

## TAKHAR

### 1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE



Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

#### 1.1. General Information

##### A. Geography

Takhar province is located east of Kunduz province and surrounded by Baghlan, Panjshir, and Badakhshan provinces. The north of the province has a border with Tajikistan. It lies on the main route to the northeastern region of Afghanistan. The province covers an area of 12,376 km<sup>2</sup>. More than half of the province (56.8%) is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while more than one-third of the area is made up of flat land (36.7%), as the following table shows:

Topography type					
Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	Total
36.7%	33.3%	23.5%	4.6%	1.7%	100.0%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Takhar province consists of 17 districts, including the provincial capital. The provincial capital is Taloqan City which has a population of about 194,471 inhabitants.

##### B. Demography and Population

The population of the province is about 830,319. There are 121,276 households in the province, and households on average have 6 members. The following table shows the population by district:

Population of Takhar by District			
District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Taloqan-Takhar Centre	98,590	95,881	194,471
Hazar Samuch	5,007	4,767	9,774
Baharak	20,845	20,057	40,902

<b>Khwaja Ghar</b>	22,629	22,280	44,909
<b>Bangi</b>	13,997	14,200	28,197
<b>Eshkamesh</b>	25,577	25,576	51,153
<b>Chal</b>	12,817	11,779	24,596
<b>Namak Ab</b>	5,940	5,623	11,563
<b>Farkhar</b>	20,351	19,513	37,864
<b>Kalafgan</b>	13,818	14,304	28,122
<b>Rustaq</b>	67,704	64,611	132,315
<b>Chahab</b>	32,489	31,662	64,151
<b>Yangi Qala</b>	19,920	19,478	39,398
<b>Khwaja Bahawuddin</b>	12,924	13,356	26,280
<b>Darqad</b>	13,456	12,315	25,771
<b>Dasht Qala</b>	17,843	17,504	35,347
<b>Warsaj</b>	17,293	16,213	33,506
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,200</b>	<b>409,119</b>	<b>830,319</b>

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Around 86% of the population of Takhar lives in rural districts while 14% lives in urban areas. About 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. The major ethnic groups living in Takhar province are Uzbek and Tajiks followed by Pashtoons and Hazaras.

Takhar province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 172,530 individuals, or 7.1% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Takhar, which makes it the province with the second highest Kuchi population in winter after Nangarhar. More than a third of these are short-range partially migratory, and the other two-thirds are long-range partially migratory. Overall, for both categories, more than half of the community migrates. In the winter both groups stay mostly in one area and don't move around during the season. In the summer season, some 8,500 long range migratory Kuchi households come from Badakhshan province to the Baharak district of Takhar province. The Kuchi population in the summer is 59,430 individuals.

