

## 1 PROVINCIAL PROFILE

### 1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

#### A. Geography

Kapisa province is located in 800 km distance in the north east of Kabul. It is bordered from the north by Panjsher, from the east by Laghman, from the south by Kabul and from the south west by Parwan. The province covers an area of 1871 km<sup>2</sup>. Around half of the province (54%) is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while more than two fifths of the area (43%) is made up of flat land, as the following table shows:

	Topography type					
	Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	TOTAL
%	43%	37%	17%	4%	.3%	100.0%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 7 Districts. The provincial capital is Mahmood Raghi which has a population of about 48774 inhabitants.

#### B. Demography and Population

Kapisa has a total population of 358,268. There are 51730 households in the province, and households on average have 7 members. The following table shows the population by district.

District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Mahmood Raghi-Capisa Center	24118	24666	48774
Hase Dovome Kohestan	21286	21058	42344
Hase Avale Kohestan	23097	23809	46906
Najrab	46052	46481	92533
Kohband	9635	9965	19600
Tagab	35866	37331	73217
Ale saie	17875	17019	34894
<b>Total</b>	<b>177949</b>	<b>180319</b>	<b>358268</b>

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Around 99% of the population of Kapisa lives in rural districts while 1% lives in urban areas. Around 50% of the population is male and 50% is female. Dari is spoken by about 176,000 people and 304 villages representing 30% of the population. The second language is Pashtu, spoken by 107,000 people and 168 villages representing 27 % of the population. A third language spoken by a sizeable proportion of the population (17%) is Pashayee.

Kapisa province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. 29,286 Kuchi stay in Kapisa province in the winter, of which 16% are short-range migratory and 84% are long-range migratory. Almost all of the long-range and short-range Kuchi are only partially migratory, with varying degrees of migration per community. The most important summer areas for the short range migratory Kuchi are Alasayi and Nijrab districts of Kapisa province and the most important summer areas for the long range migratory Kuchi are Parwan, Kabul and Laghman provinces. Five

communities with a total of 105 households also migrate from Alasayi district of Kapisa province to Dawlat Shah District of Laghman province. The Kuchi population in the summer is 4610 individuals.

### C. Institutional framework

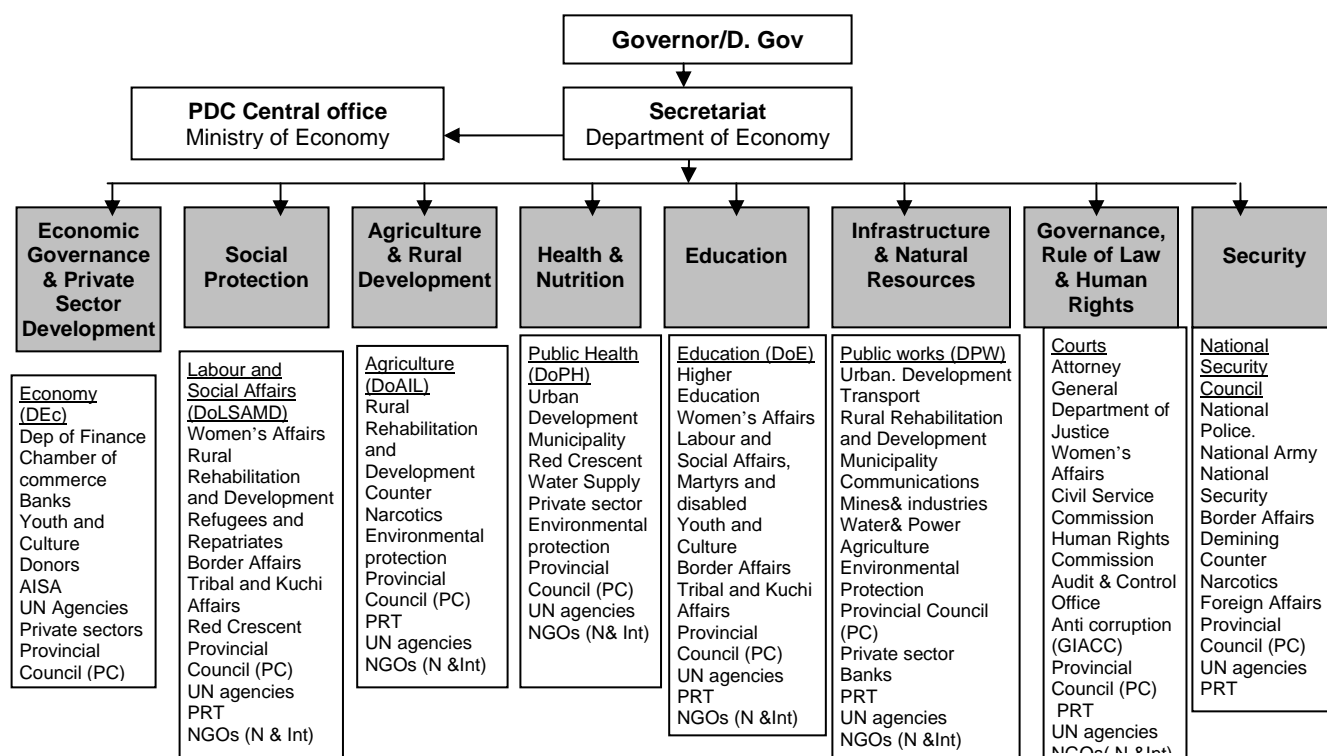
In total the government employs 5617 people in Kapisa province. As the table below shows, around two thirds (63%) of these are employees and one third (37%) are contract workers. 72% of government workers are men and 28% are women.

