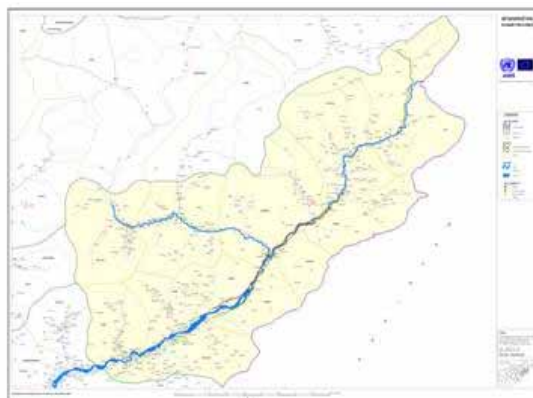


1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE



Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

1.1. General Information

A. Geography

Kunar province is located in the East of Afghanistan. It borders with Nangarhar province to the South, Nooristan to the North, Laghman to the West and has a border with Pakistan in the East. The province covers an area of 4339 km². Nearly nine tenths (86%) of the province is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while one eighth (12%) 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
%	12.3%	78.7%	7.7%	.9%	.4%	100.0%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 15 Districts. The provincial capital is Asad Abad which has a population of about 29177 inhabitants.

B. Demography and Population

Kunar has a total population of 413008. There are 64588 households in the province, and households on average have 8 members. The following table shows the population by district.

Population by Districts			
District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Asaad Abad_ Konarha Centre	15023	14154	29177
Watapoor	14507	14271	28778
Dar-i-Pech	23150	21808	44958
Narang Wa Badil	14115	13822	27937
Sar Kani	12165	11915	24080

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Mara Wara	8692	8624	17316
Dangam	8004	7505	15509
Bar Kunar	10533	10183	20716
Shigel Was Sheltan	17200	16581	33781
Chapa Dara	14751	13930	28681
Noorgol	13048	11999	25047
Sawkai	14950	13955	28905
Khas Kunar	16074	15876	31950
Nari	16811	15699	32510
Ghazi Abad	12046	11617	23663
Total	211069	201939	413008

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Around 96% of the population of Kunar lives in rural districts while 4% lives in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. The major ethnic groups living in Kunar province are Pashton, Ashkun, Gawar-Bati, Gujari, Pashayi and Waigali. This includes major tribes such as Safi, Salarzai, Mashwani, Mamon, Shinwari. Pashtu is spoken by 705 villages out of 771 villages and more than 90% of the population. Dari and Uzbeki are spoken in 2 villages each, Pashaie is spoken in 15 villages and Nooristani in 35 villages.

Kunar province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 13200 individuals, or 0.5% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Kunar living in 20 communities. Two percent of these are short-range partially migratory, and the others are long-range partially migratory. Even of the long range migratory, most are partially migrating. The most important summer area for the short range migratory Kuchi is in Ghazi Abad district of Kunar province. The most important summer areas for the long range migratory Kuchi are in Logar, Wardak and Parwan provinces (in decreasing order of importance). Only 10% own a house in their winter location, and these are all short-range migratory Kuchi. The Kuchi population in the summer is 1355 individuals.

C. Institutional framework

In total the government employs 4756 people in Kunar province. As the table below shows, 79% of these are employees and 21% are contract workers. Three quarters (75%) of government workers are men and one quarter (25%) are women.

Number of people employed by government			
	Male	Female	Total
Contract workers	974	8	982
Employees	2606	1168	3774
Total Workers	3580	1176	4756

