

GHAZNI

1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE

1.1. General Information

A. Geography

Ghazni Province is located in the Central Region of Afghanistan and bordered by Paktya and Logar in the north-east, Paktika in the south-east, Zabul in the south-west, Daikundy and Bamyan in the north-west, and Wardak in the north. The province covers an area of 23,378 km². Over half the province (59.8%) is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while just over a third of the area (35.7%) is made up of flat land, as the following table shows:

Topography Type					
Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	Total
35.7%	41.0%	18.8%	4.1%	0.4%	100.0%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 19 districts and 3,109 villages including the provincial capital, Ghazni City, which has a population of about 154,618 inhabitants.

B. Demography and Population

Ghazni has a total population of 1,080,843. There are 163,638 households in the province, and households on average have 6 members. The following table shows the population by district:

Population by District and Gender			
District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Provincial Center-Ghazni	78,190	76,428	154,618
Deh Yak	22,589	21,797	44,386
Zanakhan	8,862	8,656	17,518
Khwaja Omari	8,746	8,729	17,475
Rashidan	6,220	6,059	12,279
Wali Mohammad Shahid Khuqyani	8,546	8,062	16,608
Jaghatu	14,912	14,466	29,378
Waghaz	18,740	17,791	36,531
Qara Bagh	67,466	64,708	132,174
Giro	19,945	18,165	38,110
Andar	61,921	58,356	120,277
Nuwar	41,365	40,544	81,909
Ajristan	12,840	12,025	24,865
Malistan	35,409	36,375	71,784
Jaghuri	76,992	75,170	152,162

Muqur	24,753	22,672	47,425
Aab Band	13,627	12,497	26,124
Gelan	26,736	25,337	52,073
Nawa	2,734	2,413	5,147
Total	550,593	530,250	1,080,843

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile

Around nine people in ten (89%) in Ghazni province live in rural districts while 11% live in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. The main tribes in the province are Andar, Tajik, Suleman Khail, Taraki, Kharoti, Niazi, Sulemanzi, Alikhail, Hazara, Daptani, Durani, Miya Khail, Bayat, Jalalzai, Khogiani, Musa Khail, Hotak and Wardak. The most commonly spoken languages are Pashtu, which is spoken by about half (51%) of the population, and Dari which is spoken by 47%. In addition Uzbeki is spoken by about 1,000 residents (0.1%), and about 23,000 people in 53 villages speak some other language.

Ghazni province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter the kuchi population in Ghazni are quite small with just 31,230 individuals, but in summer this figure rises to 121,356, representing nearly 5% of the total Kuchi population. A total of 8.339 households currently migrate to Ghazni in the summer from provinces such as Kandahar, Nangarhar, Zabul, Uruzgan, Helmand and Khost.

C. Institutional Framework

In total the government employs 8,860 people in Ghazni Province. As the table below shows, 85% of these are employees and 15% are contract workers. Of the total government workers more than three quarters (78%) are men and just under one quarter (22%) are women.

