and in fact the maximum dollar equivalent was paid in Southwest with only 15 kg of wheat, worth in that region far more than the 18 kg paid in the North.

**Table 3**  
**Adult male daily wages in kind for harvest**  
**July-September 2003**

	<b>Kg wheat</b>	<b>U\$S equiv.</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	15	2.47
<b>North</b>	18	2.18
<b>Northeast</b>	18	2.36
<b>West</b>	17	2.55
<b>West Central</b>	14	2.82
<b>Central</b>	13	2.18
<b>South</b>	13	2.46
<b>East</b>	10	1.92
<b>Southwest</b>	15	2.93

Source: Nationwide Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2003. Preliminary data. Harvest wages for adult males.

Average kg of wheat are shown rounded.

Wages for poppy field labourers were still higher, especially in Badakhshan but also in other locations, reaching about \$6 per day for weeding poppy in some districts during the summer of 2003 (see Fitzherbert, 2003 and Maletta 2003). This factor may have surely contributed also to the extraordinary rise of wages for casual urban labour observed in September-November 2003 in Fayzabad, the capital of a province where the harvest of spring crops in the higher elevations takes place in September (see Maletta 2003). The increase in ordinary crops in Badakhshan may have influenced the wage rate by way of increased labour demand for the harvest, but in the case of Fayzabad, the enormous increase in nominal dollar wages in the city during the second half of the year, reaching about \$5 for unskilled urban labour, exceeds the level of harvest wages in the province, and may obey not so much to the cost of harvesting wheat, but to a **deep transformation of the labour market** there, related to the **rapid spread of the poppy crop**. Poor farmers that previously used to flock towards the seasonal labour markets in Kunduz, Takhar or Balkh now require far higher salaries to do so, since their opportunity cost has risen enormously with the spread of poppy cultivation in that province (see Maletta 2003 for more references). Agricultural wages for activities other than harvesting are normally lower, as seen in Table 4 here and Table A.2 at the Statistical Appendix.

**Table 4**  
**Agricultural wages by activity, adult males, 2003 (NRVA, U\$/day)**

	<b>Planting</b>	<b>Irrigation</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	<b>She- pherd</b>	<b>Other farm work</b>
Afghanistan	1.69	1.59	2.08	1.42	1.86
North	1.18	1.09	2.12	0.90	1.56
Northeast	2.08	2.22	2.23	1.85	2.20
Badakhshan	2.52	2.12	3.02	1.47	2.88
Rest of region	1.96	2.23	1.96	1.98	2.03
West	1.24	1.00	1.96	1.37	1.12
West Central	1.44	1.32	1.87	1.07	1.29
Central	1.95	1.84	1.97	1.47	1.91
South	1.91	1.81	2.03	1.18	1.90
East	1.69	1.90	1.90	1.30	2.00
Southwest	1.85	1.44	2.04	0.74	2.03

Source: NRVA preliminary database.

Planting, helping with watering the crops or working in other farm tasks fetch on average some 10-20 percent less than harvesting, but the proportion varies in various locations. In some cases, as in the North or West (where wages went up at the time of the harvest) the difference was more marked, with harvesting work getting paid almost twice as much as jobs in the planting and growing season. In the Northeast, as well as in the Central and Southern regions, in contrast, there was no great difference.

The NRVA information on rural non-farm wages are shown in Table 5 here and (with more detail) in Table A.3 at the Statistical Appendix.

	Cons- truction	Handi- craft	Weaving	Mining	Com- merce	Gathering		Relief activities
						Wood	Other	
Afghanistan	2.13	1.63	1.17	3.32	3.56	1.54	2.01	1.97
North	2.06	0.81	0.89	0.82	1.99	0.90	1.01	2.00
Northeast	2.92	3.06	2.51	1.86	5.55	1.81	2.04	2.04
West	1.98	1.60	0.35		2.62	0.94	3.14	1.84
West Central	1.95		0.81		2.34	1.14	1.26	1.90
Central	2.20	1.77	1.78	2.86	3.33	1.77	1.69	2.02
South	2.26	2.56	0.87	3.74	3.35	2.49	2.19	2.27
East	1.97	2.04	1.32	10.20	3.68	1.36	1.61	1.98
Southwest	2.08	1.12	1.56	1.63	2.56	1.19	1.31	1.83

Source: NRVA preliminary database. Commerce includes transportation.

### 3. Rural wages for women and children

#### 3.1. Children

Wage employment of women and children is not common enough, but the NRVA also collected data in this regard. Table 6 shows cash wages for children in farm activities, reported at about 5% of the sample villages, and Table 7 for non farm jobs, reported at about 12% of the sample villages. Provincial details are not given at the Statistical Appendix because the number of reporting villages by province is in many cases too small to be taken as representative. The same happens with some regional averages. Table 6 shows results only when at least 25 cases are available.

**Table 6**  
**Agricultural cash wages for children under 14 (NRVA, U\$S/day)**

	Planting	Irrigation	Harvest	Shep- herd	Other farm work
<b>Afghanistan</b>	1.22	0.88	1.05	0.90	0.90
<b>North</b>	0.63	0.61	0.79	...	0.51
<b>Northeast</b>	0.86	...	0.96	1.05	1.04
<b>West</b>	...		...	...	0.45
<b>West Central</b>			...	...	0.34
<b>Central</b>	0.90	0.83	0.94	0.94	0.87
<b>South</b>	...	0.98	1.04	0.81	1.03
<b>East</b>	...	...	...	...	1.36
<b>Southwest</b>	...	...	...	...	...

(...) Not sufficient reporting groups for reliable estimation.

Blank cells = No groups reporting.

Averages for Afghanistan as a whole include all groups, including those omitted in the regions, because the total number of cases is sufficient.

A comparison of Table 6 with Table 4 shows that children earn on average about one half of the adult male wage for farm work: the ratios are 72% for planting, 56% for helping with irrigation, 51% for harvesting and 49% for other farm jobs. Planting is an activity where children have a comparative advantage, in the sense that the wage differential is lower, possibly because broadcasting seed does not demand much physical exertion or special skills.

Regarding non-farm work (Tables 5 and 7), only some of the activities are common to adults and children. Children's wages are 47% of adult male wages for collecting wood, and 43% for gathering other natural resources. Child shepherds are paid 63% of the wage received by their adult male colleagues.

	Domestic work	Handi-craft	Weaving	Gathering		Other
				Wood	Other	
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.74	0.84	0.81	0.72	0.86	1.60
<b>North</b>	0.46	...	...	0.50	0.64	...
<b>Northeast</b>	1.11		...	1.36	1.32	...
<b>West</b>	0.53	...	...	0.59	0.56	...
<b>West Central</b>	0.40		...	...	0.49	
<b>Central</b>	0.85	0.87	0.81	...	...	
<b>South</b>	1.00	...	...	1.05	1.12	...
<b>East</b>	0.93			0.71	...	1.35
<b>Southwest</b>	0.70			0.41	...	

(...) Not sufficient reporting villages for reliable estimation.

Blank cells = No village reporting.

### **3.2. Women**

In the case of women (Tables 8 and 9), wages are also significantly lower than the corresponding wages for men. The ratios (women/men) are 51% for planting, 61% for harvesting, 50% for other farm work. In the case of non farm occupations, the wage for making handicrafts is paid women 41% of the male salary, and for weaving the ratio is 53%. A woman gathering wood fetches 53% of the male pay. A woman employed for domestic services earns on average \$0.59, whilst a child in the same work earns \$0.74; a woman employed in domestic work for others earns 28% of the wage of a male construction worker and 41% of a male shepherd's.

In summary, besides a very low participation in income-earning activities, women earn far inferior wages than men, in some instances even less than children. The data may suggest this, but seems slightly odd. Is there an possible reporting bias against women's income, not wanting to demostarte that they have such economic importance. No basis for this, but a thought.

**Table 8**  
Agricultural cash wages for women, 2003 (NRVA, U\$\$/day)

	Planting	Irrigation	Harvest	Shepherd	Other farm work
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.86	...	1.26	...	0.93
<b>North</b>	...	...	...	...	0.52
<b>Northeast</b>	...	...	1.01		1.04
<b>West</b>	...				...
<b>West Central</b>		...	...		...
<b>Central</b>	...	...	1.14		1.12
<b>South</b>			...	...	...
<b>East</b>	...		...		1.37
<b>Southwest</b>	...		...		...

**Table 9**  
Non agricultural wages for women, 2003 (NRVA, U\$\$/day)

	Dom. work	Handi-craft	Wea-ving	Embroi- dery	Tail- oring	Gathering		Other work
						Wood	Other	
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.59	0.66	0.62	0.84	0.91	0.81	0.66	0.41
<b>North</b>	0.44	0.52	0.62	0.64	0.62	0.43	...	0.22
<b>Northeast</b>	0.68	0.86	0.82	0.92	1.13	1.53	...	...
<b>West</b>	0.38	0.40	0.47	0.28	0.59	...	0.76	...
<b>West Central</b>	0.32	...	0.40	...	0.71	...	...	...

<b>Central</b>	...	1.28	1.20	1.28	1.53	...	...	
<b>South</b>	...	...	...	...	1.75	1.03	...	...
<b>East</b>	1.19	...	...	...	...	1.06	...	...
<b>Southwest</b>	...	0.58	0.42	0.59	0.63			

## 4. The purchasing power of rural wages

The purchasing power of rural wages is difficult to ascertain, since consumer prices in the countryside are not easy to come by. However, some indication may be obtained from the ratio of wages to the price of Afghan wheat in each location (Table 10). This ratio is not indeed analogous to the ratio of wages to the price of bread (used in Maletta 2002 and 2003 for urban wages), firstly because it refers to the primary commodity (wheat grain) and not to the consumer commodities more relevant for household consumption (flour and bread). Secondly, because the price of local wheat may not be representative of the average price of wheat in the market, which usually includes imported wheat. However, the figures give an approximate picture that may be used in the absence of more adequate data. Some regions and periods are missing, either because the price is missing, or the wage, or both.

The wheat equivalent of agricultural wages in the North and Northeast has greatly increased from 2002 to 2003, from about 5-10 kg to about 18-20 kg per day. In other regions the equivalence has also increased, but to a lesser degree. This is surely a reflection of increased wages and reduced prices in 2003 at the North and Northeast regions, in the context of a bumper harvest (dampening the price of wheat) and a general rise in wages due to the booming economy and (especially in Badakhshan) the expansion of poppy cultivation. The simple average across regions, which was between 7 and 9 kg per day in 2002, rose to about 14-15 kg per day in 2003. This rise is in close correspondence to the rise of real wages for unskilled labour in the major cities, measured in terms of bread, which were about 4-5 kg at the beginning of 2002 and reached above 10 kg in 2003.

