United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

HABITAT

on behalf of

United Nations Development Programme
and the
HELMAND PLANNING GROUP

HELMAND INITIATIVE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

prepared by

Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
Survey Unit

Peshawar

April 2000

RB Scott
Peshawar 2000

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

HABITAT

on behalf of

United Nations Development Programme
and the
HELMAND PLANNING GROUP

HELMAND INITIATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

prepared by

Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
Survey Unit

Peshawar

April 2000

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

.01 The Helmand Socio-economic Survey was undertaken with 370 households in 40 villages from four selected districts and in two adjoining areas. The villages were stratified based on the level of opium poppy production using data from the 1998 Opium Poppy Survey. The sample households were stratified into five socio-economic categories representing the level of access to, or ownership of, resources of land and water.

.02 The survey results show that the characteristics of the sample population were broadly in line with the aggregate data from the earlier Helmand Baseline Survey conducted in the same districts prior to the Socio-economic Survey.

.03 Households averaged 12.7 persons with 2-3 families. There was a broad range of ages in heads of households from under 30 to over 75 with 71% economically active. The economically active members of the family included 1024 males, but only 5 females. Only 15% of adult males were literate and 24% of the 1-15 year old males attended school. Only 14 females were literate and none attended school. The dependency ratio was 3.56 non-active persons to each economically active person.

.04 Health standards were poor with 21% of households recording a death in the previous 12 months. Expenditure on illness was high, with 326 households (88%) reporting having spent money on an illness in the family in the previous three months. Of these, 54% spent Afs1-5 million, a further 24% spent Afs5-10 million, and 22% over Afs10 million. Five households spent in excess of Afs50 million (US$1170). Medical expenses are a significant cause of debt.

.05 Of the 370 households in the survey population, 267 households (72%) owned a total of 5175 jeribs of land, while the remaining 103 households were landless sharecroppers. Total area utilised was 4543 jeribs for winter crops and 2255 for summer crops. Nearly 60% of the winter crop area was under opium poppy, producing 35 tonnes of opium resin with an estimated farmgate value of US$1.3 million. Total wheat production was estimated at 176 tonnes worth $218,000. Other field crops grown were maize, cotton, peanuts, beans, mung bean, watermelon and tobacco.

.06 Tree crops were grown by 64 households with an aggregate area of 174 jeribs. Production was principally in the northern districts. Main crops are almonds and pomegranates for commercial sale, with apricots, grapes, peaches, apples and quinces for domestic use or local sale.

.07 Principal classes of livestock owned by survey households were cows (744, 283 households), sheep (1347, 185 households), goats (666, 72 households) and donkeys (99, 84 households). A higher proportion of households owned stock in the northern areas compared to the central plains.

.08 Tractors were used to cultivate 6400 jeribs, compared to 156 jeribs by oxen. There were 41 households owning a tractor, while 314 depended on someone else for their source of farm power.

.09 Farm labor is exclusively male. The 359 farming households utilised the labor of 957 male family members at an average of 2.6 men/household or 4.8 jeribs/man. Labor is hired at the rate of 20 mandays/jerib for both weeding and harvesting. Providing food for workers adds about 30% to the daily rate. Inclusive of food, the cost of labor for weeding is around Afs85,000/day and Afs298,000 for harvesting. The survey group were estimated to have generated Afs22.3 billion (US$0.52 million) in wages from

poppy production in 1999. Only 20% of the hired labor is local (village or district), with the bulk coming from around the region or from outside.

.10 Almost all households sell opium, but only small numbers sell other commodities during the year. Principal non-opium items sold are wheat, watermelon and almonds. Income from opium represents 99% of total gross sales. While the bulk of opium is sold in the three months after harvest, some is sold in almost every month of the year.

.11 The high cash generating capacity of opium has encouraged households to shift to poppy from wheat. As a result only 20% of households are food self-sufficient. Among the factors seen as contributing to this situation are the fact that the cash generating capacity of opium is seen by some farmers as outweighing the benefit of being food self-sufficient, the high levels of personal debt and servicing opium-denominated loans.

.12 Virtually all households pay usher directly to the village mullah. Only a small number of households pay zakat, to local authorities, the village mullah and directly to the poor.

.13 Two-thirds of households across all economic categories use credit at some time during the year. The use of credit is weighted towards social needs (food, clothes, marriage and medical treatment) rather than productive activities (fertiliser, seed, hired labor and investment). In order of importance, the principal sources of credit are shopkeepers, landlords, family and friends, traders and others.

.14 Amounts borrowed vary widely. The majority of loans are below Afs40 million ($935), however there is a significant group above Afs60 million ($1400), with an average amount borrowed of Afs210 million ($4910). One third of landlords provide credit to sharecroppers, mostly relatively small sums up to Afs20 million ($470), or in-kind.

.15 Two-thirds of the 71 landlords engage either 1 or 2 sharecroppers. Six households have between 6 and 10 sharecroppers, while two have more than 11. The greatest number of landlords are in the northern areas, which reflects the private ownership of water sources in these areas, and in Nad-e-Ali where land holdings are larger than elsewhere in the survey area.

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The survey was funded by the United Nations Development Programme on behalf of the Helmand Planning Group as part of the preparation of the Helmand Strategy. The survey work was undertaken by the Survey Unit of the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR), under contract to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS Habitat). The guidance of Mr Madhab Mathema of Habitat is gratefully acknowledged.

Assistance in the design of the questionnaire was received from the United Nations Drug Control Programme, together with the Helmand Planning Advisory Subgroup under the oversight of Habitat. The survey was under the leadership of M Omar Anwarzay, Manager of the ACBAR Survey Unit (ASU) who organised the field programme and trained the surveyors. Sultan Mohammed, Field Coordinator supervised the field work and the activities of three supervisors and six enumerators. Data entry and analysis were undertaken by Abdul Rahman, Data Analyst, Khalil Rahman Haqjo, Assistant Data Analyst, and Engineer Shahabuddin and Omar Gul, Computer Operators. The data analysis was designed by consultant Peter Sloane who also wrote the report with Marzia Wardak, Report Writer.

The principal contributors to this survey were the 370 heads of households who patiently provided the data on which this survey is based. Their cooperation, together with the village elders and local authorities who assisted with the survey is gratefully acknowledged.

3 INTRODUCTION

3.1 BACKGROUND

The Helmand Planning Group (HPG) was formed in April 1999 under the aegis of UNDP to develop an Inter-agency Integrated Development Programme for Helmand Province. Based on the concept of principled common programming, its aim is to coordinate the development assistance activities of the many agencies and NGOs operating in the Helmand Valley. A particular emphasis of the HPG is to develop coordinated approaches to the burgeoning problem of opium poppy in Afghanistan, with Helmand as the largest producing province.

An early activity (June 1999) of the HPG was to commission Baseline and Socio-economic Surveys of Helmand with particular reference to significant areas of opium poppy production. The management of the survey was delegated to UNCHS (Habitat) with the field work and the analysis of the survey data being undertaken by ACBAR. The survey field work was undertaken in September-October 1999. The data entry was completed by January 2000 and the analysis of the results was completed by the end of March.

3.2 OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the socio-economic survey is to provide data to enable more accurate planning in the preparation of the Helmand Strategic Plan.

The objective is to analyse and quantify in terms of geographic distribution between the survey districts, the:

(i) structure of households to establish available resources for daily living and economic activity and the sources and pattern of household income and expenditure;

(ii) ownership or access to agricultural land and the utilisation of this land by families as a means of generating food and income and the resources available to these families for agricultural activity;

(iii) landlord/tenant relationship and its impact on the capacity of individual families to implement economic activity or survival strategies;

(iv) role of credit in the household including both economic and household activity; and

(v) impact of opium on both household and economic activity.

3.3 METHODOLOGY

3.3.1 The Survey

A survey questionnaire covering relevant aspects of the household situation was prepared, using as the model the original questionnaire developed for the 1997 UNDCP Project C28 Baseline Survey. Three survey teams with enough surveying experience underwent training in the conduct of the field survey. All questions were discussed with the supervisors and enumerators during training. Each survey team, consisting of one supervisor, two enumerators and one local guide, conducted the survey at the household level. The supervisor was responsible for the oversight of the fieldwork of the two enumerators, checking their completed questionnaires on the day of their completion. All three teams worked simultaneously in the targeted district. When all the selected villages in the nominated districts had been surveyed, they moved to another district.

For the purpose of this survey, a village was defined as a congregation of households having a separate and distinct boundary for its agricultural land. This was seen as the most practical and accurate way, as every villager knows the boundaries of their agricultural land. Within this definition, as far as possible a village should be recognised by its inhabitants as a social entity suitable for representation by a common *shura*. The household was defined as a group of people sharing income and the same cooking pot, and living together in a house; while a family is defined as a group consisting of parents and their children.

Each interview was conducted with the head of household in or near the family compound. The surveyors spent about 4-5 days including travel time in each village, with a maximum of 15 interviews per village. The fieldwork for 40 selected villages took some five weeks.

The aim of the survey was to gather data which would provide a better understanding of the driving forces behind the high levels of opium production in Helmand. To this end, an equal sample of 12 villages was selected in each of three significant poppy producing areas being the districts of Musa Qala and Naw Zad in the northern foothills and Nad-e-Ali in the central region. As Nad-e-Ali had been recently subdivided into two parts, the area from which the 12 villages were selected was widened to include the newly created district of Marja, creating a notional fourth district in the sample population. In addition, the Boghra canal command area upstream of Nad-e-Ali to the canal offtake has smaller farm sizes than Nad-e-Ali. To ensure the data on the central region adequately represented the Boghra canal area, two villages were included from each of the districts of Bust and Nahr-e-Saraj.

Using data from the 1998 Afghanistan Opium Poppy Survey, the villages were ranked according to the intensity of opium cultivation measured as the percentage of total agricultural land cultivated with poppy. Three villages were then selected from each quartile in descending order of percentage poppy cultivation (except in the Boghra canal command area upstream of Nad-e-Ali, where one village was selected from each strata). The individual villages by district are listed in Appendix 2, Table V.1.

Within the villages, households were ranked in five economic categories, with 3 respondents drawn from each category. These were:

Category I	Landless households who are actively engaged as sharecroppers;
Category II	Households who own insufficient land for subsistence and combine activity as owner cultivators and sharecroppers;
Category III	Those with sufficient land for subsistence (owner cultivators);
Category IV	Small landlords who have marginally more than sufficient land for subsistence (owner cultivator and employ one or two sharecroppers); and
Category V	Large landlords who employ sharecroppers only and are not directly engaged themselves in production.

In villages where all groups were found, a maximum of 15 interviews per village were conducted.

After conducting the interviews, the completed forms were checked (by the supervisor), cross-checked (by the field coordinator), and edited for possible errors. Each enumerator would carry a notebook to record some important information which was not covered in the questionnaire. All parts of the questionnaire were filled properly and ASU Field Coordinator supervised and monitored the field work of the survey and the performance of the supervisors. Both the training and debriefing of the enumerators took place in Peshawar.

3.3.2 Data Analysis

The questionnaire used in the survey appears in Appendix 1. A full set of the data analysis tables is given in Appendix 2 and data in the text is cross-referenced to these tables. The data tables are in nine sets, each on a separate worksheet in the one Excel file. The table numbers are coded by the type of material and each table heading includes a reference to the question number in the Questionnaire. Tables which have the same code and number with the notation A, B, C etc, (viz: L.3A and L.3B) are the same data set presented in a different analysis, typically by geographic distribution (district) and by economic category. The data sets are:

1.	Household	Tables H.1A to H.9
2.	Land	Tables L.1A to L.5B
3.	Crop Production and Fertiliser Use	Tables CF.1 to CF.6B
4.	Livestock	Tables LS.1A to LS.5
5.	Labour	Tables LA.1 to LA.5B
6.	Farm Power	Tables P.1A to P.5
7.	Production and Sales	Table PS.1 to PS.7B
8.	Credit	Tables C.1 to C.8
9.	Sharecropping	Tables SH.1 to SH 4

The Excel file also contains a list of the villages surveyed in Worksheet 1 and a list of all tables in Worksheet 11.

3.3.3 Survey Area

Helmand is divided into fifteen districts. Four of these were selected for the survey as significant opium producing areas, being; Musa Qala and Naw Zad in the northern foothills and Nad-e-Ali and the recently separated Marja in the central plain. In addition to Nad-e-Ali and Marja, selected areas of the adjoining districts of Bust and Nahr-e-Saraj which are served by the Boghra canal upstream of Nad-e-Ali. These were included to give a more representative view of the agricultural situation in the area. A brief description of the location of the selected districts follows:

Musa Qala: is bound by Naw Zad in the west, Baghran in the north, Kajaki in the east and Sarban Qala and Nahr-e-Saraj in the south. It has 100 villages and a population of 169,920. Pushto is the language spoken.

Naw Zad: has 121 villages and a population of 117,657. The adjoining districts are Musa Qala in the east, Nahr-e-Saraj in the south, Washir in the west, Baghran in the north-east and Farah province in the north-west. Pushto is the language spoken.

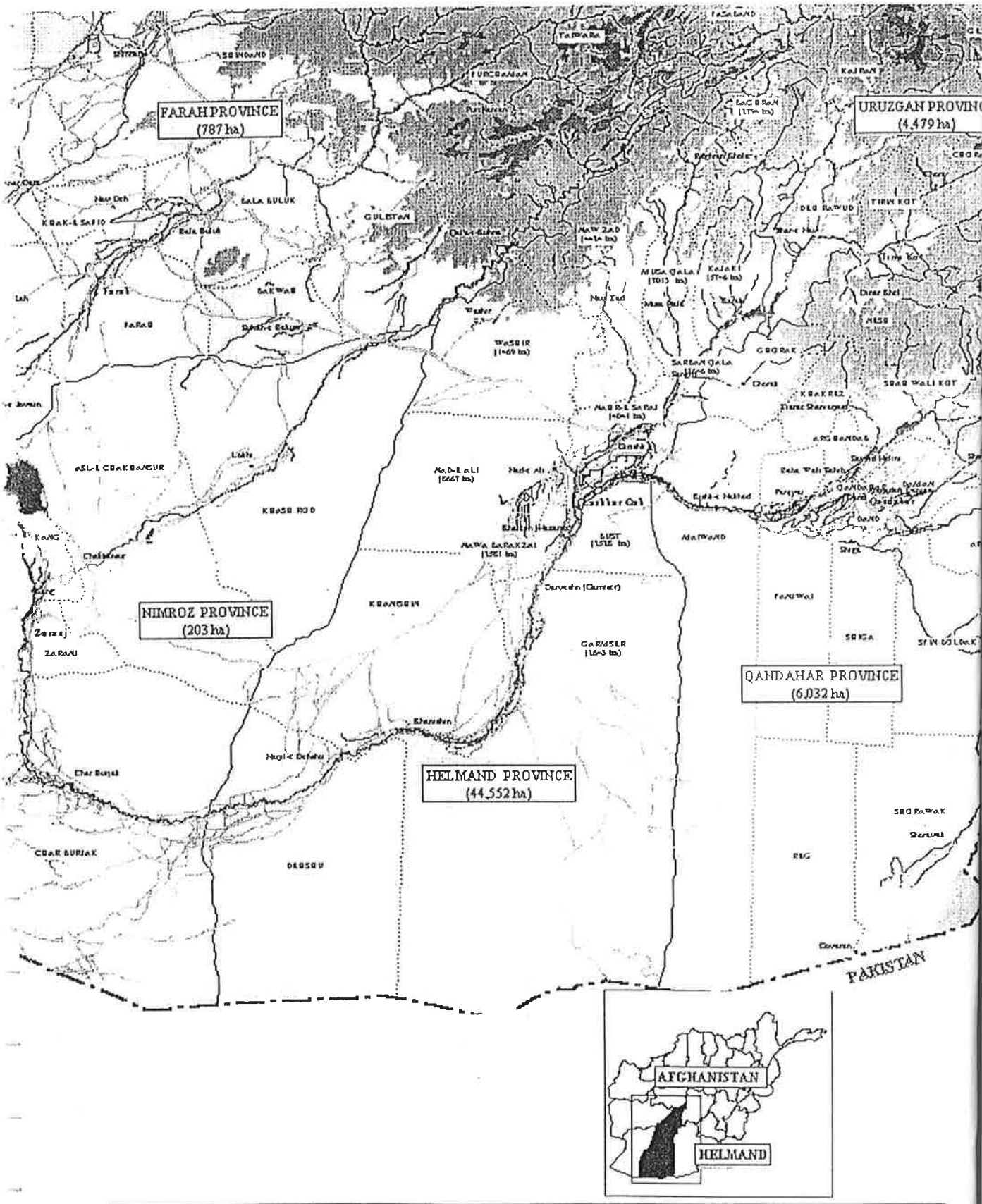
Marja: recently became a new district when it separated from Nad-e-Ali. To the north is Nad-e-Ali, to the south Reeg, to the west Nimroz and Nawa Barakzai is located to the east. Marja has 93 villages and a population of 111,033. The people speak both Pushto and Dari.

Nad-e-Ali: is located in western-central Helmand. To the north is Washir, to the south Marja, to the west is Nimroz and to the east Bust. It has 64 villages and a population of 61,974. The people speak Pushto and Dari.

Upstream: the district of Bust has 18 villages and a population of 41,295 and Nahr-e-Saraj has 31 villages and 24,162 people. Both are located in the Boghra canal command area upstream of Nad-e-Ali and have generally smaller land areas

and different water delivery and drainage issues to the main irrigation areas in Nad-e-Ali and Marja.

Map 1. Location of selected districts in Central and Northern Helmand



n areas in

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF HELMAND AGRICULTURE

4.1 SURVEY POPULATION

The Baseline Survey[1] estimated the total population of the survey districts at 58,034 households in 427 villages. Just over half the population (55%) were in 221 villages in the northern foothills districts of Musa Qala and Naw Zad, while 45% of the population were in 206 villages in the districts of Marja, Nad-e-Ali, Bust and Nahr-e-Saraj, on the main Helmand irrigation scheme on the central plain. The survey estimated that two-thirds of households were landowners and one third landless. The highest proportion of landless were in the main irrigation areas of Nad-e-Ali and Nahr-e-Saraj which may reflect the relatively larger farm sizes in these areas with a higher proportional use of sharecroppers. Details of the total population by districts and land ownership are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Number of households by land ownership and location in survey districts

District	No of villages	Total households	Landowners		Landless	
			no	% h'holds	no	% h'holds
Musa Qala	100	18880	13836	73.3	5044	26.7
Naw Zad	121	13073	8849	67.7	4224	32.3
s/t Northern	221	31953	22685	71.0	9268	29.0
Nad-e-Ali	64	6886	3646	52.9	3240	47.1
Marja	93	12337	8591	69.6	3746	30.4
Bust	18	4300	2729	63.5	1571	36.5
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	2558	1489	58.2	1069	41.8
s/t Central	206	26081	16455	63.1	9626	36.9
Total	427	58034	39140	67.4	18894	32.6

Source: Baseline Survey

The socio-economic survey is based on detailed interviews with 370 farmer heads-of-households selected across the five economic status categories. Details of the spread by district and socio-economic category are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Number of farmers interviewed by economic status and location

District	No of villages	Household economic categories					Total	
		I	II	III	IV	V	no	% Total
Musa Qala	12	31	30	33	19	3	116	31.4
Naw Zad	12	30	37	30	13	4	114	30.8
s/total Northern	24	61	67	63	32	7	230	62.2
Marja	6	13	4	18	7	1	43	11.6
Nad-e-Ali	6	18	6	15	17	1	57	15.4
Bust	2	6	6	6	0	2	20	5.4
Nahr-e-Saraj	2	5	5	6	4	0	20	5.4
s/total Central	16	42	21	45	28	4	140	37.8
Total	40	103	88	108	60	11	370	100.0
Distribution %		27.8	23.8	29.2	16.2	3.0	100.0	

Source: Table H.1

The proportion of Category I farmers (landless) in the survey group (28%) is somewhat less than the Baseline Survey results for the community as a whole (32.5%). It is also less in some districts such as Nad-e-Ali and Nahr-e-Saraj (Baseline 47% and 42%, socio-economic 31% and 25%). The difference is not seen as significantly affecting the conclusions. The number of households identified in the Baseline Survey were spread 55:45 between the northern areas and the central plain, while the socio-economic survey has a spread of 62:38.

1 Undertaken by ACBAR Survey Unit with draft report published in December 1999.

4.2 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

4.2.1 Household Composition

Data on household composition are given in Table 3. The 370 households had a total of 4689 persons (12.7 persons/household) with an average of 2 to 3 families/household. There were 1024 economically active males, including 94% of those between 16-45 years, just over half (54%) of those over 45 years and 19% of the 5-15 years group. Only 5 females were reported as economically active out of 1003 aged 16 years or more. (Table H4.A).

Table 3. Average household composition

Age	Male						Female			
category	Total	Active	a	b	c	d	Total	Active	a	b
Under 5 yrs	686						644			
5-15 yrs	724	138	20	523	176	5	586	0	4	582
Adults 16-45	809	759	115	689	5	0	748	4	8	740
Over 45	237	127	44	193	0	0	255	1	2	253
Total	2456	1024	179	1405	181	5	2233	5	14	1575

Category key a: Literate, b: Illiterate, c: Attending school, d: Discontinued school
Source: Table H4.A

There was a wide spread of ages among the heads of households. The detailed data shows more than half the group (211, 57%) were between 30 and 59 years of age, with a relatively equal spread of numbers in each age decile. (Table H.2A). There were a further 131 (35%) between 60 and over 75 years and 28 (7.6%) under 30 years. Nearly three-quarters of the heads-of-households (263) declared themselves as economically active. Reflecting the typical multi-generational extended family situation of Afghan households, there were 106 heads of households who were no longer economically active. This number broadly equals all those over 70 and two-thirds of those in the 60-69 age group. (Tables H.2A, B&C).