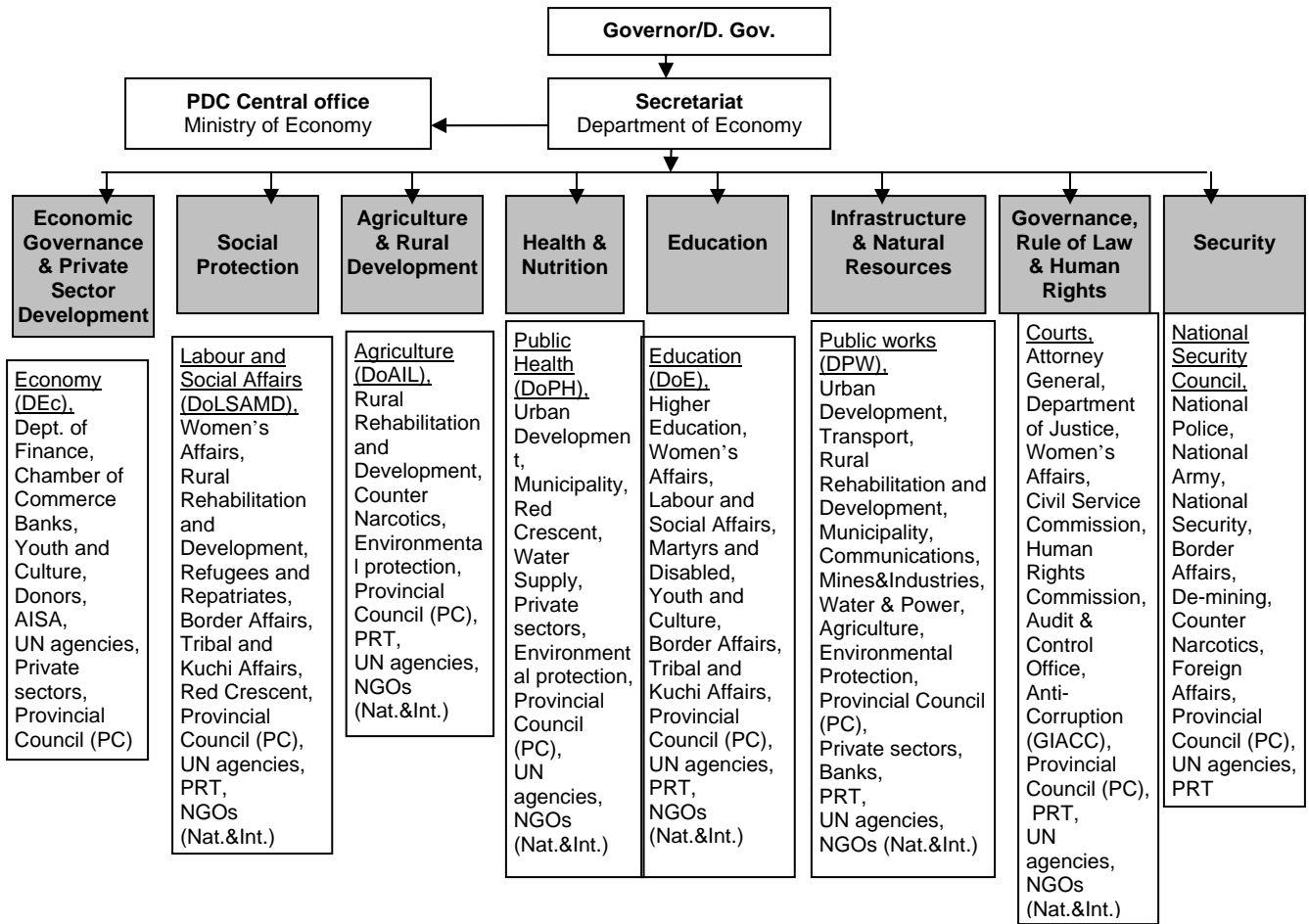
Number of Government Employee			
	Male	Female	Total
Contract workers	1,241	47	1,288
Employees	5,711	1,861	7,572
Total workers	6,952	1,908	8,860

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

Provincial Development Plan, Ghazni Provincial Profile



Source: Ministry of Economy

The Provincial Development Committee (PDC) in Ghazni Province was formed in Mid-2006. In April 2007 UNAMA made the following assessment of the PDC in the province:

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Ghazni Province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
UNAMA	Meetings take place and all government line departments attend regularly. However, the administration has not done enough to ensure participation on NGOs and UN agencies.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Ghazni Province 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 18 districts in the province, involving 502 male members. Each DDA has its own District Development Plan. There are also 687 Community Development Committees (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:

CDCs by District	
District	Number of CDCs
Ghazni, Provincial Center	96

Jaghatu	146
Khwaja Omari	36
Nuwar	60
Ajristan	1
Malistan	182
Jaghuri	60
Aab Band	2
Deh Yak	66
Rashidan	38
TOTAL	687

Source: MRRD, National Solidarity Program (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 15 national and international governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province, as the following table shows:

Donors, International and National and Non-Governmental Organizations in Ghazni Province		
Donors	International NGOs	National NGOs
1. PRT	1. CARE	1. Ibn Sina
2. USAID	2. SCA	2. SDO
3. World Bank	3. DACAAR	3. BDF
4. European Commission	4. BRAC	4. COAR
	5. NAC	5. HAFO
	6. Shelter Now International	

Source: UNDSS Provincial Profiles, 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 shown in the table below:

NGOs Facilitating NSP by District	
Ghazni City	CARE
Jaghuri	CARE
Khowja Omari	DACAAR
Malistan	CARE
Nawur	CARE
Rashidan	CARE

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 Ghazni province, on average only 35% of households use safe drinking water and the figure slightly increases to 37% in rural areas. Over four in five households (86%) have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however one in ten households (11%) has to travel for

up to an hour to access drinking water, and for 2% 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
86%	11%	2%	0%

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only 1% of households has 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
3%	2%	6%	87%	1%	0%