These data refer to adult male harvest wages. They are not differentiated in terms of gender and age, and do not include rural wages for other occupations, since there are not sufficient data to establish a time series in these regards. The wages of women and children, as well as wages for non-farm jobs, have only been investigated in the NRVA, and therefore little can be said on the change in these wages over time. Since women and children were shown to earn typically about 40-50% of the male wage, their purchasing power (in wheat equivalent or any other measure) is proportionally lower.

**Table 10**  
**Ratio of daily wage to the price of wheat (kg of wheat per day of work), 2002-2003**

	2002			2002-03	2003			
	May	June	July	Dec-Jan	July	August	September	October
<b>North</b>	5.96	7.48	10.21	11.92	17.51	17.44	20.05	
<b>Northeast</b>	7.11	8.25	9.58	15.72	20.23	17.27	18.59	
<b>West</b>	6.64	7.21	8.69	12.07	16.20	14.57	15.11	
<b>West Central</b>	6.68	7.89	10.28	14.76		12.39	11.80	
<b>Central</b>	9.23	9.53	10.16	13.60	12.01	12.89	12.69	
<b>South</b>	8.69	9.07	9.31	12.72	12.18	12.83	11.51	10.00
<b>East</b>	7.43	7.94	6.38	9.62	9.76	9.47	15.00	
<b>Southwest</b>	10.09	9.98	9.51	8.02	10.29	13.00	13.95	

Wages for May-July 2002: WFP 2002 VAM database. Wages reported in December 2002-January 2003: Winter Survey.

Wages reported in July-October 2003: Average of monetary wages and wages in kind, when both are available, or one of them if the other is missing. Monetary wages: either from NCOA or NRVA, or average of the two if both were available. Wages in kind: NRVA.

Regional figures reflect the ratio of the average regional wage to the average regional price of wheat, each measured at locations where each is available. The regional average may not be representative of the whole region.

## 5. Participation of women in employment

Questions were asked to women of each wealth group about their participation in different kinds of gainful work, paid in cash or kind, during the past year. These questions were not referred explicitly to working for a wage, and therefore they may correspond to income-earning work done at home in a self-employed manner. The number of villages where this questionnaire was responded by female focus groups was 1701 (the same questions were asked to men in another group of villages where interviews with women were not conducted, but those cases are left aside in this analysis, that concerns only responses given directly by women of each wealth group). There are therefore 5103 female wealth group records, with responses from 1701 groups of women belonging to "medium-wealth" and "better-off" households (taken together as a single group), another 1701 groups of women in households considered as "poor", and 1701 in households regarded as "very poor". As shown in Table 10, the fact that 1701 female groups of each wealth level were interviewed does not mean that all three female groups were interviewed in every village. In some villages only one or two female wealth-group meetings were held, the rest failing to be held for various reasons. Oh, did not get that feedback from the implementation!

**Table 10**  
**NRVA Sample size for female wealth groups by regions**

Region	Wealth group			Total
	Med/Better	Poor	Very poor	
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	1701	1701	1701	5103
<b>North</b>	280	279	282	841
<b>Northeast</b>	243	239	242	724
<b>West</b>	203	202	201	606
<b>West Central</b>	76	78	77	231
<b>Central</b>	255	257	258	770
<b>South</b>	244	243	243	730
<b>East</b>	224	226	222	672
<b>Southwest</b>	176	177	176	529

Source: NRVA database. In some villages some of the wealth group interviews were not conducted.

These groups were asked whether women were able to work during the past year in a number of activities. The survey investigated for how many months in the year and how many days per month was the work typically done, and what was the pay in cash or in kind. The questions were referred to gainful employment, disregarding housekeeping and so called "non-economic" activities.<sup>1</sup>

Some of the occupations were mentioned only rarely: a mere 31 female wealth groups declared that women in that particular group worked last year in planting crops; only 8 mentioned working in irrigating the crops, and only 12 acknowledged that women in the group had worked shepherding the livestock. Only in 64 groups it was reported that women worked in gathering natural resources other than wood (e.g. gathering wild plants). Other activities were more frequent: 314 of the 5103 groups mentioned women working at the harvest, 609 in "other farm work", 466 mentioned women collecting wood, 476 reported them working in embroidery, 664 in handicrafts, 1063 in tailoring clothes, and 597 in domestic service for other families. Of the 5103 wealth group reports, 2834 or 55.5% reported women having worked the past year in some gainful activity (not including food for work or other relief activity of that sort). Of those 2834 cases, 1074 reported only one activity performed by women, 1275 reported two, 381 reported three, and very few informed more than three. Reports of women working were more frequent in the North, Northeast and West, and less frequent in the Centre, South and East of the country.

**Table 10**  
**Percent of female groups of all wealth levels**  
**reporting women worked in various gainful activities in 2002-03**

	<b>Any work</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	<b>Other farm work</b>	<b>Embroidery</b>	<b>Handicraft</b>	<b>Weaving</b>	<b>Tailoring</b>	<b>Domestic service</b>	<b>Gather wood</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	55.5%	6.2%	11.9%	9.3%	13.0%	17.8%	20.8%	11.7%	9.1%
<b>North</b>	90.2%	2.3%	20.3%	19.3%	24.4%	42.1%	27.9%	30.1%	21.8%
<b>Northeast</b>	80.9%	13.0%	21.1%	20.4%	13.8%	19.2%	28.5%	18.8%	6.8%
<b>West</b>	79.9%	4.1%	8.1%	6.8%	5.8%	46.5%	21.6%	12.0%	4.5%
<b>West Central</b>	45.0%	6.1%	6.9%	3.0%	1.3%	17.7%	13.9%	8.7%	2.6%
<b>Central</b>	33.8%	7.1%	8.3%	6.5%	4.3%	9.2%	16.9%	3.2%	3.4%
<b>South</b>	13.7%	0.1%	1.6%	2.2%	2.7%	2.5%	8.1%	1.4%	2.1%
<b>East</b>	39.0%	15.8%	21.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	3.3%	11.8%	23.8%
<b>Southwest</b>	52.7%	0.0%	0.2%	8.9%	50.5%	0.2%	46.9%	0.2%	0.0%

Only activities with a significant number of cases are mentioned. Planting and irrigating crops, shepherding, and gathering wild items other than wood were mentioned in only a handful of groups each.

Female gainful work was in general more frequent in poor and very poor groups of women. As shown in the following tables, women working in any of the activities were reported in 55% of the groups, but the percentage was only 46% of the better-off groups, and about 60% among the poor and very poor groups. The percentages are much higher in the North, Northeast and West than in other regions. Details by province and wealth group are given in the Statistical Appendix, Table A.7.1 to A.7.4.

Some specific occupations such as domestic service are highly concentrated in the "very poor" group. Other activities, however, are more or less equally present in all the wealth groups. Taking all activities into account (Table 10.1), women working was reported in 46% of the medium/better-off groups, and 60% of the poor and very poor. But the employment differential by wealth varies with each activity (Tables 10.2 to 10.9).

<sup>1</sup> According to international use in employment statistics, economic activity includes seeking or performing any work conducive to monetary income, or (as a special case) subsistence agriculture even if the product is not for sale.

**Table 10**  
**Percentage of female groups of each wealth level**  
**reporting women of the group having worked in various activities in 2002-03**  
**10.1. Women working at least in one of the activities\***

	Total	Wealth group		
		Med/Better	Poor	Very poor
<b>Total</b>	55.5%	46.3%	59.8%	60.6%
<b>North</b>	90.2%	79.6%	96.1%	95.0%
<b>Northeast</b>	80.9%	67.1%	86.6%	89.3%
<b>West</b>	79.9%	77.3%	83.2%	79.1%
<b>West Central</b>	45.0%	42.1%	42.3%	50.6%
<b>Central</b>	33.8%	22.7%	38.5%	39.9%
<b>South</b>	13.7%	9.8%	15.6%	15.6%
<b>East</b>	39.0%	16.5%	49.1%	51.4%
<b>Southwest</b>	52.7%	52.8%	52.5%	52.8%

Including omitted activities reported by just a few women's groups.

**10.2. Women working in harvesting crops**

	TOTAL	Wealth group		
		Med/Better	Poor	Very poor
<b>TOTAL</b>	6.2%	2.6%	7.3%	8.6%
<b>North</b>	2.3%	0.0%	3.6%	3.2%
<b>Northeast</b>	13.0%	7.8%	14.2%	16.9%
<b>West</b>	4.1%	1.0%	3.0%	8.5%
<b>West Central</b>	6.1%	0.0%	9.0%	9.1%
<b>Central</b>	7.1%	3.1%	8.6%	9.7%
<b>South</b>	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
<b>East</b>	15.8%	6.7%	19.5%	21.2%
<b>Southwest</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**10.3. Women working in other farm work\***

	TOTAL	Wealth group		
		Med/Better	Poor	Very poor
<b>TOTAL</b>	11.9%	4.5%	15.0%	16.3%
<b>North</b>	20.3%	6.8%	27.2%	27.0%
<b>Northeast</b>	21.1%	9.1%	23.4%	31.0%
<b>West</b>	8.1%	4.9%	10.9%	8.5%
<b>West Central</b>	6.9%	1.3%	9.0%	10.4%
<b>Central</b>	8.3%	2.7%	10.5%	11.6%
<b>South</b>	1.6%	0.4%	1.6%	2.9%
<b>East</b>	21.3%	7.6%	27.9%	28.4%
<b>Southwest</b>	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%

(\*) Not including planting, irrigation, harvesting, shepherding the livestock, collecting wood or gathering other natural resources.

