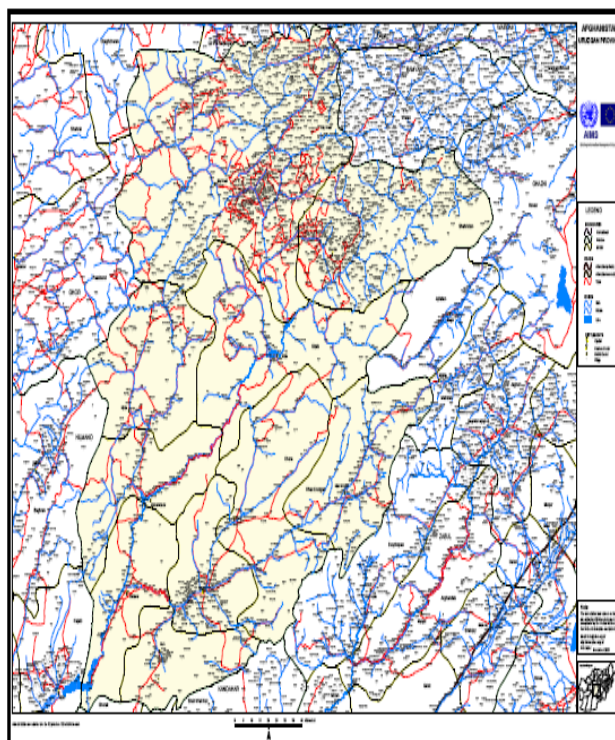


# 1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE



Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

## 1.1. General Information

### A. Geography

Uruzgan province is located in the Southern region of the country having borders with Zabul and Kandahar in the South, Helmand in the East, Daikundy in the North and Ghazni in the West. The province covers an area of 12640 km<sup>2</sup>. Around three quarters of the province (72%) is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while a little more than one-fifth (21%) 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
%	21.1%	47.2%	24.5%	5.9%	1.2%	100.0%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 5 Districts. The provincial capital is Terinkot which has a population of about 109,712 inhabitants.

### B. Demography and Population

Uruzgan has a total population of 320,589. There are approximately 44,896 households in the province, and households on average have 6 members. The following table shows the population by district.

## Uruzgan

<b>Population by Districts</b>			
<b>District</b>	<b>Number of males</b>	<b>Number of females</b>	<b>Total population</b>
<b>Terinkot_ Uruzgan Centre</b>	57409	52303	109712
<b>Chora</b>	37666	36093	73759
<b>Khas Uruzgan</b>	19650	18238	37888
<b>Shahidh assas</b>	24383	24129	48512
<b>Dehraoud</b>	26473	24245	50718
<b>Total</b>	165581	155008	320589

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Almost all (97%) of the population of Uruzgan lives in rural districts while 3% lives in urban areas. Around 52% of the population is male and 48% is female. Pashtu is spoken by 90% of the population and 90% of the villages. The second most frequent language is Dari, spoken by the majorities in 46 villages and approximately 19,000 people.

Uruzgan province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 37,115 individuals, or 1.5% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Uruzgan. Of these 74% are short-range migratory and 26% are long-range migratory. Almost all of these Kuchi are in fact partially migratory, with on average 25% of the households staying behind in the winter areas when the others migrate. The summer areas for the short range migratory Kuchis are Chora and Khas Uruzgan districts of Uruzgan province. In the spring, some 1400 Kuchi households migrate into Uruzgan province (Khas Uruzgan and Tirin Kot districts) from Kandahar . The Kuchi population in the summer is 39,480 individuals.

### C. Institutional framework

The following government agencies have Line Department offices in the province:

<b>Major Provincial Directorates in Uruzgan province</b>					
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Directorates</b>	<b>S.No</b>	<b>Directorates</b>	<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Directorates</b>
1	Economy	10	Counter Narcotics	19	Radio & Television
2	Rural Rehabilitation & Development	11	Municipality	20	Cadastral
3	Agriculture	12	Red Crescent	21	Religious Affairs
4	Health	13	Social Services		
5	Information & Culture	14	Environmental Protection		
6	Education	15	Electricity		
7	Finance	16	Irrigation		
8	Women's Affairs	17	Communication		
9	Refugees & Returnees	18	Statistics		

