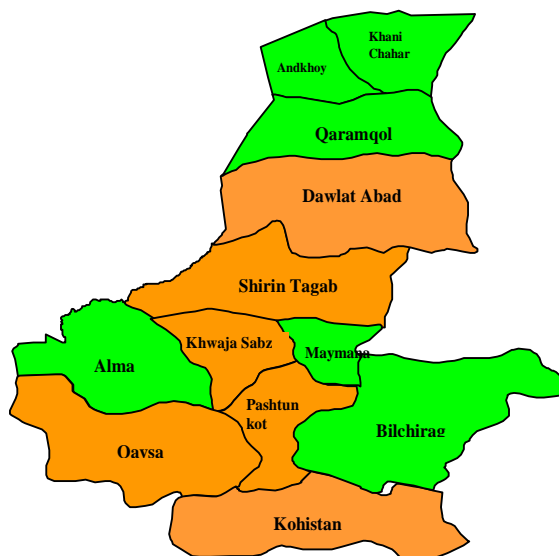


1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE



Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

1.1. General Information

A. Geography

Faryab Province is situated in the western part of the Northern Region of Afghanistan, bordering Turkmenistan in the West and North, Jawzjan and Sar-e-Pul Provinces in the East, Ghor Province in the South and Badghis Province in the South-West. The province covers an area of 21 146 km². Around two thirds of the province is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain (63%) while most of the remaining third (30%) of the area is made up of flat land, as the following table shows:

Topography type						
	Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	TOTAL
%	29.6%	33.7%	29.0%	6.4%	.1%	1.2%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 13 Districts. The provincial capital is Maimana which has a population of about 68055 inhabitants.

B. Demography and Population

Faryab has a total population of 833724. There are 121625 households in the province, and households on average have 7 members. The following table shows the population by district.

Population by Districts			
District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Maimana	34447	33608	68055
Pashtun Koot	81703	76547	158250

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Khaje sabzpoosh Vali	23214	22054	45268
Almar	31148	30752	61900
Gheisar	59910	57567	117477
Kohestan	27103	26513	53616
Garzivan	36745	35752	72497
Bol cheragh	21168	20538	41706
Shirin Tagab	36164	34900	71064
Dolat Abad	21203	20875	42078
Gharam Ghol	7927	8171	16098
Khan Charbagh	8523	8420	16943
Andkhoi	20789	20867	41656
Gharaghan	13278	13838	27116
Total	423322	410402	833724

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Around 89% of the population of Faryab lives in rural district while 11% lives in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. The major ethnic groups living in Faryab province are Uzbeks and Pashtoons followed by Tajiks and Turkmens. Uzbeki is spoken by over half (53.5%) of the population and 49% of the villages. The second most frequent language is Dari, spoken by the majorities in 311 villages representing 27% of the population. Pashtu is spoken by 17% of the villages and 13% of the population.

Faryab province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 98,220 individuals, or 4% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Faryab living in 28 communities. Eighty five percent are short-range partially migratory, and the fifteen percent are settled. Two-thirds of the migratory Kuchis are in fact partially migratory which means a varying proportion of the community remains behind in summer. Currently, the most important summer areas for the short range migratory Kuchi are Qaisar Kohistan, Maimana, Dawlat Abad, Almar and Shirin Tagab districts of Faryab province (in decreasing order of importance). In both winter and summer the Kuchi mostly stay in one location and do not migrate anymore within the season. During the summer some 230 households come to Faryab province from Balkh province. The Kuchi population in the summer is 101,460 individuals. 5068 Kuchi households from Faryab are reported as currently living in IDP camps.

C. Institutional framework

In total the government employs 9313 people in Faryab province. As the table below shows, 86% of these are employees and 14% are contract workers. Around three quarters (74%) of government workers are men and one quarter (26%) are women.