**10.4. Women working in embroidery**

	TOTAL	Wealth group		
		Med/Better	Poor	Very poor
<b>TOTAL</b>	9.3%	14.9%	8.4%	4.7%
<b>North</b>	19.3%	38.6%	14.3%	5.0%
<b>Northeast</b>	20.4%	34.2%	19.2%	7.9%
<b>West</b>	6.8%	8.4%	6.9%	5.0%
<b>West Central</b>	3.0%	6.6%	2.6%	0.0%
<b>Central</b>	6.5%	5.9%	7.4%	6.2%
<b>South</b>	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	2.5%
<b>East</b>	0.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%
<b>Southwest</b>	8.9%	9.7%	8.5%	8.5%

**10.5. Women working in handicrafts**

	TOTAL	Wealth group		
		Med/Better	Poor	Very poor
<b>TOTAL</b>	13.0%	11.9%	15.7%	11.5%
<b>North</b>	24.4%	26.1%	32.3%	14.9%
<b>Northeast</b>	13.8%	7.8%	19.2%	14.5%

**Table 10**  
**Percentage of female groups of each wealth level**  
**reporting women of the group having worked in various activities in 2002-03**

	<b>West</b>	5.8%	4.4%	8.4%	4.5%
	<b>West Central</b>	1.3%	0.0%	2.6%	1.3%
	<b>Central</b>	4.3%	3.9%	4.7%	4.3%
	<b>South</b>	2.7%	1.6%	3.7%	2.9%
	<b>East</b>	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	<b>Southwest</b>	50.5%	49.4%	50.8%	51.1%

**10.6. Women working in weaving**

	TOTAL	Wealth group		
		Med/Better	Poor	Very poor
<b>TOTAL</b>	17.8%	17.7%	20.8%	14.8%
<b>North</b>	42.1%	46.8%	47.0%	32.6%
<b>Northeast</b>	19.2%	10.3%	33.5%	14.0%
<b>West</b>	46.5%	48.8%	48.5%	42.3%
<b>West Central</b>	17.7%	28.9%	14.1%	10.4%
<b>Central</b>	9.2%	7.1%	10.5%	10.1%
<b>South</b>	2.5%	2.5%	2.1%	2.9%
<b>East</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Southwest</b>	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%

**10.7. Women working in tailoring clothes**

	TOTAL	Wealth group		
		Med/Better	Poor	Very poor
<b>TOTAL</b>	20.8%	29.4%	20.5%	12.6%
<b>North</b>	27.9%	46.4%	25.1%	12.4%
<b>Northeast</b>	28.5%	48.1%	29.3%	7.9%
<b>West</b>	21.6%	41.9%	16.3%	6.5%
<b>West Central</b>	13.9%	26.3%	10.3%	5.2%
<b>Central</b>	16.9%	14.1%	19.8%	16.7%
<b>South</b>	8.1%	7.0%	9.9%	7.4%
<b>East</b>	3.3%	4.0%	4.4%	1.4%
<b>Southwest</b>	46.9%	48.9%	46.9%	44.9%

**10.8. Women working in domestic service**

	TOTAL	Wealth group		
		Med/Better	Poor	Very poor
<b>TOTAL</b>	11.7%	1.6%	8.3%	25.2%
<b>North</b>	30.1%	2.5%	25.8%	61.7%
<b>Northeast</b>	18.8%	0.8%	7.5%	47.9%
<b>West</b>	12.0%	1.0%	6.9%	28.4%
<b>West Central</b>	8.7%	0.0%	5.1%	20.8%
<b>Central</b>	3.2%	1.6%	1.9%	6.2%
<b>South</b>	1.4%	0.4%	2.1%	1.6%
<b>East</b>	11.8%	4.9%	10.2%	20.3%
<b>Southwest</b>	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%

**10.9. Women working in gathering wood**

	TOTAL	Wealth group		
		Med/Better	Poor	Very poor
<b>TOTAL</b>	9.1%	3.1%	9.9%	14.4%
<b>North</b>	21.8%	2.5%	22.9%	39.7%
<b>Northeast</b>	6.8%	4.9%	5.4%	9.9%
<b>West</b>	4.5%	0.5%	4.5%	8.5%
<b>West Central</b>	2.6%	0.0%	3.8%	3.9%
<b>Central</b>	3.4%	2.0%	3.9%	4.3%
<b>South</b>	2.1%	0.8%	2.5%	2.9%
<b>East</b>	23.8%	11.2%	28.3%	32.0%
<b>Southwest</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

The following activities show an inverse relationship between wealth and work (i.e. the frequency of the work increases as wealth decreases): harvesting, other farm work, domestic service and gathering wood. Some activities have a reverse pattern: they are practiced more frequently by those with medium or better level of wealth, such as embroidery or tailoring clothes. Other activities show a peak in the "poor" group and a somewhat lower (but not much lower) frequency among the very poor and among the better-off, such as weaving or making handicrafts. This reveals a sort of stratification of the various activities, according to the differential observed between the upper group and the very poor. Embroidery is practiced three times more frequently among the richer than among the very poor, whilst domestic service is at the other extreme: for every 100 very poor groups reporting it, it is reported at only 6 better-off groups, i.e. one in 16.

**Table 11**  
**An indicator of the social ranking of female gainful activities in rural areas of Afghanistan**

	Ratio of participation rates (better-off / very poor)							
	Embroidery	Tailoring	Weaving	Handicraft	Harvest	Other farm work	Gathering wood	Domestic service
Total	3.16	2.34	1.19	1.04	0.30	0.28	0.21	0.06
North	7.77	3.74	1.43	1.75		0.25	0.06	0.04
Northeast	4.35	6.13	0.73	0.54	0.46	0.29	0.50	0.02
West	1.68	6.47	1.15	0.99	0.12	0.58	0.06	0.03
West Central		5.07	2.79			0.13		
Central	0.95	0.85	0.70	0.92	0.32	0.24	0.46	0.25
South	0.83	0.94	0.85	0.57		0.14	0.28	0.25
East		2.97			0.32	0.27	0.35	0.24
Southwest	1.13	1.09		0.97				

Figures indicate the ratio between the medium/better-off group and the very poor group, regarding the percentage of groups reporting women working in each activity. A figure higher than 1 indicates the activity is more frequent in the richer group; below 1 indicates the activity is more frequent among the very poor. The intermediate group ("poor") is ignored in this indicator. Figures are shown only when both extreme groups report the activity.

Embroidery and tailoring are clearly a mark of social standing; weaving and handicrafts are equally practiced across the social divide, while farm work, gathering wood and especially domestic service are snubbed by the better-off and practiced overwhelmingly by the very poor. Weaving, a non discriminatory activity in general, is practiced almost three times as frequently among the rich in the West Central Region. Harvesting and other farm work is three times as frequent among the very poor as it is among the richer group, gathering wood is five times as frequent, and domestic services is 16 times as frequent among the very poor.

This indicator of social polarization is higher in some regions. The embroidery ratio, for instance, reaches 7.77 in the North and 4.35 in the Northeast; tailoring reaches more than 6 in the Northeast and West and 5 in the central highlands (West Central region). Harvesting is less discriminated against in the Northeast than in other regions, and gathering wood is less discriminated against in the Northeast and the Central region than in other parts of the country. Domestic service is discriminated against far more in the North, Northeast and West than it is in the Central, Southern and Eastern regions. This later finding is somewhat surprising since it is commonly held that the condition of women is worse in the *pashtun* belt, and therefore engaging in domestic service should be something better-off women shun. This kind of work is indeed more exceptional in those regions, with very few groups reporting it in the Central and South regions and none in the Southwest (Table 10.8). It is however fairly abundant in the East, where 5% of the better-off groups and 21% of the very poor groups report women working as domestic servants for others. These cases are concentrated in Laghman and Nuristan (Table A.7.4.) where more than 60% of the very poor women groups report women in

their group work in domestic service. In the case of Nuristan that kind of work is reported in 51% of the "poor" groups and 33% of the "medium/better-off" groups (Tables A.7.2 and A.7.3). It is possible that ethnicity has something to do with this: perhaps women from some particular ethnic groups are more likely to engage in this activity, as the distribution by province (or by district, not shown here) suggests.

## 6. Diversification of female work

Most of the groups reporting that women had worked last year in some activity mentioned women participating in just one or two activities in each village and wealth group (Table 12, and details at Table A.8 in the Statistical Appendix).

**Table 12**  
**Within-village diversification of female gainful activities in 2002-2003**  
**(percent of female groups)**

	Total	Number of activities reportedly performed by women								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Average*
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	44.5%	21.0%	25.0%	7.5%	1.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.84
<b>Wealth group</b>										
<b>Med/better</b>	100.0%	53.7%	15.9%	22.6%	6.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	1.87
<b>Poor</b>	100.0%	40.2%	23.4%	26.9%	7.6%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.80
<b>Very poor</b>	100.0%	39.4%	23.9%	25.5%	8.6%	2.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	1.85
<b>Region</b>										
<b>North</b>	100.0%	9.8%	18.0%	48.4%	19.5%	3.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	2.12
<b>Northeast</b>	100.0%	19.1%	36.9%	29.7%	10.4%	3.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.79
<b>West</b>	100.0%	20.1%	50.5%	26.2%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.41
<b>West Central</b>	100.0%	55.0%	28.1%	16.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.38
<b>Central</b>	100.0%	66.2%	15.8%	10.9%	5.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	1.82
<b>South</b>	100.0%	86.3%	7.0%	5.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.57
<b>East</b>	100.0%	61.0%	14.7%	12.5%	7.7%	3.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.03
<b>Southwest</b>	100.0%	47.3%	2.5%	46.5%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.03

(\*) Average number of activities reported, excluding groups not reporting any activity.

Among groups reporting female work, the average number of activities reported was 1.84, not varying much across wealth groups. The average was slightly lower in the West and West Central Regions, and slightly larger in the North, East and Southwest but within a narrow margin from 1.38 to 2.12. Only rare cases reported four or more activities. This suggests a certain degree of "specialisation" of women in a limited range of activities within each village and wealth group. If women work at all in a village, or in a wealth group within a village, they work in just one or two activities; the activities vary from village to village, and from one wealth group to another, but within each village and group the specialization is fairly sharp. This degree of specialisation certainly curtails the work opportunities of women, as local custom restricts them to just one or two possible activities.

## 7. Control of women over their income

As seen before, only part of the groups of women interviewed report that women are able to earn income through various activities. Whether they can dispose of their income is quite a different thing: only a fraction of the groups (which had reported work activities practiced by women) reported women can spend the income they have earned.