All age groups of heads of households are represented in every socio-economic category. (Table H.2B). However, proportionately more are younger in Categories I and II, while the economically inactive proportion rises with increased access to resources (Category 1, 17.5% to Category V 64%). In terms of distribution, the younger heads of households tend to be concentrated geographically in Nahr-e-Saraj and Bust, though the survey data on access to land or area under crops does not provide any particular pointer as to why this younger landless group has a higher representation in these districts.

The data in Table 3 shows 159 adult males (over 15 years) (18%) as literate and 181 males over 5 years attending school, of which 176 (24%) were in the 5-15 year age group. There were only 14 literate women with 4 of the 586 5-15 year olds and 8 of the 16-45 year group. No females were shown as attending school or having discontinued school. (Table H4.A).

The dependency ratio shown in Table 4 was calculated by comparing the number of persons listed as economically active to the remainder of the household.

Table 4. Dependency ratio by district and economic category

Household economic	Number of persons			Dependency
category	Total	Active	Non-active	ratio
I	1029	251	778	3.10
II	1121	246	875	3.56
III	1432	320	1112	3.48
IV	963	193	770	3.99
V	144	19	125	6.58
Total	4689	1029	3660	3.56

Source: Table H4.C

The dependency ratio for the survey group as a whole was 1:3.56. There were no significant differences in the dependency ratio between districts, but there were differences between economic categories. Category I had the lowest ratio. When taken with the earlier data showing generally younger heads-of-households in Categories I and II and Category I having the lowest number of persons/household (10), this suggests that Category I includes a proportion of younger families starting out at the foot of the economic ladder. Category V had the highest dependency ratio which can be seen as a reflection of their significantly greater access to economic resources. (Tables H.2B and H.3B&C).

4.2.2 Literacy

Data on literacy levels was collected in relation to heads of households and the household population generally. (Tables H.3A&B). Only 79 of 370 (21%) heads of households and 179 of the 1024 economically active males (17%) were literate. With the heads of households, the spread of educational achievement was relatively even, with 14 having reached years 5-6 schooling, 9 had reached years 7-8, 14, years 9-11 and 18 to year 12. A further 3 had reached university level and 21 (27%) had madrassa schooling. The level of educational achievement was relatively evenly spread between Categories II to V (23-33%), with Category I significantly lower at 10%. In geographic terms the lowest literacy rates (15%) were in Marja and Nahr-e-Saraj and broadly similar elsewhere (20-23%). (Tables H3.A&B, H.4A&B).

The existence of a small core (10%) of farmers with middle school or higher education indicates a potential resource for the development of extension and community training.

4.2.3 Housing and Health

A significant majority (84%) of the survey households lived in their own houses. Of the 58 who did not, 54 were Category I sharecroppers and 2 were Category II, where the housing was provided as part of the sharecrop agreement. Those using sharecropper housing were relatively evenly distributed geographically. (Tables H.5A&B).

There were some differences between the northern and central areas in terms of principal sources of drinking water. (Table H.8). In the north 55% relied on kareze, followed by home well (20%), village well (10%), canal/stream (9%) and other (6%), comprising neighborhood hand pump, springs and home hand water in that order. Canals and streams were the principal water source (70%) in the central region, followed by home well and village well (11% each), home hand water (5%) and other (3%). Overall, notwithstanding the efforts of agencies such as DACCAR, the majority of respondents must be seen as being at risk of health hazards as a consequence of their principal sources of drinking water.

The data on deaths and causes of death, point to some serious community-wide problems. As is shown in Table 5, there were 77 households who reported a total of 86 deaths in the previous year. Of these, 55 (64%) were children under 10 years. (Table H.6).

Table 5. No of deaths in the previous year by sex and age group

	No of households	No of deaths	Age group years				
			< 1	1-10	20-29	30-60	Over 60
Male	51	57	9	30	4	6	8
Female	26	29	6	10	1	8	4
Total	77	86	15	40	5	14	12
Percent			17.4	46.5	5.8	16.3	14.0

Source: Table H.6

The principal causes of death cited were malaria (16%), typhoid and cholera (14%), TB, asthma and pneumonia (11%), measles (6%), diarrhoea and amoeba (4%) and war (3.5%). Another 12 causes collectively accounted for 28% of deaths and there were 17% undiagnosed. (Table 6).

Expenditure on illness is a major burden. As is shown in Table 6, a total of 326 households (88% of survey population) reported spending money on illness in the previous three months. Nearly half of these, (151, 46%) were amounts over Afg5 million (US$117), with 80 in the range Afg 5-10 million, 66 in the range Afg 10-50 million and 5 households (including one in Category I) reporting having spent in excess of Afg 50 million (US$1170).[2] (Table H.7).

Table 6. Expenditure (Afg) on illness in past three months by no of events, level of expenditure and economic category

Category	<500K	501K-1m	1-5m	5.1-10m	10.1-50m	>50m
I	2	7	53	18	11	1
II	3	7	33	21	14	0
III	3	3	42	27	17	1
IV	0	5	15	11	20	3
V	0	0	2	3	4	0
Total	8	22	145	80	66	5

Source: Table H.7

4.2.4 Child Labour

There were only five households which indicated that children were needed as farm labour, while 276 specifically said that they were not. There were a further 89 households (24%) which did not respond to this question as there was no school in their village from which the children could be withdrawn for farm work. The main months cited as being when children were needed were March and May, which suggest poppy weeding and harvesting as the activity for which the children were used.

Table 7. Children needed as farm labour by economic category

Economic	Children needed		Principal month needed			
Category	Yes	No	Feb	Mar	May	Jun
I	0	79	0	0	0	0
II	2	65	1	2	1	1
III	2	81	1	1	2	0
IV	1	46	0	0	1	0
V	0	5	0	0	0	0
Total	5	276	2	3	4	1

Source: Table H.9

[2] To see the effect of medical expenses on household debt levels, refer also to Section 2.6 Use of Credit, particularly Tables 31, Use of Credit, and 33 and 34 on the Size of Loan Amounts.

4.3 LAND ACCESS AND UTILISATION

The Baseline Survey showed a total farmed area of 375,166 jeribs (7,500 ha), of which was divided almost exactly one-third in the northern districts and two-thirds in the central region. Details of area utilised by season and district are given in Table 8.

Table 8. Baseline Survey aggregate areas utilised (jerib) by season and district

District	No of villages	Total farmed area	Winter				Summer			
			Cultivated		Uncultivated		Cultivated		Uncultivated	
			Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed
Musa Qala	100	39195	27138	690	5988	1883	13464	230	23242	1703
Naw Zad	121	98307	33999	6130	51273	3100	15940	0	69402	8660
s/t Northern	221	137502	61137	6820	57261	4983	29404	230	92644	10363
Nad-e-Ali	64	66396	59752	0	5641	0	55552	0	10731	0
Marja	93	132752	91158	0	41524	0	70980	0	61414	0
Bust	18	24650	16400	0	8250	0	14300	0	10350	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	13866	12436	0	1371	0	11716	0	2091	0
s/t Central	206	237664	179746	0	56786	0	152548	0	84586	0
Total	427	375166	240883	6820	114047	4983	181952	230	177230	10363

Source: Baseline Survey Report, Table 3.1, p. 10

Key differences between the two regions are highlighted by the data in Table 8. The limited water supplies in the north are reflected by the fact that the winter irrigated crop area is double that of summer crops, whereas in the central region, the area under summer crops is 80-95% of the winter crop area. In terms of the potential to generate agricultural income, winter crops are comparatively more important to farmers in the north than in central Helmand, where a higher level of double cropping is possible. At the same time, a smaller proportion of the available arable land is used in the north (winter crop 45%, summer crop 21%), than in the central region (winter crop 76%, summer crop 64%). Rainfed farming occurs only in the northern areas. This is partly a function is slightly higher rainfall closer to the foothills, but is also a reflection of the fact there is more arable land than water available for irrigation. Rainfed farming is only an opportunistic activity. (Baseline Survey Report Section 3. p.10).

The aggregate land use data from the socio economic survey is presented on a district basis in Table 9. In total, the 370 survey households cultivated 4600 jeribs of land (920 ha), with 4546 jeribs under irrigated winter crop and 2257 jeribs under irrigated summer crop. The data are broadly in line with the Baseline Survey, though the proportions are slightly different. In the northern region summer crop area is only one third that of that under winter crops. In the central region it is two-thirds, which could be attributed to the poor status of the canal system and the difficulties of delivering water for summer crops. (Table L.2).

Table 9. Socio-economic survey aggregate land ownership and use by district

District	No of h'holds	Area Owned jerib	Winter cropping Irrigated jerib	Winter cropping Rainfed jerib	Summer cropping Irrigated jerib	Summer cropping Rainfed jerib	Total cropped area jrb	% own land cultivated	Av area cultivated jrb/h'hold
Musa Qala	116	1195	1100	15	417	0	1115	64	9.6
Naw Zad	114	1877	1106	1	295	7	1107	62	9.7
s/total Northern	230	3072	2206	16	712	7	2222		9.7
Marja	43	734	733	0	471	0	733	76	17.0
Nad-e-Ali	57	1043	1168	0	746	0	1168	70	20.5
Bust	20	137	181	0	200	0	219	50	10.9
Nahr-e-Saraj	20	191	256	0	127	0	256	72	12.8
s/total Central	140	2105	2338	0	1544	0	2376		17.0
Total	370	5175	4543	16	2255	7	4598	67	12.4

Source: Table L.2

Looking at the data by economic category, the 267 landowning households (Categories II to V) collectively owned 5175 jeribs of land (1035 ha), with the Category II households averaging 5.6 jeribs (1.12 ha), Category III, 12.9 jeribs (2.6 ha), Category IV, 35.2 jeribs (7 ha) and Category V, 107.1 jeribs (21.4 ha). The data are given in Table 10.

Table 10. Aggregate land ownership and use by farmer economic category

Cat	No of h'holds	Area Owned jerib	Winter cropping Irrigated jerib	Winter cropping Rainfed jerib	Summer cropping Irrigated jerib	Summer cropping Rainfed jerib	Total cropped area jrb	Own land %	Av area cultivated jrb/h'hold
I	103	0	928	0	531	2	928	0	9.0
II	88	490	942	0	412	5	942	40	10.7
III	108	1397	1129	1	666	0	1130	100	10.5
IV	60	2111	1545	15	647	0	1560	100	26.0
V	11	1178	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total	370	5175	4543	16	2255	7	4598	67	12.4

Source: Table L.2

In terms of resources available for agricultural production, the data in Table 10 show that the 103 Category I sharecropper households had access to an average of 9.2 jeribs of land (1.8 ha), with the Categories II and III utilising slightly more at 10.5 to 10.7 jeribs. Categories IV and V had surplus land to their own needs. Category V is shown as zero cropping as all the productive activity was undertaken by sharecroppers.

Table 11 sets out the survey data on average land ownership (jeribs) by household Economic Categories II to V, the amount of their own land they cultivate and the total area cultivated (farmed). Category I does not appear in the table they are non-land owners and Category V do not cultivate their own land. (Tables L.2 and L.3A-D).

Table 11. Av land ownership and utilisation (jerib) by economic category and location

District	Category II			Category III			Category IV			Cat V
	Owned	Own cultiv'n	Farmed	Owned	Own cultiv'n	Farmed	Owned	Own cultiv'n	Farmed	Owned
Musa Qala	3	4	8	8	5	5	32	24	23	77
Naw Zad	5	3	9	11	7	7	42	30	28	200
Marja	14	7	21	19	17	17	42	31	31	50
Nad-e-Ali	13	13	25	20	17	17	35	28	28	70
Bust	6	6	13	12	12	8	0	0	8	14
Nahr-e-Saraj	6	6	12	15	15	15	18	16	16	0.0

Source: Tables L.2 and L.3A-D

In general, the Category II and III farmers in northern areas have the smallest land areas, followed by those in Bust and Nahr-e-Saraj. Those in Nad-e-Ali and Marja have significantly larger blocks. The distribution of land by area is much more even in Category IV, except for Bust and Nahr-e-Saraj. Some of the largest land areas owned by Category V farmers are in the northern districts and relates as much to the ownership of water sources (kareze, springs or wells) as it does to owning land. As shown in Table 12, access to land by sharecroppers in the six districts reflects the patterns of land ownership and use by Category II to IV farmers.

Table 12. Av area (jerib) utilised by farmer categories I and II by location

District	Musa Qala	Naw Zad	Marja	Nad-e-Ali	Bust	Nahr-e-Saraj
Category I	8	7	11	16	11	9
Category II	6	6	14	12	8	5

Source: Table L.3A

Available areas are smallest in the northern districts and largest in the main irrigation scheme at Nad-e-Ali and Marja. When the combination of their own and sharecropped land is taken into account, the Category II farmers have on average access to a larger area than the Category I sharecroppers.

Shortage of water was by far the most significant reason given for leaving land fallow. Significantly, of the 29 responses, 20 were from Naw Zad and 8 from Musa Qala. The other reasons given all drew minor responses, viz: drainage (4, all Nad-e-Ali); shortage of cash (2, one each from Musa Qala and Naw Zad); rotation (2) and weeds (1). (Table L.4).

4.4 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

4.4.1 Field Crops

Data on the areas and production of principal winter crops are given in Table 13. The principal winter crops are opium poppy (2450 jerib, 57% area) and wheat (1850 jerib, 43% area). (Table CF.1A&B).

Table 13. Production and value of principal winter field crops by region

Crop	Total area cultiv		Av irrigated area by econ cat					Total	Av yield	Price	Price	Gross
	Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib	I jrb	II jrb	III jrb	IV jrb	V jrb	harvest tonnes	kg/jerib	Afs/kg	US$/kg	Value US$
1. Poppy												
Northern	1493	0	6	7	4	16	0	19.8	13	1572944	36.8	730324
Central	1047	0	6	7	7	11	0	15.1	14	1571756	36.8	553663
Total	2540	0	6	7	5	14	0	34.9	14	1572494	36.8	1284075
2. Wheat									mann/jb[3]	Afs/mann	$/mann	
Northern	658	16	4	4	4	12	0	52.9	81	59297	1.4	73384
Central	1192	0	7	10	8	17	0	123.5	104	46169	1.0	133406
Total	1850	16	6	6	6	15	0	176.4	96	52733	1.2	217634

Source: Table CF1.A&B

Data on the areas and production of principal summer crops in Table 14. The dominant summer crops are maize (1038 jerib, 47% area) and cotton (733 jerib, 33% area), followed by significantly smaller areas of peanuts (7%), mung beans (6%) watermelon (3%), beans (2%) and tobacco (0.4%). (Table CF.2A&B).

Table 14. Production and value of principal summer field crops by region

Crop	Location	Total area cultiv		Av irrigated area by econ category					Total harvest	Av yield mann/	Price Afs/
		Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib	I jerib	II jerib	III jerib	IV jerib	V jerib	mann	jerib	mann
Maize	Northern	616	0	4	3	3	5	0	0	0	18000
	Central	423	0	6	5	5	6	0	0	0	0
	Total	1038	0	5	3	4	6	0	0	0	18000
Cotton	Central	733	0	7	7	8	12	0	0	0	0
Peanuts	Central	159	0	7	4	5	7	0	0	0	0
Watermelon	Northern	35	0	2	2	3	12	0	6200	477	14400
	Central	40	0	10	3	1	12	0	10500	350	10200
	Total	75	0	5	3	2	12	0	16700	388	12300
Mung Beans	Northern	7	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Central	129	0	9	8	5	7	0	550	31	75000
	Total	136	0	8	7	5	7	0	550	31	75000
Beans	Central	41	0	4	4	3	3	0	910	48	70800
Tobacco	Northern	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Table CF.2A&B

There are some significant differences between the regions in terms of the allocation of land between crops. Total winter crop area in the central region is 2239 jerib with the areas of

[3] A mann is a local unit of weight. 1 mann = 4.5 kg or 10 lbs in imperial units.

wheat and poppy being almost equal (1192 jerib 53% and 1047 jerib 47%). The total area of winter crop in the north is only marginally less (2150 jerib), but 70% is poppy (1493 jerib) and only 30% (658 jerib) is wheat. Several reasons can be attributed to the greater area under poppy in the north. The relatively smaller areas of land available to Category I and II households puts them at greater risk of being food insufficient, making a swap to generating cash from poppy production an option. Water is less reliable in the north, so again, in a period of water shortage more income may be generated under poppy than wheat.

It is significant to note the wheat yields, which at 360-470 kg/jerib (1.8-2.3 tonnes/ha) are relatively low. Improved varieties with adequate fertiliser and water should yield 3.5-4.0 tonnes/ha. Farmers rank the lack of improved seed as their biggest production problem.

The limited data available on total production and value of summer crops is indicative of the fact that the largest crop maize, is mostly consumed within the farm or village. It also suggests marketing problems for most summer crops produced for sale.

All farmers (359)[4] reported using fertiliser, regardless of location or economic category. However, it would appear that many did not use as much as they would if circumstances allowed. By far the most significant reason for not using fertiliser was lack of cash (120 responses). Other reasons given were 'too expensive' (24); 'no water' (21); and 'unavailable in village' (3). Virtually all the reasons given applied evenly across all socio-economic groups (I-IV). (Table CF4A&B, CF5).

Reported prices for fertiliser showed significant markups for credit purchases. These were generally of the order of 25% to 30%, though there were a number of reports of premiums in the 45% to 50% range, particularly for white fertiliser (urea). Given that the fertiliser is supplied (ie, credit is advanced) in October-November and would be repaid in July, the period of the loan would be 10 months, raising the effective interest rates to 30% to 35% and up to 54% to 60%. There were no significant differences in markups to farmers in any economic category or for the production of different crops. However, there appeared to be some differences between districts with markups highest in Nad-e-Ali and Bust. (Table CF6A&B).

There were some seasonal differences in peak activities reported. In the central region, the growing season for poppy is six months with harvest in May. In the northern areas, one third of the farmers report harvesting in May, while the majority harvest in June. Wheat is predominantly harvested in June in all areas, though one third of the northern district farmers harvest in July. (Table LA4).

4.4.2 Tree Crops

Tree crops are significant in the northern areas, but relatively minor in central Helmand. The principal commercial tree crops are almonds and pomegranates, with much smaller areas of apricots, peaches, apples and quince, together with grapes grown mainly for domestic use or local sale.

As shown in Table 15, almonds were produced by 30 households with an aggregate area of 98 jerib and a total crop of 5500 mann (24.75 tonnes). Prices ranged from Afs70,000 to Afs115,000/mann, with an average of Afs96,500 (US$2.25/mann or $0.50/kg), giving the total crop a farm-gate value of Afs531 million or US$12,500. (Table CF3.).

---

[4] In assessing responses on production issues, the 11 Category V farmers (landlords) are treated as not being directly involved in agricultural production activities. This reduces the sample population to 359.

Table 15. Production of principal fruit crops by district and all areas

Crop	Fruit type	No of h'holds reporting	Production area Area jerib	Production area No of trees	Total harvest mann	Av yield mann/ jerib	Av yield mann/ tree
Musa Qala	Almonds	2	5	0	194	39	0
	Grapes	4	9	0	440	49	0
	Pomegranate	11	52	680	1400	27	0
Naw Zad	Almonds	28	93	435	5305	46	2
	Pomegranate	8	10	230	300	30	0
Marja	Apple	1	1	30	0	0	0
	Apricot	3	4	60	0	0	0
	Grapes	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Peach	1	1	20	0	0	0
	Pomegranate	3	4	50	0	0	0
	Quince	1	2	60	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	Pomegranate	1	2	0	0	0	0

Source: Table CF.3

Pomegranates were produced by 23 households on an area of 68 jerib with a total yield of 1700 mann. Reported sales were much less at 4 households with total sales of Afs46,000.

4.4.3 Livestock

Cattle and sheep are the principal livestock held by the survey families. The data in Table 16 shows a total of 283 households (76%) own an average of 2.6 cows each and 185 households (50%) have an average of 7.3 sheep. Nearly a quarter of all households have a donkey and 20% have goats. Only a small number (11) have oxen and these are in Musa Qala (7), Naw Zad (2) and Nahr-e-Saraj (2). The distribution of livestock is broadly in line with the numbers of households in the survey districts, though the high proportion of donkeys (82%) in the northern districts probably reflects longer travel distances to farming areas and to markets. Only a small number of households have improved breeds of livestock, being oxen (1), cows (13) and goats (1). (Table LS.3).

Table 16. Total and average livestock numbers/household

	Unit	Oxen	Cow	Sheep	Goat	Donkey	Horse
Total livestock number	head	21	744	1347	666	99	1
Total households owning stock	no	11	283	185	72	84	1
Av no/household	head	1.9	2.6	7.3	9.3	1.2	1.0

Source: Table LS.3

Table 17 sets out livestock ownership by economic category. As might be expected, the proportion of households owning stock increases up the economic hierarchy, while the ownership of goats and donkeys is concentrated in the Categories I to III. (Table LS.1B).

Table 17. Ownership of livestock by livestock type and farmer economic category

Economic Category	Total households	Oxen no h'holds	Cow no h'holds	Sheep no h'holds	Goat no h'holds	Donkey no h'holds	Horse no h'holds
I	103	1	64	44	23	19	0
II	88	4	64	52	16	25	0
III	108	4	93	50	16	25	1
IV	60	2	52	32	14	12	0
V	11	2	10	7	3	3	0
Total households	370	11	283	185	72	84	1
% households	100	3	76	50	19	23	0

Source: Table LS1.B

Straw and stover are overwhelmingly the major fodder source (304 households). Feeding alfalfa is reported by 81 households who are relatively evenly spread across all districts. Use of cotton cake is reported by 30 households, weeds (20, mainly Naw Zad) and maize (16). The great majority of livestock owning households (281) source fodder from their own land, while 56 also buy from the market and 39 buy from a neighbour. (Table LS.2A&B). The principal livestock diseases reported are foot and mouth (170), anthrax (38), enterotoxaemia (22) and CCPP (9). A further 11 diseases were mentioned. (Table LS.4).

4.4.4 Farm Power

As is shown in the data in Table 18, tractors are the predominant source of farm power. A total of 6400 jeribs were cultivated by tractor over 14,129 days at an average utilisation rate of 2.2 days/jerib. By comparison, there were 156 jeribs cultivated by oxen in 212 days at an average rate of 1.4 jeribs/day. Of the 361 farming households, 314 (87%) were dependent on someone else for their source of farm power.