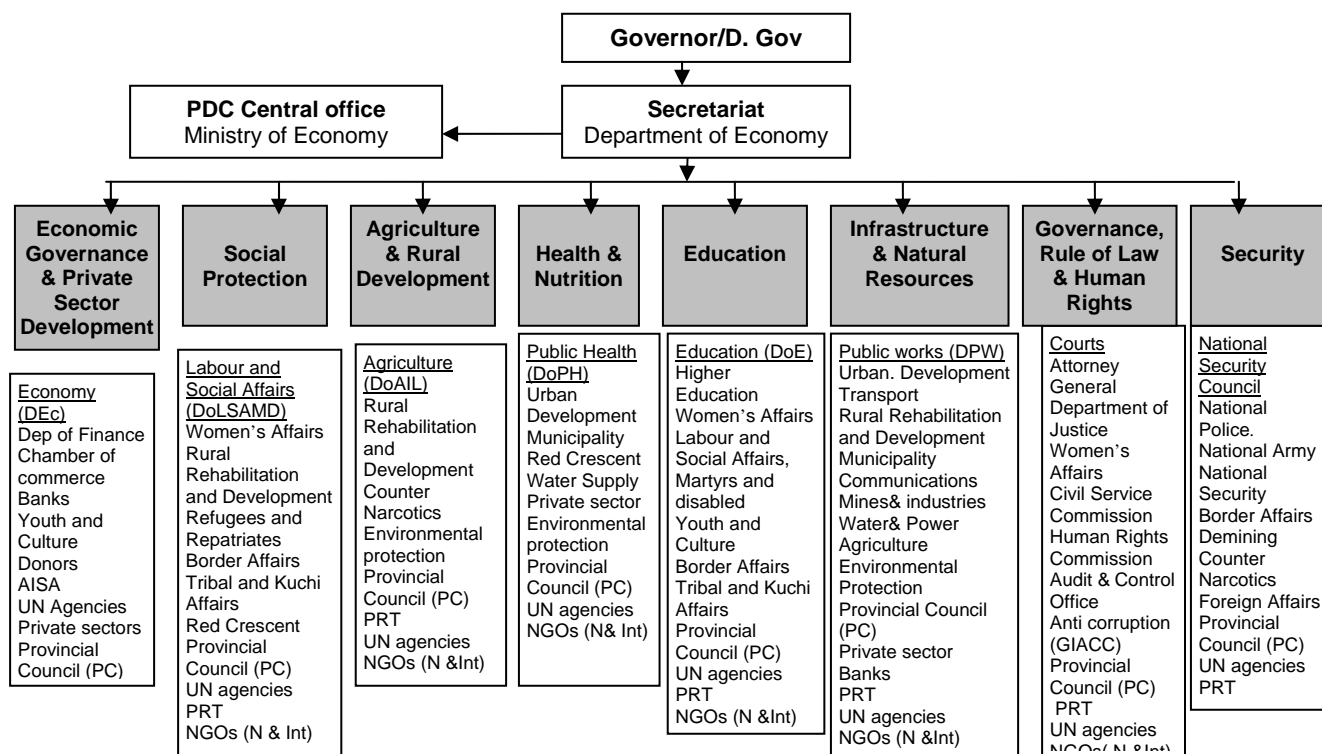
Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

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,

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

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Kunar	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
UNAMA, Other UN agencies, PRT, USAID, US State Department Rep, DAI, EC and GTZ participate in the meetings and provide support and input to PDC	Meetings of PDC take place but with support of UNAMA. There is a need for more active role of the governor. 12 Technical working groups have been established and they meet regularly.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Kunar also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are 307 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:

Number of CDCs by District	
District	Number of CDCs
Asad Abad	45
Mara Wara	24
Dara-I-Pech	41
Narang	48

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Sawkay	55
Noorgal	5
Khas Kunar	44
Sar Kani	45
TOTAL	307

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. For example 2 UN agencies are currently involved in reconstruction and development projects in different parts of the province. These are shown in the following table:

UN Operations in Kunar Province		
Agency	Project	Location
UNAMA	UNAMA Sub Office	Asad Abad
UNDP ANBP	DIAG and small business	Asad Abad

Source: UNAMA

There are also at least 14 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 Kunar province		
Organization	Project	Location
IMC AMI	Health support	Sawki, Narang, Noorgal, Mara Wara, Khas Kunar. wata Poor, Asad Abad, Dar-i-Pech, Chapa Dara, Nari. Ghazi Abad, Shegal, Sarkani, Dangam
Afghan Aid	Road Rehabilitation: Afghan aid will rehabilitate 200 kilometres of farm to market access roads in Nangarhar, Kunar and Nuristan provinces, which cover the rehabilitation of 108 kilometres in Nangarhar and 92 kilometres in Kunar and Nuristan provinces.	
Mission d'Aide au Développement des Economies Rurales (MADERA)	NSP, Road Rehabilitation: MADERA will rehabilitate a 300-meter section of the road between Jalalabad and Asadabad, and construct a protection wall and a gabion dyke to reduce erosion during periods of flooding. This includes the construction of a diversion canal.	Asad Abad
Aid Médicale Internationale	Health support	Asad Abad
Relief International	NSP	Asad Abad

Source: UNAMA

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

NGOs Facilitating NSP by District	
District	District
Asad Abad	Relief Int.
Sawkay	MADERA
Dara-i-ech	Relief Int.
Khas Kunar	MADERA
Marawara	MADERA
Narang	MADERA
Nurgal	Relief Int.
Sarkanay	MADERA

Source: MRRD, National Solidarity Program (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 Kunar province, on average only 24% of households use safe drinking water. This figure is 16% in rural areas. Nearly two-thirds (62%) of households have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however one-third (32%) of households have to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water, and for 6% travel to access drinking water can take up to 6 hours as the table below shows:

Time required accessing main source of drinking water				
	In community	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	3-6 hours
%	62	32	6	0

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only 11% 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
%	15	8	5	59	11	1

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 41% of households in Kunar have access to electricity. However there is no public provision of electricity in the province.