Source: UNAMA

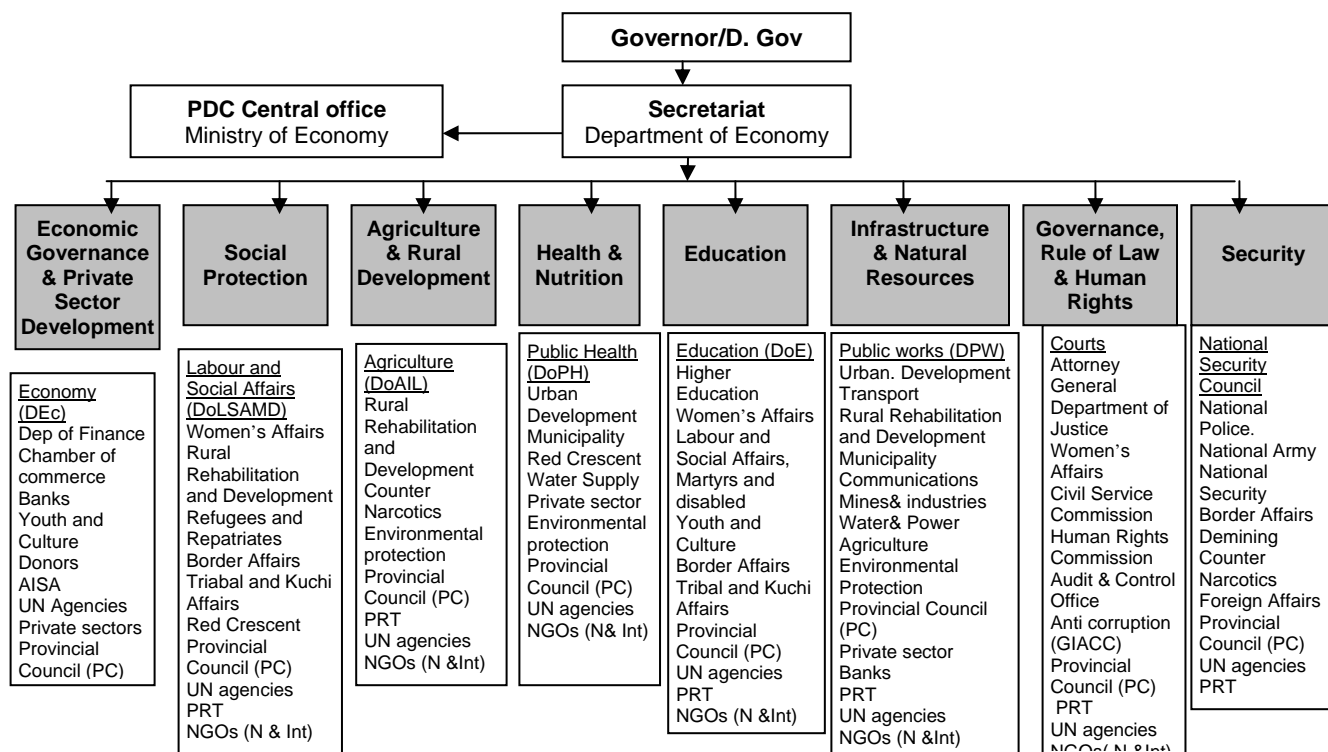
In total the government employs 2846 people in Uruzgan province. As the table below shows, 86% of these are employees and 14% are contract workers. Almost all (99%) government workers are men and 1% are women.

<b>Number of people employed by government in Uruzgan province</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Contract workers</b>	377	9	386
<b>Employees</b>	2441	19	2460
<b>Total Workers</b>	2818	28	2846

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

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Uruzgan province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
Dutch and PRT support PDC. UNAMA requested to train PDC members.	Meetings take place once a month.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Uruzgan 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 5 districts in the province, involving 111 members, all of whom are men. Each DDA has its own District Development Plan. There are also 58 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:

CDCs by District	
District	Number of CDCs

Tirin Kot	58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58</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. There are at least 4 national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province, as the following table shows:

International and national NGO Operations in Uruzgan Province	
Organization	Activities
A.D.A	Implementer of N.S.P in Uruzgan
P.E.P	Poppy elimination program
C.A.D.G	Agriculture sector
A.H.D.S	Health sector