There were 40 households with a tractor, 1 with more than one tractor, 3 had one ox and 6 had a pair of oxen. Tractor ownership was largely in economic categories III (11) and IV (24), with four Category II households and one Category V. Only 2 households owned a thresher, one each in Category II and IV. Virtually all the households (353) without an ox had access to a tractor for cultivation. (Table P.1A).

Table 18. Overall utilisation of farm power by locality

Power source	Region	Hired		Own		Total	
		Total area jerib	Total days	Total area jerib	Total days	area jerib	days
Oxen	Northern	3	5	139	160	142	165
	Central	0	0	14	47	14	47
	Total Oxen	3	5	153	207	156	212
Tractors	Northern	2112	4853	516	1263	2628	6116
	Central	2747	5826	1025	2187	3772	8013
	Total Tractors	4859	10679	1541	3450	6400	14129

Source: Table P.1A

As can be seen from the data in Table 19, average price paid for tractor services did not vary significantly between economic categories. The average price was just under Afs220,000/hr (US$5.15/hr). At an average rate of 2.2 hours/jerib, farmers paid Afs484,000/jerib ($11.32) for cultivation. The detailed data shows a slightly higher cultivation rate of 2.7 hours/jerib (Table P.3A) for poppy production, which may indicate greater care being taken in seedbed preparation. The principal sources of tractor services were other villagers and from outside the village. (Table P.4A&B).

Table 19. Cost and source of hired power by economic category

Economic category	Av area cultivated jerib	Av period of use days	Av price paid Afs/hour	Source of hired power (no)				
				Relative	Landlord	Other villagers	Outside village	Other
I	6	13	228217	15	14	118	89	1
II	5	11	211754	7	9	101	96	0
III	5	11	206230	10	6	136	124	0
IV	9	20	243714	0	0	46	59	0
All districts	6	13	218618	32	29	401	368	1

Source: Table P.4A

4.4.5 Farm Labour

Farm labour is exclusively male, with no female farm labour reported by survey households. The 359 farming households (excluding Category V) utilise the labour of 957 male family members at an average of 2.6 persons, or 4.8 jeribs/worker. (Table LA.1) Details are given in Table 20.

Table 20. Source of farm labour by district and economic category

Item	District	No of households	Own household		Hire labour	
			Male Total no	Male Av no	Yes no	No no
By district	Musa Qala	116	301	2.6	99	17
	Naw Zad	114	226	2.0	102	12
	Marja	43	149	3.5	38	5
	Nad-e-Ali	57	182	3.2	53	4
	Bust	20	48	2.4	17	3
	Nahr-e-Saraj	20	51	2.6	18	2
	Total	370	957	2.6	327	43
By category	I	103	244	2.4	96	7
	II	88	236	2.7	84	4
	III	108	307	2.8	90	18
	IV	60	170	2.8	57	3
	V	11	0	0.0	0	11
	Total	370	957	2.6	327	43

Source: Table LA.1

Table 21 sets out data on the utilisation and cost of hired labour. Poppy cultivation is the major reason for hiring labour. Weeding requires an average of 1.07 workers/jerib over 19 days and harvesting 1.33 workers over 15 days, which is effectively 20 workerdays/jerib of hired labour of each task. (Table LA.2A). Labour cost includes provision of food while on the job, at a cost of some Afs30,000 to Afs40,000. This adds around 30% to the daily cost of labour. Competition for labour significantly raises the wage rate (excluding food) from around Afs90,000/day for weeding to Afs260,000/day for harvesting. (Table LA.2B) The competitive pressure for harvesting labour may reflect the unusually large area under poppy in 1999.

Table 21. Use and cost of hired labour

Task	Adjusted crop area jerib	Av no of workers per jerib	Av no of days employed	Estimated total man days	Av cost/ manday Afs million	Estimated total wages paid	
						Afs million	US$
Wheat							
Harvesting	1628	0.38	7	4330	0.120	518.8	12135
Threshing	1628	1.61	2	5242	0.126	659.2	15420
s/tot Wheat						1178.0	27555
Poppy							
Cultivation	2540	0.43	12	13106	0.085	1114.0	26060
Weeding	2540	1.07	19	51638	0.118	6083.2	142297
Harvesting	2540	1.33	15	50673	0.298	15117.8	353632
s/tot Poppy						22315.0	521989

Source: Table LA.2B

The data in Table 21 can be used to make some broad estimates of total non-household employment generated by poppy production. With a total of 40 workerdays/jerib for weeding and harvesting, the 2540 jerib of poppy cultivated by the survey households could be expected to generate 50,800 mandays of paid labour for each task. If weeding was spread

over 50 days in February-March and harvesting over 20 days in May-June, it would represent employment for 1016 people weeding and 2540 for harvesting. Total wages and food cost for these workers on the 357 survey farms would be of the order of Afs22.3 billion or US$522,000. This is also cross-checked in Table 27 page 20. (Table LA.2B see also Table PS5G).

Poppy production offers the only significant wage employment opportunity in much of rural Afghanistan. It therefore draws people in search of income from a wide catchment. Table 22 sets out data on the sources of labour used by the survey households. Of the 640 reports, only 130 (20%) are from the village or district of the reporting household, while 201 (31%) came from the region and 115 (18%) from outside the region. (Tables LA.3A&B). The high proportion of non-local workers drawn-in by the employment opportunities provided by poppy production provides some explanation of the high numbers of landless households indicated in Table 1.

Table 22. Source of agricultural labour by district

District	Village	District	Province	Region	Other regions	Other countries	Don't know	Total	Percent total
Musa Qala	13	24	51	56	37	0	5	186	29.0
Naw Zad	15	28	51	63	32	2	6	197	30.8
Bust	3	3	7	11	9	0	1	34	5.3
Marja	4	20	6	23	14	0	6	73	11.4
Nad-e-Ali	0	19	43	30	12	0	5	109	17.0
Nahr-e-Saraj	0	1	11	18	11	0	0	41	6.4
Total	35	95	169	201	115	2	23	640	
Percent Total	5.5	14.8	26.4	31.4	18.0	0.3	3.6		

Source: Table LA.3A

The busy times largely revolve around the winter crop cycle. The busiest months reported by survey respondents are May in the central areas and June in the north, which is harvesting of opium followed by wheat, and February and March in all districts which coincides with weeding poppy and watering winter crops. The next busiest are October to December which is cultivation and sowing of winter crops. July is also a busy month in all areas for the sowing of summer crops with the harvest preceding cultivation in October to December. (Table LA.4).

Table 23. No of households reporting busiest months by region

Region	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Northern												
Busiest month	0	172	206	5	73	199	62	2	1	3	57	57
Busy month	16	37	13	149	119	17	107	19	13	93	125	125
Normal month	26	7	5	67	20	26	33	107	137	94	30	30
Slack month	173	6	0	3	0	0	14	83	63	23	2	2
Central												
Busiest month	5	113	116	0	129	107	14	0	0	3	34	34
Busy month	14	20	13	76	6	26	81	4	17	63	88	88
Normal month	10	1	2	48	2	10	31	67	85	55	13	13
Slack month	106	3	2	11	0	0	6	56	33	12	1	1

Source: Table LA.4

4.5 HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

4.5.1 Sale of Produce

Almost all households in the survey population sold some produce in the previous year, regardless of geographic location or socio-economic group. (Table PS.4) Survey responses are set out in Table 24.

Table 24. No of households selling agricultural produce last year by district and economic category

District	Farmer economic category					Total	No in district
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Musa Qala	30	28	32	19	3	112	116
Naw Zad	29	37	29	13	4	112	114
Nad-e-Ali	18	4	13	17	0	52	57
Marja	13	4	18	7	1	43	43
Bust	5	6	6	0	0	17	20
Nahr-e-Saraj	5	5	6	4	0	20	20
Total	100	84	104	60	8	356	
No in group	103	88	108	60	11	370	

Source: Table PS.4

Details of the number of households who sold produce in he previous year and the average and gross value of sales by product are given in Table 25. (Table PS.5D-F).

Table 25. No of farmers selling produce last year, average and total gross value (Afs/US$) by product and economic category

Principal products	Farmers selling produce by economic category						Av value of sales	Total value of sales	
	I no	II no	III no	IV no	V no	Total no	Afs million	Afs million	US$
Wheat		2	2	3	1	8	23.6	188.6	4412
Barley			1			1	0.6	0.6	14
Opium	99	83	103	58	8	351	80.59	28286.7	661676
Cotton		1				1	3.6	3.6	84
Bean			2			2	8.8	17.6	411
Onion				1		1	9.6	9.6	225
Okra			1			1	2.0	2.0	47
Tomato			1			1	1.0	1.0	23
Almond		5	7	5	1	18	12.5	225.8	5281
Grape				1		1	8.0	8.0	187
Pomegranate				1	1	2	15	30	702
Watermelon	1	1	1	1		4	13.8	55.2	1291
Goats			1			1	2.5	2.5	58
Sheep	1					1	10.0	10.0	234
Total								28841.1	674646

Source: Tables PS.5D-F

The data in Table 25 highlights the overwhelming role of opium in the household cash economy. Almost all households (351 out of 370, 95%) sold opium, while the next largest commodity (almonds) were sold by only 18 households and wheat by 8. Opium generated 98% of farm gross sale income. This of course ignores the fact that in the absence of opium, production patterns and sales would necessarily be different, but it does emphasise the overwhelming economic dependence on opium under current conditions.

Table 26 restates the same information showing the gross sale income by commodity and household economic category. As might be expected, the Category I households have no

surplus wheat to sell, with a small number and value of sales increasing from Categories II to IV households. With the exception of almonds and watermelon, most other sales appear to be randomly distributed by economic category, presumably representing either opportunistic surpluses or the need to generate some cash. (Table PS.5D-E).

Table 26. Gross value (Afs) of sales from produce sold last year by economic category

Principal products	Gross value of sales (Afs) by economic category					Total sales	Total value of sales	
	I	II	III	IV	V			
	Afs million	Afs million	Afs million	Afs million	Afs million	no	Afs million	US$
Wheat		45.0	29.4	106.2	8.0	8	188.6	4412
Barley			0.6			1	0.6	14
Opium	4519.1	5977.9	7256.9	8204.2	2328.6	351	28286.7	661676
Cotton		3.6				1	3.6	84
Bean			17.6			2	17.6	411
Onion				9.6		1	9.6	225
Okra			2.0			1	2.0	47
Tomato			1.0			1	1.0	23
Almond		41.2	88.7	87.8	8.0	18	225.8	5281
Grape				8.0		1	8.0	187
Pomegranate				5.7	24.3	2	30.0	702
Watermelon	3.0	18.0	6.2	28.0		4	55.2	1292
Goats			2.5			1	2.5	58
Sheep	10.0					1	10.0	234
Total Afs million	4532.1	6085.7	7404.9	8449.5	2368.9		28841.1	
Total US$	106014	142356	173214	197648	55413		674646	674646
Av US$/h'hold	1029	1618	1604	3294	5038		1823	

Source: Tables PS.5A-E

The data on production and value of opium is tested in Table 27. The quantities of opium sold are compared with the reported area planted to give a notional average yield of 7.1 kg/jerib. This conforms closely to the reported average of 12-14 kg/jerib fresh opium production in Helmand with a 50% weight loss fresh to dry.[5]

Category I farmers (sharecroppers) report a yield well below the average, but when their production is added to that of Category V (landlords), the combined total is 4377 kg or 7.3 kg/jerib. The comparison is not entirely valid as the Categories I and V were not mutually inclusive, but the cross-check serves to explain the lower yields for Category I households.

The other cross-check is the extent to which the farmers could meet the estimated wage cost of US$200/jerib. Table 27 compares the gross value of opium produced against a notional wage cost of $200/jerib. Again, when Categories I and V are combined, all can cover the cost of wages at the estimated level, though it is likely that Categories I and II would not spend up to that level. It may also be that the estimate is high in strictly cash terms and that some payments, especially intra-family payments, are in non-cash form.

The estimates in Table 27 are that the 351 households which sold opium generated a gross farm-gate value of US$662,000, of which some $508,000 was spent on wage labour. The comparison shows both the relatively small proportion of the value of opium production (23%) which goes to the household and more importantly, the significant amount which flows through to wage labour. Clearly opium production is the key economic activity which supports those who do not have access to land, but can work as day labour.

5 UNDCP pers comm.

Table 27. Production and yield of opium and capacity to pay wages 1999

Item	Unit	Household Economic Category					Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	
Opium sold	kg	2909	3717	4701	5236	1468	18031
	percent	16.1	20.6	26.1	29.0	8.1	100.0
Poppy area	jerib	599	598	527	816		2540
	percent	23.6	23.5	20.7	32.1	0.0	100.0
Notional yield	kg/jerib	4.86	6.22	8.92	6.42		7.10
Av value	Afg/kg	1553495	1608253	1543689	1566879	1586250	1568780
Gross value	Afg million	4519	5978	7257	8204	2329	28287
	US$	105710	139833	169752	191911	54471	661676
Wages	$200/jerib	119800	119600	105400	163200		508000
Farm balance	US$	-14090	20233	64352	28711	54471	153676

Source: Table PS.5G

The data on percentage distribution of area cropped to poppy and proportion of opium sales would tend to confirm that Category I households surrender a significant proportion of their crop to the landlord. The lower proportion of opium sales to area cropped for Category IV (and probably V) suggests some withholding of opium due to the low prices of late 1999.

4.5.2 Food Self-Sufficiency

It would appear that the high relative value of opium has shifted the balance of land allocation to opium production. Of the 4390 jerib under winter crop shown in Table 13, less than half (1850 jerib, 42%) is used for the production of wheat, which is the principal food crop.[6] As a result, many farm households do not generate sufficient food for themselves. (Table PS.1). Data on food self-sufficiency is given in Table 28.

Table 28. No of households food self-sufficient for the past year by economic category

Category	Farmer economic category					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Food self-sufficient	4	8	20	21	7	60
Not food self-sufficient	69	64	70	29	2	234
Total	73	72	90	50	9	294
% not self-sufficient	94	89	78	58	22	80

Source: Table PS.1

Not all households responded to this question. Of the 294 responding households, only 20% of the were able to say that their household produced enough wheat to feed itself during this cropping year. The proportions of those not food self-sufficient were highest in the share cropper Category I and fell as access to resources increased. It is important to note that more than half (58%) of the well-to-do category (IV) and 22% of the wealthiest category (V) did not produce sufficient wheat to feed their families for a year. (Table PS.2B). Data on food self-sufficiency are given in Table 29.

The capacity for households to provide their own food is broadly in line with access to resources. As is shown in Table 29, the three categories with limited land areas can only supply their own food for five months, rising to eight months for Category V. Similarly, the proportions of those never food self-sufficient are higher in the poorer economic categories.

6 There are some minor discrepancies between Tables 9, 10 and 13 in the data on cropped areas. This information was drawn from responses to different questions in the questionnaire. The discrepancies are of the order of 3% and are not considered significant.

Table 29. Food insufficiency by economic category

Economic category	Own food supply	Ever produced sufficient food (no)		Av years since food
	av months	Yes	No	self-sufficient
I	5	8	79	12
II	5	15	59	11
III	5	37	44	12
IV	6	25	12	11
V	8	1	0	2
Total	6	86	194	10

Source: Table PS.2B

Clearly several forces are at work to bring about this situation. Some households have insufficient resources of land, water and/or working capital to generate sufficient food for their needs. Some would see the cash generating capacity of opium as outweighing the benefit of growing their own wheat. One jerib of opium yielding 6.5kg dry weight of resin (13 kg fresh) at an average value of Afs1.57 million (US$36.64) will generate a gross income of Afs10.2 million, while high yielding wheat at 4 tonnes/ha would produce the equivalent market value of Afs6.7 million. (Tables PS.5A-F). Many farmers buy fertiliser and seed on credit. In doing so they pay between 25% and 50% higher price for the goods and incur a repayment liability which is usually denominated in opium. For many it is easier to grow the opium to repay the loan than it is to grow another crop, sell it and use the proceeds to buy opium.

Almost all households in all economic categories in the survey group sold some opium in the previous year. While sales peaked significantly in the three months following harvest (June to August), there were some sales recorded in every month. The data in Table 30 show that 11 households in Categories I to III sold between October and April, while in the same period only 8 of the Category IV and V households made sales, which tend to confirm the earlier view that the wealthier households might be holding opium for later sale at higher prices. (Tables PS.6A-C).

Table 30. No of sales of opium by month and economic category

Econ cat	No in category	Selling opium	No of sales in specified month											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
I	103	99	2	0	0	0	0	30	42	21	9	2	0	0
II	88	83	3	1	0	0	1	26	33	23	12	0	0	1
III	108	102	0	1	1	0	2	20	43	27	13	2	0	0
IV	60	58	3	3	0	0	1	14	23	19	6	1	0	0
V	11	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0
Total	370	350	8	5	1	1	4	90	144	93	42	5	0	1

Source: Tables PS.6A-C

4.5.3 Voluntary Taxes

Virtually all households pay usher, though only one household reported paying zakat.[7] For usher, there was only one exception in the survey population who did not pay direct to the local mullah. Only four households paid zakat and these were spread across all three possible recipients, the local authority, the village mullah and the poor. Details are given in Table 31. (Tables PS.7A&B).

7 Usher and Zakat are Islamic taxes. Usher is a tax on all agricultural output. It is usually 10% of production and paid in-kind. Zakat is a wealth tax and usually levied at 2.5%. Depending on the society they may be paid to the local authorities, to the village mullah or distributed to the poor.

Table 31. No of households paying Usher and Zakat by economic category

Economic category	Payment of Usher to			Payment of Zakat to		
	Local authority	Village Mullah	Poor people	Local authority	Village Mullah	Poor people
	no	no	no	no	no	no
I	0	98	0	0	0	0
II	1	86	0	0	0	0
III	0	108	0	0	0	0
IV	0	59	0	1	0	1
V	0	11	0	0	1	1
Average	1	362	0	1	1	2

Note: Usher = 10% of the yield of agricultural production. Zakat = 2.5% of wealth
Source: Tables PS.7A&B

4.6 USE OF CREDIT

A significant number of survey households use credit. The data in Table 32 show that overall, there were 245 households out of 370 (66%) which took out a loan in the previous 12 months. (Tables C.1). As is reported elsewhere, many households (especially poorer households) make a number of smaller borrowings over time, rather than attempt to secure all their needs with one sum.[8] The data in Table 32 shows the number of credit events (number of borrowings) exceeded the population of each of economic categories I-III. Of the 60 households in Category IV, 51 recorded using credit at some time in the previous year, as did 5 of the 11 households in Category V. (Table C.7).

Table 32. No of households taking out loans during the current year by economic category

Economic category	Total households	Households taking loans		Number of credit events		Type of loan	
						Cash Afs	In-kind
	no	no	%	no	%	no	no
I	103	82	79.6	137	133.0	81	2
II	88	62	70.5	103	117.0	61	3
III	108	69	63.9	111	102.8	68	6
IV	60	30	50.0	51	85.0	30	1
V	11	2	18.2	5	45.5	1	0
Total	370	245	66.2	407	110.0	241	12

Source: Tables C.1 & C.7

The analysis of the use of credit shows a pronounced weighting towards social rather than economic uses. Data is provided in Table 33.

Table 33. Use of credit by farmer economic status

H'hold Economic Category	Use of Credit							Total by Category	
	Fertiliser and seed	Hired labour	Invest-ment	Food	Clothes	Marriage	Medical treatment		
	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	percent
I	21	24	2	66	6	8	10	137	33.7
II	20	15	6	37	5	10	10	103	25.3
III	10	14	11	44	11	8	13	111	27.3
IV	11	9	7	14	2	4	4	51	12.5
V	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	5	1.2
Total	62	62	26	163	26	31	37	407	100.0
% total	15.2	15.2	6.4	40.0	6.4	7.6	9.1	100.0	

8 Mansfield, David. *'The Role of Opium as a Source of Informal Credit'* UN Drug Control Programme, Strategic Study #3, Preliminary Report, Islamabad, January 1999.

Two-thirds of borrowing events were for social needs such as food, clothing, medical treatment and marriage, whereas production needs such as fertiliser, seed, hired labour and capital investment, accounted for only one-third of borrowing events. Care should be taken in interpreting this information as the numbers relate to the number of occasions on which a loan is taken out, not to the relative amounts borrowed for the different uses.

The borrowings for social needs (food, clothing, medical treatment and marriage) are proportionately highest among the Category I to III households, but not exclusively so. Even Category V households reported borrowing to purchase food and clothes. Virtually all households (359) reported using fertiliser, however only 62 reported using credit to obtain it. (Table C.4) There were 120 households which said that shortage of cash was the principal reason for not using more fertiliser (or using less than would otherwise be used) (Table CF.5) suggests that the high price premium for credit purchases of these items is a distinct disincentive for risk-averse farmers.

There are a number of sources of credit. Shopkeepers and landlords provide the bulk of the credit used for the purchase of agricultural inputs, food and clothes. Credit for food purchases can come from family and friends, who are also the major source of credit for marriage, medical treatment and hired labour. With the number of credit events exceeding the number of households, clearly some borrow from more than one source. (Table C.6A&B). The principal sources of credit and their use are shown in Table 34.

Table 34. Sources and use of credit

Source of Credit	Use of Credit							Total by source	
	Fertiliser + seed	Food	Clothes	Marriage	Hired labour	Medical treatment	Invest-ment		
	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	percent
Family/friend	1	23	7	23	20	13	3	90	20.5
Landlord	60	35	0	2	9	1	5	112	25.5
Shopkeeper	30	68	16	0	12	0	4	130	29.6
Trader	11	34	3	5	15	8	9	85	19.4
Others	0	3	0	1	6	7	5	22	5.0
Total by use	102	163	26	31	62	29	26	439	100.0
percent	23.2	37.1	5.9	7.1	14.1	6.6	5.9	100.0	

Source: Table C.4

The range of amounts borrowed is very wide (Table C.2). As shown in Table 35, the majority of loans (178) form a normal distribution between the brackets of less than Afs0.5 million and Afs30-40 million.

