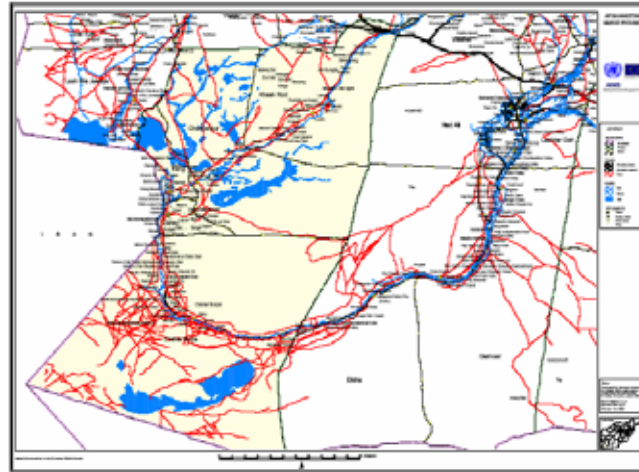


**NIMROZ**

**1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE**



Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

**1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

**A. Geography**

Nimroz is in the southern region and has borders with two other provinces – Helmand to east and Farah to the north, and two foreign countries--Pakistan to the south and Iran to the west. The province covers an area of 41,356 km<sup>2</sup> and is the fifth largest province in Afghanistan in terms of land area after Helmand, Herat, Kandahar and Farah. Nearly all of the province (95.3%) is made up of flat land, as the following table shows:

Topography Type					
Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	Total
95.3%	0%	0.3%	2.1%	1.2%	98.9%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 5 districts. The provincial capital is Zaranj City which has a population of about 49,851 inhabitants.

**B. Demography and Population**

Nimroz has a total population of 117,991. There are 13,940 households in the province, and households on average have 6 members. The following table shows the population by district.

Population by Districts and Gender			
District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Zaranj,Nimroz Centre	25,477	24,374	49,851
Kang	6,777	6,737	13,514

<b>Char Burjak</b>	4,180	3,900	8,080
<b>Asl-i-Chakhansur</b>	5,617	5,548	11,165
<b>Khashrod</b>	18,109	17,272	35,381
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,160</b>	<b>57,831</b>	<b>117,991</b>

Source: CSO Provincial Profiles

Around four fifths (85%) of the population of Nimroz lives in rural districts while 15% lives in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. The major ethnic groups living in Nimroz province are Baluchi and Pashtoons, followed by Tajiks and Uzbeks. Baluchi is spoken by 61% of the population and 83% of the villages. The second most frequent language is Pashtu, spoken by the majorities in 39 villages representing 27% of the population, followed by Dari and Uzbeki each spoken by 10% of the population.

Nimroz province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. 29,455 Kuchi stay in Nimroz, which is 1.2% of the total Kuchi population. All of these are short-range migratory, and the population of Kuchi in summer is therefore the same as in winter. Most of these short-range migratory but on average only 11% of the community does not migrate. The most important summer areas for these Kuchi are Chakhansur, Khoshrod, Kang, Charhar Borjak and Zaranj districts of Nimroz province Both in the winter and in the summer they remain in one location within these areas.

### C. Institutional Framework

In total the government employs 1,634 people in Nimroz province. As the table below shows, Three quarters (77%) of these are employees and 23% are contract workers. Nine out of ten (90%) of government workers in the province are men and 10% are women:

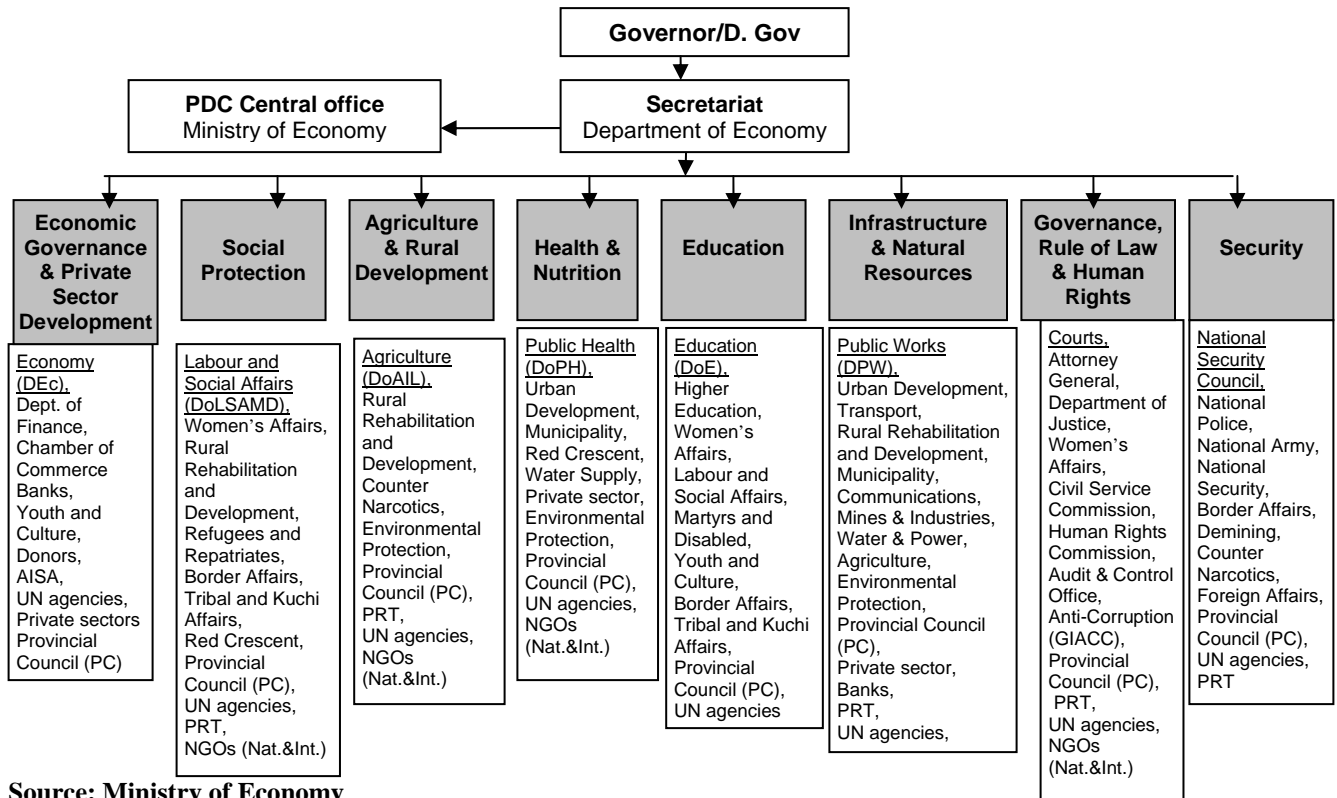
<b>Number of Government Employees</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Contract workers</b>	339	29	368
<b>Employees</b>	1,132	134	1,266
<b>Total Workers</b>	1,471	163	1,634

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, Nimroz Provincial Profile**



Source: Ministry of Economy

The Provincial Development Committee (PDC) in Nimroz province was formed in early 2006. In April 2007 UNAMA made the following assessment of the PDC in Nimroz province:

UNAMA Assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Nimroz Province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
Since the meeting of new UNAMA office, it will provide support and attend the meetings.	The meetings take place regularly under the leadership of the Governor

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Nimroz 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 5 districts in the province, involving 133 men and 62 women members. Each DDA has its own District Development Plan. There are also 225 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:

Number of CDCs by District	
District	Number of CDCs
Zaranj	112
Kang	61
Chakhansur	52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>225</b>

Source: MRRD, National Solidarity Programme (NSP)

### C. 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 3 United

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

United Nations Agencies in Nimroz Province	
Agency	Activities
UNAMA	Overall Coordination of United Nations (UN) agencies program.
UNHCR	Involved in Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Returnees and Refugees issues.
UNDP/ANBP	Disarmament of Illegally Armed Groups (DIAG)

Source UNAMA

There are also at least 2 national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province, as the following table shows:

International/Non-governmental Organizations in Nimroz Province	
Organization	Activities
BRAC	Running health programs
Okenden International	National Solidarity Program facilitator