Number of people employed by government			
	Male	Female	Total
Contract workers	1894	206	2100
Employees	2149	1368	3517
<b>Total Workers</b>	<b>4043</b>	<b>1574</b>	<b>5617</b>

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

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

<b>UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Kapisa province</b>	
<b>Supporting Agencies</b>	<b>Functioning Status of PDC meetings</b>
UNAMA, PRT, some UN agencies and NGOs	Sectoral Departments, NGOs, UNAMA, PRT and some UN agencies including the governor attend monthly regular meetings. Sectoral meetings also take place regularly.

**Source: UNAMA, April 2007**

Kapisa also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are 480 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:

<b>Number of CDCs by District</b>	
<b>District</b>	<b>Number of CDCs</b>
Mahmood Raqi	88
Hisa-i-Awali Kohistan	89
Koh Band	43
Nijrab	82
Tagab	68
Alasay	70
Hisa-i-Duwumi Kohistani	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>480</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 including UN-HABITAT, WFP, UNIFEM, UNICEF, FAO and the UN sponsored ANBP (**Source: UNAMA**)

There are also at least 9 national and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province, as the following table shows:

<b>Organization</b>
HNI
SERVE
Care
Holland Committee
East
CHA
WWI
Belgium Committee
BRAC Bangladesh

**Source: UNAMA**

The following Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) operate as facilitating partners (FPs) for the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) in different districts in the province, as the following table shows:

NGOs Facilitating NSP by District	
Alasay	UN Habitat
Hisa-i-Awali Kohistan	UN Habitat
Hisa-i-Duwumi Kohistan	UN Habitat
Koh Band	UN Habitat
Mahmud Raqi	UN Habitat
Nijrab	UN Habitat
Tagab	UN Habitat

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 Kapisa province, on average only 27% of households use safe drinking water. Nearly all households (97%) have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however 3% of households have 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
%	97	3	1	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
%	23	14	3	56	3	0

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 6% of households in Kapisa province have access to electricity and only (2%) have access to public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Kapisa is reasonably well developed, with more than half (58%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 11% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in nearly one third (31%) 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
Mahmood Raqi – Kapisa Center	90.7%	8.0%	.0%	1.3%
Has-i-Duwume Kohistan	81.7%	5.0%	13.3%	.0%

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<b>Hasi-i- Awal Kohistan</b>	81.4%	14.3%	4.3%	.0%
<b>Nijrab</b>	23.6%	17.0%	58.8%	.6%
<b>Kohband</b>	16.3%	30.2%	53.5%	.0%
<b>Tagab</b>	86.2%	4.6%	8.5%	.8%
<b>Alesayae</b>	31.9%	1.4%	66.7%	.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57.7%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>.5%</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. Kapisa is an agricultural province. The majority of commercial activity in Kapisa is related to trade in agricultural, livestock and trade and services.

Agriculture is a major source of revenue for 62% of households in Kapisa province. Sixty three percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, one third of households (32%) in rural areas derive income from trade and services and more than one third of households (35%) in rural area earn income through non-farm related labour. Livestock also accounts for income for nearly one fifth of rural households (18%) 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>	62	-	62
<b>Livestock</b>	18	-	19
<b>Opium</b>	0	-	0
<b>Trade and Services</b>	32	-	32
<b>Manufacture</b>	2	-	2
<b>Non-Farm Labour</b>	35	-	36
<b>Remittances</b>	15	-	15
<b>Other</b>	8	-	9

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 11 Agricultural cooperatives active in Kapisa involving 1280 members. This was more than five times more people than in 2003 when the figure was only 226 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 960 Ha of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 5,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 229,800Afs.

The production of industrial commodities seems to be scarce in this province. Cotton is particularly concentrated in Mahmood Raqi, Hasi Duwumi Kohistan and Tagab. Sesame is found especially in Mahmood Raqi and Hasi Duwumi Kohistan. Tobacco is concentrated in four districts: Mahmood Raqi, Hasi Duwumi Kohistan, Tagab and Alasayae.

The sector of small industries is weak in Kapisa. Only nine villages are engaged in this kind of production. Of these, five villages located in Mahmood Raqi produce confection, and two produce honey, one village in Mahmood Raqi produces karakul skin, and another village in Hasi Duwumi Kohistan produces sugar sweets.

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Even though the number of villages producing handicrafts is more than five times the number of villages engaged in small industries, overall production remains relatively weak and highly concentrated in space. Three handicrafts stand out – carpets, produced in 21 villages, pottery in 10 and jewelry in 12.