Table 35. No of loans by size and economic category

Economic category	Average value of loans (Afs million)								
	< 0.5	2.1-5.0	5.1-10.0	10.1-20.0	20.1-30.0	30.1-40.0	40.1-50.0	50.1-60.0	>60.0
	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
I	4	7	21	27	6	2	3	3	8
II	1	12	14	9	5	2	6	1	11
III	3	8	15	9	9	2	3	2	17
IV	2	1	3	7	5	3	1	1	7
V	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	29	53	52	25	9	13	7	43
% total	4.1	12.0	21.9	21.6	10.4	3.7	5.4	2.9	17.8
Av val Afs m	1.3	4.1	8.8	17.7	27.6	39.4	49.2	59.3	209.8
Av val US$	30	97	205	415	645	925	1150	1390	4910

US$1.00 = Afs 42750 July 1999
Source: Table C.2

There are equal numbers (53/52) in the two median groups of Afs5.1-10 million and Afs 10.1-20 million. These two groups have average loan values of Afs 8.8 million (US$205) and Afs17.7 million (US$415). There are however, a large group of households (43) with loans in the bracket greater than Afs60 million. Here the average loan value is Afs210 million (US$4910). These large borrowings can be found in all socio-economic categories except the wealthiest (Category V) who are net lenders to the other groups. A debt of this magnitude would place a high premium on growing opium to service the loan.

Table 36 sets out the data on average size of loans by economic category. As might be expected, the average size of loan increases with increasing access to resources. The data in Tables 35 and 36 show that the Category V households have almost no loans, as these are often the net lenders to the other farmers, particularly the sharecroppers.

Table 36. Average size of loans (Afs million/US$) by economic category

Economic Category	Afs million	US$
I	29.7	695
II	57.0	1333
III	65.7	1536
IV	76.2	1782
V	5.0	117

Source: Table C.3A

The economic pressure to grow opium is indicated in Table 37, where the average size of loan is converted to an equivalent amount of dry opium. On a long-term basis the estimated amount may be somewhat high as the base price used in July 1999 was quite low.

Table 37. Average size of loans (as kg dry opium) by district and economic category

District	Economic category				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Musa Qala	20	53	49	94	0
Naw Zad	18	19	20	32	0
Bust	22	24	33	0	3
Marja	18	38	61	14	0
Nad-e-Ali	12	80	14	20	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	26	10	50	48	0
All districts	18	35	40	47	3

Est value of opium July 1999 US$38.00/kg dry

One third of landlords (26) provide credit to sharecroppers. Of this, 66% is for agricultural activities, fertiliser, seed labor and investment. The balance is mostly for food. (Table SH.4). The amounts are equally spread between loans above or below Afs5 million. Details are given in Table 38.

Table 38. Provision of credit to own sharecroppers by landlord's economic category

Landlord Econ category	Total No	Provide credit		Loan amount (no)				
		Yes	No	1.1-2.0	2.1-5.0	5.1-20	>20.0	kind
IV	60	19	41	3	7	5	0	4
V	11	7	3	0	0	2	2	3
Total	71	26	44	3	7	7	2	7

Source: Table SH.4

4.7 LANDLORD-SHARECROPPER RELATIONSHIP

There are 71 Category IV and V households who engage sharecroppers. Nearly 70% of these have either one (31, 44%) or two (18, 25%) sharecroppers. At the other end of the scale there are six households who have between 6 and 10 sharecroppers and two with more than 11 sharecroppers. The greatest number of landlords are in the northern areas and Nad-e-Ali. (Table SH.1). This reflects the private ownership of water sources in the north and the larger irrigation blocks in Nad-e-Ali. Details are given in Table 39.

Table 39. Distribution of landlords and sharecroppers by number and district

Sharecroppers per farmer	Number of Landlords by number of sharecroppers engaged						Total	
	Musa Qala	Naw Zad	Marja	Nad-e-Ali	Bust	Nahr-e-Saraj		
	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	%
1	11	11	3	5	0	1	31	43.7
2	6	2	1	5	2	2	18	25.4
3-4	4	0	3	6	0	1	14	19.7
6-10	0	3	1	2	0	0	6	8.5
11+	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2.8
Total	22	17	8	18	2	4	71	100.0
% total	31.0	23.9	11.3	25.4	2.8	5.6	100.0	

Source: Table SH.1

Half the area cropped by sharecroppers was under poppy production. Nearly one quarter (23%) was under wheat and the balance under a range of summer crops, predominantly maize (17%) and cotton (7%). (Tables SH.2A&B). Details are given in Table 40.

Table 40. Total area of sharecropped land used by crop by district (jerib)

District	Total	Wheat	Poppy	Cotton	Maize	Tobacco	Peanuts	Mung bean	Water melon	Radish
Musa Qala	515	89	318	0	107	1				
Naw Zad	574	75	385	0	106			6		2
Bust	158	30	44	21	63					
Marja	274	94	89	60	27				4	
Nad-e-Ali	492	176	175	73	17		30		21	
Nahr-e-Saraj	105	20	53	0	32					
Total	2118	484	1064	154	352	1	30	6	25	2
% total	100.0	22.9	50.2	7.3	16.6	0.0	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.1

Source: Tables SH.2A&B

Table 41 sets out a more detailed analysis of the winter cropped areas which shows poppy occupying two-thirds of the planted winter crop area.

Table 41. Total area of sharecropped land used for winter crops by district (jerib)

District	Total Winter	Wheat jerib	Poppy jerib	Poppy % total
Musa Qala	407	89	318	78.1
Naw Zad	460	75	385	83.7
Bust	74	30	44	59.5
Marja	183	94	89	48.6
Nad-e-Ali	351	176	175	49.9
Nahr-e-Saraj	73	20	53	72.6
Total	1548	484	1064	68.7
% Total	100.0	31.3	68.7	

Source: Table SH.2B

The proportion is significantly higher in the northern areas (80%+) and lowest in Marja and Nad-e-Ali (48-50%). (Table SH.2B). In purely local terms, the high proportion of land given to poppy makes the northern areas the least food-secure part of the region.

Table 42 sets out the information on the responsibility for production decisions. Two-thirds of landowners consider that they make the decisions. Nearly half the sharecroppers consider the decisions are taken in consultation with the landowner and only 36% consider it is the landowner to makes the decision. Both groups report that around 20% of sharecroppers are solely responsible for making production decisions. (Table SH.3).

Table 42. Responsibility for production decisions

Reported by	Responsible for decisions			
	Land owner	Share cropper	Both	Total
	no	no	no	no
Landowner	47	14	10	71
Sharecropper	88	42	117	247
Total all reports	135	56	127	318
% all reports	42.5	17.6	39.9	100.0

Source: Table SH.3

APPENDIX 1.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

DATA SET

CONTENTS

6. LABOUR DATA

7. FARM POWER

8. PRODUCTION AND SALES

9. CREDIT

10. SHARECROPPING SYSTEM

SH.1
SH.1
SH.1
SH.2
SH.2

1. SURVEY STRUCTURE

Tables:

Page

Table 1. Villages Surveyed

Survey No	District	Village	Subvillage	Survey No	District	Village	Subvillage
Northern Foothills							
9	Musa Qala	Ashraf Kas		29	Naw Zad	Ali Zai	
10	Musa Qala	Deh Mastan		30	Naw Zad	Bay Sufi	
11	Musa Qala	Deh Sufian		31	Naw Zad	Changolak	
12	Musa Qala	Deh Zore Sufla		32	Naw Zad	Dahana	
13	Musa Qala	Hoska		33	Naw Zad	Dehe Baluch	
14	Musa Qala	Karez Qeran		34	Naw Zad	Jalaludin	
15	Musa Qala	Pedlek		35	Naw Zad	Karezona	Ali Abad
16	Musa Qala	Qarya-I-Kunjak		36	Naw Zad	Karezona	Qasem Abad
17	Musa Qala	Sardar Kach		37	Naw Zad	Khwaja Jamal	
18	Musa Qala	Sarhand		38	Naw Zad	Khushk	
19	Musa Qala	Sya Chaw		39	Naw Zad	Mian Juy	
20	Musa Qala	Toghi	Sang Bar	40	Naw Zad	Qarya-I-Malang	
Central Plain							
21	Nad-e-Ali	Chah-e-Mirza	Balochan	1	Bust	Babaji	Esezi
22	Nad-e-Ali	Chah-e-Mirza	Kakaran	2	Bust	Babaji	Walizi
23	Nad-e-Ali	Khushal Kalay		3	Marja	Block 1-A	Haji Rahim Jan Kalay
24	Nad-e-Ali	Loy Bagh	Laghmanianu Kalay	4	Marja	Block 1-B	Asadullah Kalay
25	Nad-e-Ali	Naqelabad Kalay		5	Marja	Block 2-C	Mamoor Abdul Qayum
26	Nad-e-Ali	Zarghoon Kalay	Wakil Khodaidad	6	Marja	Block 3-A	Pachamir Kalay
27	Nahr-e-Saraj	Malgir	Adibagh	7	Marja	Block 4-E	Khadi Kahn Kalay
28	Nahr-e-Saraj	Tughi	Noorzi	8	Marja	Dahna 60	Wakil Ekhlas Kalay

Table 2. Classification of households by economic status

Category	Description
I	Landless sharecropper
II	Owner or sharecropper with insufficient land for subsistence
III	Owner/cultivator with sufficient land for subsistence
IV	Small landlords with marginal surplus land above subsistence
V	Large landlords, employs sharecroppers only

2. HOUSEHOLDS

Tables:

Table H.1 Number of farmers interviewed by economic status and location

District	Farmer Categories					Total	
	I	II	III	IV	V	No	%
Musa Qala	31	30	33	19	3	116	31.4
Naw Zad	30	37	30	13	4	114	30.8
Bust	6	6	6	0	2	20	5.4
Marja	13	4	18	7	1	43	11.6
Nad-e-Ali	18	6	15	17	1	57	15.4
Nahr-e-Saraj	5	5	6	4	0	20	5.4
Total	103	88	108	60	11	370	100.0
Distribution %	27.8	23.8	29.2	16.2	3.0	100.0	

Table H.2A Age and economc activity charateristics of head of household by district

District	Age category							Total	Econ'lly active	
	<30 yrs	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-75	>75 yrs		Yes	No
Musa Qala	0	2	4	1	7	4	2	20	16	4
Naw Zad	0	4	12	7	11	5	4	43	27	16
Bust	11	29	19	21	18	11	7	116	82	34
Marja	2	11	11	10	13	7	3	57	36	21
Nad-e-Ali	0	1	6	2	4	5	2	20	13	7
Nahr-e-Saraj	15	19	26	26	16	7	5	114	89	24
Total	28	66	78	67	69	39	23	370	263	106
Percent	7.6	17.8	21.1	18.1	18.6	10.5	6.2	100.0	71.1	28.6

Table H.3A Literacy and education level characteristics of heads of households by district

District	Literate		Total	Level of Education					
	Yes	No		5-6	7-8	9-11	12	Univ	Madrasa
Musa Qala	26	90	116	4	5	4	5	0	8
Naw Zad	27	87	114	3	4	5	7	0	8
Bust	5	15	20	4	0	0	1	0	0
Marja	6	37	43	1	0	0	2	1	2
Nad-e-Ali	12	45	57	1	0	5	2	2	2
Nahr-e-Saraj	3	17	20	1	0	0	1	0	1
Total	79	291	370	14	9	14	18	3	21
Percent	21.4	78.6	100.0	17.7	11.4	17.7	22.8	3.8	26.6

Table H.2B Age and economc activity charateristics of head of household by economic category

Economic category	Age category							Total	Econ'lly active	
	<30 yrs	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-75	>75 yrs		Yes	No
I	8	26	30	16	10	7	6	103	85	18
II	11	16	19	15	13	11	3	88	69	19
III	2	13	20	22	29	14	8	108	71	37
IV	5	9	9	13	14	5	5	60	34	25
V	2	2	0	1	3	2	1	11	4	7
Total	28	66	78	67	69	39	23	370	263	106
Percent	7.6	17.8	21.1	18.1	18.6	10.5	6.2	100.0	71.1	28.6

Table H.3B Literacy and education level characteristics of heads of households by economic category

Economic category	Literate		Total	Level of Education					
	Yes	No		5-6	7-8	9-11	12	Univ	Madrasa
I	10	93	103	2	1	1	2	0	4
II	20	68	88	5	4	4	4	1	2
III	26	82	108	5	2	1	8	2	8
IV	20	40	60	2	2	6	4	0	6
V	3	8	11	0	1	1	0	0	1
Total	79	291	370	14	10	13	18	3	21
Percent	21.4	78.6	100.0	17.7	12.7	16.5	22.8	3.8	26.6

Table H.2C Age and economc activity charateristics of head of household by economic category and district (detailed)

Economic category	Age category							Total	Econ'lly active	
	<30 yrs	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-75	>70 yrs		Yes	No
Musa Qala										
I	2	9	7	7	1	2	3	31	25	6
II	5	8	4	3	4	6	0	30	21	9
III	0	6	7	5	9	3	3	33	21	12
IV	3	5	1	6	3	0	1	19	14	5
V	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	2
subtotal	11	29	19	21	18	11	7	116	82	34
Naw Zad										
I	5	8	11	3	2	1	0	30	27	3
II	5	8	9	10	2	1	2	37	32	5
III	2	3	4	8	8	3	2	30	21	9
IV	2	0	2	4	4	1	0	13	7	5
V	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	2	2
subtotal	15	19	26	26	16	7	5	114	89	24
Bust										
I	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	6	0
II	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	6	5	1
III	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	6	4	2
IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
subtotal	0	2	4	1	7	4	2	20	16	4
Marja										
I	0	2	6	2	1	0	2	13	10	3
II	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	3	1
III	0	0	3	4	6	4	1	18	9	9
IV	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	7	5	2
V	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
subtotal	0	4	12	7	11	5	4	43	27	16
Nad-e-Ali										
I	1	5	4	2	4	2	0	18	13	5
II	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	6	5	1
III	0	3	3	4	3	2	0	15	10	5
IV	0	2	3	3	4	3	2	17	8	9
V	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
subtotal	2	11	11	10	13	7	3	57	36	21
Nahr-e-Saraj										
I	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	5	4	1
II	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	5	3	2
III	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	6	6	0
IV	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	0	4
V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
subtotal	0	1	6	2	4	5	2	20	13	7
Total	28	66	78	67	69	39	23	370	263	106

Table H.3C Literacy and education level characteristics of heads of households by economic category (detailed)

Economic category	Literate		Total	Level of Education					
	Yes	No		5-6	7-8	9-11	12	Univ	Madrasa
Musa Qala									
I	3	28	31	0	0	0	1	0	2
II	7	23	30	2	3	1	1	0	0
III	6	27	33	0	1	0	2	0	3
IV	9	10	19	2	1	2	1	0	3
V	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
subtotal	26	90	116	4	5	4	5	0	8
Naw Zad									
I	3	27	30	0	1	1	1	0	0
II	8	29	37	1	1	3	2	0	1
III	9	21	30	2	1	0	3	0	3
IV	6	7	13	0	1	1	1	0	3
V	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
subtotal	27	87	114	3	4	5	7	0	8
Bust									
I	2	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
II	3	3	6	2	0	0	1	0	0
III	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
subtotal	5	15	20	4	0	0	1	0	0
Marja									
I	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
II	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
III	6	12	18	1	0	0	2	1	2
IV	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
V	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
subtotal	6	37	43	1	0	0	2	1	2
Nad-e-Ali									
I	1	17	18	0	0	0	0	0	1
II	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	1	1
III	3	12	15	1	0	1	0	1	0
IV	5	12	17	0	0	3	2	0	0
V	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
subtotal	12	45	57	1	1	4	2	2	2
Nahr-e-Saraj									
I	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
II	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
III	2	4	6	1	0	0	1	0	0
IV	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
subtotal	3	17	20	1	0	0	1	0	1
Total	79	291	370	14	10	13	18	3	21

Table H.4A Average household composition by district (Q. 1.1)

District	Age category	No	Male						Female					
			Total	Active	a	b	c	d	Total	Active	a	b	c	d
Bust	Families in HH	2												
	Under 5 yrs		26						26					
	5-15 yrs		40	13	0	38	2	0	35	0	0	35	0	0
	Adults 16-45		25	23	3	22	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	0
	Over 45		16	12	3	13	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0
	Total		107	48	6	73	2	0	111	0	0	85	0	0
Marja	Families in HH	3												
	Under 5 yrs		103						101					
	5-15 yrs		97	36	1	84	11	1	95	0	0	95	0	0
	Adults 16-45		119	114	8	111	0	0	117	0	1	116	0	0
	Over 45		31	14	4	27	0	0	29	0	0	29	0	0
	Total		350	164	13	222	11	1	342	0	1	240	0	0
Musa Qala	Families in HH	2												
	Under 5 yrs		198						210					
	5-15 yrs		205	29	4	153	48	0	168	0	4	164	0	0
	Adults 16-45		253	245	49	201	3	0	217	0	1	216	0	0
	Over 45		71	38	13	58	0	0	92	1	2	90	0	0
	Total		727	312	66	412	51	0	687	1	7	470	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	Families in HH	3												
	Under 5 yrs		132						119					
	5-15 yrs		154	23	3	89	61	1	112	0	0	112	0	0
	Adults 16-45		164	160	21	143	0	0	157	0	4	153	0	0
	Over 45		41	19	9	32	0	0	42	0	0	42	0	0
	Total		491	202	33	264	61	1	430	0	4	307	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	Families in HH	2												
	Under 5 yrs		51						38					
	5-15 yrs		40	7	0	23	16	1	28	0	0	28	0	0
	Adults 16-45		46	41	6	40	0	0	40	2	0	40	0	0
	Over 45		14	7	2	12	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0
	Total		151	55	8	75	16	1	120	2	0	82	0	0
Naw Zad	Families in HH	2												
	Under 5 yrs		176						150					
	5-15 yrs		188	30	12	136	38	2	148	0	0	148	0	0
	Adults 16-45		202	176	28	172	2	0	181	2	2	179	0	0
	Over 45		64	37	13	51	0	0	64	0	0	64	0	0
	Total		630	243	53	359	40	2	543	2	2	391	0	0
All	Families in HH	2												
	Total		2456	1024	179	1405	181	5	2233	5	14	157	0	0
All Helmand	Families in HH													
	Under 5 yrs		686						644	0	0	0	0	0
	5-15 yrs		724	138	20	523	176	5	586	0	4	582	0	0
	Adults 16-45		809	759	115	689	5	0	748	4	8	740	0	0
	Over 45		237	127	44	193	0	0	255	1	2	253	0	0
	Total		2456	1024	179	1405	181	5	2233	5	14	1575	0	0

Category key a: Literate, b: Illiterate, c: Attending schools, d: Discontinued school

Table H.4B Average household composition by economic category (Q. 1.1)

Category	Age category	No	Male						Female					
			Total	Active	a	b	c	d	Total	Active	a	b	c	d
I	Families in HH	2												
	Under 5 yrs		147						143					
	5-15 yrs		172	47	6	145	19	2	119	0	0	119	0	0
	Adults 16-45		178	173	9	169	0	0	164	2	2	162	0	0
	Over 45		48	29	5	43	0	0	58	0	0	58	0	0
	Total		545	249	20	357	19	2	484	2	2	339	0	0
II	Families in HH	2												
	Under 5 yrs		172						167					
	5-15 yrs		176	28	2	126	47	1	127	0	0	127	0	0
	Adults 16-45		201	187	31	167	3	0	172	2	0	172	0	0
	Over 45		49	29	7	42	0	0	57	0	2	55	0	0
	Total		598	244	40	335	50	1	523	2	2	354	0	0
III	Families in HH	2												
	Under 5 yrs		208						177					
	5-15 yrs		211	40	6	140	64	1	193	0	3	190	0	0
	Adults 16-45		242	230	29	211	2	0	236	0	0	236	0	0
	Over 45		88	50	15	73	0	0	77	0	0	77	0	0
	Total		749	320	50	424	66	1	683	0	3	503		
IV	Families in HH	3												
	Under 5 yrs		138						134					
	5-15 yrs		144	22	5	92	46	1	132	0	0	132	0	0
	Adults 16-45		166	152	40	126	0	0	150	0	6	144	0	0
	Over 45		45	18	16	29	0	0	54	1	0	54	0	0
	Total		493	192	61	247	46	1	470	1	6	330	0	0
V	Families in HH	3												
	Under 5 yrs		21						23					
	5-15 yrs		21	1	1	20	0	0	15	0	1	14	0	0
	Adults 16-45		22	17	6	16	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	0
	Over 45		7	1	1	6	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0
	Total		71	19	8	42	0	0	73	0	1	49	0	0

Table H.4C Dependency ratio by district and economic category

District	Total h'hold	Econ active		Dep ratio
		Yes	No	
Musa Qala	1414	313	1101	3.52
Naw Zad	1173	245	928	3.79
s/tot Northern	2587	558	2029	3.64
Marja	692	164	528	3.22
Nad-e-Ali	921	202	719	3.56
Bust	218	48	170	3.54
Nahr-e-Saraj	271	57	214	3.75
s/tot Central	2102	471	1631	3.46
Total	4689	1029	3660	3.56
Econ Categ				
I	1029	251	778	3.10
II	1121	246	875	3.56
III	1432	320	1112	3.48
IV	963	193	770	3.99
V	144	19	125	6.58
Total	4689	1029	3660	3.56

Table H.5A Family housing status by district

District	Av no of families in household	Living in own house				Total No
		Yes		No		
		no	%	no	%	
Musa Qala	2	102	87.9	14	12.1	116
Naw Zad	2	99	86.8	15	13.2	114
Bust	2	19	95.0	1	5.0	20
Marja	3	32	74.4	11	25.6	43
Nad-e-Ali	3	43	75.4	14	24.6	57
Nahr-e-Saraj	2	17	85.0	3	15.0	20
Total		312	84.3	58	15.7	370

