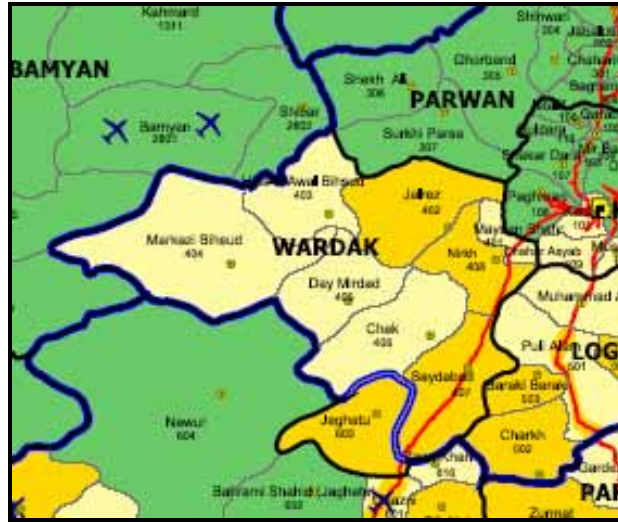


WARDAK

1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE



Source: UNSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

1.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Geography

Wardak province is situated on the southern outcrops of the Hindu-Kush mountain range. It is a strategic province in the Central Region of Afghanistan sharing borders with Parwan and Bamiyan to the north, Kabul and Logar in the east, and Ghazni to the south and west. The province covers an area of 9,023 km². More than four-fifths of the province (84.1%) is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while a little more than one-tenth of the area (11.4%) is made up of flat land, as the following table shows:

Topography Type					
Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	Total
11.4%	63.4%	20.7%	3.6%	.7%	99.8%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 8 districts. The provincial capital is Maidan Shahr which has a population of about 35,008 inhabitants.

B. Demography and Population

Wardak has a total population of 529,343. There are around 83,984 households in the province, and households on average have 6 members. The following table shows the population by district:

Population by District			
District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Maidan Shar, Provincial Centre	17,659	17,659	35,008
Jalrez	22,680	22,193	44,873
Hissa-i-Awali-Bihsud	12,537	12,542	25,079
Markazi-Bihsud	47,387	46,941	94,328
Daimirdad	14,593	14,272	28,865
Jaghatu	23,699	22,968	46,667
Chaki Wardak	42,733	40,643	83,376
Sayed Abad	58,752	56,041	114,793
Nirkh	29,066	27,288	56,354
Total	268,331	259,419	529,343

Source: CSO Provincial Profiles

Nearly all of the population of Wardak (99%) lives in rural districts. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. The major ethnic groups living in Wardak Province are Pashtoons, followed by Tajiks and Hazaras. The most frequently spoken languages are Pashtu which is spoken by 70% of the population and Dari which is spoken by 27%.

Wardak province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 10,670 individuals, 0.4% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Wardak. The vast majority (89%) of these are settled. Of the remaining 11%, 35 households are short-range migratory and 105 households are long-range migratory. However, amongst these migratory communities only about a third migrates. In the winter both groups stay mostly in one area and don't move around during the season. The summer area for the long range migratory Kuchis from Wardak is Kabul Province, while long-range migratory Kuchis from the provinces of Nangarhar, Logar, and Laghman, and to a lesser extent Kabul, Khost, Kunar and Parwan move to Wardak in the summer, mostly the districts of Bihsud and Jalrez.. The Kuchi population in the summer is 122,810 individuals, 5.1% of the total Kuchi population.

C. Institutional Framework

In total the government employs 5,675 people in Wardak province. As the table below shows, 71% of these are employees and 29% are contract workers; Nearly four fifths (79%) of government workers are men and one fifth (21%) are women:

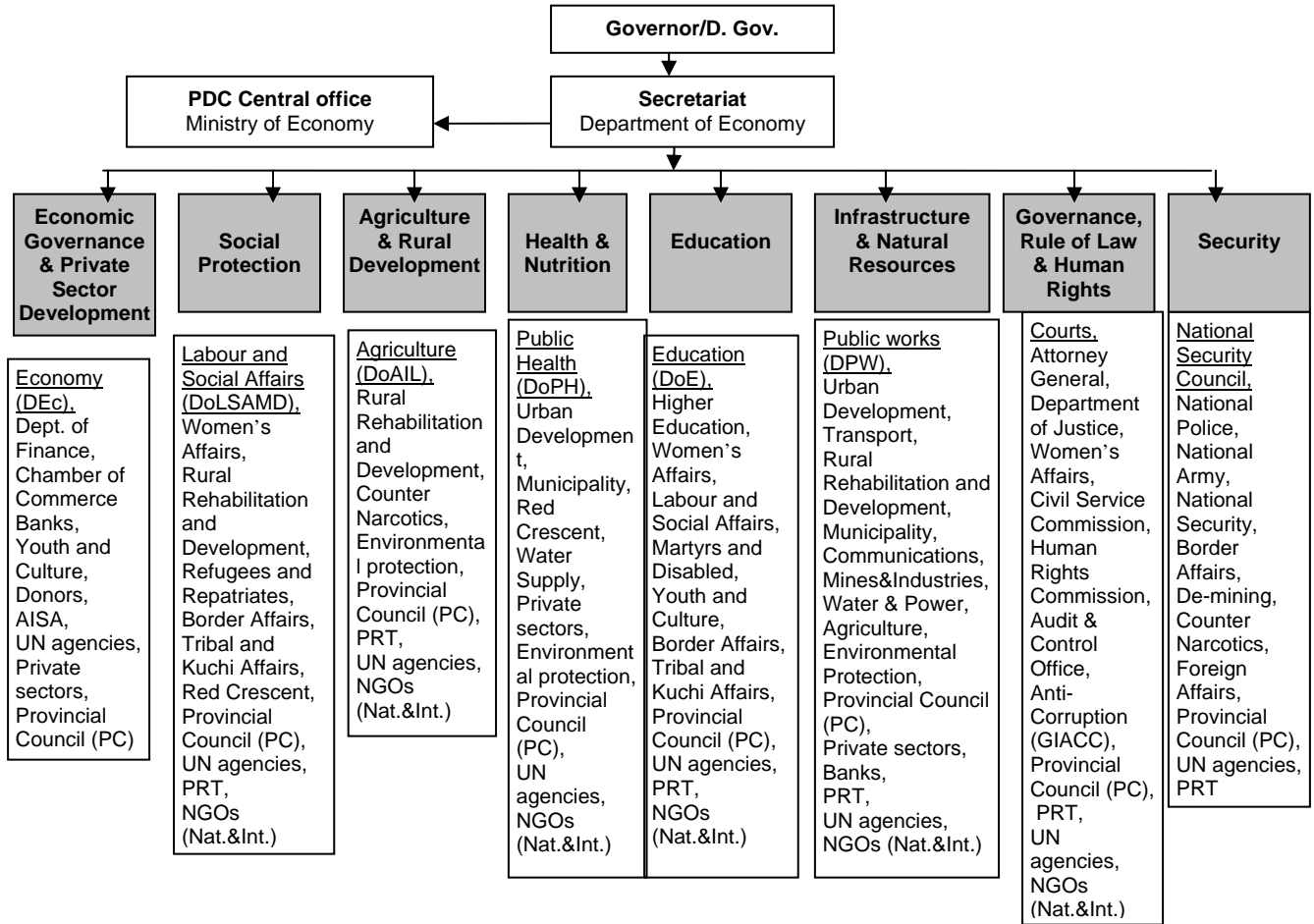
Number of Government Employees			
	Male	Female	Total
Contract Workers	1,659	14	1,673
Employees	2,799	1,203	4,002
Total Workers	4,458	1,217	5,675

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 (PDC) in Wardak province was formed in early 2006. In April 2007 UNAMA made the following assessment of the PDC in the province:

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Wardak province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
UNAMA, PRT, some UN agencies and NGOs	Sectorial departments, NGOs, UNAMA, PRT and some UN agencies including the Governor attend monthly meetings regularly. Sectorial working groups have been established.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Wardak also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are District Development Assemblies (DDAs) active in 9 districts in the province, involving 24 men and 18 women members. Each DDA has its own District Development Plan. There

are also 661 Community Development Committees (CDCs) in the provinces which are active in development planning at the community and village level. The following table shows the number of CDCs active in each district:

CDCs by District	
District	Number of CDCs
Maidan Shar	50
Jalrez	81
Hissa-i-Awali-Bihsud	52
Markazi-Bihsud	157
Daimirdad	60
Chaki Wardak	60
Sayed Abad	130
Nirkh	71
TOTAL	661