Source: NRVA 2005

In terms of meeting the basic requirements for energy there is a power supply company based in the province. On average 37% of households in Ghazni province have access to electricity but only 2% are supplied with public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Ghazni is quite well developed. Just over a third (38.2%) of roads in the province are able to take car traffic in all seasons, and more than half (58.4%) are able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in 3.2% of the province 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
Provincial Center, Ghazni	81.1%	17.6%	0%	1.4%
Deh Yak	30.8%	67.7%	1.5%	0%
Zanakhan	35.1%	64.9%	0%	0%
Khwaja Omari	91.4%	8.6%	0%	0%
Rashidan	66.7%	33.3%	0%	0%
Wali Mohammad Shahid Khuqyani	74.6%	25.4%	0%	0%
Jaghata	53.7%	46.3%	0%	0%
Waghaz	82.4%	17.6%	0%	0%
Qara Bagh	47.2%	50.2%	2.3%	0.2%
Giro	17.0%	80.9%	2.1%	0%
Andar	63.7%	36.3%	0%	0%
Nuwar	0.6%	83.2%	11.0%	0.2%
Ajristan	34.5%	60.0%	5.5%	0%
Malistan	15.8%	79.9%	4.2%	0%
Jaghuri	32.0%	65.3%	2.5%	0.2%
Muqur	42.1%	57.9%	0%	0%
Aab Band	43.5%	56.5%	0%	0%
Gilan	43.6%	52.9%	3.6%	0%
Nawa	46.9%	53.1%	0%	0%
Total	38.2%	58.4%	3.2%	0.1%

Source: CSO (analysis by AIRD)

As far as telecommunications is concerned, all the main mobile telephone operators; Roshan, AWCC and Areeba are present in the province. The provincial capital and its surrounding areas are covered by the signal of all these operators.

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. Ghazni is both an agricultural and an industrial province, and it is rich with minerals yet to be exploited. In terms of industry, one salt factory and a chocolate factory are working in the province. The majority of commercial activity in Ghazni is related to trade in agricultural and livestock products.

Agriculture is the major source of revenue for 57% of households in Ghazni province, including 60% of rural households. More than two thirds (69%) of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. In addition, nearly one in five households (18%) in rural areas derive income from trade and services. More than a quarter of households (29%) in both rural and urban areas earn income through non-farm related labor. Livestock also accounts for some income for almost half of rural households (47%) as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households (%)			
Source of income	Rural	Urban	Total
Agriculture	60	-	57
Livestock	47	-	49
Opium	0	-	0
Trade and Services	18	-	17
Manufacture	2	-	2
Non-Farm Labor	29	-	28
Remittances	19	-	18
Other	7	-	7

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 25 agricultural cooperatives active in Ghazni Province involving 2,451 members. This was more than three times more people in 2003 when the figure was only 799 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 9,384 Hac of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 3,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 314,500Afs.

Out of 2,809 villages producing wheat, close to half are located in the districts of Jaghuri, Nawur and Qara Bagh. The same pattern of spatial concentration occurs for corn and maize as well. The district of Andar is also a major producer of corn, beans and vetch. These same districts are also the major producers of vegetables such as potatoes, onions, tomatoes, with Nuwar District being the major producer of potatoes and carrots, Andar being the major producer of onions, tomatoes, carrots and spinach, and Muqur a producer of a large quantity of tomatoes and beans. The same districts are also known for their production of fruits and animal products, with Jaghuri District home to nearly three quarters (73%) of all the villages producing walnuts, and Andar leading in the production of animal products.

Industrial commodities such as cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives and sharsham are produced in around 7% of villages in the province. However, more than half the villages in the province (55%) are engaged in the production of handicrafts, the most common being rugs (427 villages), jewelry (379 villages), carpets (152 villages) and shawls. They are mainly concentrated in Jaghuri (391 villages), Malistan (243 villages), Nuwar (164 villages), Jaghatu (125 villages) and Qara Bagh (82 villages), in total representing more than four in five villages engaged in handicrafts.

In 2005, 38% of households in Ghazni reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a small percentage was used to invest in economic activity such as agricultural inputs (10%) and business investment (3%).

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 Ghazni. The most important field crops grown in Ghazni Province include wheat (94%), alfalfa/clover/other fodder (58%), barley (35%) and potatoes (14%). The most common crops grown in garden plots included grapes (56%) and fruit/nut trees (17%).

Two out of three households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (69%) and to a much lesser degree on garden plots (8%), although nearly a quarter of households use fertilizer on both field and garden (24%). 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
16	54	80	199.1 Kg	69	161.4Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average more than four fifths (85%) of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and nearly a third (29%) of rural households have access to rain-fed land.

