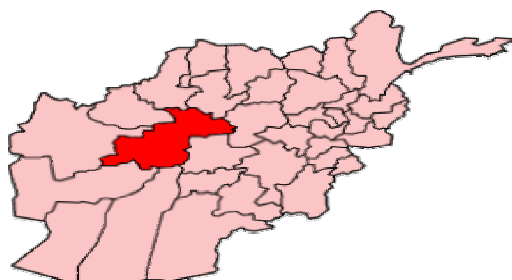


1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE



Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Geography

Ghor province lies 386Km from Herat city. The province covers an area of 38666 km². More than nine-tenths of the province is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain (92%) while a small part of the area is made up of flat land (5%), as the following table shows:

	Topography type					TOTAL
	Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	
%	5.1%	68.9%	22.9%	2.8%	.0%	100.0%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 10 Districts. The provincial capital is Chaghcharan which has a population of about 132,442 inhabitants.

B. Demography and Population

Ghor has a total population of 635,302. There are 111,741 households in the province, and households on average have 6 members. The following table shows the population by district.

Population by District			
District code in English	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Chaghcharan_ Ghoor Centre	66763	65679	132442
Dolatiar	16628	16736	33364
Charsade	15353	14726	30079
Shahrak	30163	27725	57888
Doline	19544	19110	38654
Yasaband	47246	45110	92356

Lael va Sarjantal	45877	46923	92800
Tolak	23189	21746	44935
Saghar	15906	14591	30497
Tiore	42963	39324	82287
Total	323632	311670	635302

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Around 99% of the population of Ghor lives in rural districts while 1% lives in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. Dari is spoken by 97% of the population and 73% of the villages. The second most frequent language is Pashtu, spoken in 57 villages and a population of about 15,000.

Ghor province is only a summer area for Kuchi, no Kuchi stay there during winter. For the long-range Kuchi of Afghanistan, Ghor is the third most important province, after Kabul and Logar. In the summer 106,276 long range migratory Kuchi come to Ghor province from Farah, Helmand, Herat, and Laghman. Short range migratory Kuchi also come to Ghor in the summer. The Kuchi population in the summer is 166,640 individuals living in 17,953 households.

C. Institutional framework

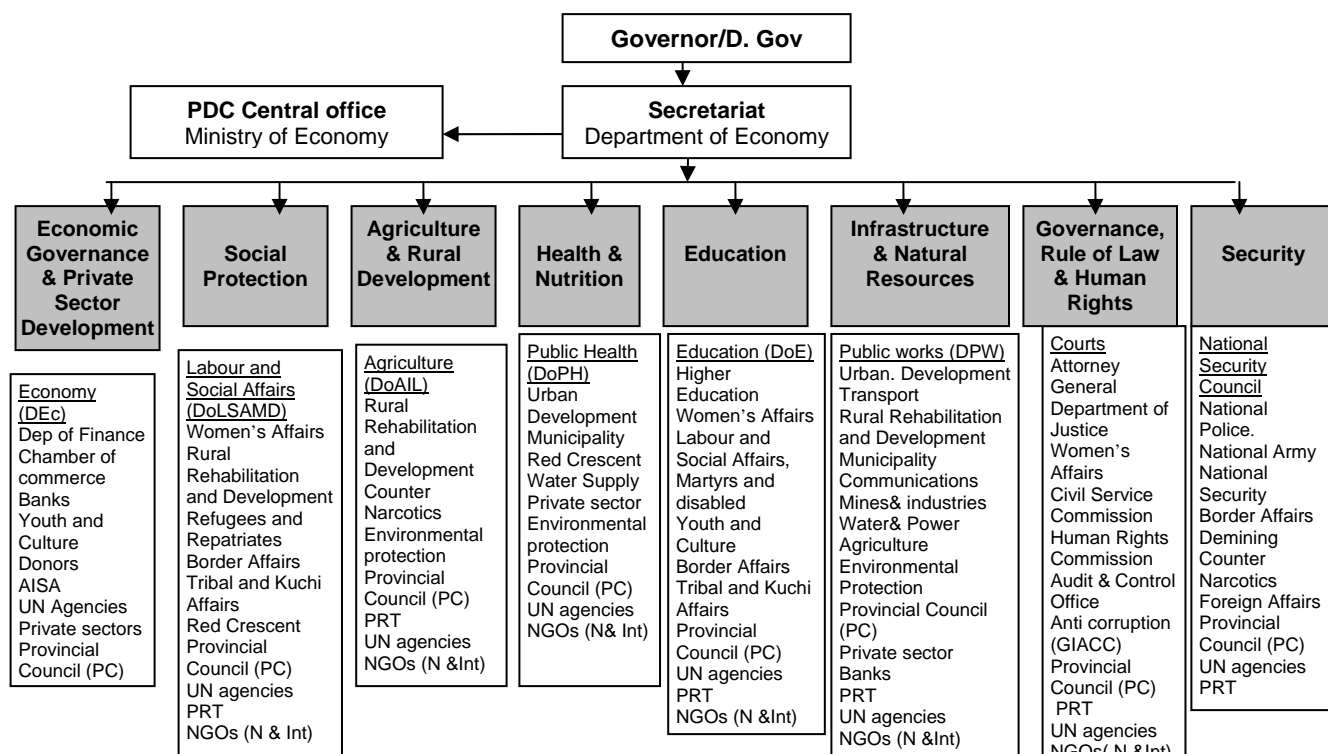
In total the government employs 4263 people in Ghor province. As the table below shows, 84% of these are employees and 16% are contract workers. 96% of government workers are men and 4% are women.