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 5 United Nations (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 Wardak Province		
Agency	Activities	Location
UNICEF	<p>Education:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide education supply to 49,220 students. 2. Orientate 1,190 teachers. 3. Establish 36 new CBS and train the teachers for the program. 4. Train 393 school headmasters. 5. Provide accelerated training for 150 female teachers. <p>Child Protection:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train social workers in basic social works. 2. Train 438 teachers and 100 health personnel on prevention of violence against children. 3. Establishing a youth group. 4. Raise awareness on dangers of early marriage, child abuse and child labour. <p>Water and Sanitation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of 15 water and sanitation facilities and hygiene education. 2. Construction of 6 latrines and 6 wells in schools. 3. Construct water and sanitation facilities in 4 clinics. <p>Health:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vaccination (polio, DTP, measles, tuberculosis, tetanus). 2. Provide training on breastfeeding and HIV. 3. Emergencies. 	
WFP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food for training. 2. Food for schools and oil for girls. 3. Emergency support. 4. Winterization 5. Home Rations for TB Patients. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diamirdad, Bihsud 2. All districts except Maidan Shar. 3. All districts 4. Bihsud I and II

FAO	1. Emergency irrigation rehabilitation projects. 2. Demonstrated 200 plots of wheat seed treatment, 40 plots of seed production and improved seed production. 3. Animal health and training of farmers and dairy production.	1. Chak, Bihsud I, Maidan Shahr and Nirkh 2. Bihsud II 3. Nirkh and Maidan Shar
UNHCR	250 shelters	Maidan Shar
WHO	Providing training for health personnel.	All districts

Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

There are also at least 16 national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province, as the following table shows:

National and International/ NGO Operations		
Organization	Project	Location
Care International	1. CBE (Community Based Education) program in 30 schools and establishment of Community Education Committees in the villages. 2. National Solidarity Programme (NSP)	1. Sayed Abad, Maidan Shar, Nirkh, Jalrez; 2. Daimirdad, Chak
Swedish Committee for Afghanistan	1. National Solidarity Programme (NSP) 2. Health: support of all hospitals except Chak, all clinics and health posts in the province	1. Jalrez, Behsud, Maidan Shar, Nirkh and Sayed Abad. 2. All districts
Solidarities Afghanistan Belgium	1. Vocational training and literacy courses; 2. Agriculture: training for farmers in four fields (wheat, nurseries, horticulture and vegetables).	1. Sayed Abad, Jalrez, Nirkh, Maidan Shar, Behsud 2. In all districts except Daimirdad
Coordination of Afghan Relief	Agricultural marketing rehabilitation: agricultural training in horticulture, improved wheat and vegetables through establishment of 10 Shuras; training in alternative agriculture; demonstrative vegetable and garden plots; fruit nurseries; health education programs	Sayed Abad District
ZOA Refugee Care	Agricultural rehabilitation: training of 200 farmers in animal husbandry and general agriculture; four Compost Fertilizers centers; eight fruit nurseries; construction of four diversion dams; cleaning of 13 km of irrigation channels; Kariz cleaning; 150 gabions; 7 motorized water wells; vocational trainings.	Sayed Abad District
Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees	Water supply: 29 water wells in Chak and Sayed Abad districts; a pipe scheme in Maidan Shar; 24 wells for Kuchi camps in Maidan Shar: and hygiene education program in Maidan Shar	Chak, Sayed Abad, Maidan Shar
Committee for Promotion and Aid for Afghans	Health: supporting Chak District Hospital	Chak
Co-operation for Peace and Unity	Peace building and peace education	Sayed Abad and Chak
Shuhada Organization	Health: supporting Behsud District Hospital	Behsud II
Mission d'Aide au Developement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan	Agriculture	Behsud I and II
Sharq Developmnt Reconstruction	Community Conversation Program with Provincial Council and Wolisi Jirga members	Maidan Shar

Organization	under UNDP Seal Program	
Afghan Development Association	1. Support education 2. Micro hydro-power 3. Farm mechanization, agriculture cooperative	1. Sayed Abad, Chak 2. Jaghato 3. Sayed Abad
Italian Cooperation	Road	Wardak- Bamyan
APA	250 shelters under UNHCR program	Maidan Shar
WCLRS	Research on women and children problems	
United Methodist Committee on Relief	120 shelters (Implementing Partner for UNHCR)	Maidan Shar

Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by 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	
Chaki Wardak	CARE
Daimirdad	CARE
Hissa-i-Awali-Bihsud	SCA
Jalrez	SCA
Markazi-Bihsud	SCA
Maidan Shar	SCA
Nirkh	SCA
Sayed Abad	SCA