Table H.5B Family housing status by economic category and district

District	Category	Av no of families in household	Living in own house		District	Category	Av no of families in household	Living in own house	
			Yes no	No no				Yes no	No no
Musa Qala	I	2	19	12	All	I		49	54
	II	2	28	2	Districts	II		86	2
	III	2	33	0		III		107	1
	IV	3	19	0		IV		59	1
	V	2	3	0		V		11	0
	subtotal		102	14		subtotal		312	58
Naw Zad	I	1	16	14					
	II	2	37	0					
	III	2	30	0					
	IV	2	12	1					
	V	3	4	0					
	subtotal		99	15					
Bust	I	2	5	1					
	II	2	6	0					
	III	3	6	0					
	IV	0	0	0					
	V	1	2	0					
	subtotal		19	1					
Marja	I	2	2	11					
	II	4	4	0					
	III	3	18	0					
	IV	3	7	0					
	V	2	1	0					
	subtotal		32	11					
Nad-e-Ali	I	2	5	13					
	II	3	6	0					
	III	3	14	1					
	IV	3	17	0					
	V	7	1	0					
	subtotal		43	14					
Nahr-e-Saraj	I	1	2	3					
	II	3	5	0					
	III	2	6	0					
	IV	3	4	0					
	V	0	0	0					
	subtotal		17	3					

Table H.6 No of deaths and principal causes by sex and age group

	No h'hold	No deaths	< 1 year	1-10 yrs	20-29 yrs	30-60 yrs	Over 60 yrs
Male	51	57	9	30	4	6	8
Female	26	29	6	10	1	8	4
Total	77	86	15	40	5	14	12
Percent			17.4	46.5	5.8	16.3	14.0
Principal causes of death							
Malaria		14	1	11		1	1
Typhoid/Cholera		12	1	9	1		1
Undiagnosed		15	6	8			1
TB/Asthma/Pneumonia		9		2		4	3
Measles		5	2	3			
Diarrhoea/Amoeba		4		4			
War		3			3		
Other		24	5	3	1	9	6
Total		86	15	40	5	14	12

Table H.7 Exp (Afg) on illness in past three months by no of events, level of exp and economic category (Q. 4.2)

Category	<500K	501K-1m	1-5m	5.1-10m	10.1-50m	>50m
I	2	7	53	18	11	1
II	3	7	33	21	14	0
III	3	3	42	27	17	1
IV	0	5	15	11	20	3
V	0	0	2	3	4	0
Total	8	22	145	80	66	5
% reports	2.5	6.7	44.5	24.5	20.2	1.5
% all H'holds	2.2	5.9	39.2	21.6	17.8	1.4

Table H8. Principal sources of drinking water by district (Q. 4.3)

Water source	Dry season			Wet season		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Musa Qala and Naw Zad						
Home well	47	8	0	48	8	0
Village well	24	15	0	24	15	0
Home hand water	3	0	0	3	0	0
Home piped water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neighbourhood hand pump	5	0	0	5	0	0
Neighbourhood piped water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canal/Stream	21	7	0	20	9	0
Kareze	126	4	0	125	4	0
Small water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spring	5	0	0	5	0	0
Other districts						
Home well	14	8	0	7	8	0
Village well	15	1	0	11	0	0
Home hand water	7	0	0	6	0	0
Home piped water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neighbourhood hand pump	1	0	0	0	0	0
Neighbourhood piped water	1	0	0	1	0	0
Canal/Stream	98	3	0	113	3	0
Kareze	1	0	0	1	0	0
Small water Storage	2	0	0	1	0	0
Spring	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9. Children needed as farm labour by economic category (Q. 5)

Category	ildren needed		Month				
	Yes	No	Jan	Feb	Mar	May	Jun
I	0	79	1	0	0	0	0
II	2	65	0	1	2	1	1
III	2	80	0	1	1	2	0
IV	1	46	0	0	0	1	0
V	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	275	1	2	3	4	1

3. LAND

Tables:

Table L.1A Average land ownership and utilisation by economic category and location

District and No of villages surveyed	Cat	Av area owned by household jerib	Land cultivated by households				Av area cultiv on own land jerib	Utilisation of own land %
			Winter		Summer			
			Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib	Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib		
Musa Qala	I	0	8	0	4	0	0	na
Villages 12	II	3	8	0	4	0	4	133.3
	III	8	5	0	4	0	5	62.5
	IV	32	22	15	7	0	24	75.0
	V	77	na	na	na	na	na	na
Naw Zad	I	0	7	0	4	2	0	na
Villages 12	II	5	9	0	3	5	3	60.0
	III	11	7	1	3	0	7	63.6
	IV	42	30	0	6	0	30	71.4
	V	200	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bust	I	0	8	0	11	0	0	na
Villages 2	II	6	10	0	13	0	6	100.0
	III	12	12	0	9	0	12	100.0
	IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
	V	14	na	na	na	na	na	na
Marja	I	0	9	0	10	0	0	na
Villages 6	II	14	21	0	8	0	7	50
	III	19	17	0	11	0	17	89.5
	IV	42	31	0	19	0	31	73.8
	V	50	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nad-e-Ali	I	0	16	0	11	0	0	na
Villages 6	II	13	25	0	17	0	13	100.0
	III	20	17	0	11	0	17	85.0
	IV	35	28	0	17	0	28	80.0
	V	70	na	na	na	na	na	na
Nahr-e-Saraj	I	0	9	0	8	0	0	na
Villages 2	II	6	12	0	3	0	6	100.0
	III	15	15	0	10	0	15	100.0
	IV	18	17	0	7	0	16	88.9
	V	0	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table L.1B Average land ownership and utilisation (jerib) by economic category and location (summary)

District	Category II			Category III			Category IV			Cat V
	Owned	Cultiv	Farmed	Owned	Cultiv	Farmed	Owned	Cultiv	Farmed	Owned
Musa Qala	3	4	8	8	5	5	32	24	23	77
Naw Zad	5	3	9	11	7	7	42	30	28	200
Marja	14	7	21	19	17	17	42	31	31	50
Nad-e-Ali	13	13	25	20	17	17	35	28	28	70
Bust	6	6	13	12	12	8	0	0	8	14
Nahr-e-Saraj	6	6	12	15	15.0	15.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	0.0

Table L.2 Aggregate land ownership and use by economic category and location (Q. 6.1)

District	Cat	No of h'holds	Area Owned jerib	Winter cropping		Summer cropping		Total cropped area jrb	Own land %	Av area cultivated jrb/h'hold
				Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib	Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib			
Bust	I	6	0	48	0	65	0	65	0	11
	II	6	36	59	0	80	0	80	45	13
	III	6	74	74	0	55	0	74	100	12
	IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	V	2	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Bust		20	137	181	0	200	0	219	50	11
Marja	I	13	0	117	0	99	0	117	0	9
	II	4	56	83	0	33	0	83	31	21
	III	18	334	314	0	205	0	314	100	17
	IV	7	294	220	0	134	0	220	100	31
	V	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Marja		43	734	733	0	471	0	733	76	17
Musa Qala	I	31	0	240	0	72	0	240	0	8
	II	30	102	255	0	99	0	255	38	8
	III	33	258	180	0	114	0	180	100	5
	IV	19	604	426	15	133	0	441	100	23
	V	3	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot MQ		116	1195	1100	15	417	0	1115	64	10
Nad-e-Ali	I	18	0	282	0	189	0	282	0	16
	II	6	79	151	0	100	0	151	52	25
	III	15	302	260	0	170	0	260	100	17
	IV	17	592	475	0	287	0	475	100	28
	V	1	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot N-e-Ali		57	1043	1168	0	746	0	1168	70	20
Nahr-e-Saraj	I	5	0	45	0	30	0	45	0	9
	II	5	31	58	0	17	0	58	53	12
	III	6	88	88	0	51	0	88	100	15
	IV	4	72	65	0	29	0	65	100	16
	V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot N-e-S		20	191	256	0	127	0	256	72	13
Naw Zad	I	30	0	197	0	76	2	197	0	7
	II	37	186	337	0	84	5	337	34	9
	III	30	342	213	1	71	0	214	100	7
	IV	13	549	359	0	64	0	359	100	28
	V	4	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot NZ		114	1877	1106	1	295	7	1107	62	10
All Districts	I	103	0	928	0	531	2	928	0	9.0
	II	88	490	942	0	412	5	942	40	10.7
	III	108	1397	1129	1	666	0	1130	100	10.5
	IV	60	2111	1545	15	647	0	1560	100	26.0
	V	11	1178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total		370	5175	4543	16	2255	7	4598	67	12.4

Table L.3A Average area utilised by economic categories I and II by location

District		Category I		Category II	
		irrigated jerib	rainfed jerib	irrigated jerib	rainfed jerib
Musa Qala		8	5	6	0
Naw Zad		7	0	6	0
Bust		11	0	8	0
Marja		11	0	14	0
Nad-e-Ali		16	0	12	0
Nahr-e-Saraj		9	0	5	0

Table L.3B Average land ownership and utilisation by economic categories III to V by district

District	Land utilisation	Av total area owned jerib	Irrigated			Av total area owned jerib	Rainfed		
			Av area cultiv jerib	Av other sh'cropper jerib	Av area fallow jerib		Av area cultiv jerib	Av other sh'cropper jerib	Av area fallow jerib
Category III									
Musa Qala	Own use	7	5	0	10	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Naw Zad	Own use	10	7	0	9	1	1	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Bust	Own use	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Marja	Own use	18	17	0	6				
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Nad-e-Ali	Own use	19	17	0	9	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Nahr-e-Saraj	Own use	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Category IV									
Musa Qala	Own use	24	22	16	9	15	15	15	0
	Rented	35	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Naw Zad	Own use	34	31	31	9	50	0	0	50
	Rented	12	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Bust	Own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Marja	Own use	37	31	41	12	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Nad-e-Ali	Own use	30	28	32	10	0	0	0	0
	Rented	16	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Nahr-e-Saraj	Own use	16	16	23	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	7	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Category V									
Musa Qala	Own use	145	145	145	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	38	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Naw Zad	Own use	74	79	79	56	150	50	50	175
	Rented	26	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Bust	Own use	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Marja	Own use	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Nad-e-Ali	Own use	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	52	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Nahr-e-Saraj	Own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na

Table L.3C Summary of average land ownership and utilisation by farmer categories III to V

Category III	Own use	12	10	0	9	1	1	0	0
	Rented	0							
Category IV	Own use	29	26	27	10	33	15	15	50
	Rented	19							
Category V	Own use	59	60	60	56	150	50	50	175
	Rented	36							

Table L.2 Aggregate land ownership and use by economic category and location (Q. 6.1)

District	Cat	No of h'holds	Area Owned jerib	Winter cropping		Summer cropping		Total cropped area jrb	Own land %	Av area cultivated jrb/h'hold
				Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib	Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib			
Bust	I	6	0	48	0	65	0	65	0	11
	II	6	36	59	0	80	0	80	45	13
	III	6	74	74	0	55	0	74	100	12
	IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	V	2	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Bust		20	137	181	0	200	0	219	50	11
Marja	I	13	0	117	0	99	0	117	0	9
	II	4	56	83	0	33	0	83	31	21
	III	18	334	314	0	205	0	314	100	17
	IV	7	294	220	0	134	0	220	100	31
	V	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Marja		43	734	733	0	471	0	733	76	17
Musa Qala	I	31	0	240	0	72	0	240	0	8
	II	30	102	255	0	99	0	255	38	8
	III	33	258	180	0	114	0	180	100	5
	IV	19	604	426	15	133	0	441	100	23
	V	3	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot MQ		116	1195	1100	15	417	0	1115	64	10
Nad-e-Ali	I	18	0	282	0	189	0	282	0	16
	II	6	79	151	0	100	0	151	52	25
	III	15	302	260	0	170	0	260	100	17
	IV	17	592	475	0	287	0	475	100	28
	V	1	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot N-e-Ali		57	1043	1168	0	746	0	1168	70	20
Nahr-e-Saraj	I	5	0	45	0	30	0	45	0	9
	II	5	31	58	0	17	0	58	53	12
	III	6	88	88	0	51	0	88	100	15
	IV	4	72	65	0	29	0	65	100	16
	V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot N-e-S		20	191	256	0	127	0	256	72	13
Naw Zad	I	30	0	197	0	76	2	197	0	7
	II	37	186	337	0	84	5	337	34	9
	III	30	342	213	1	71	0	214	100	7
	IV	13	549	359	0	64	0	359	100	28
	V	4	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot NZ		114	1877	1106	1	295	7	1107	62	10
All Districts	I	103	0	928	0	531	2	928	0	9.0
	II	88	490	942	0	412	5	942	40	10.7
	III	108	1397	1129	1	666	0	1130	100	10.5
	IV	60	2111	1545	15	647	0	1560	100	26.0
	V	11	1178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total		370	5175	4543	16	2255	7	4598	67	12.4

Table L.3A Average area utilised by economic categories I and II by location

District		Category I		Category II	
		irrigated jerib	rainfed jerib	irrigated jerib	rainfed jerib
Musa Qala		8	5	6	0
Naw Zad		7	0	6	0
Bust		11	0	8	0
Marja		11	0	14	0
Nad-e-Ali		16	0	12	0
Nahr-e-Saraj		9	0	5	0

Av area cultivated jrb/h'hold
11
13
12
0
0
11
9
21
17
31
0
17
8
8
5
23
0
10
16
25
17
28
0
20
9
12
15
16
0
13
7
9
7
28
0
10
9.0
10.7
10.5
26.0
0.0
12.4

Table L.3B Average land ownership and utilisation by economic categories III to V by district

District	Land utilisation	Av total area owned jerib	Irrigated			Av total area owned jerib	Rainfed		
			Av area cultiv jerib	Av other sh'cropper jerib	Av area fallow jerib		Av area cultiv jerib	Av other sh'cropper jerib	Av area fallow jerib
Category III									
Musa Qala	Own use	7	5	0	10	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Naw Zad	Own use	10	7	0	9	1	1	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Bust	Own use	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Marja	Own use	18	17	0	6				
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Nad-e-Ali	Own use	19	17	0	9	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Nahr-e-Saraj	Own use	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Category IV									
Musa Qala	Own use	24	22	16	9	15	15	15	0
	Rented	35	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Naw Zad	Own use	34	31	31	9	50	0	0	50
	Rented	12	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Bust	Own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Marja	Own use	37	31	41	12	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Nad-e-Ali	Own use	30	28	32	10	0	0	0	0
	Rented	16	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Nahr-e-Saraj	Own use	16	16	23	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	7	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Category V									
Musa Qala	Own use	145	145	145	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	38	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Naw Zad	Own use	74	79	79	56	150	50	50	175
	Rented	26	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Bust	Own use	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Marja	Own use	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Nad-e-Ali	Own use	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	52	na	na	na	0	na	na	na
Nahr-e-Saraj	Own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented	0	na	na	na	0	na	na	na

Table L.3C Summary of average land ownership and utilisation by farmer categories III to V

Category III	Own use	12	10	0	9	1	1	0	0
	Rented	0							
Category IV	Own use	29	26	27	10	33	15	15	50
	Rented	19							
Category V	Own use	59	60	60	56	150	50	50	175
	Rented	36							

Table L.3D Total land ownership and utilisation by economic categories III to V by district (Q. 7)

District	Land utilisation	Total area owned jerib	Irrigated			Total area owned jerib	Rainfed		
			Tot area cultiv jerib	Tot other sh'cropper jerib	Tot area fallow jerib		Tot area cultiv jerib	Tot other sh'cropper jerib	Tot area fallow jerib
Category III									
Musa Qala	Own use	242	180	0	62	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	0				0			
Naw Zad	Own use	286	213	0	73	1	1	0	0
	Rented out	0				0			
Bust	Own use	74	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	0				0			
Marja	Own use	325	314	0	11	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	0				0			
Nad-e-Ali	Own use	288	260	0	28	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	0				0			
Nahr-e-Saraj	Own use	88	88	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	0				0			
Category IV									
Musa Qala	Own use	452	426	263	26	15	15	15	0
	Rented out	105				0			
Naw Zad	Own use	407	346	282	61	50	0	0	50
	Rented out	36				0			
Bust	Own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	0				0			
Marja	Own use	257	220	245	37	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	0				0			
Nad-e-Ali	Own use	509	479	414	30	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	81				0			
Nahr-e-Saraj	Own use	65	65	46	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	7				0			
Category V									
Musa Qala	Own use	145	145	145	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	75				0			
Naw Zad	Own use	294	238	238	56	450	100	100	350
	Rented out	52				0			
Bust	Own use	27	27	27	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	0				0			
Marja	Own use	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	0				0			
Nad-e-Ali	Own use	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	52				0			
Nahr-e-Saraj	Own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rented out	0				0			

Table L.3E Use of land as loan collateral by economic categories III to V by location

District	Land utilisation	Av total area owned jerib	Irrigated			Av total area owned jerib	Rainfed		
			Av area cultiv jerib	Av other sh'crop'r jerib	Av area fallow jerib		Av area cultiv jerib	Av other sh'crop'r jerib	Av area fallow jerib
Category III									
Musa Qala	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naw Zad	Mortgaged	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bust	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category IV									
Musa Qala	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naw Zad	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bust	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Category V									
Musa Qala	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naw Zad	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bust	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	Mortgaged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Collateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table L.4 Principal reasons for land left fallow (not cultivated) by district (Q. 7.1)

Reason	Musa Qala no	Naw Zad no	Bust no	Marja no	Nad-e-Ali no	Nad-e-Srj no	Total no
Shortage of seeds							
Shortage of water	8	20		1			29
Presence of mines							
Shortage of farm power							
Shortage of labour							
Shortage of cash	1	1					2
Drainage					4		4
Rotation				1	1		2
Weed					1		1

Table L.5A Effective land utilisation summer and winter cropping by geographic area

District	No of h'holds	Area Owned jerib	Winter cropping		Summer cropping		Av area cropped area jrb	land jerib	cultivated jrb/h'hold
			Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib	Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib			
Musa Qala	116	1200	1101	15	418	0	1116	552	44
Naw Zad	114	1877	1106	1	295	7	1107	1168	51
s/total Northern	230	3077	2207	16	713	7	2223	1720	95
Marja	43	734	734	0	471	0	734	357	78
Nad-e-Ali	57	1043	1168	0	746	0	1168	363	86
Bust	20	137	181	0	200	0	219	172	36
Nahr-e-Saraj	20	191	256	0	127	0	256	264	52
s/total Central	140	2105	2339	0	1544	0	2377	1156	
Total	370	5182	4546	16	2257	7	4600	2876	347

Table L.5B Percentage land utilisation winter and summer cropping by geographic area

District	Winter %	Summer %
Musa Qala	91.75	38.0
Naw Zad	58.9	26.7
s/total Northern	71.7	32.3
Marja	100.0	64.2
Nad-e-Ali	112.0	63.9
Bust	132.1	110.5
Nahr-e-Saraj	134.0	49.6
s/total Central	111.1	66.0
Total	87.7	49.6

vated
n'hold
44
51
95
78
86
36
52
347

4. CROP PRODUCTION AND FERTILISER DATA

Tables:

Table CF.1A Production of principal winter field crops by district and all areas (Q.8)

Crop	Total area cultivated		v Irrigated area by economic catego					Total harvest	Av yield	Price	Price	Gross Value
	Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib	I jerib	II jerib	III jerib	IV jerib	V jerib	kg	kg/jerib mann/jb	Afs/kg Afs/mann	US$/kg Af42750	US$
1. Poppy												
Musa Qala	774	0	6	6	3	16	0	10127	13	1577780	36.907	373759
Naw Zad	719	0	6	7	5	15	0	9722	14	1567972	36.678	356581
s/tot Northern	1493	0	6	7	4	16	0	19849	13	1572944	36.794	730324
Bust	90	0	5	6	5	0	0	1280	14	1613529	37.743	48312
Marja	344	0	5	6	9	14	0	4164	12	1612381	37.717	157052
Nad-e-Ali	499	0	8	13	8	12	0	8113	16	1555000	36.374	295104
Nahr-e-Saraj	114	0	6	6	4	7	0	1503	13	1494500	34.959	52543
s/tot Central	1047	0	6	7	7	11	0	15059	14	1571756	36.766	553663
Total	2540	0	6	7	5	14	0	34909	14	1572494	36.783	1284075
2. Wheat												
Musa Qala	291	15	6	3	3	8	0	31315	110	70078	1.639	51333
Naw Zad	367	1	3	5	5	17	0	21591	59	46519	1.088	23495
s/tot Northern	658	16	4	4	4	12	0	52906	81	59297	1.387	73384
Bust	80	0	5	4	7	0	0	7737	97	40000	0.936	7239
Marja	362	0	6	15	8	17	0	36300	100	49083	1.148	41677
Nad-e-Ali	627	0	9	16	9	18	0	64820	103	47420	1.109	71901
Nahr-e-Saraj	123	0	7	5	9	11	0	14670	119	41875	0.980	14370
s/tot Central	1192	0	7	10	8	17	0	123527	104	46169	1.080	133406
Total	1850	16	6	6	6	15	0	176433	96	52733	1.234	217634

Table CF.1B Agronomic practices for principal winter field crops by district and all areas (Q.8)

Crop	Total area cultivated		Imp'vd seed		Harvest date			Growing period			
	Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib	Yes no	No no	May no	June no	July no	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months
1. Poppy											
Musa Qala	774	0	0	0	65	45	0	65	43	1	0
Naw Zad	689	0	0	0	2	101	2	2	99	4	0
s/tot Northern	1463	0	0	0	67	146	2	67	142	5	0
Bust	90	0	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	0
Marja	344	0	0	0	42	0	0	42	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	499	0	1	1	52	1	0	52	1	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	114	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0
s/tot Central	1047	0	1	1	131	1	0	131	1	0	0
Total	2509	0	1	1	198	147	2	198	143	5	0
2. Wheat											
Musa Qala	291	15	11	11	1	58	7	1	54	7	4
Naw Zad	397	1	7	7	0	26	29	2	26	24	3
s/tot Northern	688	16	18	18	1	84	36	3	80	31	7
Bust	80	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	15	1	0
Marja	362	0	3	3	0	34	2	7	26	3	0
Nad-e-Ali	627	0	6	6	1	49	1	11	39	1	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	123	0	0	0	0	16	0	4	12	0	0
s/tot Central	1192	0	9	9	1	114	4	22	92	5	0
Total	1879	16	27	27	2	198	40	25	172	36	7