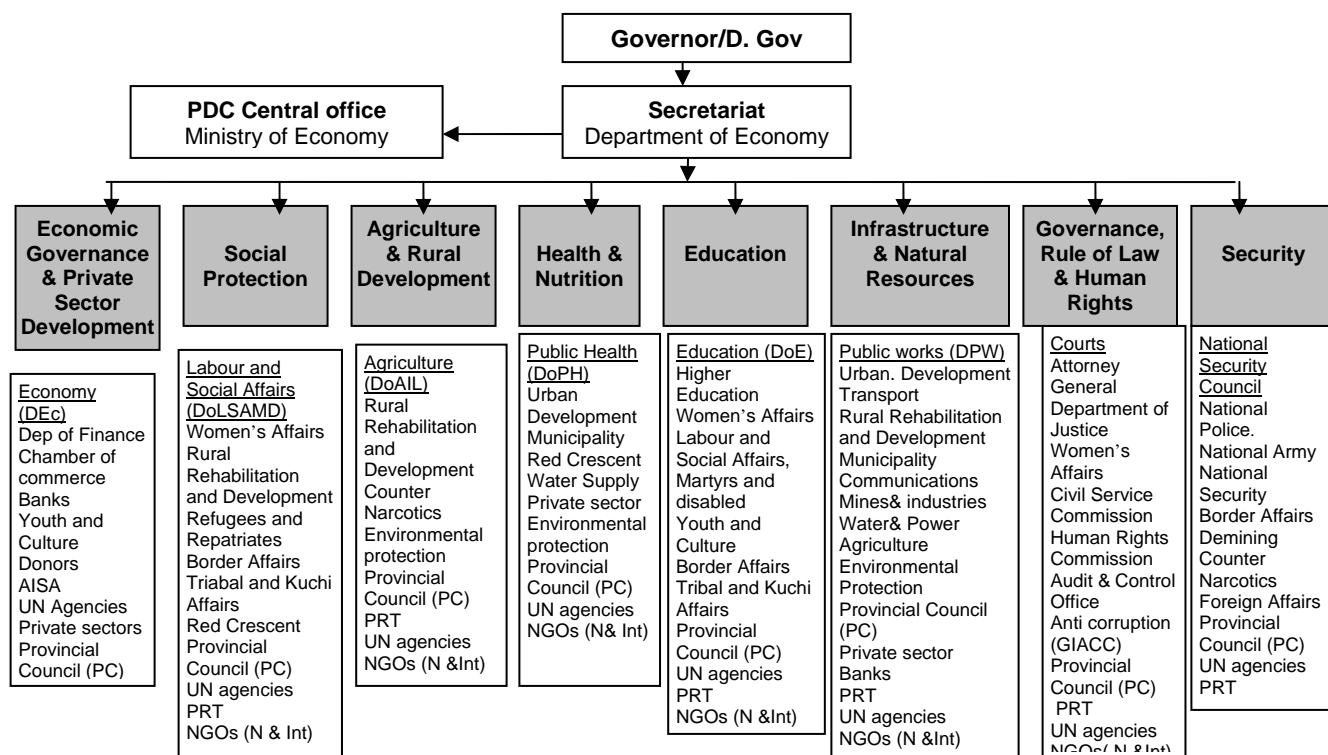
Number of people employed by government			
	Male	Female	Total
Contract workers	1221	79	1300
Employees	5652	2361	8013
Total Workers	6873	2440	9313

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Each province has a Provincial Development Committee (PDC) which is responsible for overseeing the progress made on implementation of the Provincial Development Plan, and which will lead the

provincial development planning process in the future. The PDC involves all government line departments and other key stakeholder groups involved in development activities in the province. It also has a number of working groups devoted to different sectors, each of which should be chaired by the director of the core responsible line department. The structure of the PDC and its associated working groups approved by the Ministry of Economy for use in all provinces is shown in the diagramme below:

Provincial Development Committee Structure endorsed by Ministry of Economy



Source: Ministry of Economy

The Provincial Development Committee in Faryab province was formed in September 2005. In April 2007 UNAMA made the following assessment of the PDC in Faryab province:

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Faryab province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
UNAMA and PRT have provided support.	Meetings take place regularly.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Faryab also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are District Development Assemblies active in 13 districts in the province, involving 554 men and 76 women members. Each DDA has its own District Development Plan. There are also 562 Community Development Councils in the province which are active in development planning at the community and village level. The following table shows the number of CDCs active in each district:

Number of CDCs by District	
District	Number of CDCs
Pashtun Kot	127
Almar	87
Qaysar	139
Shirin Tagab	32
Dawlatabad	45

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Qaramqol	19
Khani Chahar Bagh	75
Khawaja Sabz Posh	38
TOTAL	562

Source: MRRD, National Solidarity Programme (NSP)

D. Donor Activity

In addition to the activities of government agencies, a number of national and international organizations play an active role in promoting development in the province. For example 4 UN agencies are currently involved in reconstruction and development projects in different parts of the province. These are shown in the following table:

UN Operations in Faryab		
Agency	Project	Location
UNAMA	RRR, HR, PA, DIAG, Sec.	Maimana City based covering whole Faryab
UNHCR	Returnees, Shelter	Maimana City based covering whole Faryab
WFP	Food For Work, food relief	Maimana City based covering whole Faryab
UNDP NABDP	IDP reintegration programs	Maimana City

Source: UNAMA

There are also at least 5 national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province, as the following table shows:

IO/ NGO Operations in Faryab		
Organization	Project	Location
Save the Children US	Health and Education	Bilchiragh/Gorziwan
DACAR	Water Projects	Maimana/Pashtoon Kot
NRC	Land Dispute legal advice and Shelter for returnees and funds distribution from Norwegian PRT development programs	All districts of Faryab
ACTED	NSP	Almar, Pashtoon Kot, Qaisar
BRAC	New generation project, Micro crediting	Pashtoon Kot and Maimana city

Source: UNAMA

The following Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) operate as facilitating partners (FPs) for the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) in different districts in the province, as the following table shows:

NGOs Facilitating NSP by District	
District	FP
Almar	ACTED
Dawlat Abad	CHA
Khani Chahar Bagh	GAA
Khawaja Sabz Posh	CHA
Pashtun Kot	ACTED
Qaramqol	GAA
Qaysar	ACTED
Qurghan	GAA
Shirin Tagab	CHA

Source: MRRD, National Solidarity Programme (NSP)

1.2. Current State of Development in the Province

A. Infrastructure and Natural Resources

The provision of basic infrastructure such as water and sanitation, energy, transport and communications is one of the key elements necessary to provide the building blocks for private sector expansion, equitable economic growth, increased employment and accelerated agricultural productivity. In Faryab province, on average around a quarter (23%) of households use safe drinking water. This rises to half (50%) of households in the urban area, and falls to around one fifth (21%) in rural areas. Nearly two thirds (65%) of households have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however just over one household in five (22%) has to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water, and for 4% travel to access drinking water can take up to 6 hours as the table below shows:

Time required accessing main source of drinking water				
	In community	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	3-6 hours
%	65	22	7	4

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only 2% of households have access to safe toilet facilities. The situation is better in the urban area where 10% of households have safe toilets, but this is true for only 1% of rural households. The following table shows the kinds of toilet facilities used by households in the province:

Toilet facilities used by households						
	None/ bush open field/	Dearan / Sahrah (area in compound but not pit)	Open pit	Traditional covered latrine	Improved latrine	Flush latrine
%	2	4	13	79	2	0

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 17% of households in Faryab province have access to electricity with the majority of these relying on public electricity. Access to electricity is much greater in the urban area where 64% of households have access to electricity, however this figure falls to just 12% in rural areas, and only three quarters of these (9%) have access to public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Faryab is reasonably well developed, with 43% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and around a third (35%) able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in nearly a quarter (22%) of the province there are no roads at all, as shown in the following table:

Roads Types				
District	Cars all season	Cars some seasons	No roads	Not Reported
Pashton Koot	19.1%	47.4%	33.5%	.0%
Khaje sabzpoosh Vali	68.2%	31.8%	.0%	.0%
Almar	71.3%	8.5%	19.1%	1.1%
Gheisar	50.5%	28.6%	20.9%	.0%
Kohestan	11.2%	39.2%	49.6%	.0%
Garzivan	73.6%	22.6%	3.8%	.0%

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Bol cheragh	31.8%	47.7%	20.5%	.0%
Shirin Tagab	44.4%	48.1%	4.9%	2.5%
Dolat Abad	63.0%	34.8%	.0%	2.2%
Gharam Ghol	92.3%	7.7%	.0%	.0%
Khan Charbagh	88.9%	11.1%	.0%	.0%
Andkhoi	66.7%	33.3%	.0%	.0%
Gharaghan	69.2%	23.1%	7.7%	.0%
Total	42.6%	34.9%	22.1%	.4%

Source: CSO (Analysis by AIRD)

As far as telecommunications are concerned, Roshan Mobile Company has signals along the main road Mazar-Faryab and in Maymana city with 15km radius around the city.

B. Economic Governance and Private Sector Development

Creating the conditions in which a dynamic and competitive private sector can flourish, is key to promoting economic growth, employment creation and poverty reduction. Faryab is both an agricultural and an industrial province. The majority of commercial activity in Faryab is related to trade in carpets, dried fruits and animal leather.

Agriculture is the major source of revenue for over half (53%) of households in Faryab province, including 60% of rural households and 27% of households in the urban area. Fifty eight percent of rural households and 38% of urban households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, around two thirds (62%) of households in the urban area and over one fifth (22%) of households in rural areas derive some income from trade and services. A little more than one third (34%) of households in rural areas and around one quarter (24%) of households in urban areas earn income through non-farm related labour. Livestock accounts for income for nearly a quarter (23%) of rural households and one quarter (25%) of urban households derive income from manufacturing as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	60	27	53
Livestock	23	6	27
Opium	4	0	3
Trade and Services	22	62	25
Manufacture	16	25	15
Non-Farm Labour	34	24	31
Remittances	7	3	6
Other	3	5	4

Source: NRA 2005

In 2005 there were 56 Agricultural cooperatives active in Faryab involving 11817 members. This was about three times more people than in 2003 when the figure was only 3837 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 34894 Ha of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 9,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 5,081,400Afs.

Industrial commodities such as cotton, sesame, tobacco and herbs occupy many villages in Faryab. More than three villages out five producing sesame are located in Pashtun Kot, Qaisar and Sherin

Faryab

Tagab, Pashtun Kot, Qaisa, Shirin Tagab, Dawlat Abad, especially Khwaja Sabz Poshi Wali are the major producers of cotton, and Alamar, Qaisar and Gurziwan are the major producers of tobacco.

For all practical purposes, the sector of small industries is inexistent in Faryab, with the exception of Karakul skin which is produced in 55 villages particularly concentrated in Almar, Khwaja Sabz poshi Wali, and Gurziwan. These three districts account for 53 percent of all the villages producing Karakul. Silk is also produced in seven villages.

The sector of handicraft is dominated by rugs, and carpets. Two other items are also produced in a reasonable number of villages: jewelry, and shawls. Rugs are produced in a large number of villages in three districts : Qaisar, Kohistan, and Shirin Tagab which account for more than half (56%) of rug production. Carpets are mainly produced in two districts : Qaisar and Shirin Tagab which account for just under half (48%) of all villages producing carpets. More than half of the villages specializing in jewelry in Faryab are located in Almar, and another third in Qaisar. The same two districts house 63% of all the villages producing shawls.

In 2005, 29% of households in Faryab reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a small percentage was used to invest in economic activity such as agricultural inputs (6%), business investment (6%) and buying land (1%).

C. Agriculture and Rural Development

Enhancing licit agricultural productivity, creating incentives for non-farm investment, developing rural infrastructure, and supporting access to skills development and financial services will allow individuals, households and communities to participate licitly and productively in the economy. As agriculture represents the major source of income for more than half of the households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Faryab. The most important field crops grown in Faryab province include wheat, barley, maize, potatoes and flax. The most common crops grown in garden plots include grapes, fruit and nut trees, vegetables and produce such as potatoes, and alfalfa, clover or other fodder.