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 Wardak Province, on average only 22% of households use safe drinking water. Nearly nine in ten households have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however around one in ten of households (12%) has to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water, 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
87%	12%	2%	0%

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only 4% 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
9%	10%	14%	62%	4%	0%

Source: NRVA 2005

In terms of meeting the basic requirements for energy, there is one electric dam on the Logar River at Chak producing 3,300 kilowatts of electricity with only one of its three turbines operating. On average 9% of households in Wardak province have access to electricity but only 1% of households have access to public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Wardak is quite well developed, with around a quarter (27%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and over half (57%) able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, 16% of the province has no roads at all, as shown in the following table:

Road Types				
District	Cars All Season	Cars Some Seasons	No Roads	Not Reported
Maidan Shar, Provincial Centre	42.2%	56.3%	0%	1.6%
Jalrez	73.4%	9.7%	16.9%	0%
Hissa-i-Awali-Bihsud	12.8%	69.1%	18.1%	0%
Markazi-Bihsud	12.1%	56.9%	29.1%	1.9%
Daimirdad	29.6%	65.2%	4.3%	0.9%
Jaghatu	63.2%	36.8%	0%	0%
Chaki Wardak	35.5%	59.5%	5.0%	0%
Sayed Abad	58.4%	41.0%	0.6%	0%
Nirkh	6.1%	91.9%	2.0%	0%
Total	26.6%	56.6%	15.9%	0.9%

Source: AIRD Provincial Profiles

As far as telecommunications is concerned, there is a partial coverage from the AWCC and Roshan mobile networks in Maidan Shar, Jaghato, Sayedabad, Jalrez and Nirkh.

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. Wardak is both an agricultural and an industrial province, and minerals such as gems and marble are found in the mountains of the provincial center and Narkh District, although the Government has banned the extraction of these resources. In terms of industry, one marble factory is working in the province, and there are marble mines in the provincial centre and Sayed Abad District although no mining is currently undertaken there due to the government ban. The majority of commercial activity in Wardak is related to trade in agricultural and livestock products, although stone quarrying is also a growing business in the area. The people from Wardak are also expert in Karez cleaning and repair and go to other parts of the country for this purpose.

Agriculture is a major source of revenue for 43% of households in Wardak province. Four fifths (79%) of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, nearly a quarter (24%) of households in the province derive income from trade and services, and around half (45%) of households earn some income through non-farm related labor. Livestock also accounts for the income of one fifth (21%) of households as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households (%)			
Source of income	Rural	Urban	Total
Agriculture	46	-	43
Livestock	16	-	21
Opium	1	-	1
Trade and Services	27	-	24
Manufacture	1	-	1
Non-Farm Labor	46	-	45
Remittances	18	-	16
Other	5	-	6

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 14 agricultural cooperatives active in Wardak involving 3,359 members. This was an increase of more than 130% from 2003 when the figure was only 1,455 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 5,068 Hac of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 20,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 489,300Afs.

Unlike agricultural or animal products, there is not a very large production of industrial products in Wardak. Tobacco is produced in 94 villages of the total 1,989 mainly in Chaki Wardak, Markazi-Bihsud, Sayed Abad and Jaghatu districts. Sugar extracts are produced in 32 villages, 19 of which are located in Sayed Abad.

The sector of small industries is dominated by one commodity, honey, which is produced in 68 villages, 55 of which are located in the district of Chaki Wardak. There is also a significant production of handicrafts mostly related to rugs, carpets, jewelry, and shawls concentrated mainly in two districts, Markazi-Bihsud and Hissa-i-Awali-Bihsud. More than 90% of these four handicrafts are produced in these two districts.

In 2005, 42% of households in Wardak reported taking out loans. Of these households, a small percentage used these loans to invest in economic activity such as business investment (2%) and agricultural inputs (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 nearly half the households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Wardak. The most important field crops grown in Wardak province include wheat, barley, maize, rice and rapeseed. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees and produce such as vegetables, potatoes, beans and alfalfa, clover or other fodder.

Around two-thirds of households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (65%) and to a lesser degree on garden plots (15%), although one-fifth of households use fertilizer on both field and garden (20%). 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
43	59	54	115.5 Kg	45	135.9Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average four fifths (83%) of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and around one fifth (18%) of households have access to rain-fed land.