Number of people employed by government			
	Male	Female	Total
Contract workers	669	22	691
Employees	3432	140	3572
Total Workers	4101	162	4263

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 diagram below:

Provincial Development Committee Structure endorsed by Ministry of Economy



Source: Ministry of Economy

The Provincial Development Committee in Ghor province was formed in March 2006. In April 2007 UNAMA made the following assessment of the PDC in Ghor province:

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in () province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
UNAMA, PRT, INGs provided technical support and establishing of PDC. Short tem workshops to enhance PDC capacity are organised and assisted PDC with coaching, mentoring and strategic planning process.	PDC meeting take place regularly. Governors, line departments PRT and other donor agencies participate. MOE local department needs extra support to function properly.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Ghor also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are 506 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 Diristrict	
District	Number of CDCs
Chaghcharan	175
Shahrak	112
Tulak	34
Saghar	38
Lal Wa Sarjanganal	73
Charsada	33
Dawlat Yar	41
TOTAL	506

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. There are also at least 7 national and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province. These include, as the following table shows:

Organization
USAID
CHA
ADA
SDF
Global Fund
CRS
World Vision International

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
Chaghcharan	Afghan Aid
Charsada	Afghan Aid
Dawlat yar	Afghan Aid
Lal Wa Sarjangal	Afghan Aid
Pasaband	MADERA
Saghar	CHA
Shahrak	Afghan Aid
Taywara	MADERA
Tulak	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 Ghor province, on average only 14% of households use safe drinking water. Nearly three quarters of households have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community (72%), however nearly one quarter (24%) of households have to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water and for 3% 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
%	72	24	3	1

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only 1% of households have access to safe toilet facilities. 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
%	68	7	19	6	1	0

Source: NRVA 2005

There is only one diesel power network with the total capacity of 500 kilowatts which provides electricity to about 20 % of Cheghcheran City. On average 3% of households in Ghor province have access to electricity with the majority of these relying on public electricity. Access to electricity is a little greater in the rural area where 4% of households have access to electricity and half of these (2%) have access to public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Ghor is not very well developed, with 12% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 50% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in more than one-third of the province (38%) there are no roads at all, as shown in the following table:

Road Types				
District	Cars all season	Cars some seasons	No roads	Not Reported
Chaghcharan_ Ghoor Centre	21.8%	59.4%	18.5%	.3%
Dolatiar	9.8%	57.7%	32.5%	.0%
Charsade	5.0%	26.7%	68.3%	.0%
Shahrak	10.9%	40.1%	49.0%	.0%
Doline	3.5%	49.6%	47.0%	.0%
Yasaband	4.3%	63.7%	32.0%	.0%
Lael va Sarjanganal	1.5%	49.6%	48.9%	.0%
Tolak	49.0%	9.5%	41.5%	.0%
Saghar	26.1%	11.7%	62.2%	.0%
Tiore	4.3%	78.0%	17.7%	.0%
Total	12.3%	50.0%	37.6%	.0%

Source: CSO Provincial Profiles (AIRD Analysis)

As far as telecommunications are concerned, the Telecommunication Department is actively operating in the province and Afghan Telecom and Roshan mobile networks cover Chaghcharan city. Around 10 % of the population has access to phones in the province. In the near future, Afghan Telecom will expand its communication system in the districts and AWCC will operate in the province and districts.

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. The majority of Ghor residents are involved in agriculture and animal husbandry. Agriculture is the major source of revenue for more than half (56%) of households in Ghor province, including 60% of rural households. Sixty percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. More than two-fifths of households in rural areas earn income through non-farm related labour (42%). Livestock accounts for income in one-tenth of rural households (10%) as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	60	-	56
Livestock	10	-	16
Opium	2	-	2
Trade and Services	8	-	7
Manufacture	2	-	2
Non-Farm Labour	42	-	40
Remittances	1	-	1
Other	5	-	5

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there was 1 Agricultural cooperative active in Ghor involving 26 members. This was the same as in 2004. In 2005 the agricultural cooperative controlled a total of 203 Ha of land. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 26.500 Afs.

Industrial crops are produced in 540 villages out of the 2172, but out of the 540, 407 produce tobacco and 106 produce sugar extracts. Tobacco production is not concentrated in any given district, but sugar production is associated with Chighcheran, Shahrak, Duleena, and Taywara districts.

Small industries are very scarce in Ghor; they exist in only 15 out of 2172 villages, 10 of which are in Pasaband. They produce a wide range of products but in small quantities, at the rate of one or two villages per industry.