A little more than one third (35%) of households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops and around the same proportion (32%) use this on garden plots and both field and garden (33%). The main types of fertilizer used by households in the province are shown in the following table:

Main Types Of Fertilizer Used By Households					
Human	Animal	Urea		DAP	
%	%	%	Average Kg per Household	%	Average Kg per Household
30	44	39	124.8 Kg	14	111.6 Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 37% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and four-fifths (81%) of rural households and more than half (57%) of urban households have access to rainfed land as the following table shows:

Households (%) access to irrigated and rainfed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	37	44	37
Access to rainfed land	81	57	79

Source: NRVA 2005

Faryab

Seventy percent of rural households, 98% of Kuchi households and 41% of households in urban areas in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are donkey, sheep and goats as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	58	47	31	45
Oxen	14	29	15	19
Horses	28	10	2	13
Donkey	96	70	16	61
Camel	76	8	1	28
Goats	92	51	22	55
Sheep	92	46	32	57
Poultry	68	34	18	40

Source: NRVA 2005

D. Education

Ensuring good quality education and equitable access to education and skills are some of the important ways to raise human capital, reduce poverty and facilitate economic growth. The overall literacy rate in Faryab province is 27%, however, while nearly one third of men are literate (31%), this is true for just over one fifth of women (22%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is a little lower with 28% literacy, and also for women the figure shows a decrease to 17%. The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 0.8% of men and 0.1% of women able to read and write.

On average 32% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however the figure is a little more than one third of boys (37%) and one quarter of girls (26%). Amongst the Kuchi population, no Kuchi children attend school in either the winter or summer months.

Overall there are 339 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 185024 students. Boys account for 61% of students and 71% of schools are boys' schools. There are 5003 teachers working in schools in the Faryab province, one quarter (26%) of whom are women.

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	male	female
Primary	198	91	103646	70918	-	-
Secondary	41	9	8321	2139	-	-
Total	239	100	111967	73057	3714	1289
	339		185,024		5003	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Accessibility to schools appears to be quite problematic for large segments of the student population with the possible exception of that of primary schools. For primary students, one in six (17%) has a primary school in their village, and two in six (37%) have to travel less than 5km. But another two students in six have to travel more than 10km to reach their nearest primary school. Secondary schools are located in village for fewer than one student in twenty (4%) and at less than five kms for one student in four (25%). But 60% of secondary students have to travel more than 10kms to reach their nearest secondary school. High schools exist in village for about 2% of students, and less than five kilometres away for 17%, whereas nearly three quarters (72%) of students have to travel more than 10kms to reach their nearest high school.

Faryab province also has some higher education facilities. The Higher Education Institute of Faryab has four faculties including Training and Education, Agriculture, Social Sciences and Science. In 2005 there were 436 students enrolled at the Institute ; 206 men (47%) and 230 women (53%). Of those, 143 students were in their first year, 80 men (56%) and 63 women (44%). Fifty nine male students live in dormitories provided by the Institute.

There is an Agricultural vocational high school with 16 teachers catering for a total of 224 students, all of whom are men. In 2005, 38 students graduated from the Agriculture Vocational High School. There is also an On the Job Region Andkhoy Faryab School which had 267 students, 21% of whom were men and 79% women.

E. Health

Ensuring the availability of basic health and hospital services, and developing human resources in the health sector is essential to reduce the incidence of disease, increase life expectancy and enable the whole population to participate in sustainable development. A basic infrastructure of health services exists in Faryab province. In 2005 there were 18 health centers and 5 hospitals with a total of 162 beds. There were also 97 doctors and 214 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented 70% increase in the number of doctors (up from 57) and over three and a half times the number of nurses (up from 59) since 2003. The major health facilities in the province identified in 2007 are shown in the following table:

Health Services (Hospitals by District)	
Name	Location
Afghan-Turk Hospital	Maimana
District Hospital	Shirin Tagab
District Hospital	Andhoy

Source: UNAMA

The province also has 62 pharmacies of which 60 are owned privately and 2 are run by the government.