Households (%) access to irrigated and rain-fed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	83	-	83
Access to rain-fed land	18	-	18

Source: NRVA 2005

Eighty eight percent of rural households and 94% of Kuchi households in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are sheep, goats, donkey, poultry and cattle as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	35	51	-	29
Oxen	4	14	-	6
Horses	6	0	-	2
Donkey	78	35	-	38
Camel	21	2	-	8
Goats	94	35	-	43
Sheep	90	61	-	50
Poultry	32	80	-	37

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 Wardak province is 25%, however, while more than one third of men are literate (38%), this is true for just over one tenth of women (10%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is slightly better with 43% literacy, whereas for women the figure shows a decrease to 8%. The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 2.4% of men and a tiny number of women able to read and write.

On average around a third (31%) of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however the figure is 41% of boys and 20% girls. Amongst the Kuchi population, one in four boys (25%) and no girls attend school in Wardak during the winter months and 19% of boys and no girls attend school in the province during the summer.

Overall there are 251 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 105,358 students. Boys account for 80% of students and 83% of schools are boys' schools. There are 2,909 teachers working in schools in the Wardak province, 6% of whom are women.

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female
Primary	133	40	67,643	21,177	-	-
Secondary	75	3	16,176	362	-	-
Total	208	43	83,819	21,539	2,744	165
	251		105,358		2,909	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Around one in ten of primary school students (10%) have a primary school in their village, but this is true for only 4% of secondary school students and only 2% of high school students. On the other hand, nearly two-thirds (64%) of High school students, a quarter (25%) of secondary students and one tenth (12%) of primary students have to travel more than 10kms to reach their nearest school.

Wardak province also has a higher education facility. Although there is no Government-run or private university, there is a Teacher Training Institute.

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 Wardak province. In 2005 there were 46 health centers and 4 hospitals with a total of 187 beds. There were also 35 doctors and 155 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented an increase of almost twice the number doctors and one and a half times the number of nurses compared to 2003. The major health facilities in the province identified in 2007 are shown in the following table:

Health Services			
Hospitals		Clinics	
Name	Location	Name	Location
Provincial Hospitals (4)	Maydan Shar, Behsud II, Chak, Sayed Abad	Comprehensive and Basic Health Centers (37)	All districts

Source: UNSS Provincial Assessment 2007 provided by UNAMA

The province also has 100 pharmacies of which 87 are owned privately and 13 are run by the government.

The majority of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Out of 1,989 villages, only 42 have a health centre or dispensary within their boundaries. Access to health care is difficult for many people in the province with nearly one out in three people (29%) having to travel more than 5km to reach their nearest health facility. More than two-fifths of the population (43%) has to travel over 10 kilometers to get medical attention in either a health centers or a dispensary.

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 Wardak is reasonably high. More than one in ten the households in the province (12%) report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3–6 times a year, and a further one third of households (33%) face 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 (%)	46	33	12	7	2

Source: NRVA 2005

More than two fifths (41%) of the population in the province is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health, and on average, around three-quarters

(72%) of the population have 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	33	41	18	7
Total	31	41	17	9

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, 9% of the population of Wardak province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 77,608 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 42% of households who reported taking out loans, more than half (54%) said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. A further 9% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies.

In the same year a quarter (25%) of households in the province reported feeling that their economic situation had gotten worse compared to a year ago, and more than half (54%) felt 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 (%)	7	18	54	21	0

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, more than a third (37%) 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 the province were most vulnerable to shocks related to agriculture, natural disasters and drinking water, as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	36	-	37
Agricultural	45	-	50
Natural disaster	44	-	39
Insecurity	5	-	6
Financial	6	-	6
Health or epidemics	1	-	1

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected by shocks, two-thirds (66%) reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months and one-third (33%) 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 the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) reported that the security situation in Wardak province has changed from unstable to volatile. Night letters intimidating persons associated with the Government and the international community have been widely distributed in different parts of the province, particularly in Sayed Abad District. Several girls' schools have been burnt down and there has been constant harassment and threatening of local employees of the Government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The areas of major security concern in this province are Chak, Jalrez, Jaghatu, Sayed Abad, Diamirdad and Nirkh districts. There has been a significant rise in the frequency of standoff attacks conducted by Anti-Government Elements (AGEs) in recent months including several instances where AGEs launched deadly attacks on district headquarters.

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

Factors of Insecurity	
Anti-Government Elements (AGEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many attacks on government installations and leaders show that there are Anti-Government Elements in the area. • Distribution of night letters propagating actions against the government.
Criminality and Organized Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug smuggling. • Robbing and attacking commercial vehicles en route through the province.
Narcotics	The government has put a huge effort into the eradication of poppies. However drug smuggling is still a problem

Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment 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

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*)