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Med/Better</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very poor</b>
Total	44.7%	50.9%	41.0%	43.7%
North	48.9%	52.1%	41.0%	54.2%
Northeast	53.4%	57.1%	51.2%	52.8%
West	34.1%	43.9%	30.7%	28.0%
W.Central	58.3%	65.6%	62.5%	48.7%
Central	31.3%	28.1%	30.6%	33.7%
South	37.0%	50.0%	39.5%	26.3%
East	35.0%	57.1%	33.0%	30.1%
Southwest	71.8%	69.2%	76.0%	70.4%

Only 45% of the groups where women work report that women can spend their income. This percentage does not vary much across wealth groups, and thus probably reflects cultural patterns permeating the entire community.

Across regions, the percentage is (rather surprisingly) larger in the Southwest. Few groups reported women working in that region, but most of those that did also report that women can spend their income (about 70-75%, as compared with much lower percentages (around 35%) in the rest of the *pashtun* belt (West, Central, South and East regions), though the frequency is much higher among the better-off women of those regions. The second highest frequency of women being able to spend their income is in the central Highlands (West Central region), where about 60% of women can do so. Nearly one half of the groups report it in the North and Northeast. Data are not clear about the marital condition of the working women: if the figures mostly refer to widows it could be understandable that even in the Southwest most of them can spend their money; however, widows are mostly confined to the "very poor" group, whilst the high percentage in the Southwest appears in the three wealth groups.

These data are not certainly very detailed nor conclusive, but it is evident that in most parts of Afghanistan women either are not able to work for an income, or if they do they are not allowed to spend the money they have earned.

## **8. By way of conclusion**

Gender is one of the biggest issues in Afghanistan, and especially in rural areas. The tradition of keeping wives inside house walls is very strong, and even those kinds of work that can be done at home are only practiced by a minority. However, the Nationwide Risk and Vulnerability Assessment has shown a more positive view: in more than half of the villages visited, women work to increase the household income in some way. The percentage is larger, but not much larger, among the poor and very poor (60%) than among the medium and better off (46%). Activities demanding better skills, more capital and access to markets (such as embroidery or tailoring) are more frequently practiced by women whose household is in the upper echelons of the village wealth ladder. Few women participate in agricultural activities, and then mainly among the poorer sections of the community. Domestic service is also quite frequent, especially among the very poor (including many widows) whose economic condition forces them not to shun this otherwise low-prestige occupation.

These data offer just a glimpse into the intra-household division of labour, and the place of women in rural livelihoods. They are offered only as an advance batch of NRVA results and not as a definitive study of the matter. More in depth analysis of the NRVA data is needed, and more field research indeed is yet necessary. Once the whole dataset

of the NRVA is available, including data at the level of households and individuals, further analysis will be possible and further directions shown for research and policy.

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## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

**Table A.1**  
**Harvest male wage reported at villages in the NRVA (US\$/day), 2003**

		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>August</b>	<b>September</b>	<b>October</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>		2.08	1.96	2.00	2.45	2.00
<b>North</b>	<b>Average</b>	2.12	2.14	2.09	2.41	.
	<b>Samangan</b>	2.59	2.62	2.59	.	.
	<b>Balkh</b>	2.22	2.34	2.11	2.44	.
	<b>Jawzjan</b>	2.21	2.33	2.11	2.45	.
	<b>Faryab</b>	1.85	1.78	1.87	2.24	.
	<b>Sari Pul</b>	1.29	1.81	1.09	.	.
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>Average</b>	2.23	2.25	1.89	3.12	.
	<b>Badakhshan</b>	3.02	3.67	2.30	3.12	.
	<b>Takhar</b>	2.13	2.60	1.83	.	.
	<b>Baghlan</b>	1.92	1.94	1.91	.	.
	<b>Kunduz</b>	1.83	1.82	1.83	.	.
<b>West</b>	<b>Average</b>	1.96	2.21	1.81	1.28	.
	<b>Bagdhis</b>	1.57	2.04	1.50	1.53	.
	<b>Herat</b>	1.97	2.22	1.59	1.02	.
	<b>Farah</b>	2.49	.	2.49	.	.
<b>West Central</b>	<b>Average</b>	1.87	.	2.06	1.70	1.99
	<b>Ghor</b>	1.50	.	3.06	1.18	.
	<b>Bamyan</b>	1.94	.	1.97	1.88	1.99
<b>Central</b>	<b>Average</b>	1.97	1.83	2.02	2.16	2.04
	<b>Kabul</b>	2.09	2.31	2.04	4.08	.
	<b>Kapisa</b>	1.73	1.73	2.04	1.02	.
	<b>Parwan</b>	1.90	2.04	1.89	2.04	.
	<b>Wardak</b>	2.12	1.84	2.08	2.20	.
	<b>Logar</b>	2.08	.	2.11	2.04	2.04
<b>South</b>	<b>Average</b>	2.03	2.02	2.13	1.98	.
	<b>Ghazni</b>	1.92	1.43	2.06	1.78	.
	<b>Paktya</b>	2.31	2.04	2.21	2.45	.
	<b>Paktika</b>	1.86	.	.	1.86	.
	<b>Khost</b>	2.04	2.04	.	2.07	.
<b>East</b>	<b>Average</b>	1.90	1.93	1.87	.	.
	<b>Nangarhar</b>	2.14	2.24	2.07	.	.
	<b>Laghman</b>	1.99	1.95	2.02	.	.
	<b>Kunar</b>	1.57	1.63	1.51	.	.
	<b>Nuristan</b>	1.51	.	1.51	.	.
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>Average</b>	2.04	1.48	1.91	3.34	.
	<b>Nimroz</b>	1.54	1.50	1.59	.	.
	<b>Helmand</b>	1.53	1.47	1.61	.	.
	<b>Kandahar</b>	1.83	2.04	1.80	2.18	.
	<b>Zabul</b>	2.41	.	2.38	3.27	.
	<b>Uruzgan</b>	3.41	.	.	3.41	.

Non weighted averages of wages reported at villages at the time the village was surveyed.  
Source: Nationwide Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, preliminary data.

**Table A.2**  
**Wheat prices 2002-2003 at village level (U\$/MT)**

		2002			2002-03	2003					
		May	June	July	Dec-Jan	May	June	July	August	September	October
<b>North</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$181</b>	<b>\$171</b>	<b>\$141</b>	<b>\$158</b>	<b>\$102</b>		<b>\$124</b>	<b>\$123</b>	<b>\$114</b>	<b>\$103</b>
	<b>Samangan</b>	\$166	\$152	\$167	\$136	.	.	\$119	\$121	\$103	\$103
	<b>Balkh</b>	\$181	\$168	\$150	\$142	\$99	.	\$116	\$117	\$108	
	<b>Jawzjan</b>	\$173	\$169	\$180	\$193	\$98	.	\$120	\$118		
	<b>Faryab</b>	\$199	\$186	\$113	\$163	\$114	.	\$141	\$136	\$131	
	<b>Sari Pul</b>	\$156	\$158	\$138	\$158	\$98	.	\$126	\$123	\$116	
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$144</b>	<b>\$136</b>	<b>\$132</b>	<b>\$136</b>	<b>\$105</b>		<b>\$108</b>	<b>\$128</b>	<b>\$126</b>	<b>\$116</b>
	<b>Badakhshan</b>	\$212	\$191	\$180	\$161	\$116	.		\$176	\$162	\$138
	<b>Takhar</b>	\$158	\$151	\$142	\$152	\$105	.	\$106	\$107	\$107	\$104
	<b>Baghlan</b>	\$129	\$118	\$120	\$103	\$98	.	\$111	\$120	\$122	\$116
	<b>Kunduz</b>	\$134	\$131	\$128	\$131	\$99	.	\$108	\$109	\$111	\$104
<b>West</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$141</b>	<b>\$145</b>	<b>\$135</b>	<b>\$135</b>	<b>\$126</b>	<b>\$142</b>	<b>\$155</b>	<b>\$151</b>	<b>\$134</b>	
	<b>Bagdhis</b>	\$140	\$132	\$122	\$116			\$111	\$108	\$96	.
	<b>Herat</b>	\$137	\$132	\$129	\$125	\$103	\$142	\$144	\$146	\$130	.
	<b>Farah</b>	\$146	\$163	\$149	\$184	\$149	.	\$209	\$199	\$175	.
<b>West Central</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$164</b>	<b>\$155</b>	<b>\$139</b>	<b>\$179</b>				<b>\$186</b>	<b>\$195</b>	<b>\$217</b>
	<b>Ghor</b>	\$168	\$155	\$131	\$204			.	\$201	\$215	.
	<b>Bamyan</b>	\$155	\$155	\$158	\$142			.	\$170	\$174	\$217
<b>Central</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$149</b>	<b>\$152</b>	<b>\$151</b>	<b>\$157</b>	<b>\$116</b>	<b>\$152</b>	<b>\$165</b>	<b>\$167</b>	<b>\$177</b>	<b>\$190</b>
	<b>Kabul</b>	\$131	\$137	\$147	\$156	.	\$152	\$173	\$156	\$184	.
	<b>Kapisa</b>	\$191	\$186	\$152	\$134			\$163	\$175	\$175	.
	<b>Parwan</b>	\$150	\$154	\$156	\$170	\$116	.	\$160	\$165	\$181	.
	<b>Wardak</b>	\$141	\$147	\$130	\$188	.	.	.	\$164	\$172	.
	<b>Logar</b>	\$158	\$158	\$170	\$122			.	\$173	\$175	\$190
<b>South</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$160</b>	<b>\$159</b>	<b>\$159</b>	<b>\$177</b>	<b>\$129</b>	<b>\$142</b>	<b>\$168</b>	<b>\$174</b>	<b>\$181</b>	<b>\$175</b>
	<b>Ghazni</b>	\$143	\$153	\$158	\$187	\$129	.	.	\$184	\$192	\$175
	<b>Paktya</b>	\$178	\$167	\$156	\$157		\$152	.	\$191	\$178	.
	<b>Paktika</b>	\$184	\$179	\$176	\$193	.		.		\$203	.
	<b>Khost</b>	\$142	\$137	\$140	\$156	.	\$131	\$168	\$146	\$149	.