Source: UNAMA

## 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 Uruzgan province, on average only 8 to 9% of households use safe drinking water. More than nine-tenths of households (92%) have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however 5% 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 3 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
%	92	5	3	0

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only 3% 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
%	2	47	21	27	3	0

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 8% of households in Uruzgan province have access to electricity but only 1% have access to public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Uruzgan is well developed, with 61% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 34% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in a small part of the province (5%) 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
Terinkot_ Uruzgan Centre	63.0%	34.2%	1.4%	1.4%
Chora	46.0%	51.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Khas Uruzgan	82.8%	16.1%	.0%	1.1%
Shahidh assas	12.8%	69.2%	17.9%	.0%
Dehraoud	90.5%	3.2%	5.3%	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.5%</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

Source: CSO (Analysis by AIRD)

## 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. Agriculture is a major source of revenue for 40% of households in Uruzgan province, including 42% of rural households. Thirty eight percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. In addition, a further 37% of households in the rural area derive some income from livestock. Around one-sixth of households in rural areas (16%) earn income through non-farm related labour and about the same proportion through trade and services (14%) as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	42	-	40
Livestock	37	-	38
Opium	5	-	5
Trade and Services	14	-	14
Manufacture	2	-	2
Non-Farm Labour	16	-	18
Remittances	10	-	10
Other	2	-	2

Source: NRVA 2005

The production of industrial commodities is small in Uruzgan. Cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives and sharsham are produced in 72 villages and are not concentrated in any specific district. Small industries are also very scarce in the province. They exist in only nine out of 506 villages and seven of them are in Terinkot. Honey, silk, karakul skin, dried sugar, and sugar candy are the main industrial products of the province. Handicrafts are produced in all districts except Dihrawud, however two districts in particular - Khas Uruzgan and Terinkot are more involved in handicrafts than others. Rugs are produced in Khas Uruzgan, Chora and Terinkot, jewelry in Terinkot and Khas Uruzgan and shawls are produced in Khaz Uruzgan.

In 2005, 6% of households in Uruzgan reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a significant percentage was used to invest in economic activity such as buying land (10%) and agricultural inputs (10%).

## 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 two-fifths (40%) of households in the province, rural

## Uruzgan

development will be a key element of progress in Uruzgan. The most important field crops grown in Uruzgan province include wheat, maize, rapeseeds and flax, as well as opium. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees (92%), grapes (4%) and cotton (2%).

Around two-third of households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (64%) around one-sixth on garden plots (15%), although a little more than one-fifth of households use fertilizer on both field and garden (21%). 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>
16	29	67	252.8 Kg	41	128.7Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average over two thirds (69%) of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and one-seventh (14%) of rural households have access to rainfed land as the following table shows:

<b>Households (%) access to irrigated and rainfed land</b>			
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Access to irrigated land</b>	70	-	69
<b>Access to rainfed land</b>	14	-	15

Source: NRVA 2005

Seventy six percent of rural households and 83% of Kuchi households in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are cattle, sheep, goats and donkey 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>	56	72	-	64
<b>Oxen</b>	33	41	-	37
<b>Horses</b>	17	10	-	14
<b>Donkey</b>	44	36	-	40
<b>Camel</b>	39	3	-	22
<b>Goats</b>	56	45	-	50
<b>Sheep</b>	67	60	-	63
<b>Poultry</b>	64	65	-	65

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 Uruzgan province is 5% however, while nearly one-tenth of men are literate (10%) and literacy rate of women is recorded at 0%. In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is worse with only 7.2% literacy, whereas for women the figure shows a little improvement (1%). The Kuchi population in the province has no recorded literacy rate.

On average 1% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is around one in hundred of boys (1%) and a tiny percentage of girls. Amongst the Kuchi population, no children attend school in either the winter or the summer months in the province.

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Overall there are 125 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 31,723 students. Boys account for 93% of students and 89% of schools are boys' schools. There are 860 teachers working in schools in the Uruzgan province, only seven of whom are women (1%).