Households (%) access to irrigated and rain-fed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	85	-	85
Access to rain-fed land	29	-	29

Source: NRVA 2005

Around three quarters (76%) of rural and 88% of Kuchi households in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are sheep, cattle, poultry and goats as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	28	57	-	55
Oxen	0	10	-	10
Horses	2	1	-	1
Donkey	59	38	-	39
Camel	64	0	-	4
Goats	61	45	-	46
Sheep	86	60	-	61
Poultry	53	55	-	55

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 Ghazni province is 35%, however, while nearly half of men are literate (48%), this is true for just over one-fifth of women (21%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is

significantly better with 60.3% literacy, whereas for women the figure rises to just over one quarter (26%). The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 1.4% of men and almost no women (0.1%) able to read and write.

On average 39% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is around half of boys (47%) and under one-third of girls (30%). Amongst the Kuchi population of the province, only 1% of boys attend school during the winter months and 5% of boys attend during the summer months, however no Kuchi girls attend school in the province in either season.

Overall there are 405 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 205,591 students. Boys account for 69% of students and 82% of schools are boys' schools. There are 4,330 teachers working in schools in the Ghazni province, nearly one-fifth of whom are women (18%).

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female
Primary	171	25	118,750	56,377	-	-
Secondary	161	48	67,84	23,680	-	-
Total	332	73	142,430	63,161	3,568	762
	405		205,591		4,330	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Primary schools exist in 265 villages of the total 3,109 (8.5%): 15% of primary school students must travel more than 10 kilometers and around half must travel more than 5 kilometers to reach their closest school. Secondary schools exist in 154 villages (4.9%): one quarter of secondary school students must travel more than 10 kilometers, and two in five must travel more than 5 kilometers to reach their closest secondary school. High school exist in only 77 villages (2.4%): Just under half (47%) of high school students must travel more than 10 kilometers, while a quarter must travel between 5 and 10 kilometers to reach their closest high school.

Ghazni Province also has a higher education facility, although there is currently no governmental or private university in the province. There is a Teacher Training Institute in Ghazni which had 183 students in 2005, 79% of whom were men and 21% women. It has a staff of 12 teachers, including 33% women and 67% 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 Ghazni province. In 2005 there were 33 health centers and 4 hospitals with a total of 225 beds. There were also 38 doctors and 89 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented a decrease of about 22% in the number of doctors and 7% decrease in 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			
Basic Health Center (BHC)	Comprehensive Health Center (CHC)	District Hospital (DH)	Provincial Hospital (PH)
28	29	3	1

Source: UNAMA

The province also has 157 pharmacies of which 155 are owned privately and 2 are run by the government.

The majority of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Seventy six percent of men's shura and 82% of women's shura reported that there was no community health worker present, and while the males most commonly said that their closest health facility was a Comprehensive Health Centre (CHC) clinic with beds, the females most commonly said that a Basic Health Centre (BHC) clinic without beds was their closest health facility. Health centers exist in only 2% of villages and dispensaries only in 3% of villages. More than half the population (52%) must travel more than 10 kilometers to get medical attention to either type of health units. However, given the nature of the terrain, it may take much more time be much more difficult to reach health facilities than the simple distances would suggest.

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 Ghazni is reasonably high. More than a third of households in the province (35%) report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3–6 times a year and a further third of households (32%) 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%	32%	35%	7%	4%

Source: NRVA 2005

One quarter of the population in the province (25%) is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health, and nearly four-fifths of the population (79%) 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	31	47	12	9
Total	30	49	11	11

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, 4% of the population of Ghazni province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 44,241 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 38% of households who reported taking out loans, more than half (56%) used their largest loan was to buy food, and a further 7% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year more than a third of households (35%) in the province reported feeling that their economic situation had got worse compared to a year ago, and another nearly third felt that it had remained the same (31%), as the following table shows:

Comparison of overall economic situation compared to one year ago					
	Much worse	Worse	Same	Slightly better	Much better
Households (%)	14	21	31	31	3

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, more than half of all households in the province (57%) reported having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year, which was beyond their control. People living in both rural and urban areas were significantly vulnerable to shocks related to agriculture and **natural disasters which affected over half the households in the province, followed by** financial problems and drinking water as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	20	-	21
Agricultural	57	-	58
Natural disaster	52	-	52
Insecurity	14	-	14
Financial	34	-	34
Health or epidemics	31	-	31

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, two in five reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months (40%), and nearly three in five said they had recovered only partially (57%).

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 in the early months of 2007 the general security situation in the province has been getting worse. The activity of Anti-Government Elements (AGE) increased during the late spring and summer period with AGEs using a wide variety of tactics to conduct attacks against international and Government security forces in the province and also against district administration buildings. Efforts have been made by national and international forces to reduce AGE activity and to halt the insurgency and important progress has been made in terms of coordination among all security actors in the 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

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*)