**Table A.2**  
**Wheat prices 2002-2003 at village level (U\$/MT)**

		2002			2002-03	2003					
		May	June	July	Dec-Jan	May	June	July	August	September	October
<b>East</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$160</b>	<b>\$151</b>	<b>\$180</b>	<b>\$169</b>	<b>\$138</b>	<b>\$134</b>	<b>\$216</b>	<b>\$210</b>	<b>\$204</b>	.
	<b>Nangarhar</b>	\$149	\$139	\$167	\$155	\$121	.	\$185	\$176	\$204	.
	<b>Laghman</b>	\$142	\$131	\$170	\$149	.	\$134	\$197	\$221	.	.
	<b>Kunar</b>	\$158	\$171	\$184	\$205	\$155	.	\$196	\$202	.	.
	<b>Nuristan</b>	\$235	\$223	\$251	\$200			\$284	\$239	.	.
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$134</b>	<b>\$138</b>	<b>\$148</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$159</b>		<b>\$188</b>	<b>\$193</b>	<b>\$247</b>	
	<b>Nimroz</b>	\$113	\$112	\$131		\$136	.	\$204	\$191	\$272	.
	<b>Helmand</b>	\$125	\$128	\$136	\$199	\$185	.	\$178	\$168	.	.
	<b>Kandahar</b>	\$135	\$140	\$142	\$165	\$156	.	.	\$193	\$174	.
	<b>Zabul</b>	\$143	\$146	\$155	\$211			\$181	\$218	\$272	.
	<b>Uruzgan</b>	\$135	\$145	\$168	\$225			.	.	\$269	.

Prices in May-July 2002: WFP 2002 VAM database. Prices in December/02 – January/03: Winter Survey; Prices in May-June 2003: NCOA. Prices in July-October 2003: NCOA and NRVA (if both are available the average is given).

**Table A.3**  
**Agricultural wages for adult men, 2002-2003 (US\$/day)**

Region	Province	2002			2002-03	2003			
		May	June	July	Dec-Jan	July	August	September	October
North	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1.08</b>	<b>\$1.28</b>	<b>\$1.44</b>	<b>\$1.88</b>	<b>\$3.09</b>	<b>\$2.82</b>	<b>\$2.90</b>	
	<b>Samangan</b>	\$0.97	\$1.19	\$1.29	\$1.44	\$3.16	\$2.93		
	<b>Balkh</b>	\$1.05	\$1.24	\$1.41	\$2.30	\$3.38	\$3.03	\$3.08	
	<b>Jawzjan</b>	\$0.92	\$1.13	\$1.30	\$0.94	\$3.20	\$3.10		
	<b>Faryab</b>	\$1.15	\$1.34	\$1.55	\$2.48	\$2.77	\$2.46		
	<b>Sari Pul</b>	\$1.18	\$1.42	\$1.48	\$2.01	\$2.85	\$2.08		
Northeast	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1.02</b>	<b>\$1.12</b>	<b>\$1.27</b>	<b>\$2.14</b>	<b>\$3.09</b>	<b>\$2.67</b>	<b>\$3.10</b>	
	<b>Badakhshan</b>	\$0.98	\$1.04	\$1.17	\$2.22	\$3.64	\$2.85	\$3.10	
	<b>Takhar</b>	\$0.99	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$2.71	\$3.36	\$2.66		
	<b>Baghlan</b>	\$1.12	\$1.23	\$1.42	\$1.28	\$3.20	\$2.68		
	<b>Kunduz</b>	\$0.99	\$1.20	\$1.46	\$1.86	\$1.82	\$1.83	.	
West	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$0.94</b>	<b>\$1.04</b>	<b>\$1.17</b>	<b>\$1.63</b>	<b>\$2.21</b>	<b>\$1.81</b>	<b>\$1.28</b>	
	<b>Bagdhis</b>	\$0.89	\$1.09	\$1.24	\$1.52	\$2.04	\$1.50	\$1.53	
	<b>Herat</b>	\$0.92	\$1.03	\$1.17	\$1.55	\$2.22	\$1.59	\$1.02	
	<b>Farah</b>	\$1.01	\$1.03	\$1.12	\$1.94	.	\$2.49	.	
West Central	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1.09</b>	<b>\$1.22</b>	<b>\$1.43</b>	<b>\$2.64</b>	.	<b>\$2.06</b>	<b>\$1.70</b>	<b>\$1.99</b>
	<b>Ghor</b>	\$0.89	\$1.02	\$1.16	\$2.78	.	\$3.06	\$1.18	
	<b>Bamyan</b>	\$1.37	\$1.49	\$1.79	\$2.43	.	\$1.97	\$1.88	\$1.99
Central	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1.38</b>	<b>\$1.45</b>	<b>\$1.53</b>	<b>\$2.13</b>	<b>\$1.83</b>	<b>\$2.02</b>	<b>\$2.16</b>	<b>\$2.04</b>
	<b>Kabul</b>	\$1.47	\$1.63	\$1.75	\$2.55	\$2.31	\$2.04	\$4.08	
	<b>Kapisa</b>	\$1.46	\$1.51	\$1.63	\$2.08	\$1.73	\$2.04	\$1.02	
	<b>Parwan</b>	\$1.32	\$1.35	\$1.41	\$2.62	\$2.04	\$1.89	\$2.04	
	<b>Wardak</b>	\$1.35	\$1.41	\$1.47	\$2.20	\$1.84	\$2.08	\$2.20	
	<b>Logar</b>	\$1.30	\$1.32	\$1.36	\$1.49	.	\$2.11	\$2.04	\$2.04
South	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1.39</b>	<b>\$1.44</b>	<b>\$1.48</b>	<b>\$2.25</b>	<b>\$2.02</b>	<b>\$2.13</b>	<b>\$1.98</b>	
	<b>Ghazni</b>	\$1.31	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$2.06	\$1.43	\$2.06	\$1.78	
	<b>Paktya</b>	\$1.23	\$1.25	\$1.32	\$2.26	\$2.04	\$2.21	\$2.45	
	<b>Paktika</b>	\$1.73	\$1.75	\$1.83	\$3.38	.	.	\$1.86	
	<b>Khost</b>	\$1.19	\$1.32	\$1.24	\$2.07	\$2.04	.	\$2.07	

**Table A.3**  
**Agricultural wages for adult men, 2002-2003 (US\$/day)**

		2002			2002-03	2003			
Region	Province	May	June	July	Dec-Jan	July	August	September	October
<b>East</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1.19</b>	<b>\$1.20</b>	<b>\$1.15</b>	<b>\$1.62</b>	<b>\$1.93</b>	<b>\$1.87</b>	.	
	<b>Nangarhar</b>	\$1.20	\$1.22	\$1.15	\$1.77	\$2.24	\$2.07	.	
	<b>Laghman</b>	\$1.31	\$1.27	\$1.11	\$1.64	\$1.95	\$2.02	.	
	<b>Kunar</b>	\$1.12	\$1.13	\$1.18	\$1.41	\$1.63	\$1.51	.	
	<b>Nuristan</b>	\$1.15	\$1.17	\$1.15	\$1.20	.	\$1.51	.	
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1.35</b>	<b>\$1.38</b>	<b>\$1.41</b>	<b>\$1.60</b>	<b>\$1.48</b>	<b>\$1.91</b>	<b>\$3.34</b>	
	<b>Nimroz</b>	\$1.29	\$1.31	\$1.36		\$1.50	\$1.59	.	
	<b>Helmand</b>	\$1.37	\$1.43	\$1.52	\$1.55	\$1.47	\$1.61	.	
	<b>Kandahar</b>	\$1.35	\$1.40	\$1.37	\$1.44	\$2.04	\$1.80	\$2.18	
	<b>Zabul</b>	\$1.38	\$1.38	\$1.40	\$1.88	.	\$2.38	\$3.27	
	<b>Uruzgan</b>	\$1.32	\$1.32	\$1.36	\$1.62	.	.	\$3.41	

Wages in May-July 2002: WFP 2002 VAM database. Wages in December 2002-January 2003: Winter Survey. Wages in July-October 2003: NCOA and NRVA (when both are available the average is given). Only harvest wages considered.

Regional figures reflect wages prevailing in areas where data are available for a particular month, and may not be representative of the whole region.

**Table A.4**  
**Ratio of daily agricultural wage of males to the price of wheat (kg of wheat per day of work), 2002-2003**

		2002			2002-03	2003			
		May	June	July	Dec-Jan	July	August	September	October
<b>North</b>	<b>Average</b>	5.96	7.48	10.21	11.92	17.51	17.44	20.05	
	<b>Samangan</b>	5.82	7.79	7.74	10.59	20.21	19.31		
	<b>Balkh</b>	5.80	7.37	9.39	16.23	20.52	19.11	20.51	
	<b>Jawzjan</b>	5.34	6.67	7.19	4.88	18.12	16.62	21.03	
	<b>Faryab</b>	5.77	7.21	13.78	15.22	15.01	15.72	17.76	
	<b>Sari Pul</b>	7.58	8.99	10.75	12.69	15.32	12.98	15.00	
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>Average</b>	7.11	8.25	9.58	15.72	20.23	17.27	18.59	
	<b>Badakhshan</b>	4.63	5.46	6.51	13.77	15.00	15.35	18.59	
	<b>Takhar</b>	6.27	6.97	7.74	17.86	22.15	18.89		
	<b>Baghlan</b>	8.72	10.40	11.76	12.35	18.68	17.37		
	<b>Kunduz</b>	7.40	9.21	11.40	14.20	18.44	18.32		
<b>West</b>	<b>Average</b>	6.64	7.21	8.69	12.07	16.20	14.57	15.11	
	<b>Bagdhis</b>	6.39	8.25	10.10	13.10	15.92	13.96	15.00	
	<b>Herat</b>	6.74	7.77	9.08	12.42	16.96	14.72	15.99	
	<b>Farah</b>	6.95	6.33	7.52	10.57	19.09	15.61	21.25	
<b>West Central</b>	<b>Average</b>	6.68	7.89	10.28	14.76		12.39	11.80	
	<b>Ghor</b>	5.28	6.59	8.83	13.65		14.99	9.88	
	<b>Bamyan</b>	8.82	9.63	11.35	17.17		11.88	13.51	
<b>Central</b>	<b>Average</b>	9.23	9.53	10.16	13.60	12.01	12.89	12.69	
	<b>Kabul</b>	11.24	11.91	11.92	16.31	16.22	13.87	20.11	
	<b>Kapisa</b>	7.67	8.15	10.70	15.51	11.21	13.33	5.42	
	<b>Parwan</b>	8.79	8.78	9.02	15.44	11.99	11.96	12.21	
	<b>Wardak</b>	9.56	9.60	11.33	11.71	21.00	12.94	13.78	
	<b>Logar</b>	8.21	8.33	8.02	12.22		11.72	11.55	
<b>South</b>	<b>Average</b>	8.69	9.07	9.31	12.72	12.18	12.83	11.51	10.00
	<b>Ghazni</b>	9.16	8.80	8.83	11.02	12.00	12.10	10.63	10.00
	<b>Paktya</b>	6.89	7.47	8.46	14.37		13.57	14.08	
	<b>Paktika</b>	9.40	9.79	10.39	17.52			11.14	
	<b>Khost</b>	8.38	9.60	8.87	13.26	12.25		12.81	