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	male	female
<b>Primary</b>	84	12	27392	2273	-	-
<b>Secondary</b>	27	2	2044	14	-	-
<b>Total</b>	111	14	29436	2287	853	7
	125		31,723		860	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Primary schools are the most accessible as they are present in the village for 10% of students, and located less than five kilometres away for 15% of students. However, for more than half of students (56%) the nearest primary school is located more than ten kilometres away. As far as secondary schools are concerned, nearly one in ten students (9%) has to travel up to five kilometres and 70% have to travel more than 10 kilometres to reach their closest school. High schools are even more difficult to access with only 7% of students having a high school less than 5km away and 77% of students having to travel more than 10 kilometres to reach their closest high schools.

Regarding higher education, Uruzgan province has an Agricultural Vocational High School with 3 teachers catering for a total of 108 students, all of whom are men. In 2005, 16 students graduated from Uruzgan Agricultural Vocational High School.

## 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 Uruzgan province. In 2005 there were 3 health centers and 3 hospitals with a total of 98 beds. There were also 12 doctors and 29 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented a 50% increase in the number of doctors (up from 8) and an increase of more than 300% in the number of nurses (up from 9) compared to 2003. The major health facilities recorded in 2007 in the province are shown in the following table:

Health Services (Hospitals and Clinics by District)				
District	Basic Health Center	Comprehensive Health Center	Health post	Provincial Hospital
<b>Tarin Kot</b>		1	6	1
<b>Dehrawod</b>		1	6	
<b>Shahid Hasas</b>		1		
<b>Khas Uruzgan</b>	1	1		
<b>Chora</b>		1	6	
<b>Gizab</b>	2	1	9	
<b>Total</b>	3	6	27	1

Source: UNAMA

The province also has 55 pharmacies, all of which are owned privately.

The majority of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Eighty nine percent of men's shura and 82% of women's shura reported that there was no community health worker present and both groups most commonly said that their nearest health facility is a basic

health center of clinic without beds. Less than one percent of the population (0.6%) has a health centre in their village, and just 2.2% has a dispensary. Nearly three quarters of the population (74%) has to travel more than ten kilometers to seek medical attention, and given the nature of the terrain, travel times can be lengthy to cover even relatively short distances.

## 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 Uruzgan is high. Just under half the households in the province (45%) report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 1-3 times a year and a further one-third of households (30%) face this problem 3-6 times a year, as the following table shows:

<b>Problems satisfying food need of the household during the last year</b>					
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Rarely (1-3 times)</b>	<b>Sometimes (3-6 times)</b>	<b>Often (few times a month)</b>	<b>Mostly (happens a lot)</b>
<b>Households (%)</b>	21	45	30	2	3

Source: NRVA 2005

More than one-third (38%) of the population in the province is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health and four-fifths of the population (80%) has low dietary diversity and poor or very poor food consumption as shown below:

<b>Food consumption classification for all households</b>				
	<b>Low dietary diversity</b>		<b>Better dietary diversity</b>	
<b>Households (%)</b>	<b>Very poor food consumption</b>	<b>Poor food consumption</b>	<b>Slightly better food consumption</b>	<b>Better food consumption</b>
<b>Rural</b>	50	34	13	3
<b>Total</b>	45	35	11	5

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, four fifths (82%) of the population of Uruzgan province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 363,836 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 6% of households who reported taking out loans, half (50%) said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. A further quarter (25%) used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year more than a quarter of households in the province (28%) reported feeling that their economic situation had got worse compared to a year ago, and a further quarter (24%) felt that it had stayed the same, as the following table shows:

<b>Comparison of overall economic situation compared to one year ago</b>					
	<b>Much worse</b>	<b>Worse</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Slightly better</b>	<b>Much better</b>
<b>Households (%)</b>	7	21	24	41	7

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 around one-third of all households (30%) in the province report having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year which was beyond their control. More than four fifths of households experienced shocks related to insecurity (84%) and a similar proportion were affected by natural disasters (80%). Other significant risks which affected more than a third of households in the province were caused by problems related to agriculture (35%) and drinking water (34%) as the following table shows:

<b>Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)</b>
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## Uruzgan

Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	36	-	34
Agricultural	37	-	35
Natural disaster	80	-	80
Insecurity	83	-	84
Financial	2	-	2
Health or epidemics	3	-	3

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, one quarter reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months (26%), and around three quarters said they had recovered only partially (73%).

### 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.

*No relevant data analysed at provincial level is available for Uruzgan province*

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

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**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*)

I.