### C. Institutional framework

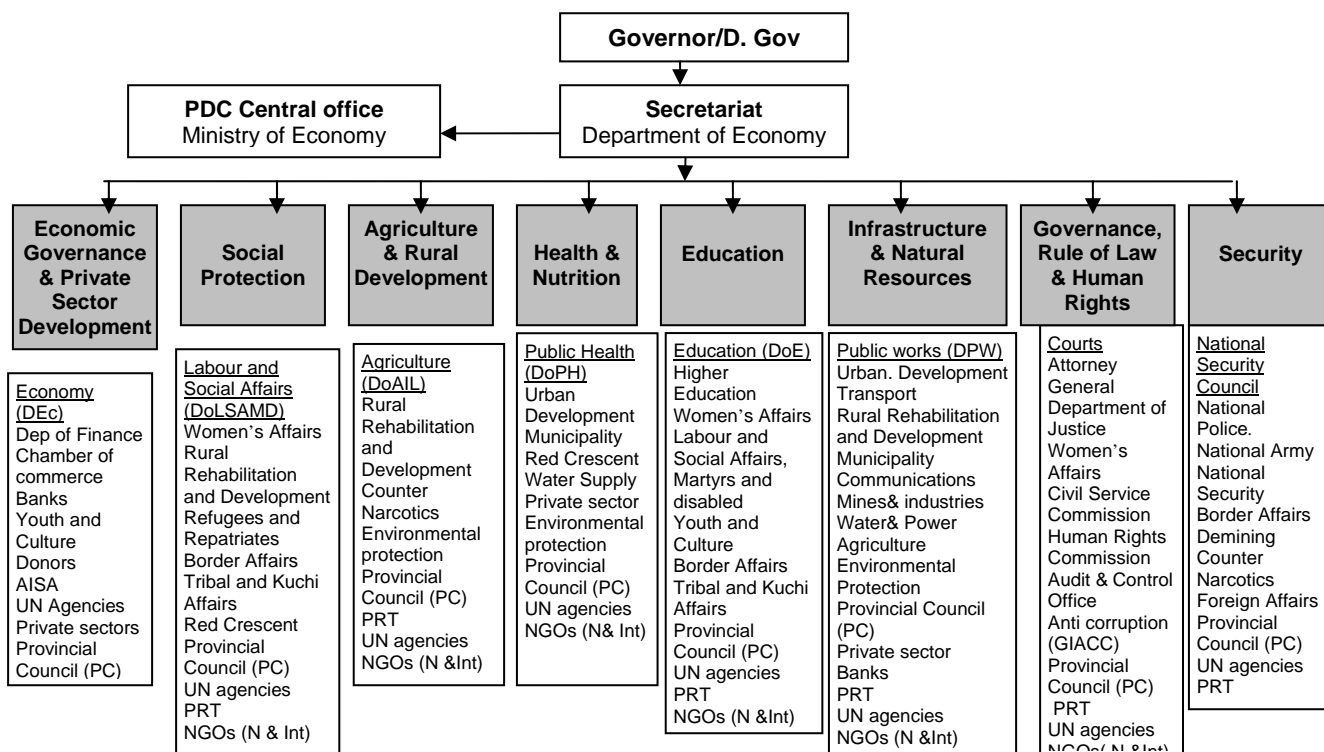
In total the government employs 9,841 people in Takhar province, consisting of 70% men and 30% women. As the table below shows, 78% of these are employees and 22% are contract workers:

<b>Number of people employed by government</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Contract workers</b>	2,086	47	2,133
<b>Employees</b>	4,809	2,899	7,708
<b>Total Workers</b>	<b>6,895</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>9,841</b>

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 Takhar province was formed in January 2006. In April 2007 UNAMA made the following assessment of the PDC in Takhar:

<b>UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Balkh</b>	
<b>Supporting Agencies</b>	<b>Functioning Status of PDC meetings</b>
UNAMA, Mercy Corps provided support to MoE department and organized two training how to develop PDP.	Meetings take place regularly with good support from the governor.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Takhar 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 16 districts in the province, including the provincial capital, involving 451 men and 231 women members. Each DDA has its own District Development Plan. There are also 438 Community Development Councils (CDCs) 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:

District	Number of CDCs
Taloqan-Provincial Centre	22
Bangi	13
Ishkamish	106
Chal	27
Warsaj	73
Farkhar	50
Kalafgan	26
Rustaq	26

Yangi Qala	62
Darqad	30
Khwaja Ghar	1
Baharak	1
Khwaja Bahawuddin	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>438</b>

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 6 UN agencies are currently involved in reconstruction and development projects in different parts of the province. These are shown in the following table:

<b>UN Operations in Takhar Province</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Location</b>
UNHCR	Return of Refugees	Operations are covered from UNHCR office in Kunduz
FAO	Nutritional & agricultural assistance	Agency operations are covered from FAO office in Kunduz
WHO	Vaccination project, providing assistance to the MoPH	1 in Taluqan, 1 in Farkhar and 1 in Dashte Qala
IOM	Institutional development, quick impact projects, building schools and clinics implementing donor projects road construction and reconstruction, etc	Whole province (Agency operations are covered from IOM office in Kunduz)
UNOPS	Infrastructural projects, road construction and maintenance, drinking water projects irrigation channels construction, etc	Whole province (Agency operations are covered from UNOPS office in Kunduz)
UNICEF	Supporting educational and health projects for children. Supplying schools with schools materials, organizing training for the teachers together with Ministry of Education	Whole province (Agency operations are covered from UNICEF office in Kunduz)

Source: UNAMA

There are also at least 10 national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province, as the following table shows:

<b>International Organization/ NGO Operations in Takhar</b>		
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Location</b>
Association for Aid and Relief, JAPAN (AAR JAPAN)	Provision of physiotherapeutic service and referral of patients to orthopedic workshop.	Khwajaghar, Kalafgan District (clinic) and Taloqan City (office)
Mission East	Road construction, water supply projects, hygiene, and sanitation.	Taloqan, Chal, and Kalafgan
CFA (Child Fund Afghanistan)	School construction, well digging, literacy classes, health services, teacher training, and agricultural seminars.	Taloqan, Bangi, Khuajaghar, Dast-e-Qala, Khuajabahaudin, Darqad
CAF (Care for Afghan Families)	Support of Ministry of Public Health Clinics.	All districts of the province except Taloqan, Khwaja Bahawuddin and Dasht Qala are covered by CAF with donations from USAID.
NGOS such as ACTED, Concern, GTZ, Hallo Trust, PRT, etc.	School construction, well digging, literacy classes, health services, teacher training, agricultural water supply, etc.	Such projects are implemented almost in all the districts of the province.

Source: UNAMA

## II. 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 for sustainable development. In Takhar province, on average only 29% of households use safe drinking water. This rises to 52% in the urban area, and falls to 27% in rural areas. Nearly four in five of households (79%) have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however one in seven households (14%) has to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water, and for 2% 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
79%	14%	4%	2%

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only 1% of households have access to safe toilet facilities. The situation is better in the urban area where 2% of households have safe toilets. 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
7%	10%	32%	51%	1%	0%

Source: NRVA 2005

In terms of meeting the basic requirements for energy, on average 5% of households in Takhar province have access to electricity. Access to electricity is much greater in the urban area where 16% of households have access to electricity, while this is true for only 2% of rural households. Only 3% of households in urban areas and no one in rural areas have access to public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Takhar is reasonably well developed, with 43.1% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 29.1% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in more than a quarter of the province (26.1%) 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
Taloqan-Takhar Centre	56.9%	27.2%	14.9%	1.0%
Hazar Samuch	7.4%	22.2%	70.4%	.0%
Baharak	44.6%	32.4%	23.0%	.0%
Khwaja Ghar	88.3%	8.3%	.0%	3.3%
Bangi	32.8%	20.7%	41.4%	5.2%
Ishkamish	49.0%	26.0%	24.0%	1.0%
Chal	1.8%	10.5%	87.7%	.0%
Namak Aab	7.4%	3.7%	88.9%	.0%
Farkhar	42.5%	26.0%	28.8%	2.7%

<b>Kalafgan</b>	16.7%	42.9%	38.1%	2.4%
<b>Rostaq</b>	16.9%	52.5%	27.1%	3.4%
<b>Chah Aab</b>	16.1%	62.9%	19.4%	1.6%
<b>Yangi Qala</b>	64.8%	16.7%	14.8%	3.7%
<b>Khwaja Bahawuddin</b>	66.7%	8.3%	25.0%	.0%
<b>Darqad</b>	44.1%	44.1%	8.8%	2.9%
<b>Dasht Qala</b>	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
<b>Warsaj</b>	60.6%	24.5%	14.9%	.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

As far as telecommunications is concerned Roshan, AWCC, Ariba, and Afghan Telecom are operating in most districts of the province excluding Chal, Namak Ab, Warsaj, and Hazar Samuch which are not covered by those telecom companies.

## 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. Takhar is an agricultural province and is rich with minerals like lapis lazuli, gems, and coal. In terms of industry, one textile and one cement factory are working in the province. Tajiks, Uzbeks and a number of Pashtoons are involved in commercial businesses in Takhar. The majority of commercial activity is related to trade in agricultural and livestock products.