Table CF.2A Production of principal summer field crops by district and all areas (Q.8)

Crop	Total area cultivated		Av irrig area by econ category					Total harvest	Av yield	Price
	Irrigated jerib	Rainfed jerib	I jerib	II jerib	III jerib	IV jerib	V jerib	kg	kg/jerib mann/jb	Afs/kg Afs/mann
1. Maize										
Musa Qala	367	0	4	3	4	6	0	0	0	18000
Naw Zad	249	0	4	3	3	5	0	0	0	0
s/tot Northern	616	0	4	3	3	5	0	0	0	18000
Bust	130	0	7	6	9	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	115	0	5	6	4	6	0	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	69	0	6	5	3	6	0	0	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	109	0	8	3	7	7	0	0	0	0
s/tot Central	423	0	6	5	5	6	0	0	0	0
Total	1038	0	5	3	4	6	0	0	0	18000
2. Cotton										
Bust	53	0	4	7	5	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	277	0	8	3	7	10	0	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	398	0	8	9	10	13	0	0	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Central	733	0	7	7	8	12	0	0	0	0
Total	733	0	7	7	8	12	0	0	0	0
3. Peanuts										
Nad-e-Ali	159	0	7	4	5	7	0	0	0	0
s/tot Central	159	0	7	4	5	7	0	0	0	0
Total	159	0	7	4	5	7	0	0	0	0
4. Watermelon										
Musa Qala	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Naw Zad	15	0	2	2	3	3	0	6200	477	14400
s/tot Northern	35	0	2	2	3	12	0	6200	477	14400
Bust	28	0	10	3	1	0	0	7000	389	10750
Marja	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	3500	292	8000
s/tot Central	40	0	10	3	1	12	0	10500	350	10200
Total	75	0	5	3	2	12	0	16700	388	12300
5. Mung beans										
Naw Zad	7	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Northern	7	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	35	0	0	9	7	4	0	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	86	0	9	9	5	8	0	550	31	75000
Nahr-e-Saraj	8	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Central	129	0	9	8	5	7	0	550	31	75000
Total	136	0	8	7	5	7	0	550	31	75000
6. Beans										
Marja	24	0	4	0	3	2	0	610	41	67500
Nad-e-Ali	17	0	3	4	4	3	0	300	75	84000
s/tot Central	41	0	4	4	3	3	0	910	48	70800
Total	41	0	4	4	3	3	0	910	48	70800
7. Tobacco										
Musa Qala	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Northern	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table CF.2B Agronomic practices for principal summer field crops by district and all areas (Q.8)

Crop	Total area cultivated		Imp'vd seed		Harvest date		Growing Period		
	Irrigated	Rainfed	Yes	No	Sep	Oct	2	3	4
	jerib	jerib	no	no	no	no	months	months	months
1. Maize									
Musa Qala	367	0	3	3	0	6	0	5	0
Naw Zad	249	0	0	0	0	10	0	9	1
s/tot Northern	616	0	3	3	0	16	0	14	1
Bust	130	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Marja	115	0	3	3	0	1	0	1	0
Nad-e-Ali	69	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	109	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Central	423	0	7	7	0	2	0	2	0
Total	1038	0	10	10	0	18	0	16	1
2. Cotton									
Bust	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	277	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	1
Nad-e-Ali	398	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Northern	733	0	13	13	0	1	0	0	1
Total	733	0	13	13	0	1	0	0	1
3. Peanuts									
Nad-e-Ali	159	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Northern	159	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	159	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
4. Watermelon									
Musa Qala	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naw Zad	15	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0
s/tot Northern	35	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0
Bust	28	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
Marja	12	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
s/tot Central	40	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0
Total	75	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0
5. Mung beans									
Naw Zad	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Northern	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	86	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Northern	129	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	136	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
6. Beans									
Marja	24	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	0
Nad-e-Ali	17	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
s/tot Northern	41	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	0
Total	41	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	0
7. Tobacco									
Musa Qala	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s/tot Northern	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table CF.3 Production of principal fruit crops by district and all areas (Q. 10)

Crop	Fruit type	No of h'holds reporting	Production area		Total harvest mann	Av yield		Price Rp.mann		
			Area jerib	No of trees		mann/ jerib	mann/ tree	Average	Lowest	Highest
Marja	Apple	1	1	30	0	0	0	0		
	Apricot	3	4	60	0	0	0	0		
	Grapes	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		
	Peach	1	1	20	0	0	0	0		
	P'granates	3	4	50	0	0	0	0		
	Quince	1	2	60	0	0	0	0		
Musa Qala	Almonds	2	5	0	194	39	0	95000	95000	95000
	Grapes	4	9	0	440	49	0	32500	30000	35000
	P'granates	11	52	680	1400	27	0	53500	27000	80000
Nad-e-Ali	P'granates	1	2	0	0	0	0	0		
Naw Zad	Almonds	28	93	435	5305	46	2	96556	70000	115000
	P'granates	8	10	230	300	30	0	19000	19000	19000

Table CF.4A Use of fertiliser by no and district (Q. 20)

District	Use fertiliser			
	Yes		No	
	no	%	no	%
Musa Qala	113	100	0	0
Naw Zad	108	99	1	1
Bust	18	100	0	0
Marja	42	100	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	56	100	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	20	100	0	0
Total	357		1	

Table CF.4B Use of fertiliser by no and economic category (Q. 20)

Category	Use fertiliser			
	Yes		No	
	no	%	no	%
I	102	100	0	0
II	88	100	0	0
III	108	100	0	0
IV	59	98	1	2
V	0	0	0	0
Total	357		1	

Table CF.5 Reasons for not using fertiliser, no by economic category (Q. 21)

Reason	I	II	III	IV	V
Lack of cash	35	30	37	18	0
Too expensive	7	6	8	3	0
Unavailable in village	1	1	1	0	0
No water	7	7	3	4	0
No other extension service available	0	0	0	0	0
Labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know how to apply	0	0	0	0	0
Not sure of side effects	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0

Table CF.6A Use of fertiliser by crop by district (Q. 20.1)

District	Crop	Grey (DAP)				White (Urea)				Credit premium	
		Av bags used no	Av crop area jerib	Av price/bag Cash Rp	Av price/bag Credit Rp	Av bags used no	Av crop area jerib	Av price/bag Cash Rp	Av price/bag Credit Rp	Grey	White
Musa Qala	Wheat	4	5	705345	933333	6	5	379828	510000	32.3	34.3
	Poppy	7	7	710612	880769	12	7	385263	459375	23.9	19.2
	Maize	3	4	720645	800000	5	4	383571	415000	11.0	8.2
	Tobacco	1	1	700000	0	2	2	375000	0		
Naw Zad	Wheat	6	7	702500	850000	6	5	398077	485333	21.0	21.9
	Poppy	8	7	715323	881395	13	7	403175	499302	23.2	23.8
	Maize	3	4	686364	838889	4	4	386216	480000	22.2	24.3
	Watermelon	2	2	500000	0	1	2	386667	0		
	Okra	1	1	0	900000	1	1	0	600000		
Bust	Wheat	5	5	716250	0	9	5	382500	0		
	Poppy	6	5	716250	1100000	11	5	376250	600000	53.6	59.5
	Maize	6	6	725000	0	11	7	377647	600000	-100.0	58.9
	Cotton	5	5	722222	0	10	6	372000	0		
	Watermelon	2	4	712000	0	4	4	380000	0		
	Onion	4	4	800000	0	8	4	400000	0		
Marja	Wheat	9	10	690909	866667	16	10	380000	475000	25.4	25.0
	Poppy	10	8	690789	875000	15	8	381351	500000	26.7	31.1
	Maize	7	7	662500	0	8	5	381818	425000	-100.0	11.3
	Cotton	6	6	678947	900000	12	8	380606	483333	32.6	27.0
	Watermelon	2	2	600000	0	3	3	390000	0		
	Onion	7	7	650000	0	12	7	375000	0		
Nad-e-Ali	Wheat	12	12	775581	944444	19	12	409524	595000	21.8	45.3
	Poppy	10	10	766279	944444	18	10	408140	600000	23.3	47.0
	Maize	4	5	825000	866667	7	5	415000	566667	5.1	36.5
	Cotton	10	10	759615	944444	16	10	400000	600000	24.3	50.0
	Peanut	3	8	842857	0	4	7	421875	500000	-100.0	18.5
	Bean	4	4	0	600000	8	4	500000	0		
	Onion	0	0	0	0	2	1	400000	0		
	Mung Bean	3	3	0	600000	8	9	433333	0		
Nahr-e-Saraj	Wheat	8	8	800000	1000000	13	8	398462	533333	25.0	33.8
	Poppy	6	6	800000	1000000	11	6	398667	580000	25.0	45.5
	Maize	7	10	833333	1000000	9	6	398462	550000	20.0	38.0
	Cotton	7	5	700000	0	7	5	400000	0		
	Mung Bean	0	0	0	0	1	1	400000	0		

Table CF.6B Use of fertilliser by crop by economic category (Q. 20.1)

District	Crop	Grey (DAP)				White (Urea)				Credit premium	
		Av no bags used no	Av crop area jerib	Av price/bag Cash Rp	Credit Rp	Av no bags used no	Av crop area jerib	Av price/bag Cash Rp	Credit Rp	Grey	White
Category I	Wheat	6	7	728462	957143	9	6	385500	561111	31.4	45.6
	Poppy	7	6	720685	913462	11	6	391408	503571	26.7	28.7
	Maize	4	6	725385	920000	6	5	382778	480000	26.8	25.4
	Cotton	7	7	693750	950000	11	8	373810	650000	36.9	73.9
	Peanut	4	10	800000	0	3	7	412500	0		
	Watermelon	5	10	700000	0	5	6	400000	0		
	Tobacco	1	1	700000	0	2	2	350000	0		
	Mung Bean	0	0	0	0	21	21	400000	0		
Category II	Wheat	6	6	732683	855000	10	6	394884	506667	16.7	28.3
	Poppy	8	7	724844	888636	13	7	393226	528077	22.6	34.3
	Maize	3	3	736250	825000	5	4	391900	497778	12.1	27.0
	Cotton	8	9	800000	900000	11	7	402222	650000	12.5	61.6
	Peanut	2	5	900000	0	3	6	433333	0		
	Watermelon	2	3	720000	0	3	3	375000	0		
	Bean	4	4	0	600000	8	4	500000	0		
	Onion	4	4	800000	0	8	4	400000	0		
	Tobacco	1	1	700000	0	1	1	400000	0		
	Mung Bean	3	3	0	600000	3	3	500000	0		
Category III	Wheat	6	6	720290	862500	10	6	389710	466667	19.7	19.7
	Poppy	6	5	716279	852778	10	5	392824	469444	19.1	19.5
	Maize	3	4	697619	762500	6	4	383860	438462	9.3	14.2
	Cotton	7	7	732000	900000	12	8	393448	462500	23.0	17.6
	Peanut	1	10	800000	0	5	6	440000	500000		
	Watermelon	1	1	700000	0	1	1	400000	0		
	Bean	2	2	600000	0	4	3	387500	0		
	Okra	1	1	0	900000	1	1	0	600000		
	Mung Bean	7	7	650000	0	7	4	387500	0		
Category IV	Wheat	14	14	732000	960000	18	13	392857	564286	31.1	43.6
	Poppy	15	14	738235	971429	24	14	394118	562857	31.6	42.8
	Maize	5	6	752727	1000000	8	6	385455	550000	32.9	42.7
	Cotton	11	11	716667	1000000	19	12	388235	600000	39.5	54.5
	Peanut	8	8	800000	0	6	8	400000	0		
	Watermelon	2	2	500000	0	2	2	360000	0		
	Bean	0	0	0	0	2	2	400000	0		
	Onion	0	0	0	0	2	1	400000	0		

5. LIVESTOCK DATA

Tables:

4. LIVESTOCK DATA

Table LS.1A No of households reporting ownership of livestock by livestock type by district (Q. 12)

District	Total households	Oxen no. h'holds	Cow no. h'holds	Sheep no. h'holds	Goat no. h'holds	Camel no. h'holds	Donkey no. h'holds	Horse no. h'holds
Bust	20	0	16	15	2	0	3	0
Marja	43	0	38	30	10	0	2	0
Musa Qala	116	7	91	54	23	0	42	1
Nad-e-Ali	57	0	45	29	9	0	8	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	20	2	18	11	5	0	2	0
Naw Zad	114	2	75	46	23	0	27	0
All districts	370	11	283	185	72	0	84	1
% All dist	100	2	44	29	11	0	13	0

Table LS.1B No of households reporting ownership of livestock by livestock type by farmer economic class (Q. 12)

Economic Class	Total households	Oxen no. h'holds	Cow no. h'holds	Sheep no. h'holds	Goat no. h'holds	Camel no. h'holds	Donkey no. h'holds	Horse no. h'holds
I	103	1	64	44	23	0	19	0
% Class I	100	1	62	43	22	0	18	0
II	88	4	64	52	16	0	25	0
% Class II	100	5	73	59	18	0	28	0
III	108	4	93	50	16	0	25	1
% Class III	100	4	86	46	15	0	23	1
IV	60	2	52	32	14	0	12	0
% Class IV	100	3	87	53	23	0	20	0
V	11	2	52	32	14	0	12	0
% Class V	100	18	473	291	127	0	109	0
All districts	370	11	283	294	72	0	84	1
% All dist	100	3	76	79	19	0	23	0

Table LS.2A No of farmers reporting use of principal types of fodder by district and all areas (Q. 12.1)

District	Barley	Alfalfa	Clover	Weeds	Straw/ stover	Cotton cake	Maize grain/flour
Bust	1	2	0	1	17	3	2
Marja	0	20	0	4	35	0	0
Musa Qala	0	20	1	3	98	1	9
Nad-e-Ali	0	17	0	1	48	7	2
Nahr-e-Saraj	0	3	0	0	20	0	3
Naw Zad	1	19	5	11	86	19	0
All districts	2	81	6	20	304	30	16

Table LS.2B No of farmers reporting principal sources of fodder by district and all areas (Q. 12.1)

District	Own land	land owner	Common land	Relative	Buy from neighbour	Buy from market
Bust	17	1	0	0	0	4
Marja	38	0	0	0	2	1
Musa Qala	94	2	0	0	20	6
Nad-e-Ali	45	0	0	1	6	8
Nahr-e-Saraj	18	0	0	1	3	0
Naw Zad	69	0	1	1	8	37
All districts	281	3	1	3	39	56

Table LS.3 Total and average livestock numbers/household by district and all areas (Q. 12)

District		Unit	Oxen	Cow	Sheep	Goat	Camel	Donkey	Horse
Bust	Total livestock number	head	0	32	119	6	0	3	0
	Households owning stock	no	0	16	15	2	0	3	0
	Av no/household	head	0	2	8	3	0	1	0
	Households not owning	no	20	4	5	18	20	17	20
Marja	Total livestock number	head	0	123	128	44	0	2	0
	Households owning stock	no	0	38	30	10	0	2	0
	Av no/household	head	0	3	4	4	0	1	0
	Households not owning	no	43	5	13	33	43	41	43
Musa Qala	Total livestock number	head	13	214	374	201	0	48	1
	Households owning stock	no	7	91	54	23	0	42	1
	Av no/household	head	2	2	7	9	0	1	1
	Households not owning	no	109	25	62	93	116	74	115
Nad-e-Ali	Total livestock number	head	0	176	103	38	0	8	0
	Households owning stock	no	0	45	29	9	0	8	0
	Av no/household	head	0	4	4	4	0	1	0
	Households not owning	no	57	12	28	48	57	49	57
Nahr-e-Saraj	Total livestock number	head	4	41	62	15	0	4	0
	Households owning stock	no	2	18	11	5	0	2	0
	Av no/household	head	2	2	6	3	0	2	0
	Households not owning	no	18	2	9	15	20	18	20
Naw Zad	Total livestock number	head	4	158	561	362	0	34	0
	Households owning stock	no	2	75	46	23	0	27	0
	Av no/household	head	2	2	12	16	0	1	0
	Households not owning	no	112	39	68	91	114	87	114
All districts	Total livestock number	head	21	744	1347	666	0	99	1
	Households owning stock	no	11	283	185	72	0	84	1
	Av no/household	head	1.9	2.6	7.3	9.3		1.2	1.0
	Households not owning	no	359	87	185	298	370	286	369

Table LS.5 Principal breeds of livestock by all areas (Q. 12)

Breed	Oxen no. h'holds	Cow no. h'holds	Sheep no. h'holds	Goat no. h'holds	Camel no. h'holds	Donkey no. h'holds	Horse no. h'holds
Improved	1	13	0	1	0	0	0
Local	10	264	180	69	0	74	1

Table LS.4 Principal livestock diseases by no of households reporting, district and all areas (Q. 12.2)

Principal disease	All Districts no reported	Bust	Marja	Musa Qala	Nad-e-Ali	Nahr-e-Saraj	Naw Zad
Anthrax	38	0	4	12	2	1	19
Black diseases	9	0	1	0	2	0	6
Black leg	5	0	2	1	0	0	2
CCPP	9	0	0	4	0	1	4
CRD	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cattle pest	4	0	2	1	0	0	1
Cough	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Enterotoxemia	22	0	0	2	4	0	16
Ephemoral fever	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
F.M.D	170	5	15	52	34	15	49
Fever	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lame	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liver problem	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Liver worm	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mange and mite	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

6. LABOUR DATA

Tables:

Table LA.1 Source of Farm Labour by district and economic category (Q. 13-14)

District	Own household				Hire labour	
	Male Total no	Female Total no	Male Av no	Female Av no	Yes no	No no
By district						
Musa Qala	301	0	2.6	0	99	17
Naw Zad	226	0	2.0	0	102	12
Bust	48	0	2.4	0	17	3
Marja	149	0	3.5	0	38	5
Nad-e-Ali	182	0	3.2	0	53	4
Nahr-e-Saraj	51	0	2.6	0	18	2
Total	957	0	2.6	0	327	43
By category						
I	244	0	2.4	0	96	7
II	236	0	2.7	0	84	4
III	307	0	2.8	0	90	18
IV	170	0	2.8	0	57	3
V	0	0	0.00	0	0	11
Total	957	0	2.6	0	327	43

Table LA.2A Use of hired labour (Q. 15)

Crop	Task	Av no of workers per jerib	Av no of days employed	Payment Afs/person per day	Food Afs/person per day
Wheat					
	Harvesting	0.38	7	90568	29231
	Threshing	1.61	2	92000	33750
Poppy					
	Cultivation	0.43	12	55000	30000
	Weeding	1.07	19	89369	28435
	Harvesting	1.33	15	259508	38832
Cotton					
	Weeding	0.05	15	70000	30000
Peanut					
	Weeding	0.05	10	80000	30000

Table LA.2B Estimated total cost of hired labour for wheat and poppy (Q. 15)

Task	Adjusted crop area jerib	Av no of workers per jerib	Av no of days employed	Estimated total man days	Av cost/ manday Afs million	Estimated total wages paid	
						Afs million	US$
Wheat							
Harvesting	1628	0.38	7	4330	0.120	518.8	12135
Threshing	1628	1.61	2	5242	0.126	659.2	15420
s/tot Wheat						1178.0	27555
Poppy							
Cultivation	2540	0.43	12	13106	0.085	1114.0	26060
Weeding	2540	1.07	19	51638	0.118	6083.2	142297
Harvesting	2540	1.33	15	50673	0.298	15117.8	353632
s/tot Poppy						22315.0	521989

Table LA.3A Source of agricultural labour by district (Q. 16)

District	Village	District	Province	Region	Other regions	Other countries	Don't know	Total
Musa Qala	13	24	51	56	37	0	5	186
Naw Zad	15	28	51	63	32	2	6	197
Bust	3	3	7	11	9	0	1	34
Marja	4	20	6	23	14	0	6	73
Nad-e-Ali	0	19	43	30	12	0	5	109
Nahr-e-Saraj	0	1	11	18	11	0	0	41
Total	35	95	169	201	115	2	23	640

Table LA.3B Source of agricultural labour by economic category (Q. 16)

Category	Village	District	Province	Region	Other regions	Other countries	Don't know	Total
I	9	27	48	60	32	1	7	184
II	18	26	43	44	30	0	3	164
III	6	29	44	54	32	1	8	174
IV	2	13	34	43	21	0	5	118
V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	95	169	201	115	2	23	640

Table LA.4 Busiest months by region (Q. 17)

Region	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
MQ/NZ												
Busiest month	0	172	206	5	73	199	62	2	1	3	57	57
Busy month	16	37	13	149	119	17	107	19	13	93	125	125
Normal month	26	7	5	67	20	26	33	107	137	94	30	30
Slack month	173	6	0	3	0	0	14	83	63	23	2	2
N-e-A etc												
Busiest month	5	113	116	0	129	107	14	0	0	3	34	34
Busy month	14	20	13	76	6	26	81	4	17	63	88	88
Normal month	10	1	2	48	2	10	31	67	85	55	13	13
Slack month	106	3	2	11	0	0	6	56	33	12	1	1

Table LA.5A Off-farm work by no of persons and month (Q.19)

Type of Work	Men	Jan	Feb	Mar	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Jun	Aug	Sep	Oct
Driving	19	14	1			2	1					6	12
Shopkeeping	18	10				2						2	10
Government	10	8										1	7
Non-farm labour	22	2		1	1		2	4	1	1	2	4	1
Other	11	9	1			1						2	9

Table LA.5B Off-farm work by location (Q.19)