In 2005, 38% of households in Kapisa reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a small percentage were used to invest in economic activity such as buying land (1%), agricultural inputs (1%) and business investment (2%).

### 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 just over three fifths of the households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Kapisa. The most important field crops grown in Kapisa province include wheat, maize and barley. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees (76%), vegetables (2%) and produce such as grapes (9%), wheat (10%) are also frequently grown in garden plots in the province.

Four fifths of households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (79%) and to a much lesser degree on garden plots (4%), although nearly one fifth of households use fertilizer on both field and garden (17%). 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
4	48	91	133.8 Kg	61	119.3Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 96% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and 7% of rural households have access to rainfed land.

Households (%) access to irrigated and rainfed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	96	-	96
Access to rainfed land	7	-	7

Source: NRVA 2005

More than three quarters (78%) of rural households, and nearly all (92%) Kuchi households in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are poultry, cattle, oxen and sheep and goats, as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	67	68	-	68
Oxen	0	32	-	31
Horses	0	1	-	1
Donkey	75	16	-	17
Camel	42	0	-	1
Goats	42	23	-	24
Sheep	42	28	-	29

<b>Poultry</b>	83	72	-	73
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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 Kapisa province is 39%, however, while more than half of men are literate (53%), this is true for just under a quarter of women (23%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is significantly better with 62% literacy, whereas for women the figure shows very little change (25.5%). The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 1.7% of men able to read and write

On average 60% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is three quarters of boys (75%) and just over two fifth of girls (44%). Amongst the Kuchi population, nearly one tenth of boys (9%) attend school in Kapisa during the winter months.

Overall there are 177 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 85147 students. Boys account for 76% of students and 63% of schools are boys' schools. There are 2295 teachers working in schools in the Kapisa province, around one tenth of whom are women (11%).

<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>	49	25	49986	18428	-	-
<b>Secondary</b>	62	11	14857	1876	-	-
<b>Total</b>	111	36	64843	20304	2034	261
	177		85147		2295	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

With regard to educational services, accessibility does not appear to be particularly problematic for much of the population. Primary schools are located in-village for close to one-third of the population. For another half of students the closest primary school is less than 5 km away. Around one primary student in ten (9%) has to travel between 5-10kms and one in twenty (7%) has to travel more than 10kms. The closest secondary school is within 5kms for about half of secondary students, but one student in ten (10%) has to travel more than 10kms to reach the nearest secondary school.

Kapisa province also has a number of higher education facilities. The University of Alberoni Kapisa has a faculty of Religion, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Literature and Education & Training. In 2005 there were 1016 students enrolled at the university 1000 men (98%) and 16 women (2%). Five hundred and four male students and 8 female students live in dormitories provided by the University.

There is a Teacher Training Institute with 19 male teachers catering for a total of 524 students, 81% of whom are men and 17.5% women. In 2005, 422 students graduated from the teacher training institute including 326 men and 96 women.

## 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 Kapisa province. In 2005 there were 16 health centers and 2 hospitals with a total of 142 beds. There were also 49 doctors and 177 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province,

which represented an increase of about 58% in the number of nurses and 145% in the number of doctors compared to 2003. The province also has 72 pharmacies all of which are owned privately. The major health facilities identified in the province in 2007 are shown in the following table:

<b>Health Services Hospitals/Clinics</b>	
<b>Clinic/Hospital</b>	<b>Number</b>
District Hospital	1
CHC	8
BHC	18

**Source: UNAMA**

The majority of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Sixty seven percent of men's shura and 57% of women's shura reported that there was no community health worker present, and both groups most commonly said that a clinic without beds is their nearest health facility. Access to health care is difficult for many people in the province with 39% having to travel more than 5km to reach the nearest health center and 42% to reach the nearest dispensaries. More often than not, people seeking medical attention have to travel more than 10kms to get it. Only around one in ten people (9.2%) have a health center in their district and 13% have 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 Kapisa is reasonably high. Around one third (29%) of households in the province report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year and another third (30%) of households face this problem up to three 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>	33	30	29	5	3

**Source: NRVA 2005**

Around one tenth of the population in the province is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health, and 35% pop of the population have 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>	9	26	40	25
<b>Total</b>	7	28	38	7

**Source: NRVA 2005**

In 2005, 14% of the population of Kapisa province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 50709 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 38% of households who reported taking out loans, more than two thirds (68%) said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. A further 5% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year two in five households (41%) in the

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province reported feeling that their economic situation had got worse compared to a year ago, and nearly one third (30%) 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 (%)	8	33	30	23	5

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, nearly two thirds (64%) of all households in the province report having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year which was beyond their control. People were most vulnerable to shocks related to natural disasters followed by financial shocks and health problems as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	11	-	12
Agricultural	27	-	27
Natural disaster	69	-	69
Insecurity	0	-	0
Financial	35	-	34
Health or epidemics	28	-	28

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, more than two-fifths (43%) reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months and a similar proportion (41%) 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 fulfillment 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 Kapisa 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

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**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*)