Agriculture is a major source of revenue for 60% of households in Takhar province, including 65% of rural households and 20% of households in the urban area. Sixty one percent of rural households and 19% of urban households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, nearly half of households (46%) in the urban areas and one in five of households (20%) in rural areas derive some income from trade and services. More than a third of households in both urban and rural areas (39%) earn income through non-farm related labor. Livestock also accounts for income for almost one in five rural households (19%) as the following table shows:

<b>Sources of income reported by households</b>			
<b>Source of income</b>	<b>Rural (%)</b>	<b>Urban (%)</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	65	20	60
<b>Livestock</b>	19	1	18
<b>Opium</b>	3	0	3
<b>Trade and Services</b>	20	46	23
<b>Manufacture</b>	4	2	4
<b>Non-Farm Labor</b>	39	39	38
<b>Remittances</b>	3	6	3
<b>Other</b>	5	0	5

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 34 agricultural cooperatives active in Takhar involving 3,428 members. This was eight times more people than in 2003 when the figure was only 429 members. Also in 2005, agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 29,130 ha of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 4,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 2,665,200Afs.

In the same year 37% of households reported taking out loans. Of these households, a small percentage used these loans to invest in economic activity such as buying land (2%), agricultural inputs (5%) and business investment (5%).

### 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 Takhar. The most important field crops grown in Takhar province include wheat, maize, barley, rice, and flax. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees (53%), grapes (12%) and produce such as vegetables, potatoes, beans and alfalfa, clover or other fodder. Wheat (12%) is also frequently grown in garden plots in the province.

Nearly nine in ten households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (86%) and to a much lesser degree on garden plots (10%), although a small number of these households use fertilizer on both field and garden (5%). The main types of fertilizer used by households in the province are shown in the following table:

<b>Main Types Of Fertilizer Used By Households</b>					
<b>Human</b>	<b>Animal</b>	<b>Urea</b>		<b>DAP</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average Kg per Household</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average Kg per Household</b>
2	28	44	207.9 Kg	48	119.3Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 48% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, whereas 65% of rural households and 51% of urban households have access to rain-fed land.

<b>Households (%) access to irrigated and rain-fed land</b>			
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Access to irrigated land</b>	49	47	48
<b>Access to rain-fed land</b>	65	51	65

Source: NRVA 2005

Seventy four percent of rural households, 69% of Kuchi households and 34% of households in urban areas in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are donkey, cattle, goats, poultry, and oxen as the following table shows:

<b>Households (%) owning poultry and livestock</b>				
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>Kuchi</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Cattle</b>	47	47	26	44
<b>Oxen</b>	19	28	2	25
<b>Horses</b>	31	6	1	7
<b>Donkey</b>	47	60	14	54
<b>Camel</b>	17	2	1	2
<b>Goats</b>	34	29	6	27
<b>Sheep</b>	52	22	8	21
<b>Poultry</b>	22	29	12	27

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 Takhar province is 16%, however, while over one-fifth of men are literate (21%), this is true for just one tenth of women (10%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is slightly better with 24.4% literacy, whereas for women the figure offers no change for the better (9.6%). The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 0.7% of men and none of the women able to read and write.

On average 32% of children between the ages of 6 and 13 are enrolled in school; the figure is around one-third of boys (36%) and one-quarter of girls (26%). Amongst the Kuchi population, almost none of the boys (1%) and no girls (0%) attend school in Takhar during the winter months, and no Kuchi children attend school in the province during the summer.

Overall there are 269 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 189,582 students. Boys account for 62% of students and 88% of schools are boys' schools. There are 5,038 teachers working in schools in the Takhar province, about one fifth of whom are women (19%).

<b>Primary and Secondary Education</b>						
	<b>Schools</b>		<b>Students</b>		<b>Teachers</b>	
	<b>Boys</b>	<b>girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>girls</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>female</b>
<b>Primary</b>	170	12	101,115	66,099	-	-
<b>Secondary</b>	68	19	16,459	5,909	-	-
<b>Total</b>	238	31	117,574	72,008	4,056	982
	269		189,582		5,038	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Takhar province also has a higher education facility: the University Abdullah abni Masoud Takhar, which has faculties of Medicine, Agriculture, Religious Law, Literature and Training & Education. In 2005 there were 718 students enrolled at the University, 604 men (84%) and 114 women (16%). Of the 313 students who were in their first year, 268 were men (86%) and 45 women (14%). Of the total student body 220 males live in dormitories provided by the University.

There is also a Teacher Training Institute which had 714 students in 2005, 51% of whom were men and 49% women. Fourteen new teachers graduated from Takhar Teacher Training Institute in the same year, all of whom were men.