**Table A.4**  
**Ratio of daily agricultural wage of males to the price of wheat (kg of wheat per day of work), 2002-2003**

		2002			2002-03	2003			
		May	June	July	Dec-Jan	July	August	September	October
<b>East</b>	<b>Average</b>	7.43	7.94	6.38	9.62	9.76	9.47	15.00	
	<b>Nangarhar</b>	8.03	8.75	6.88	11.48	11.71	11.57	10.00	
	<b>Laghman</b>	9.28	9.65	6.51	10.97	8.98	7.92	20.00	
	<b>Kunar</b>	7.07	6.62	6.39	6.90	8.82	8.98		
	<b>Nuristan</b>	4.88	5.24	4.57	6.00	6.43	6.28		
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>Average</b>	10.09	9.98	9.51	8.02	10.29	13.00	13.95	
	<b>Nimroz</b>	11.35	11.70	10.40		8.17	9.59	8.44	
	<b>Helmand</b>	10.94	11.18	11.14	7.75	10.98	11.96	14.00	
	<b>Kandahar</b>	10.00	10.02	9.64	8.74	10.00	12.77	17.00	
	<b>Zabul</b>	9.66	9.44	9.07	8.92	16.11	15.09	15.25	
	<b>Uruzgan</b>	9.76	9.10	8.07	7.20	14.00	14.00	13.21	

Wages for May-July 2002: WFP 2002 VAM database. Wages for December 2002-January 2003: Winter Survey.

Wages for July-October 2003: Average of monetary wages and wages in kind, when both are available, or one of them if the other is missing. Monetary wages: either from NCOA or NRVA, or average of the two if both are available. Wages in kind: NRVA.

Regional figures reflect the ratio of the average regional wage to the average regional price of wheat, each measured at locations where each is available. The regional average may not be representative of the whole region.

		<b>Planting</b>	<b>Irrigation</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	<b>Other farm work</b>
Afghanistan		1.69	1.59	2.08	1.86
North	Total	1.18	1.09	2.12	1.56
	Samangan	1.34	0.92	2.59	1.91
	Balkh	1.06	1.04	2.22	1.29
	Jawzjan	1.30	1.24	2.21	1.90
	Faryab	1.24	1.26	1.85	1.50
	Sari Pul	1.08	0.85	1.29	1.07
Northeast	Total	2.08	2.22	2.23	2.20
	Badakhshan	2.52	2.12	3.02	2.88
	Takhar	2.08	2.21	2.13	2.24
	Baghlan	1.98	2.25	1.92	2.01
	Kunduz	1.83		1.83	1.84
West	Total	1.24	1.00	1.96	1.12
	Bagdhis	1.21	0.89	1.57	1.04
	Herat	1.29	1.05	1.97	1.16
	Farah	1.34		2.49	0.94
West Central	Total	1.44	1.32	1.87	1.29
	Ghor	0.93	0.99	1.50	0.85
	Bamyan	1.81	1.53	1.94	1.77
Central	Total	1.95	1.84	1.97	1.91
	Kabul	2.09	2.15	2.09	1.91
	Kapisa	1.75	1.61	1.73	2.01
	Parwan	1.87	1.90	1.90	1.76
	Wardak	2.13	2.16	2.12	2.06
	Logar	2.02	2.02	2.08	1.95
South	Total	1.91	1.81	2.03	1.90
	Ghazni	1.88	1.89	1.92	1.83
	Paktya	2.06	1.87	2.31	2.14
	Paktika	1.79	1.48	1.86	1.75
	Khost	1.93	1.79	2.04	2.01
East	Total	1.69	1.90	1.90	2.00
	Nangarhar	1.72	2.04	2.14	2.19
	Laghman	1.77	1.43	1.99	1.99
	Kunar	1.61	1.96	1.57	1.91
	Nuristan	1.67		1.51	1.65
Southwest	Total	1.85	1.44	2.04	2.03
	Nimroz	1.54	1.34	1.54	1.33
	Helmand	1.53	1.50	1.53	1.82
	Kandahar	1.54	1.40	1.83	1.82
	Zabul	1.69	1.53	2.41	1.51
	Uruzgan	3.17	2.04	3.41	3.44

Source: NRVA, preliminary database.

**Table A.6**  
**Non agricultural adult male wages reported at villages in 2003, NRVA (US\$/day)**

		Construction work	Handicraft work	Weaving work	Mining work	Commerce work	Gathering		Shepherd	Relief activities
							Wood	Other		
Afghanistan		2.13	1.63	1.17	3.32	3.56	1.54	2.01	1.42	1.97
North	TOTAL	2.06	0.81	0.89	0.82	1.99	0.90	1.01	0.90	2.00
	Samangan	2.53		0.41		1.79	0.83	1.07		2.04
	Balkh	2.10	1.02	1.05		2.30	0.95	0.86	0.63	1.97
	Jawzjan	2.04	1.11	0.99		2.04	1.20	0.69	0.87	
	Faryab	1.96	0.44	0.74	0.82	1.83	0.80	1.13	0.97	
	Sari Pul	1.50				2.07	0.90	1.14	1.36	
Northeast	TOTAL	2.92	3.06	2.51	1.86	5.55	1.81	2.04	1.85	2.04
	Badakhshan	2.82	3.06		3.57	4.70	1.48	1.11	1.47	2.04
	Takhar	3.27			1.37	5.36	2.37	2.23	2.06	
	Baghlan	2.86		1.84		5.93	2.35	2.89	1.76	2.04
	Kunduz			2.68		6.84			1.63	
West	TOTAL	1.98	1.60	0.35		2.62	0.94	3.14	1.37	1.84
	Bagdhis	2.21		0.31		0.46	0.92	3.00	6.12	
	Herat	1.78	0.97	0.38		1.84	1.07	3.74	0.58	1.84
	Farah	2.00	2.86			3.05	0.88	1.10		
West Central	TOTAL	1.95		0.81		2.34	1.14	1.26	1.07	1.90
	Ghor	1.87		0.77		2.03	1.00	1.20		1.87
	Bamyan	2.14		0.83		3.06	1.84	1.38	1.07	1.93
Central	TOTAL	2.20	1.77	1.78	2.86	3.33	1.77	1.69	1.47	2.02
	Kabul	2.20	1.95	2.02		3.22	1.92	1.33	1.71	2.04
	Kapisa	2.06	1.02			3.94	2.12	2.93	0.71	0.61
	Parwan	2.11	1.22	1.07	2.86	3.19	1.38	1.63	1.41	
	Wardak	2.36	1.63	1.66		4.00	1.63	0.88	1.43	2.04
	Logar	2.25	2.04	2.65		3.13	1.63		1.19	2.04
South	TOTAL	2.26	2.56	0.87	3.74	3.35	2.49	2.19	1.18	2.27
	Ghazni	2.29	2.04			3.78	1.64	1.38	1.16	2.14
	Paktya	2.49	3.06		2.04	3.64	3.00	2.60	1.57	

**Table A.6**  
**Non agricultural adult male wages reported at villages in 2003, NRVA (US\$/day)**

		Construction work	Handicraft work	Weaving work	Mining work	Commerce work	Gathering		Shepherd	Relief activities
							Wood	Other		
	Paktika	2.06			4.08	2.76	1.80	1.69	1.05	2.37
	Khost	2.20	2.57	0.87	5.10	3.37	2.72	4.27	1.50	
East	TOTAL	1.97	2.04	1.32	10.20	3.68	1.36	1.61	1.30	1.98
	Nangarhar	2.05		2.45	2.04	3.73	1.40	1.73	1.02	2.04
	Laghman	2.01				2.42	1.03	1.63		1.73
	Kunar	1.93	2.04	0.18	14.29	4.15	1.48	1.39	1.15	2.00
	Nuristan	1.69				3.14	1.42		1.37	
Southwest	TOTAL	2.08	1.12	1.56	1.63	2.56	1.19	1.31	0.74	1.83
	Nimroz	1.47		1.63		1.51	1.97	2.04		0.41
	Helmand	1.97		1.53	1.63	2.92	1.00	1.22		1.96
	Kandahar	1.96	1.12			2.50	1.00	1.02	0.65	1.96
	Zabul	2.08				2.86				
	Uruzgan	3.48				3.56	1.84		1.02	2.04

Source: NRVA, preliminary database.