Type of Work	Men	Days	Months	Village	Town	Other	Afs
Driving	19	84	154	9	6		682.0
Shopkeeping	18	88	109	3	6		556.6
Government	10	41	74		6		1195.2
Non-farm labour	22	105	25	7	2	1	110.1
Other	11	23	100	3	4		537.11

7. FARM POWER

Tables:

Table P.1A Sources of farm power by number and district (Q.22)

District	None	One ox	Pair of oxen	Tractor	More than one tractor	Thresher	Other
Musa Qala	103	2	4	7	0	0	0
Naw Zad	99	1	1	8	1	1	0
Bust	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	34	0	0	9	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	44	0	0	13	0	1	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	16	0	1	3	0	0	0
Total	314	3	6	40	1	2	0
Percent	86	1	2	11	0	1	0

Table P.1B Sources of farm power by number and economic category (Q.22)

Category	None	One ox	Pair of oxen	Tractor	More than one tractor	Thresher	Other
I	101	1	0	0	0	0	0
II	81	0	3	4	0	1	0
III	93	1	3	11	0	0	0
IV	34	1	0	24	1	0	0
V	5	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	314	3	6	40	1	2	0
Percent	86	1	2	11	0	1	0

Table P.2A Access to power source for cultivation by district (Q. 23)

District	Own Oxen		Own Tractor	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Musa Qala	6	110	110	6
Naw Zad	3	111	108	6
Bust	0	20	18	2
Marja	0	43	42	1
Nad-e-Ali	0	57	56	1
Nahr-e-Saraj	2	18	19	1
Total	11	359	353	17

Table P.2B Access to power source for cultivation by economic category (Q. 23)

Category	Own Oxen		Own Tractor	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
I	1	102	102	1
II	4	84	87	1
III	5	103	105	3
IV	1	59	59	1
V	0	11	0	11
Total	11	359	353	17

Table P.3A Overall utilisation of farm power by locality (Q. 23)

Power source	Crop	Hired		Shared		Own		
		Total area jerib	Total days	Total area jerib	Total days	Total area jerib	Total days	
1. Oxen								
Musa Qala/	Wheat	3	5	0	0	50	55	
Naw Zad	Poppy	0	0	0	0	42	63	
	Maize	0	0	3	3	47	42	
	Tobacco	0	0	2	2	0	0	
	Total	3	5	5	5	139	160	
All other	Wheat	0	0	0	0	7	20	
areas	Poppy	0	0	0	0	4	15	
	Maize	0	0	0	0	3	12	
2. Tractors				Av days/jrb				Av days/jrb
Musa Qala/	Wheat	403	864	2.14		214	481	2.25
Naw Zad	Poppy	1213	2984	2.46		226	621	2.75
	Maize	455	912	2.00		74	157	2.12
	Other	41	93	2.27		2	4	2.00
	Total	2112	4853	2.30		516	1263	2.45
All other	Wheat	822	1641	2.00		376	743	1.98
areas	Poppy	782	1815	2.32		280	625	2.23
	Maize	344	661	1.92		89	177	1.99
	Cotton	543	1211	2.23		189	467	2.47
	Other	256	498	1.95		91	175	1.92
	Total	2747	5826	2.12		1025	2187	2.13

Table P.3B Overall utilization of farm power by economic category (Q. 23) (Oxen)

Power source	Crop	Hired		Shared		Own	
		Total area jerib	Total no days	Total area jerib	Total no days	Total area jerib	Total no days
1. Oxen							
Category I	Maize	0	0	3	3	0	0
	Tobacco	0	0	2	2	0	0
	Total	0	0	5	5	0	0
Category II	Wheat	0	0	0	0	18	42
	Poppy	0	0	0	0	18	40
	Maize	0	0	0	0	3	12
	Total	0	0	0	0	39	94
Category III	Wheat	3	5	0	0	29	19
	Poppy	0	0	0	0	20	23
	Maize	0	0	0	0	47	42
	Total	3	5	0	0	96	84
Category IV	Wheat	0	0	0	0	10	14
	Poppy	0	0	0	0	8	15
	Total	0	0	0	0	18	29

Table P.4A Source of hired power by district (Q. 23) (no data was found for Oxen exept one record)

Power type	Av area cultivated jerib	Av period of use days	Av Price Paid Afs/hour	Source of hired power (no)				
				Relative	Landlord	Other villagers	Outside village	Other
Tractor								
Musa Qala	5	11	206638	12	1	97	125	0
Naw Zad	5	11	203550	9	19	98	75	1
Bust	6	11	243188	0	0	42	27	0
Marja	6	14	173417	8	3	45	67	0
Nad-e-Ali	8	17	282262	3	6	100	46	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	6	12	220213	0	0	19	28	0
All districts	6	13	218618	32	29	401	368	1

Table P.4B Source of hired power by economic category (Q. 23) (Only one record was found for the oxen)

Power type	Av area cultivated jerib	Av period of use days	Av Price Paid Afs/hour	Source of hired power (no)				
				Relative	Landlord	Other villagers	Outside village	Other
Tractor								
I	6	13	228217	15	14	118	89	1
II	5	11	211754	7	9	101	96	0
III	5	11	206230	10	6	136	124	0
IV	9	20	243714	0	0	46	59	0
All districts	6	13	218618	32	29	401	368	1

Table P.5A Average utilisation of farm power by locality (Q. 23)

Power source	Crop	Hired		Shared		Own	
		Av area jerib	Av no days	Av area jerib	Av no days	Av area jerib	Av no days
1. Oxen							
Musa Qala/ Naw Zad	Wheat	3	5	0	0	8	9
	Poppy	0	0	0	0	6	9
	Maize	0	0	3	3	12	11
	Tobacco	0	0	2	2	0	0
	Total	3	5	3	3	8	9
Nad-e-Ali and adjacent	Wheat	0	0	0	0	4	10
	Poppy	0	0	0	0	4	15
	Maize	0	0	0	0	3	12
	Total	0	0	0	0	4	12
2. Tractors							
Musa Qala/ Naw Zad	Wheat	4	9	0	0	16	37
	Poppy	6	15	0	0	14	39
	Maize	3	7	0	0	5	11
	other	4	8	0	0	2	4
	Total	5	11	0	0	12	29
Nad-e-Ali and adjacent areas	Wheat	8	16	0	0	20	39
	Poppy	7	16	0	0	13	30
	Maize	5	10	0	0	7	14
	Cotton	7	17	0	0	13	31
	other	5	10	0	0	7	13
	Total	7	14	0	0	13	27

8. PRODUCTION AND SALES

Tables:

7. PRODUCTION AND SALES

Table PS.1 Food self-sufflency (no of households) for the past year by district and economic category (Q. 24)

District	Household economic category					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
YES						
Musa Qala	1	1	0	4	1	7
Naw Zad	0	1	2	4	4	11
Bust	0	2	2	0	1	5
Marja	1	1	6	3	1	12
Nad-e-Ali	2	3	8	9	0	22
Nahr-e-Saraj	0	0	2	1	0	3
Total	4	8	20	21	7	60
NO						
Musa Qala	19	23	27	10	1	80
Naw Zad	17	26	17	7	0	67
Bust	6	4	3	0	0	13
Marja	10	3	12	4	0	29
Nad-e-Ali	14	3	7	6	1	31
Nahr-e-Saraj	3	5	4	2	0	14
Total	69	64	70	29	2	234
Total All	73	72	90	50	9	294

Table PS.2A Food Insuffiency by district (Q. 25-27)

District	Own food supply av months	Ever produced sufficient food (no)		Time since food self-sufficient av years
		Yes	No	
Musa Qala	5	25	69	10
Naw Zad	4	22	73	11
Bust	5	6	7	13
Marja	6	12	17	15
Nad-e-Ali	7	14	19	13
Nahr-e-Saraj	5	7	9	8
All districts	5	86	194	12

Table PS.2B Food Insuffiency by economic category (Q. 25-27)

Economic category	Own food supply av months	Ever produced sufficient food (no)		Time since food self-sufficient av years
		Yes	No	
I	5	8	79	12
II	5	15	59	11
III	5	37	44	12
IV	6	25	12	11
V	8	1	0	2
All categories	6	86	194	10

Table PS.3A Principal causes of change in capacity for food self-sufficiency by economic category (Q. 28)

Cause	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
	no	no	no	no	no	no
Drainage	1	1	4	2	0	8
Water shortage	0	0	1	2	0	3
Flood damage	0	1	2	0	0	3
Increased family size	2	3	5	0	0	10
Increased poppy cultiv'n	5	8	21	20	0	54
No change	0	1	0	0	0	1

Table PS.3B Principal causes of change in capacity for food self-sufficiency by district (Q. 28)

Cause	Musa Qala	Naw Zad	Bust	Marja	Nad-e-Ali	Nahr-e-Saraj
	no	no	no	no	no	no
Drainage	0	0	0	4	4	0
Water shortage	2	0	0	0	0	1
Flood damage	3	0	0	0	0	0
Increased family size	1	0	2	3	2	2
Increased poppy cultiv'n	15	19	4	4	8	4
No change	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table PS.4 No of households selling agricultural produce last year by district and economic category (Q. 29)

District	Household economic category					Total	No in
	I	II	III	IV	V		district
Musa Qala	30	28	32	19	3	112	116
Naw Zad	29	37	29	13	4	112	114
Bust	5	6	6	0	0	17	20
Marja	13	4	18	7	1	43	43
Nad-e-Ali	18	4	13	17	0	52	57
Nahr-e-Saraj	5	5	6	4	0	20	20
Total	100	84	104	60	8	356	370
No in group	103	88	108	60	11	370	

Table PS.5A Principal types and quantities (mann) of produce sold last year by economic category (Q. 30)

Principal products	Household economic category					All categories
	I	II	III	IV	V	
	av qty mann	av qty mann	av qty mann	av qty mann	av qty mann	av qty mann
Wheat	0	600	420	900	200	618
Barley	0	0	20	0	0	20
Poppy	29	45	46	90	184	51
Cotton	0	80	0	0	0	80
Bean	0	0	135	0	0	135
Onion	0	0	0	800	0	800
Okra	0	0	100	0	0	100
Tomato	0	0	20	0	0	20
Almond	0	85	144	186	100	137
Grape	0	0	0	400	0	400
Pomegranate	0	0	0	300	900	600
Watermelon	200	900	416	3500	0	1254
Goats	0	0	5	0	0	5
Sheep	5	0	0	0	0	5

Table PS.5B Principal types and income (Afs) from produce sold last year by economic category (Q. 30)

Principal products	Household economic category					All categories
	I	II	III	IV	V	
	av val Afs	av val Afs	av val Afs	av val Afs	av val Afs	av val Afs
Wheat	0	37500	35000	39333	40000	37875
Barley	0	0	30000	0	0	30000
Poppy	1553495	1608253	1543689	1566879	1586250	1566524
Cotton	0	45000	0	0	0	45000
Bean	0	0	65000	0	0	65000
Onion	0	0	0	12000	0	12000
Okra	0	0	20000	0	0	20000
Tomato	0	0	50000	0	0	50000
Almond	0	97000	87857	94400	80000	91778
Grape	0	0	0	20000	0	20000
Pomegranate	0	0	0	19000	27000	23000
Watermelon	15000	20000	15000	8000	0	14500
Goats	0	0	500000	0	0	500000
Sheep	2000000	0	0	0	0	2000000

Table PS.5C Principal types of produce sold last year by average production and income (Afs) by economic category (Q. 30)

Principal products	Units	Household economic category					All categories	Value US$
		I	II	III	IV	V		
Wheat	mann		600	420	900	200	618	
	Afs/mann		37500	35000	39333	40000	37875	0.89
	Afs'000		22500	14700	35400	8000	23407	547.53
Poppy	kg	29	45	46	90	184	51	
	Afs/kg	1553495	1608253	1543689	1566879	1586250	1566524	36.64
	Afs'000	45051	72371	71010	141019	291870	79893	1868.84
Cotton	mann		80	0	0	0	80	
	Afs/mann		45000	0	0	0	45000	1.05
	Afs'000		3600	0	0	0	3600	84.21
Almond	mann		85	144	186	100	137	
	Afs/mann		97000	87857	94400	80000	91778	2.15
	Afs'000		8245	12651	17558	8000	12574	294.12
Grape	mann	0	0	0	400	0	400	
	Afs/mann	0	0	0	20000	0	20000	0.47
	Afs'000				8000	0	8000	187.13
Pomegranate	mann	0	0	0	300	900	600	
	Afs/mann	0	0	0	19000	27000	23000	0.54
	Afs'000				5700	24300	13800	322.81
Watermelon	mann	200	900	416	3500	0	1254	
	Afs/mann	15000	20000	15000	8000	0	14500	0.34
	Afs'000	3000	18000	6240	28000	0	18183	425.33
Goats	head	0	0	5	0	0	5	
	Afs/head	0	0	500000	0	0	500000	11.70
	Afs'000			2500	0	0	2500	58.48
Sheep	head	5	0	0	0	0	5	
	Afs/head	2000000	0	0	0	0	2000000	46.78
	Afs'000	10000	0	0	0	0	10000	233.92

Note 1 mann = 4.5kg

US$1.00 = Afs42750 July 1999

Table PS.5D No of sales and av value (Afs) of sales from produce sold last year by economic category(Q.30)

Principal products	Number of households selling produce and average price (Afs) by economic category										Total	
	I		II		III		IV		V			
	No.	Av val Afs	No.	Av val Afs	No.	Av val Afs	No.	Av val Afs	No.	Av val Afs	No.	Av Afs
Wheat	0	0	2	37500	2	35000	3	39333	1	40000	8	37875
Barley	0	0	0	0	1	30000	0	0	0	0	1	30000
Poppy	99	1553495	83	1608253	103	1543689	58	1566879	8	1586250	351	1566524
Cotton	0	0	1	45000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	45000
Bean	0	0	0	0	2	65000	0	0	0	0	2	65000
Onion	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12000	0	0	1	12000
Okra	0	0	0	0	1	20000	0	0	0	0	1	20000
Tomato	0	0	0	0	1	50000	0	0	0	0	1	50000
Almond	0	0	5	97000	7	87857	5	94400	1	80000	18	91778
Grape	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20000	0	0	1	20000
Pomegranate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19000	1	27000	2	23000
Watermelon	1	15000	1	20000	1	15000	1	8000	0	0	4	14500
Goats	0	0	0	0	1	500000	0	0	0	0	1	500000
Sheep	1	2000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2000000

Table PS.5E Total production and value (Afs) of sales from produce sold last year by economic category(Q.30)

Principal products	Number of households selling produce and average value (Afs) of sales \by economic category										Total		
	I		II		III		IV		V				
	Qty	Av val Afs	Qty	Av val Afs	Qty	Av val Afs	Qty	Av val Afs	Qty	Av val Afs	Qty	Afs m	US$
Wheat	0	0	1200	37500	840	35000	2700	39333	200	40000	4940	188.6	4412
Barley	0	0	0	0	20	30000	0	0	0	0	20	0.6	14
Opium (kg)	2909	1553495	3717	1608253	4701	1543689	5236	1566879	1468	1586250	18031	28286.7	661676
Cotton	0	0	80	45000	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	3.6	84
Bean	0	0	0	0	270	65000	0	0	0	0	270	17.6	411
Onion	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	12000	0	0	800	9.6	225
Okra	0	0	0	0	100	20000	0	0	0	0	100	2.0	47
Tomato	0	0	0	0	20	50000	0	0	0	0	20	1.0	23
Almond	0	0	425	97000	1010	87857	930	94400	100	80000	2465	225.8	5281
Grape	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	20000	0	0	400	8.0	187
Pomegranate	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	19000	900	27000	1200	30.0	702
Watermelon	200	15000	900	20000	416	15000	3500	8000	0	0	5016	55.2	1292
Goats (no)	0	0	0	0	5	500000	0	0	0	0	5	2.5	58
Sheep (no)	5	2000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10.0	234
										Total		28841.1	674646

Table PS.5F Total value (Afs) of sales from produce sold last year by economic category(Q.30)

Principal products	Household economic category I Afs million	II Afs million	III Afs million	IV Afs million	V Afs million	Total Afs million	%
Wheat	0.0	45.0	29.4	106.2	8.0	188.6	0.65
Barley	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.00
Opium (kg)	4519.1	5977.9	7256.9	8204.2	2328.6	28286.7	98.08
Cotton	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.01
Bean	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.06
Onion	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	9.6	0.03
Okra	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.01
Tomato	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00
Almond	0.0	41.2	88.7	87.8	8.0	225.8	0.78
Grape	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	0.03
Pomegranate	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	24.3	30.0	0.10
Watermelon	3.0	18.0	6.2	28.0	0.0	55.2	0.19
Goats (no)	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.01
Sheep (no)	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.03
Total Afs m	4532.1	6085.7	7404.9	8449.5	2368.9	28841.1	100.00
Total US$	106014	142356	173214	197648	55413	674646	
Av US$	1029	1618	1604	3294	5038	1823	

Table PS.5G Production and value of oplum and estimated capacity to pay wages 1999

Item	Unit	Household economic category I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Opium sold	kg	2909	3717	4701	5236	1468	18031
	%	16.13	20.61	26.07	29.04	8.14	100.00
Poppy area	jerib	599	598	527	816		2540
	%	23.58	23.54	20.75	32.13	0.00	100.00
Notional yield	kg/jerib	4.86	6.22	8.92	6.42		7.10
Av value	Afg/kg	1553495	1608253	1543689	1566879	1586250	1568780
Gross value	Afg million	4519	5978	7257	8204	2329	28287
	US$	105710	139833	169752	191911	54471	661676
Wages	$200/jerib	119800	119600	105400	163200		508000
Farm balance	US$	-14090	20233	64352	28711	54471	153676

Table PS.6A Number of households reporting sale of oplum (Q. 32)

Economic category	No H'holds in category	No selling oplum	Months							
I	103	99	Jan	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		
II	88	83	Jan	Feb	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Dec
III	108	102	Feb	Mar	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
IV	60	58	Jan	Feb	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
V	11	8	Apr	Jul	Aug	Sep				
All categories	370	350								

Table PS.6B No of sales of oplum by month and economic category (Q. 32)

Economic category	No of sales in specified month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
I	2	0	0	0	0	30	42	21	9	2	0	0
II	3	1	0	0	1	26	33	23	12	0	0	1
III	0	1	1	0	2	20	43	27	13	2	0	0
IV	3	3	0	0	1	14	23	19	6	1	0	0
V	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0
All categories	8	5	1	1	4	90	144	93	42	5	0	1

Table PS.6C Value of oplum sold (Afs m/mann) by specified month and economic category (Q. 32)

Economic category	Av value (Afs million/mann) of sales in specfied month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
I	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.56	1.60	0.00	0.00
II	1.30	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.55	1.57	1.57	1.59	0.00	0.00	1.70
III	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.40	1.52	1.57	1.55	1.60	1.42	0.00	0.00
IV	1.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.54	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.60	0.00	0.00
V	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	1.48	1.61	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
All categories												

Table PS.7A No of households paying usher and Zakat by district (Q. 34-35)

District	Payment of usher*			Payment of Zakat**		
	Local authority no	Village Mullah no	Poor people no	Local authority no	Village Mullah no	Poor people no
Musa Qala	0	111	0	1	0	2
Naw Zad	0	113	0	0	1	0
Bust	0	19	0	0	0	0
Marja	0	43	0	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	1	56	0	0	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	0	20	0	0	0	0
All areas	1	362	0	1	1	2

* Usher=10% of the yield **Zakat=2.5% of the extra property

Table PS.7B No of households paying usher and Zakat by economic category (Q. 34-35)

Economic category	Payment of usher to			Payment of Zakat to		
	Local authority no	Village Mullah no	Poor people no	Local authority no	Village Mullah no	Poor people no
I	0	98	0	0	0	0
II	1	86	0	0	0	0
III	0	108	0	0	0	0
IV	0	59	0	1	0	1
V	0	11	0	0	1	1
All categories	1	362	0	1	1	2

* Usher=10% of the yield **Zakat=2.5% of the extra property

9. CREDIT

Tables:

Table C.1 No of households taking out loans during the current year by economic category (Q. 37)

Economic category	Total H'holds no	H'holds taking loans no	Type of loan	
			Cash Afs no	Kind no
I	103	82	81	2
II	88	62	61	3
III	108	69	68	6
IV	60	30	30	1
V	11	2	1	0
Total	370	245	241	12

Table C.2 No of loans by size and economic category (Q. 38.2)

Economic category	Average value of loan Afs Million								
	< 0.5	2.1-5.0	5.1-10.0	10.1-20.0	20.1-30.0	30.1-40	40.1-50.0	50.1-60.0	>60.0
	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
I	4	7	21	27	6	2	3	3	8
II	1	12	14	9	5	2	6	1	11
III	3	8	15	9	9	2	3	2	17
IV	2	1	3	7	5	3	1	1	7
V	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	29	53	52	25	9	13	7	43
Av val Afsm	1.3	4.1	8.8	17.7	27.6	39.4	49.2	59.3	209.8
Av val US$	30	97	205	414	645	923	1152	1387	4908

Afs/US$ Exchange rate: 42750

Table C.3A Average size of loans (Afs million and US$) by district and economic category (Q. 38.2)

District	Economic category (av loan in Afs million)					Economic category (av loan in US$)				
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V
Musa Qala	33.1	86.4	79.6	152.6	0.0	775	2021	1863	3569	0
Naw Zad	29.5	30.2	32.3	51.3	0.0	689	705	754	1201	0
Bust	35.5	38.8	53.3	0.0	5.0	830	906	1246	0	117
Marja	29.4	62.1	99.3	22.5	0.0	687	1452	2324	526	0
Nad-e-Ali	19.5	130.0	23.4	33.0	0.0	457	3041	547	772	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	41.6	15.5	81.8	77.3	0.0	973	363	1914	1809	0
All districts	29.7	57.0	65.7	76.2	5.0	695	1333	1536	1782	117

Afs/US$ Exchange rate: 42750

Table C.3B Average size of loans (as kg opium) by district and economic category (Q. 38.2)