## 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 Takhar province. In 2005 there were 33 health centers and 4 hospitals with a total of 169 beds. There were also 57 doctors and 138 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented an increase of about 14% in the number of doctors and 15% in nurses compared to 2003. The major health facilities in the province are shown in the following table:

<b>Health Facilities in the Province</b>			
<b>Hospitals</b>		<b>Clinics</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Civilian Hospital	Taloqan City	Private Ophthalmic Clinic	Sark-e-5 in Taloqan city
SCA (Swedish Committee)	In center of Taloqan closed to the civilian	CAF (Care of Afghan Families)	Kochi Mashtani Payeen

	hospital		
<b>Note:</b>	There is also two District Hospitals in Rustaq and Farkhar districts.		

**Source: UNAMA**

The province also has 71 pharmacies of which 70 are owned privately and 1 is run by the government.

The majority of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Sixty seven percent of men's shura and 54% of women's shura reported that there was no community health worker present. Both groups most commonly said that a hospital was their closest health facility.

## 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 Takhar is reasonably high. Forty one percent of the households in the province report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3–6 times a year, and a further quarter of households (24%) 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 (%)	23	24	41	6	6

Source: NRVA 2005

Around a quarter of the population in the province (26%) is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health. This figure is similar for the rural population (27%) and people living in the urban area (29%). In both rural and urban areas more than half the population (60%) 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	21	36	29	14
Total	19	41	28	16

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, 15% of the population of Takhar province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 45,813 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 37% of households who reported taking out loans 43% said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. A further 16% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year more than two-fifths of the households in the province (41%) reported feeling that their economic situation had got worse compared to a year ago, and more than a third (38%) 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 (%)	13	28	38	22	1

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 nearly half of all households in the province (45%) reported having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year, which was beyond their control. Rural households were much more vulnerable to such shocks, with 49% of households affected, as opposed to urban households (17%). People living in both urban and rural areas were most vulnerable to shocks related to natural disasters and drinking water, as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Type of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	37	31	36
Agricultural	24	10	24
Natural disaster	72	74	71
Insecurity	15	10	15

<b>Financial</b>	9	3	9
<b>Health or epidemics</b>	4	10	4

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, over three quarters reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months (77%), and one fifth said they had recovered only partially (22%).

## 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 northern districts of Takhar, particularly those beyond the Kokcha river, remain more thoroughly commander-dominated than those to the center and south. There are two main reasons for this: an early consolidation of authority by local commanders in their respective districts of origin, and the rearming of those commanders after the Taliban's capture of Taloqan in September 2000. Most security incidents recorded are due in some way to internal disputes between local commanders, tribal leaders, drug traffickers and so on. The activities of Anti-Governmental Elements (AGE) are rarely recorded in the province.

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

<b>Factors of Insecurity</b>	
<b>Illegally Armed Groups (IAGs)</b>	There have been a few occasions where powerful commanders voluntarily surrendered their weaponry in 2005/2006. Since Disarmament of Illegally Armed Groups (DIAG) is on voluntary basis and Takhar is one of the main provinces for this programme a healthy number of weapons have been collected so far compared to other provinces. However in relation to the real objective of the Disarmament of Illegally Armed Groups (DIAG) there is no evidence of proper disbandment of Illegally Armed Groups (IAGs) in this province.
<b>Anti Government Elements (AGEs)</b>	There are some Anti-Government Elements (AGEs) in the province such as followers of Taliban and Hezb-e-Islami Gulbudin. Most of the AGE activities are recorded along the Taloqan-Kunduz road. Such activities include increased attacks using Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) on local authorities and International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) troops.
<b>Criminality and Organized Crime</b>	The rate of criminal activity is rising within the province, and the number of robberies and murders in the districts is rising sharply. The latest police records show that the number of criminal activities rose in the first quarter of the Afghan calendar year with 75 cases of crime recorded, indicating a rise in general crime rates in the province.
<b>Narcotics</b>	Poppy eradication programs never seriously targeted remote districts in the province. Takhar's geographical location makes the province a main route for

	drug traffickers from south to north and further on to Tajikistan. The northern districts of Takhar, particularly those beyond the Kokcha River, are mostly used by drug traffickers as a secure passage to Tajikistan.
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Source: UNDSS Provincial 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

**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*)