**Table A.7**  
**Percent of women's groups reporting that women worked in various gainful activities in 2002-2003**

<b>A.7.1. Total (5103 groups of all wealth levels)</b>										
		<b>Any work</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	<b>Other farm work</b>	<b>Embroidery</b>	<b>Handicraft</b>	<b>Weaving</b>	<b>Tailoring</b>	<b>Domestic service</b>	<b>Gather wood</b>
<b>Total</b>		55.5%	6.2%	11.9%	9.3%	13.0%	17.8%	20.8%	11.7%	9.1%
<b>North</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	90.2%	2.3%	20.3%	19.3%	24.4%	42.1%	27.9%	30.1%	21.8%
	<b>Samangan</b>	86.6%	0.0%	7.1%	20.5%	32.1%	31.3%	37.5%	31.3%	11.6%
	<b>Balkh</b>	95.2%	0.4%	25.8%	21.4%	14.3%	40.5%	27.8%	36.5%	30.6%
	<b>Jawzjan</b>	82.4%	5.0%	10.9%	10.1%	33.6%	39.5%	11.8%	16.8%	5.9%
	<b>Faryab</b>	92.7%	0.9%	26.3%	22.8%	19.0%	60.8%	32.3%	31.0%	22.8%
	<b>Sari Pul</b>	86.5%	7.9%	19.0%	15.9%	38.9%	23.0%	27.0%	27.0%	26.2%
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	80.9%	13.0%	21.1%	20.4%	13.8%	19.2%	28.5%	18.8%	6.8%
	<b>Badakhshan</b>	70.4%	8.6%	4.3%	15.2%	4.7%	9.7%	21.0%	14.4%	0.8%
	<b>Takhar</b>	86.0%	4.7%	31.0%	27.5%	10.5%	19.9%	33.9%	26.9%	5.8%
	<b>Baghlan</b>	81.0%	31.3%	32.8%	14.4%	10.3%	20.0%	29.2%	15.4%	19.0%
	<b>Kunduz</b>	99.0%	3.0%	24.8%	33.7%	49.5%	40.6%	36.6%	22.8%	0.0%
<b>West</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	79.9%	4.1%	8.1%	6.8%	5.8%	46.5%	21.6%	12.0%	4.5%
	<b>Bagdhis</b>	85.9%	13.5%	1.2%	3.7%	1.8%	69.3%	16.6%	0.6%	0.0%
	<b>Herat</b>	80.2%	1.0%	16.0%	10.9%	9.2%	29.4%	19.8%	13.0%	4.4%
	<b>Farah</b>	72.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	3.3%	55.3%	30.7%	22.7%	9.3%
<b>West Central</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	45.0%	6.1%	6.9%	3.0%	1.3%	17.7%	13.9%	8.7%	2.6%
	<b>Ghor</b>	59.7%	8.3%	10.4%	3.5%	2.1%	23.6%	17.4%	13.9%	4.2%
	<b>Bamyan</b>	20.7%	2.3%	1.1%	2.3%	0.0%	8.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Central</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	33.8%	7.1%	8.3%	6.5%	4.3%	9.2%	16.9%	3.2%	3.4%
	<b>Kabul</b>	28.4%	3.9%	3.5%	4.8%	6.1%	10.0%	15.3%	3.9%	0.9%
	<b>Kapisa</b>	56.0%	21.3%	20.0%	24.0%	5.3%	0.0%	30.7%	12.0%	13.3%
	<b>Parwan</b>	43.0%	9.2%	14.5%	8.2%	5.8%	11.1%	25.6%	0.0%	4.8%
	<b>Wardak</b>	23.8%	2.8%	3.5%	0.7%	1.4%	12.6%	4.2%	4.2%	2.1%
	<b>Logar</b>	25.9%	6.0%	5.2%	2.6%	0.9%	6.0%	11.2%	0.9%	0.9%

**Table A.7**  
**Percent of women's groups reporting that women worked in various gainful activities in 2002-2003**

<b>A.7.1. Total (5103 groups of all wealth levels)</b>										
		<b>Any work</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	<b>Other farm work</b>	<b>Embroidery</b>	<b>Handicraft</b>	<b>Weaving</b>	<b>Tailoring</b>	<b>Domestic service</b>	<b>Gather wood</b>
<b>South</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	13.7%	0.1%	1.6%	2.2%	2.7%	2.5%	8.1%	1.4%	2.1%
	<b>Ghazni</b>	3.9%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	2.0%	0.3%
	<b>Paktya</b>	17.3%	0.5%	0.5%	2.9%	3.8%	1.0%	12.5%	1.4%	2.4%
	<b>Khost</b>	29.9%	0.0%	3.6%	6.0%	6.0%	8.4%	17.4%	0.0%	5.4%
<b>East</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	39.0%	15.8%	21.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	3.3%	11.8%	23.8%
	<b>Nangarhar</b>	12.5%	3.4%	2.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	2.8%	5.3%
	<b>Laghman</b>	65.7%	1.0%	52.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	23.2%	28.3%
	<b>Kunar</b>	48.9%	19.5%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	3.4%	34.5%
	<b>Nuristan</b>	90.0%	75.0%	78.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	51.3%	68.8%
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	52.7%	0.0%	0.2%	8.9%	50.5%	0.2%	46.9%	0.2%	0.0%
	<b>Helmand</b>	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	98.3%	0.4%	92.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Kandahar</b>	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	14.9%	0.0%	12.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Uruzgan</b>	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%

**Table A.7**  
**Percent of women's groups reporting that women worked in various gainful activities in 2002-2003**

**A.7.2. Medium and better-off (1701 groups of women)**

		<b>Any work</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	<b>Other farm work</b>	<b>Embroidery</b>	<b>Handicraft</b>	<b>Weaving</b>	<b>Tailoring</b>	<b>Domestic service</b>	<b>Gather wood</b>
<b>Total</b>		46.3%	2.6%	4.5%	14.9%	11.9%	17.7%	29.4%	1.6%	3.1%
<b>North</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	79.6%	0.0%	6.8%	38.6%	26.1%	46.8%	46.4%	2.5%	2.5%
	<b>Samangan</b>	68.4%	0.0%	2.6%	31.6%	28.9%	28.9%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Balkh</b>	92.8%	0.0%	14.5%	45.8%	25.3%	51.8%	54.2%	4.8%	6.0%
	<b>Jawzjan</b>	74.4%	0.0%	5.1%	28.2%	38.5%	46.2%	23.1%	0.0%	2.6%
	<b>Faryab</b>	81.8%	0.0%	5.2%	44.2%	16.9%	61.0%	49.4%	3.9%	1.3%
	<b>Sari Pul</b>	65.1%	0.0%	0.0%	30.2%	30.2%	27.9%	44.2%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	67.1%	7.8%	9.1%	34.2%	7.8%	10.3%	48.1%	0.8%	4.9%
	<b>Badakhshan</b>	40.7%	1.2%	1.2%	8.1%	2.3%	3.5%	30.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Takhar</b>	83.1%	3.4%	5.1%	50.8%	8.5%	15.3%	67.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Baghlan</b>	72.3%	24.6%	23.1%	27.7%	9.2%	13.8%	36.9%	3.1%	18.5%
	<b>Kunduz</b>	97.0%	0.0%	9.1%	84.8%	18.2%	12.1%	81.8%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>West</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	77.3%	1.0%	4.9%	8.4%	4.4%	48.8%	41.9%	1.0%	0.5%
	<b>Bagdhis</b>	78.2%	1.8%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	69.1%	34.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Herat</b>	77.6%	1.0%	10.2%	14.3%	7.1%	41.8%	31.6%	1.0%	1.0%
	<b>Farah</b>	76.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	40.0%	70.0%	2.0%	0.0%
<b>West Central</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	42.1%	0.0%	1.3%	6.6%	0.0%	28.9%	26.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Ghor</b>	61.7%	0.0%	2.1%	8.5%	0.0%	44.7%	38.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Bamyan</b>	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	3.4%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Central</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	22.7%	3.1%	2.7%	5.9%	3.9%	7.1%	14.1%	1.6%	2.0%
	<b>Kabul</b>	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	6.6%	6.6%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Kapisa</b>	58.3%	20.8%	16.7%	20.8%	12.5%	0.0%	29.2%	12.5%	16.7%
	<b>Parwan</b>	27.9%	4.4%	4.4%	8.8%	2.9%	7.4%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Wardak</b>	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	14.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	<b>Logar</b>	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%

**Table A.7**  
**Percent of women's groups reporting that women worked in various gainful activities in 2002-2003**

**A.7.2. Medium and better-off (1701 groups of women)**

		<b>Any work</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	<b>Other farm work</b>	<b>Embroidery</b>	<b>Handicraft</b>	<b>Weaving</b>	<b>Tailoring</b>	<b>Domestic service</b>	<b>Gather wood</b>
<b>South</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	9.8%	0.0%	0.4%	2.0%	1.6%	2.5%	7.0%	0.4%	0.8%
	<b>Ghazni</b>	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
	<b>Paktya</b>	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Khost</b>	25.5%	0.0%	1.8%	5.5%	5.5%	9.1%	14.5%	0.0%	3.6%
<b>East</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	16.5%	6.7%	7.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.9%	11.2%
	<b>Nangarhar</b>	4.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.9%	0.9%
	<b>Laghman</b>	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%	0.0%	3.0%
	<b>Kunar</b>	10.3%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	8.6%
	<b>Nuristan</b>	74.1%	51.9%	59.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	52.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	49.4%	0.0%	48.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Helmand</b>	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	97.5%	0.0%	94.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Kandahar</b>	18.9%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	13.5%	0.0%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Uruzgan</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**Table A.7**  
**Percent of women's groups reporting that women worked in various gainful activities in 2002-2003**

**A.7.3. Poor (1701 groups of poor women)**

		<b>Any work</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	<b>Other farm work</b>	<b>Embroidery</b>	<b>Handicraft</b>	<b>Weaving</b>	<b>Tailoring</b>	<b>Domestic service</b>	<b>Gather wood</b>
<b>Total</b>		59.8%	7.3%	15.0%	8.4%	15.7%	20.8%	20.5%	8.3%	9.9%
<b>North</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	96.1%	3.6%	27.2%	14.3%	32.3%	47.0%	25.1%	25.8%	22.9%
	<b>Samangan</b>	94.6%	0.0%	8.1%	21.6%	40.5%	45.9%	40.5%	13.5%	10.8%
	<b>Balkh</b>	100.0%	1.2%	36.9%	13.1%	11.9%	40.5%	22.6%	38.1%	28.6%
	<b>Jawzjan</b>	84.6%	7.7%	15.4%	0.0%	43.6%	43.6%	10.3%	12.8%	2.6%
	<b>Faryab</b>	97.4%	2.6%	29.5%	17.9%	26.9%	69.2%	28.2%	30.8%	28.2%
	<b>Sari Pul</b>	97.6%	9.8%	31.7%	17.1%	65.9%	22.0%	24.4%	14.6%	31.7%
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	86.6%	14.2%	23.4%	19.2%	19.2%	33.5%	29.3%	7.5%	5.4%
	<b>Badakhshan</b>	84.9%	9.3%	2.3%	25.6%	9.3%	22.1%	30.2%	2.3%	0.0%
	<b>Takhar</b>	85.2%	3.7%	42.6%	22.2%	14.8%	35.2%	25.9%	14.8%	1.9%
	<b>Baghlan</b>	83.1%	36.9%	30.8%	12.3%	10.8%	27.7%	33.8%	6.2%	18.5%
	<b>Kunduz</b>	100.0%	0.0%	32.4%	11.8%	67.6%	70.6%	23.5%	11.8%	0.0%
<b>West</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	83.2%	3.0%	10.9%	6.9%	8.4%	48.5%	16.3%	6.9%	4.5%
	<b>Bagdhis</b>	92.6%	7.4%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	74.1%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Herat</b>	82.7%	2.0%	21.4%	11.2%	13.3%	22.4%	18.4%	10.2%	4.1%
	<b>Farah</b>	74.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	6.0%	72.0%	22.0%	8.0%	10.0%
<b>West Central</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	42.3%	9.0%	9.0%	2.6%	2.6%	14.1%	10.3%	5.1%	3.8%
	<b>Ghor</b>	55.1%	14.3%	14.3%	2.0%	4.1%	18.4%	10.2%	8.2%	6.1%
	<b>Bamyan</b>	20.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	6.9%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Central</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	38.5%	8.6%	10.5%	7.4%	4.7%	10.5%	19.8%	1.9%	3.9%
	<b>Kabul</b>	31.6%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	13.2%	18.4%	1.3%	1.3%
	<b>Kapisa</b>	52.0%	20.0%	20.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.0%	8.0%	8.0%
	<b>Parwan</b>	48.6%	10.0%	18.6%	8.6%	8.6%	11.4%	25.7%	0.0%	7.1%
	<b>Wardak</b>	26.1%	4.3%	6.5%	0.0%	2.2%	10.9%	6.5%	4.3%	2.2%
	<b>Logar</b>	40.0%	10.0%	5.0%	7.5%	2.5%	10.0%	20.0%	0.0%	2.5%