District	Economic category				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Musa Qala	20	53	49	94	0
Naw Zad	18	19	20	32	0
Bust	22	24	33	0	3
Marja	18	38	61	14	0
Nad-e-Ali	12	80	14	20	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	26	10	50	48	0
All districts	18	35	40	47	3

Est value of opium July 1999 US$ 38.00 /kg dry

Table C.4 Source and use of credit by district

District		Source of Credit	Use of Credit							Total by source	
			Fertiliser and seed No	Food No	Clothes No	Marriage No	Hired labour No	Medical treatment No	Invest-ment No	No	percent
Musa Qala		Family/friend	0	10	7	11	8	8	1	45	30.6
		Landlord	8	11	0	2	3	1	1	26	17.7
		Shopkeeper	7	28	3	0	2	4	1	45	30.6
		Trader	3	11	1	3	4	2	0	24	16.3
		Others	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	7	4.8
		Total by use	18	60	11	17	18	19	4	147	100.0
		percent	12.2	40.8	7.5	11.6	12.2	12.9	2.7	100.0	
Naw Zad		Family/friend	1	8	0	5	9	2	0	25	20.3
		Landlord	10	13	0		5	0	3	31	25.2
		Shopkeeper	11	13	5		7	3	1	40	32.5
		Trader	2	8	1		4	1	1	17	13.8
		Others	0	3	0		3	1	3	10	8.1
		Total by use	24	45	6	5	28	7	8	123	100.0
		percent	19.5	36.6	4.9	4.1	22.8	5.7	6.5	100.0	
Bust		Family/friend	0	3	0	1	1	2	0	7	30.4
		Landlord	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	8.7
		Shopkeeper	1	5	2	0	1	0	0	9	39.1
		Trader	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	5	21.7
		Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
		Total by use	2	12	2	1	3	2	1	23	100.0
		percent	8.7	52.2	8.7	4.3	13.0	8.7	4.3	100.0	
Marja		Family/friend	0	1	0	3	2	1	1	8	17.8
		Landlord	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	6.7
		Shopkeeper	1	10	4	0	0	0	1	16	35.6
		Trader	1	4	1	1	2	4	5	18	40.0
		Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
		Total by use	2	17	5	4	4	5	8	45	100.0
		percent	4.4	37.8	11.1	8.9	8.9	11.1	17.8	100.0	
Nad-e-Ali		Family/friend	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2.2
		Landlord	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	10.9
		Shopkeeper	8	7	1	0	2	1	1	20	43.5
		Trader	3	7	0	1	4	1	2	18	39.1
		Others	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4.3
		Total by use	12	18	1	2	7	2	4	46	100.0
		percent	26.1	39.1	2.2	4.3	15.2	4.3	8.7	100.0	
Nahr-e-Saraj		Family/friend	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4	17.4
		Landlord	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	5	21.7
		Shopkeeper	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	8	34.8
		Trader	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	13.0
		Others	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	13.0
		Total by use	4	11	1	2	2	2	1	23	100.0
		percent	17.4	47.8	4.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	4.3	100.0	
All districts		Family/friend	1	23	7	23	20	13	3	90	22.1
		Landlord	20	35	0	2	9	1	5	72	17.7
		Shopkeeper	30	68	16	0	12	8	4	138	33.9
		Trader	11	34	3	5	15	8	9	85	20.9
		Others	0	3	0	1	6	7	5	22	5.4
		Total by use	62	163	26	31	62	37	26	407	100.0
		percent	15.2	40.0	6.4	7.6	15.2	9.1	6.4	100.0	

Table C.5A Use of credit by farmer economic status and district (detailed)

District	Cat	Use of Credit							Total by Category	
		Fertiliser and seed No	Food No	Clothes No	Marriage No	Hired labour No	Medical treatment No	Invest-ment No	No	percent
Musa Qala	I	6	19	3	2	10	5	0	45	30.6
	II	7	16	2	6	3	4	0	38	25.9
	III	1	19	4	5	4	8	2	43	29.3
	IV	4	5	1	3	1	2	2	18	12.2
	V	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2.0
s/t Musa Qala		18	60	11	17	18	19	4	147	100.0
subtotal %		12.2	40.8	7.5	11.6	12.2	12.9	2.7	100.0	
Naw Zad	I	11	17	1	1	9	3	1	43	35.0
	II	8	11	2	3	9	2	4	39	31.7
	III	3	13	2	1	5	2	1	27	22.0
	IV	2	4	1	0	5	0	2	14	11.4
	V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
s/t Naw Zad		24	45	6	5	28	7	8	123	100.0
subtotal %		19.5	36.6	4.9	4.1	22.8	5.7	6.5	100.0	
Bust	I	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	6	26.1
	II	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	7	30.4
	III	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	8	34.8
	IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	V	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	8.7
s/t Bust		2	12	2	1	3	2	1	23	100.0
subtotal %		8.7	52.2	8.7	4.3	13.0	8.7	4.3	100.0	
Marja	I	0	9	1	2	1	1	1	15	33.3
	II	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	8.9
	III	1	4	4	2	2	1	5	19	42.2
	IV	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	7	15.6
	V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
s/t Marja		2	17	5	4	4	5	8	45	100.0
subtotal %		4.4	37.8	11.1	8.9	8.9	11.1	17.8	100.0	
Nad-e-Ali	I	3	13	1	2	3	1	0	23	50.0
	II	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	7	15.2
	III	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	7	15.2
	IV	3	2	0	0	2	0	2	9	19.6
	V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
s/t Nad-e-Ali		12	18	1	2	7	2	4	46	100.0
subtotal %		26.1	39.1	2.2	4.3	15.2	4.3	8.7	100.0	
Nahr-e-Saraj	I	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	21.7
	II	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	8	34.8
	III	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	7	30.4
	IV	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	13.0
	V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
s/t Nahr-e-S		4	11	1	2	2	2	1	23	100.0
subtotal %		17.4	47.8	4.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	4.3	100.0	
All districts	I	21	66	6	8	24	10	2	137	33.7
	II	20	37	5	10	15	10	6	103	25.3
	III	10	44	11	8	14	13	11	111	27.3
	IV	11	14	2	4	9	4	7	51	12.5
	V	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	5	1.2
Total All districts		62	163	26	31	62	37	26	407	100.0
Total %		15.2	40.0	6.4	7.6	15.2	9.1	6.4	100.0	

Table C.5B Use of credit by household economic status and district (summary all districts)

District	Cat	Use of Credit							Total by Category	
		Fertiliser and seed No	Food No	Clothes No	Marriage No	Hired labour No	Medical treatment No	Invest-ment No	No	percent
All districts	I	21	66	6	8	24	10	2	137	33.7
	%	15.3%	48.2%	4.4%	5.8%	17.5%	7.3%	1.5%	100.0%	
	II	20	37	5	10	15	10	6	103	25.3
	%	19.4%	35.9%	4.9%	9.7%	14.6%	9.7%	5.8%	100.0%	
	III	10	44	11	8	14	13	11	111	27.3
	%	9.0%	39.6%	9.9%	7.2%	12.6%	11.7%	9.9%	100.0%	
	IV	11	14	2	4	9	4	7	51	12.5
	%	21.6%	27.5%	3.9%	7.8%	17.6%	7.8%	13.7%	100.0%	
	V	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	5	1.2
	%	0.0%	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Total		62	163	26	31	62	37	26	407	100.0
Percent		15.2%	40.0%	6.4%	7.6%	15.2%	9.1%	6.4%	100.0%	

Table C.6B Source of credit by household economic status and district (summary all districts)

District	Cat	Source of Credit					Total by Category	
		Family/ friends	Landlord	Shop-keeper	Trader	Other	Number	percent
All districts	I	22	35	44	34	2	137	33.7
	%	16.1%	25.5%	32.1%	24.8%	1.5%	100.0%	
	II	16	20	43	15	9	103	25.4
	%	15.5%	19.4%	41.7%	14.6%	8.7%	100.0%	
	III	35	15	33	23	4	110	27.1
	%	31.8%	13.6%	30.0%	20.9%	3.6%	100.0%	
	IV	13	2	16	13	7	51	12.6
	%	25.5%	3.9%	31.4%	25.5%	13.7%	100.0%	
	V	3	0	2	0	0	5	1.2
	%	60.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Total		89	72	138	85	22	406	100.0
Percent		21.9%	17.7%	34.0%	20.9%	5.4%	100.0%	

Table C.7 Credit events as a proportion of population

Cat	No in group	no of events	Events %
I	103	137	133.0
II	88	103	117.0
III	108	111	102.8
IV	60	51	85.0
V	11	5	45.5
	370	407	

Table C.6A Source of credit by household economic status and district (detailed)

District	Cat	Source of Credit					Total by Category	
		Family/ friends	Landlord	Shop-keeper	Trader	Other	Number	percent
Musa Qala	I	9	10	15	11	1	46	31.1
	II	6	10	15	4	3	38	25.7
	III	22	5	10	6	0	43	29.1
	IV	5	1	6	3	3	18	12.2
	V	3	0	0	0	0	3	2.0
s/t Musa Qala		45	26	46	24	7	148	100.0
subtotal %		30.4	17.6	31.1	16.2	4.7	100.0	
Naw Zad	I	8	16	11	6	1	42	34.7
	II	6	7	19	4	3	39	32.2
	III	7	8	6	3	2	26	21.5
	IV	3	0	3	4	4	14	11.6
	V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
s/t Naw Zad		24	31	39	17	10	121	100.0
subtotal %		19.8	25.6	32.2	14.0	8.3	100.0	
Bust	I	1	2	0	3	0	6	26.1
	II	4	0	2	1	0	7	30.4
	III	2	0	5	1	0	8	34.8
	IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	V	0	0	2	0	0	2	8.7
s/t Bust		7	2	9	5	0	23	100.0
subtotal %		30.4	8.7	39.1	21.7	0.0	100.0	
Marja	I	2	2	7	4	0	15	33.3
	II	0	1	1	2	0	4	8.9
	III	2	0	6	11	0	19	42.2
	IV	4	0	2	1	0	7	15.6
	V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
s/t Marja		8	3	16	18	0	45	100.0
subtotal %		17.8	6.7	35.6	40.0	0.0	100.0	
Nad-e-Ali	I	1	3	9	10	0	23	50.0
	II	0	0	2	4	1	7	15.2
	III	0	1	4	1	1	7	15.2
	IV	0	1	5	3	0	9	19.6
	V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
s/t Nad-e-Ali		1	5	20	18	2	46	100.0
subtotal %		2.2	10.9	43.5	39.1	4.3	100.0	
Nahr-e-Saraj	I	1	2	2	0	0	5	21.7
	II	0	2	4	0	2	8	34.8
	III	2	1	2	1	1	7	30.4
	IV	1	0	0	2	0	3	13.0
	V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
s/t Nahr-e-S		4	5	8	3	3	23	100.0
subtotal %		17.4	21.7	34.8	13.0	13.0	100.0	
All districts	I	22	35	44	34	2	137	196.95125
	II	16	20	43	15	9	103	147.23075
	III	35	15	33	23	4	110	173.19866
	IV	13	2	16	13	7	51	71.896661
	V	3	0	2	0	0	5	10.722679
Total All districts		89	72	138	85	22	406	600
Total %		21.9	17.7	34.0	20.9	5.4	100.0	

Table C.8 Level of household indebtedness by economic category (Q. 40)

Economic category	Have debt		Level of debt (Afs. Milion)					
	cash	in kind	< 0.5	0.51-1.0	1.1-2.0	2.1-5.0	5.1-20.0	>20.1
			no	no	no	no	no	no
I	76	1	1	1	2	21	32	19
II	55	1	1	1	3	15	13	22
III	59	5	0	1	2	10	22	24
IV	26	0	0	0	0	1	14	11
V	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	218	7	2	3	7	48	81	77

10. SHARECROPPING SYSTEM

Tables:

Table SH.3 Responsibility for production decisions (Q. B44)

District	Landowner		Sharecropper		Both		Total
	No	%	No	%	No	%	no
Reported by landowner							
Musa Qala	12	54.5	4	18.2	6	27.3	22
Naw Zad	13	76.5	2	11.8	2	11.8	17
Bust	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2
Marja	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8
Nad-e-Ali	12	66.7	5	27.8	1	5.6	18
Nahr-e-Saraj	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4
Total	47	66.2	14	19.7	10	14.1	71
Reported by sharecropper							
Musa Qala	23	39.7	13	22.4	22	37.9	58
Naw Zad	26	35.6	19	26.0	28	38.4	73
Bust	2	4.1	5	10.2	42	85.7	49
Marja	11	44.0	2	8.0	12	48.0	25
Nad-e-Ali	16	50.0	3	9.4	13	40.6	32
Nahr-e-Saraj	10	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10
Total	88	35.6	42	17.0	117	47.4	247
Tot all reports	135	42.5	56	17.6	127	39.9	318
% all reports	42.5		17.6		39.9		100.0

Table SH.4 Provision of credit to own sharecroppers by landlord's economic category (Q. B42)

Landlord	Total	Provide credit		Loan amount (no)						
Econ Categ'y	No	Yes	No	< 0.5	0.51-1.0	1.1-2.0	2.1-5.0	5.1-20	>20	in-kind
IV	60	19	41	0	0	3	7	5	0	4
V	11	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	3
Total	71	26	44	0	0	3	7	7	2	7

APPENDIX 2.

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

3.1 House details (By observation)

No of storeys: _____

Roofing materials:_____ a. Wood b. Concrete c. Dome

Wall materials:_____ a. Mud b. Mud brick c. Baked brick d. Other _____

Health and Education Status

4. Did anyone in your family die during the last 12 months? Yes ____ No_____

4.1 If YES, please specify:

Male		Female	
Age	Cause	Age	Cause

4.2 How much (money or in kind) did your household spend on illnesses (INCLUDING doctors' fee, medicines, payments given to traditional health carers i.e. Hakeem, Pir, etc.) during the last 3 months? Rs:_____ Afs._____

In kind (convert in monetary value in Rs.):_____

4.3 Where do you get the drinking water from? (Order of importance starts with 1(most important) and ends with 3 (least important)

Sources	Dry season	Wet season
Home Well		
Village Well		
Home Hand Water		
Home Piped Water		
Neighbourhood Hand Pump		
Neighbourhood Piped Water		
Other(specify):_____		
Other(specify):_____		

5. Is there any time during the year when the school-going children are needed in the farm instead? Yes___ No____

*5.1 If YES, when?

January___ February___ March___ April___ May___ June___

July___ August___ September___ October___ November___ December___

Land

6. How mach land do you own?_____Jrs.

6.1 How many Jeribs land did your household cultivate in this cropping year?

Season	Irrigated (jrs)	Rainfed (jrs)	Total
Winter			
Summer			

6.2 How much of it is your own land?_____Jrs.

7. Who owns the land?

Own land (jeribs)									
Own land	Irrigated				Rainfed				Total (jeribs)
	Total (jeribs)	Cultivated (jeribs)	Sharecropped with other farmers (jeribs)	Fallow (jeribs)	Total (jeribs)	Cultivated (jeribs)	Shaercropped with other farmers (jeribs)	Fallow (jeribs)	
Full ownership									
Mortgaged									
Rented out		XXXX	XXXXXX	XXX		XX XX	XXXX	XXX	
Received as security against loan issued									
Other's land	Irrigated(jeribs)				Rainfed(jeribs)				Total (jeribs)

*7.1 Reason for land left fallow (not cultivated): _____

a. Shortage of seeds
b. Shortage of water
c. Presence of Mines
d. Shortage of farm power
e. Shortage of labours
f. Shortage of cash in hand
g. Others(specify)_____

Farming System

8. What types of crops (like wheat, cotton, maize etc.) have your household been growing during this cropping year?

Crop	Planting Month	Improved Seed variety used		Area Cultivated (Jerib)		Harvesting Month	Total Harvested (Mann)	Current price per Mann (Rs./Afs.)
Winter		Yes	No	Irrigated	Rainfed			
Summer				Irrigated	Rainfed			

18. Three busiest months by order:

S/N	Months	Crop Name	Activity	Members of your Household		Your sharecropper		Labourer		Total number of persons/days During this month
				Person	Days	Persons	days	persons	Days	
1										
2										
3										

Off Farm Labour

19. What is the total number of persons in your household who had other jobs than farming during this cropping year?

Type Of Work	No. of men	No.of Women	From ___to___ (Month)	Number of		Where? (If in the village write V)	Total income Afs./Rs.
				Days	Months		
Driving			To				
Shopkeeping			To				
Carpet weaving			To				
Embroidery			To				
Blacksmith			To				
Carpentry			To				
Government post			To				
Not-farm laboring			To				
Other (specify) _____			To				

Fertilizer

20. Have you used chemical fertilizer during the cropping year? Yes___ No___

20.1 If YES, for which crops did you use fertilize?

Crop	Grey (DAP)					White (Urea)				
	No. of bags used	Size of bags (kg)	Jerib	Price/bag Afs./Rs.		No. of bags used	Size of bags (kg)	Jerib	Price /bag Afs./Rs.	
				Cash	Credit				Cash	Credit

21. If you would like to use more fertilizer what prevents you from doing so? (Order of importance starts with 1 being the most important and 9, the least.)

Lack of cash in hand	
Too expensive	
Unavailable in the village	
No water	
No other agriculture extension services available	
Labour shortage	
Don't know how to apply (etc.)	
Not sure of its side effects	
Other (specify)	

Farm Power

22. What farm power do your household own? (Tick one or more)

None	
One oxen	
A pair of oxen	
One tractor	
More than one tractor	
Thresher	
Other (specify)	

23. Did your household use oxen/tractor to plough the fields during the cropping year?

	Yes	No
Oxen:	_____	_____
Tractor:	_____	_____

If yes:

Farm Power	Crop	Hire				Shared		Own	
		Jeribs	Days	Price / (day/hour)	From whom(*)	Jeribs	Days	Jeribs	Days
Oxen									
Tractor									

(*): a. Relative b. Landlord c. Other Villagers d. Outside the Village
e. Other:_____

Sale of Agricultural Produce

24. Did your household produce enough wheat to feed itself during this cropping year? Yes ___No___
IF YES GO TO 29

*25. For how many months did your wheat harvest feed the family? _____Month(s)

*26. Have you ever produced enough wheat to feed the household? Yes____No____

*27. If YES, how many years ago? _____Years ago.

*28. What have changed since then?_____

_____

29. Did the household sell any agricultural produce over the last year? Yes____No____
IF NO GO TO 33

*30. If YES, list the types, amounts and income from the produce sold:

Produce (crops, fruit, animals)	Quantity of produce Sold (Mann or number)	How much did the household receive for each (Mann or piece) (Rs/Afs)

*31. What was the reason for selling the agricultural products? _____

_____

*32 IF OPIUM WAS SOLD, when? (Both before and after harvest can be correct)

Months	Price/(kg) Rs./Afs.	Months	Price/(kg) Rs./Afs.	Months	Price/(Kg) Rs./Afs.	Months	Price/(Kg) Rs./Afs.
January		April		July		October	
February		May		August		November	
March		June		September		December	

33. How much did you pay in usher of your agricultural produce in the last harvesting ? _____%

34. To whom? _____

a. Local authority b. Village Mulla c. Poor people

35. How much did you voluntarily pay in Zakat? _____Rs/Afs or Mann

36. To whom? _____

a. Local authority b. Village Mulla c. Poor people

37. Have you obtained any loans during this cropping year? Yes ____No____

38. If YES,

38.1 during which months? From _____To_____.

38.2 Type of loan: Cash:_____Afs./Rs. Kind:_____ Amount:_____

39. Who are loans obtained from and what for what purpose? (WAIT FOR ANSWERS DO NOT SUGGEST THE ANSWER) (Tick)

	(Fertilizer & Seed)	Food	Clothes	Marriage	Hired Labour	Other (specify)
Family/friend						
Landlord						
Shopkeeper						
Trader						
Other_____						

40. How much is your current debt? Cash: _____Afs/Rs. Kind:_____
Amount:_____

B: IF HOUSEHOLD RENTS LAND TO TENANTS OR SHARECROPPERS

B41. How many tenants/sharecroppers do you have working your land? _____

B42. Do you provide credit to your tenants/sharecroppers? Yes___No____

B43. If YES, how much have you provided during this cropping year?
Cash: _____ Kind:_____ Amount:_____

B44. Who decides what crops are grown on the land?

Land owner _____ Sharecropper _____ Both _____

B45. What was grown on the sharecropped land during the cropping year?

Crop	Jeribs

B46. Would you prefer to have other crops grown on your sharecropped land? Yes_____No____

***B47.** If YES, What crop and why? _____

_____

B48. Would you be willing to discuss these issues again another time? Yes____No____

B49. Would you be willing to allow female of your household to be asked some household related question at a later stage in a separate survey? Yes_____ No_____

Name of interviewed: _____

Name of head of household: _____

C. IF FARMER SHARECROPS/RENTS LAND

C41. Are you landless? Yes___No____ IF NO, go to C45.

***C42.** If YES, did you have land before? Yes_____ No_____
***C43.** If YES, how long ago? _____ Years
C44. How did you lose it?

Disaster	To repay debt	Other _____

C45. How many years have you sharecropped/rented land in this village? _____Years.

C46. Who decides what crops are grown on the land?

Land owner ____ Sharecropper _____ Both _____

C47. What is grown on the sharecropped land?

Crop	Jeribs

C48. Would you prefer to have other crops grown on your sharecropped land? Yes____No____

***C49.** If YES, what crop and why? _____

_____

C50. Would you be willing to discuss these issues again another time? Yes____No____

C51. Would you be willing to allow female of your household to be asked some household related question at a later stage in a separate survey? Yes_____ No_____

Name of interviewed: _____

Name of head of household: _____

B: IF HOUSEHOLD RE

B41. How many tena

E NEITHER SHARECROPPERS NOR RENT LAND TO

B42. Do y

B43

to discuss these issues again another time? Yes___No___

B4

illing to allow female of your household to be asked some household related
er stage in a separate survey? Yes_____ No_____

Name of interviewed: _____

B4

Name of head of household: _____

B4(

***B4**

B48

B49