Access to health care is difficult for many people in the province. About two third of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Seventy seven of men’s shura and 70% of women’s shura reported that there was no community health worker present. Only 1% of the population has a health center in their district and 4% has a dispensary. Around one fifth (20%) of the population have a health centre or a dispensary within 5 km. More often than not, people seeking medical attention have to travel more than ten kilometers to get it, 63% for health centers and 58% for dispensaries.

F. Social Protection

Building the capacities, opportunities and security of extremely poor and vulnerable Afghans through a process of economic empowerment is essential in order to reduce poverty and increase self-reliance. The level of economic hardship in Faryab is lower than in many other provinces. In 2005, around one-sixth (15%) of households in the province reported having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year and another third (34%) of households faced this problem up to three times a year, as the following table shows:

	Problems satisfying food need of the household during the last year				
	Never	Rarely (1-3 times)	Sometimes (3-6 times)	Often (few times a month)	Mostly (happens a lot)
Households (%)	47	34	15	1	2

Source: NRVA 2005

Faryab

A little more than one quarter (27%) of the population in the province is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health. This figure is slightly lower for the rural population (29%) than for people living in the urban area (31%). In both rural and urban areas more than half the population (58%) has low dietary diversity and poor or very poor food consumption as shown below:

Food consumption classification for all households				
	Low dietary diversity		Better dietary diversity	
Households (%)	Very poor food consumption	Poor food consumption	Slightly better food consumption	Better food consumption
Rural	10	46	33	11
Total	9	49	31	13

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, 64% of the population of Faryab province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 535755 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 29% of households who reported taking out loans, More than a third (39%) said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. In the same year around a third (35%) of households in the province felt that their economic situation had got worse compared to a year ago, and 44% of households reported feeling that it had remained the same, as the following table shows:

Comparison of overall economic situation compared to one year ago					
	Much worse	Worse	Same	Slightly better	Much better
Households (%)	4	31	44	21	0

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, more than half (55%) of all households in the province report having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year, which was beyond their control. People living in urban areas were most vulnerable to shocks related to drinking water problems and agriculture shocks whereas those in rural areas were most at risk from natural disasters and agriculture shocks as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	44	62	43
Agricultural	58	54	59
Natural disaster	63	41	64
Insecurity	1	5	1
Financial	17	16	15
Health or epidemics	2	2	2

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, over three quarters (78%) reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months and more than one fifth (22%) said they had recovered only partially

G. Governance, Law and Human Rights

Establishing and strengthening government institutions at the central and sub-national levels is essential to achieve measurable improvements in the delivery of services and the protection of rights of all Afghans

No relevant data analysed at provincial level available from national sources has been identified in this area.

H. Security

Ensuring a legitimate monopoly on force and law enforcement that provides a secure environment for the fulfillment of the rights of all Afghans is essential to ensure freedom of movement for people, commodities and ideas, and to promote social and economic development. A recent assessment made by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) reported that the Security situation in Faryab Province remains relatively calm. However, in 2007 for the first time the Taliban claimed responsibility for improvised explosive device attacks against International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) in Maimana City which opens a new chapter in recent history in Faryab. Power struggles between the major political parties tend to spill over into the main centre where violent demonstrations have become a common occurrence. There is some involvement of local people in supporting the activity of anti government elements and recently there have been some arrests by the National Security Directorate for possible involvement in anti government activity in Faryab. There is also regular anti-western preaching in some mosques. Police numbers are weak in some districts such as Kohistan and Gorziwan and without strong support and an increase in number these areas could become hot spots in the future.