**Table A.7**  
**Percent of women's groups reporting that women worked in various gainful activities in 2002-2003**

**A.7.3. Poor (1701 groups of poor women)**

		<b>Any work</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	<b>Other farm work</b>	<b>Embroidery</b>	<b>Handicraft</b>	<b>Weaving</b>	<b>Tailoring</b>	<b>Domestic service</b>	<b>Gather wood</b>
<b>South</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	15.6%	0.4%	1.6%	2.1%	3.7%	2.1%	9.9%	2.1%	2.5%
	<b>Ghazni</b>	4.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%
	<b>Paktya</b>	20.0%	1.4%	1.4%	2.9%	5.7%	0.0%	14.3%	2.9%	2.9%
	<b>Khost</b>	33.9%	0.0%	3.6%	5.4%	7.1%	7.1%	19.6%	0.0%	7.1%
<b>East</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	49.1%	19.5%	27.9%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	4.4%	10.2%	28.3%
	<b>Nangarhar</b>	15.7%	4.6%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	4.6%	6.5%
	<b>Laghman</b>	87.9%	3.0%	81.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%	6.1%	39.4%
	<b>Kunar</b>	65.5%	25.9%	15.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	44.8%
	<b>Nuristan</b>	100.0%	85.2%	92.6%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	3.7%	51.9%	66.7%
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	52.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	50.8%	0.6%	46.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Helmand</b>	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	98.8%	1.3%	91.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Kandahar</b>	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	14.9%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Uruzgan</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**Table A.7**  
**Percent of women's groups reporting that women worked in various gainful activities in 2002-2003**

**A.7.4. Very poor (1701 groups of very poor women)**

		<b>Any work</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	<b>Other farm work</b>	<b>Embroidery</b>	<b>Handicraft</b>	<b>Weaving</b>	<b>Tailoring</b>	<b>Domestic service</b>	<b>Gather wood</b>
<b>Total</b>		60.6%	8.6%	16.3%	4.7%	11.5%	14.8%	12.6%	25.2%	14.4%
<b>North</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	95.0%	3.2%	27.0%	5.0%	14.9%	32.6%	12.4%	61.7%	39.7%
	<b>Samangan</b>	97.3%	0.0%	10.8%	8.1%	27.0%	18.9%	21.6%	81.1%	24.3%
	<b>Balkh</b>	92.9%	0.0%	25.9%	5.9%	5.9%	29.4%	7.1%	65.9%	56.5%
	<b>Jawzjan</b>	87.8%	7.3%	12.2%	2.4%	19.5%	29.3%	2.4%	36.6%	12.2%
	<b>Faryab</b>	98.7%	0.0%	44.2%	6.5%	13.0%	51.9%	19.5%	58.4%	39.0%
	<b>Sari Pul</b>	97.6%	14.3%	26.2%	0.0%	21.4%	19.0%	11.9%	66.7%	47.6%
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	89.3%	16.9%	31.0%	7.9%	14.5%	14.0%	7.9%	47.9%	9.9%
	<b>Badakhshan</b>	85.9%	15.3%	9.4%	11.8%	2.4%	3.5%	2.4%	41.2%	2.4%
	<b>Takhar</b>	89.7%	6.9%	46.6%	8.6%	8.6%	10.3%	6.9%	65.5%	15.5%
	<b>Baghlan</b>	87.7%	32.3%	44.6%	3.1%	10.8%	18.5%	16.9%	36.9%	20.0%
	<b>Kunduz</b>	100.0%	8.8%	32.4%	5.9%	61.8%	38.2%	5.9%	55.9%	0.0%
<b>West</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	79.1%	8.5%	8.5%	5.0%	4.5%	42.3%	6.5%	28.4%	8.5%
	<b>Bagdhis</b>	87.0%	31.5%	1.9%	3.7%	3.7%	64.8%	7.4%	1.9%	0.0%
	<b>Herat</b>	80.4%	0.0%	16.5%	7.2%	7.2%	23.7%	9.3%	27.8%	8.2%
	<b>Farah</b>	68.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	54.0%	0.0%	58.0%	18.0%
<b>West Central</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	50.6%	9.1%	10.4%	0.0%	1.3%	10.4%	5.2%	20.8%	3.9%
	<b>Ghor</b>	62.5%	10.4%	14.6%	0.0%	2.1%	8.3%	4.2%	33.3%	6.3%
	<b>Bamyan</b>	31.0%	6.9%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Central</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	39.9%	9.7%	11.6%	6.2%	4.3%	10.1%	16.7%	6.2%	4.3%
	<b>Kabul</b>	35.1%	6.5%	5.2%	5.2%	6.5%	10.4%	14.3%	10.4%	1.3%
	<b>Kapisa</b>	57.7%	23.1%	23.1%	26.9%	3.8%	0.0%	30.8%	15.4%	15.4%
	<b>Parwan</b>	52.2%	13.0%	20.3%	7.2%	5.8%	14.5%	26.1%	0.0%	7.2%
	<b>Wardak</b>	27.1%	4.2%	4.2%	0.0%	2.1%	12.5%	4.2%	6.3%	2.1%
	<b>Logar</b>	31.6%	7.9%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	10.5%	2.6%	0.0%

**Table A.7**  
**Percent of women's groups reporting that women worked in various gainful activities in 2002-2003**

**A.7.4. Very poor (1701 groups of very poor women)**

		<b>Any work</b>	<b>Harvest</b>	<b>Other farm work</b>	<b>Embroidery</b>	<b>Handicraft</b>	<b>Weaving</b>	<b>Tailoring</b>	<b>Domestic service</b>	<b>Gather wood</b>
<b>South</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	15.6%	0.0%	2.9%	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	7.4%	1.6%	2.9%
	<b>Ghazni</b>	6.7%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%	0.8%
	<b>Paktya</b>	19.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	4.4%	1.5%	11.8%	1.5%	4.4%
	<b>Khost</b>	30.4%	0.0%	5.4%	7.1%	5.4%	8.9%	17.9%	0.0%	5.4%
<b>East</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	51.4%	21.2%	28.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	20.3%	32.0%
	<b>Nangarhar</b>	17.1%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%	8.6%
	<b>Laghman</b>	90.9%	0.0%	75.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63.6%	42.4%
	<b>Kunar</b>	70.7%	32.8%	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	50.0%
	<b>Nuristan</b>	96.2%	88.5%	84.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	69.2%	73.1%
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	52.8%	0.0%	0.6%	8.5%	51.1%	0.0%	44.9%	0.6%	0.0%
	<b>Helmand</b>	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	98.7%	0.0%	91.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Kandahar</b>	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	16.2%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	<b>Uruzgan</b>	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%

Source: NRVA database.

**Table A.8**  
**Activity diversification in women as reported by female wealth groups, 2002-2003**

		Total	Number of activities reportedly performed by women							
			None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven
<b>All groups</b>	<b>Total</b>	5103	2269	1074	1275	381	86	11	5	2
	<b>North</b>	841	82	151	407	164	33	3	1	
	<b>Northeast</b>	724	138	267	215	75	23	3	3	
	<b>West</b>	606	122	306	159	19				
	<b>West Central</b>	231	127	65	39					
	<b>Central</b>	770	510	122	84	43	5	3	1	2
	<b>South</b>	730	630	51	41	8				
	<b>East</b>	672	410	99	84	52	25	2		
<b>Southwest</b>	529	250	13	246	20					

Wealth group		Total	Number of activities reportedly performed by women							
			None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven
<b>Med/Better</b>	<b>Total</b>	1701	914	270	384	105	21	5	2	
	<b>North</b>	280	57	43	121	46	10	2	1	
	<b>Northeast</b>	243	80	60	74	24	4	1		
	<b>West</b>	203	46	95	51	11				
	<b>West Central</b>	76	44	15	17					
	<b>Central</b>	255	197	26	21	8	1	1	1	
	<b>South</b>	244	220	13	10	1				
	<b>East</b>	224	187	14	9	7	6	1		
<b>Southwest</b>	176	83	4	81	8					

		Total	Number of activities reportedly performed by women							
			None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven
<b>Poor</b>	<b>Total</b>	1701	684	398	457	129	31	1		1
	<b>North</b>	279	11	53	149	53	12	1		
	<b>Northeast</b>	239	32	91	81	26	9			
	<b>West</b>	202	34	122	41	5				
	<b>West Central</b>	78	45	21	12					
	<b>Central</b>	257	158	46	33	17	2			1
	<b>South</b>	243	205	18	17	3				
	<b>East</b>	226	115	44	40	19	8			
<b>Southwest</b>	177	84	3	84	6					

		Total	Number of activities reportedly performed by women							
			None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven
<b>Very poor</b>	<b>Total</b>	1701	671	406	434	147	34	5	3	1
	<b>North</b>	282	14	55	137	65	11			
	<b>Northeast</b>	242	26	116	60	25	10	2	3	
	<b>West</b>	201	42	89	67	3				
	<b>West Central</b>	77	38	29	10					
	<b>Central</b>	258	155	50	30	18	2	2		1
	<b>South</b>	243	205	20	14	4				
	<b>East</b>	222	108	41	35	26	11	1		
<b>Southwest</b>	176	83	6	81	6					