Handicrafts are considerably more widespread than industries. The majority of villages involved in handicraft production produce rugs, carpets, shawls and jewelry. More than three out of five rugs are produced Chaghcharan, Pasaband, Lal Wa Sarjangal or Tulak. Carpets are mainly produced in Chaghcharan, Shahrak and Tulakin. More than half of the shawls made in Ghor are produced in Lal Wa Sarjangal, and another fifth in Chighcheran. Jewellery production is concentrated in Chaghcharan and Pasaband.

In 2005, 76% of households in Ghor reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a small percentage were used to invest in economic activity such as business investment (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 the households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Ghor. The most important field crops grown in Ghor province include wheat, potato, maize, barley. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees (92%) and millet (8%).

Almost all households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (99%) and to a much lesser degree on both field and garden (1%). 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
1	28	67	89.2 Kg	42	84.4Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average more than three quarters (78%) of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and more than two-thirds of households have access to rainfed land (68%).

Households (%) access to irrigated and rainfed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	79	-	78
Access to rainfed land	68	-	68

Source: NRVA 2005

Two thirds (67%) of rural households and nearly all (94) Kuchi households in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are donkey, goats, sheep, camel and cattle as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	36	31	-	34
Oxen	2	29	-	16
Horses	51	4	-	28
Donkey	84	59	-	72
Camel	67	1	-	34
Goats	90	39	-	65
Sheep	84	30	-	57
Poultry	14	43	-	29

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 Ghor province is 19%, however, while more than a quarter of men are literate (28%), this is true for around one-twelfth of women (8%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is a little worse than that of the general male population with 26% literacy, whereas for women the figure is halved to just 3.7%.

On average 28% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is around one-third of boys (35%) and around one-fifth of girls (18%).

Overall there are 385 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 80899 students. Boys account for 77.5% of students and 86% of schools are boys' schools. There are 2005 teachers working in schools in the Ghor province, 5% of whom are women.

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	male	female
Primary	263	41	57956	17839	-	-
Secondary	68	13	4784	320	-	-
Total	331	54	62740	18159	1905	100
	385		80899		2005	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Primary schools are located within 5kms for 29% of students. Secondary schools are within a 5km distance for a little more than 13% and high schools for just 4.2% of the population.

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 Ghor province. In 2005 there were 15 health centers and 1 hospital with a total of 50 beds. There were also 6 doctors and 35 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented less than half the number of doctors (down from 13) and nurses (down from 78) compared to 2003. Recent data collected by UNAMA identified One Provincial Hospital and 1 Basic health Clinic(BHC) operating in the surrounding area of Chaghcharan, and 18 BHCs and 8 Comprehensive Health Centres (CHC) operating at district level. Five private clinics are also operating in the Center of Ghor and 2 private clinics are operational in Taiwara and Tolak districts. A small number of national and international agencies support health sector such as UNICEF, WHO, PRT, WVI and CHA. The province also has 115 pharmacies, all of which are owned privately.

The majority of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Ninety one percent of men's shura and 86% of women's shura reported that there was no community health worker present and both groups most commonly said that their nearest health care facility is a clinic without beds or basic health center. Of the 2172 villages in Ghor, only 19 have health centers and another 32 have dispensaries. More often than not, people seeking medical attention must travel more than 10kms to get it – 86% for health centers and 83% 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 Ghor is reasonably high. In 2005, more than two-fifths (41%) of households in the province reported having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year, and a further fifth of households (20%) 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 (%)	4	20	41	13	21

Source: NRVA 2005

Around a quarter (23%) of the population in the province is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health. More than nine-tenths (91%) of the population 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	59	32	4	5
Total	57	34	2	6

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, 40% of the population of Ghor province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 251045 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 76% of households who reported taking out loans. More than four fifths (82%) said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. A further 3% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year more than one-third of the households in the province reported feeling that their economic situation had become slightly better

compared to a year ago (36%), another one-third (36%) of the population felt that their economic situation had got worse or much worse and a little more than a quarter felt that it had remained the same (26%), as the following table shows:

Comparison of overall economic situation compared to one year ago					
	Much worse	Worse	Same	Slightly better	Much better
Households (%)	19	17	26	36	2

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, three-fifths (60%) of all households in the province reported having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year which was beyond their control. People living in rural areas were most vulnerable to natural disasters (85%) and agricultural shocks (35%), as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	9	-	9
Agricultural	35	-	38
Natural disaster	85	-	83
Insecurity	1	-	1
Financial	13	-	12
Health or epidemics	11	-	10

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, almost three-fifths (59%) reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months and two-fifths (40%) 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 fulfilment 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 UNAMA reported that in the light of the country policy to counter narcotics through the Ministry of Counter Narcotics a poppy eradication campaign has been undertaken in Ghor Province. Alternative livelihood projects/ programs have not replaced the poppy cultivation yet, however efforts through provincial councils, local Shura and influential people to lobby farmers to grow other crops instead of poppy are ongoing.

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

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*)