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 Nimroz province, on average only 38% of households use safe drinking water. This rises to 45% in the rural areas. The available figures show that all households in Nimroz Province have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, 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
%	100	0	0	0

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only 15% of households have access to safe toilet facilities. The situation is slightly better in the rural areas where 18% 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
11%	11%	2%	60%	15%	0%

Source: NRVA 2005

In terms of meeting the basic requirements for energy on average 32% of households in Nimroz Province have access to electricity with the great majority of these relying on public electricity. The situation is somewhat better in the rural areas where 38% of households have access to electricity and 33% are using public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Nimroz is reasonably well developed, with nearly three fifths (60.8%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and around a third (30.9%) able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in 7.1% of the province there are no roads at all, as shown in the following table:

District	Roads Type			
	Cars All Seasons	Cars Some Seasons	No Roads	Not Reported
Zaranj-Nimroz Centre	76.3%	21.3%	.0%	2.5%
Kang	1.7%	55.9%	40.7%	1.7%
Char Burjak	13.6%	86.4%	.0%	.0%
Asl-i-Chakhansur	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Khashrod	93.2%	5.1%	.0%	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

Source: CSO (analysis by AIRD)

As far as telecommunications is concerned, public phones are said to service about 5% of the population. No clear statistics are available on mobile telephone network coverage.

## 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. Nimroz is both an agricultural and an industrial province. In terms of industry, three villages are engaged in handicrafts, producing carpets, embroidery, pottery and jewelry. The majority of commercial activity in Nimroz is related to trades and services, livestock products, and fruits including melons/water melons and grapes.

Agriculture is a major source of revenue for only 14% of households in Nimroz Province, including 16% of rural households. Sixteen percent of all households and 19% of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, over a third of households (38%) in the rural areas derive income from trade and services. Almost a fifth of households (17%) in both urban and rural areas earn some income through non-farm related labor. Livestock also accounts for some income for over a tenth of rural households (11%), as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households (%)			
Source of income	Rural	Urban	Total
Agriculture	16	-	14
Livestock	11	-	26
Opium	0	-	0
Trade and Services	38	-	32
Manufacture	1	-	1
Non-Farm Labor	21	-	17
Remittances	5	-	4
Other	18	-	15

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2004 there were 3 agricultural cooperatives active in Nimroz involving 291 members. In 2004 these agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 2,270 Hac of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 700 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 53,000Afs.

Unlike agricultural or animal products, there is not a very large production of industrial crops in Nimroz. Only one village grows onion and another grows potatoes. The remainder of economic activity concerns subsistence crops, animal products and fruits. The subsistence crops cultivated are wheat, grown in 155 villages; corn grown in 64 villages; and maize grown in 72 villages. All three are concentrated in three of the five districts: Zaranj, Char Burjak, and Khashrod. 91% of the wheat, 93% of the corn, and 100% of the maize produced in the province is grown in these districts. There are seven different animal products produced in Nimroz, about three quarters of the production is concentrated in Char Burjak district, and the remaining quarter in Zaranj district. Melons/water melons are grown in 47 villages, 43 of which are again in Char Burjak, while the remainder four villages are in Zaranj.

To all extents and purposes small industry is absent in Nimroz and there is only a small production of handicrafts concentrated in three villages: one producing carpets, one rugs, and the third jewelry.

In 2005, 34% of households in Nimroz reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a small percentage was used to invest in economic activity such as agricultural inputs (6%) 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 and livestock represents the major source of income for one-sixth of the households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Nimroz. The most important field crops grown in Nimroz province include wheat, maize, melon/water melons, and alfalfa/clover/other fodder. The most common crops grown in garden plots are grapes.

Almost all of the households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (94%) although 6% of households use fertilizer on both field and garden. 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
74	74	46	88.9 Kg	39	85.4 Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

Almost all (97%) households in the province have access to irrigated land, whereas due to its geographical location, the province has no access to rain-fed lands, as the currently available data demonstrates.