The UNDSS assessment highlights the following key factors of insecurity in the province:

Factors of Insecurity	
Illegally Armed Groups (IAGs)	The Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) and Disarmament of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) projects have not been successful in the past. Local populations still possesses a huge number of different types of weapons.
Anti Government Elements (AGEs)	There are still anti government elements active in Maimana and Kate Qala. Prior to incidents of insecurity in these areas, night letters have been distributed urging the local population to support a group of Islamic fighters fighting Jihad with a note that refusal to do so might carry consequences.
Criminality and Organised Crime	The presence and criminal activity of illegal armed groups is less visible in the more developed areas such as district centres and main roads, however in the rural areas and especially in the remote parts of the province local commanders are still a powerful force and they are involved in many illegal activities and organized crime.
Narcotics	Compared to other provinces there is little poppy cultivation in Faryab but the province still remains one of the most important transit areas for drug trafficking, especially Bilchiragh, Gorziwan and Kohistan districts.

Source: UNDSS profile provided by UNAMA

Profile compiled by NABDP / MRRD

Information Sources

Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006, Central Statistics Office

Geography: Area

Demography and Population: Rural and Urban population

Institutional Framework: Total Government employees

Economic Governance & Private Sector Development: Agricultural cooperatives, members, land, surplus, capital

Faryab

Education: Primary and secondary schools, students and teachers, Higher education faculties, total students, first year students and graduates, Students in university dormitories, Vocational high schools, staff, students and graduates, Teacher training institutes, students and graduates.

Health: Number of Health centers, Hospitals, beds, Doctors, Nurses, Pharmacies.

Social Protection: Allocations of food aid,

Socio Economic and Demographic Profiles (per province), 2003, Central Statistics Office/ UNFPA

Geography: Topography, No of Districts, Provincial capital – population

Demography and Population: Population by district, Number of households, Main Languages Spoken

Infrastructure and Natural Resources : Road types (analysis by Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development)

Economic Governance & Private Sector Development:– Industrial crops, small industries and handicrafts

Education: Distance from educational services

Health: Distance from Health Services

The National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2005, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and the Central Statistics Office, June 2007

Demography and Population: Average household size

Infrastructure and Natural Resources : Use of safe drinking water, Travel time to drinking water, Access to safe toilet facilities, Toilet types, Household access to electricity, Access to public electricity

Economic Governance & Private Sector Development: Source of household revenue, Households taking out loans, loan investment in economic activity

Agriculture and Rural Development: Most important field crops and garden crops, Fertilizer use and type, Access to irrigated and rainfed land, Ownership of livestock and poultry

Education: Literacy rate overall and for population 15 to 24, school enrolments

Health: Availability of community health workers, closest type of health facility

Social Protection: Problems satisfying food needs, Population receiving less than minimum recommended daily caloric intake, dietary diversity & food consumption, Comparison of economic situation with 12 months ago, Loan use for food and medical expenses, Vulnerability to shocks, Kinds of shocks , Recovery from shocks

National Multi sectoral Assessment on Kuchi, Frauke de Weijer, May 2005

Demography and Population: Kuchi population Winter and Summer

Education: Literacy rate for Kuchi, School attendance for Kuchi (summer / winter)

UNDSS Provincial Assessments or UNAMA Provincial profiles, Supplied by UNAMA

Geography: MAP , Location and description,

Demography and Population: Major ethnic groups and tribes,

Institutional Framework: Line Department offices,

Donor Activity: UN agencies and projects, IO/NGO agencies and projects

Infrastructure and Natural Resources : Road Travel times, Mobile Network Coverage

Economic Governance & Private Sector Development: General economic profile, Major industries/ commercial activities

Health: Health facilities

Security: Assessment of the security situation, Factors of insecurity

Information supplied by United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Provincial Development, Provincial Budgeting and Integration of the Provincial Development Plans into the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS). Draft Discussion Paper for the ADF)

Institutional Framework : Assessment of functioning of PDC

Information supplied by Ministries

Institutional Framework: PDC structure (*Ministry of Economy*), DDAs and CDCs (*Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development*)

Donor Activity: NGO facilitating partners for NSP (*Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development*)