Households (%) access to irrigated and rain-fed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	97	-	97
Access to rain-fed land	0	-	0

Source: NRVA 2005

Just under half (45%) of rural households and 92% of Kuchi households in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are poultry, goats, sheep and donkeys, as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	0	13	0	11

<b>Oxen</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Horses</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Donkey</b>	54	10	0	17
<b>Camel</b>	63	1	0	11
<b>Goats</b>	71	27	0	34
<b>Sheep</b>	71	19	0	28
<b>Poultry</b>	88	36	0	44

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 Nimroz Province is 22%, however, while nearly one third of men are literate (30%), this is true for just over one tenth of women (11%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is significantly better with 43.9% literacy, whereas for women the figure shows no change for the better at 10%. 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 33% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, the figure is better for the boys with nearly three out of five (39%) than for girls with just over a quarter (26%) enrolled. Amongst the Kuchi population, none of their children attend school in the winter or in the summer seasons.

Overall there are 62 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 33,926 students. Boys account for 63% of students and 89% of schools are boys' schools. There are 721 teachers working in schools in the Nimroz province, nearly two in five of whom are women (39%).

<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>	51	5	20,087	11,860	-	-
<b>Secondary</b>	4	2	1,395	584	-	-
<b>Total</b>	55	7	21,482	12,444	440	281
	62		33,926		721	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Accessibility of schools is very limited in Nimroz Province. Primary schools exist only in 15 out of the total 338 villages, housing 7.5% of the population. Thirteen percent of primary students travel less than 5km Students travelling less than five kilometres while more than two thirds (69%) have to travel more than 10 kilometres to reach their closest primary school. Secondary schools exist in five out of 338 villages, which are home to 1.9% of the population; and high schools are located in just four out of 338 villages. Only 13% of students travel less than five kilometres while more than three quarters have to travel more than 10 kilometres to reach their closest secondary and high schools.

Nimroz 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 which had 6 male teachers catering for a total of 136 students, 67% of whom were men and 33% 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 Nimroz province. In 2005 there were 8 health centers and one hospital with a total of 30 beds. There were also 22 doctors and 64 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented an increase of about 100% in the number of doctors and 106% increase in the number of nurses compared to 2003. The major health facilities in the province are shown in the following table:

<b>Health Centers</b>				
<b>District</b>	<b>Basic Health Centers</b>	<b>Comprehensive Health Centers</b>	<b>Health Posts</b>	<b>Provincial Hospital</b>
Zaranj	1		0	1
Kang	1		1	
Char Burjak	2		2	
Chakhansur	1		1	
Khashrod	2	1	3	

Source: UNAMA

In 2004, the province also had 30 pharmacies of which all were privately owned.

The majority of the population in Nimroz province do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Ninety percent of men's and women's shura reported that there was no community health worker present and both groups most commonly said that their closest health facility was a Basic Health Centre (BHC) or clinic without beds. Health centers are located in-villages for just 2.5% of the population and Dispensaries for only 1.8%. Two out of three of the people seeking medical attention (67.5%) must travel more than ten kilometers to reach their closest health facility, and 70% to reach their closest 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 Nimroz is very high. Around a third of the households in the province (34%) report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year, and a further fifth of households (22%) face this problem up to three times a year, with a similar proportion (19%) reporting that they face this problem on a regular basis 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>	15	22	34	9	19

Source: NRVA 2005

About two thirds of the population in the province (66%) is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health. This figure is even higher for the rural population (71%). In both rural and urban areas more than four fifths of the population (84%) 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>	43	45	11	1
<b>Total</b>	41	43	10	3

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 the entire population of Nimroz province received allocations of food aid. In addition, of the 34% of households who reported taking out loans, two thirds (66%) said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. A further 7% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year a quarter of the households in the province (25%) reported feeling that their economic situation had got worse compared to a year ago, and a half felt that it had remained the same (50%), 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>	4	21	50	24	1

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 more than a half of all households in the province (52%) reported having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year, which was beyond their control. People in both urban and rural areas were most vulnerable to shocks related to agriculture, financial problems and drinking water, as the following table shows:

<b>Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)</b>			
<b>Types of shocks</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Drinking water</b>	4	-	30
<b>Agricultural</b>	49	-	63
<b>Natural disaster</b>	3	-	2
<b>Insecurity</b>	9	-	10
<b>Financial</b>	57	-	49
<b>Health or epidemics</b>	1	-	1

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, over half (52%) reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months and another half said they had recovered only partially (46%).

## **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 Nimroz 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*)