The transport infrastructure in Kunar is reasonably well developed, with over a third (39%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 14% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in nearly half of the province (47%) 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

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Asaad Abad_ Konarha Centre	90.9%	.0%	.0%	9.1%
Watapoor	41.9%	10.8%	47.3%	.0%
Dar-i-Pech	46.7%	16.2%	36.2%	1.0%
Narang Wa Badil	26.1%	5.8%	68.1%	.0%
Sar Kani	53.1%	.0%	46.9%	.0%
Mara Wara	78.1%	12.5%	9.4%	.0%
Dangam	17.9%	46.2%	35.9%	.0%
Bar Kunar	31.9%	29.8%	38.3%	.0%
Shigel Was Sheltan	30.4%	7.6%	62.0%	.0%
Chapa Dara	11.3%	20.8%	67.9%	.0%
Noorgol	43.9%	2.4%	53.7%	.0%
Sawkai	23.8%	3.2%	73.0%	.0%
Khas Kunar	77.5%	15.0%	7.5%	.0%
Nari	32.6%	21.7%	45.7%	.0%
Ghazi Abad	52.5%	12.5%	35.0%	.0%
TOTAL	39.2%	13.7%	46.8%	.3%

Source: CSO (analysis by AIRD)

As far as telecommunications is concerned, AWCC mobile company is active in Asadabad, Barabat, Dara-i-Noor and on the Jalalabad - Asadabad Highway. Roshan mobile company is active in Dar-I-Noor Sutan area, Kuz Kunar, Asadabad, Noorgal, Sawkay, Narang, Sarkani, Khas Kunar, Mara Wara, Wata Poor, and Shegal Bar Kunar.

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. The majority of commercial activity in Kunar is related to trade in timber and gems products.

Agriculture is a major source of revenue for nearly three quarters (74%) of households in Kunar province. Seventy nine percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province However; one-third (33%) of households derive some income from trade and services. Over a quarter (28%) of households earn income through non-farm related labour. Livestock also accounts for income for half of rural households as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	74		74
Livestock	48		48
Opium	1		1
Trade and Services	33		33
Manufacture	2		2
Non-Farm Labour	28		28
Remittances	11		11

Other	6		6
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Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 11 Agricultural cooperatives active in Kunar involving 464 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 391Ha of land and achieved a surplus. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 160,900Afs.

Unlike other agricultural crops, industrial crops are not produced in large quantities. Sugar cane is the most important industrial crop in the province and it is produced in 78 villages. Half of these villages are located in Shaygal Wa Shiltan and others are located in Khas Kunar and Sar kanay districts.

The sector of small industries is dominated by two commodities : dried sugar and honey. Dried sugar is manufactured in 31 villages mostly located in Sahygal Wa Shiltan. Honey is produced in 24 villages mostly located in Mara Wara, Sar Kanay and Watu Pur districts. Handicrafts are very scarce in Kunar province. They are only produced in 16 villages, 5 of which produce Jewellery and are located in Asad Abad.

In 2005, 43% of households in Kunar reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a small percentage was used to invest in economic activity such as agricultural inputs (6%).

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 around three quarter the households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Kunar. The most important field crops grown in Kunar province include wheat and maize. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees (37%), vegetables and produce such as grapes and alfalfa, clover or other fodder and millet.

Over nine tenths (95%) of households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops and to a much lesser degree on garden plots (1%), although 4% 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
16	66	71	119.8 Kg	56	74.5Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average more than four fifths (88%) of households in the province have access to irrigated land and around one-third (31%) of rural households have access to rain fed land as shown in the following table:

Households (%) access to irrigated and rain fed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	88		88

Access to rain fed land	31		31
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Source: NRVA 2005

Ninety four percent of rural households, in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are poultry, cattle, goats, sheep and oxen as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	-	88	-	88
Oxen	-	50	-	50
Horses	-	1	-	1
Donkey	-	34	-	34
Camel	-	1	-	1
Goats	-	63	-	63
Sheep	-	51	-	51
Poultry	-	92	-	92

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 Kunar province is 21%, however, while nearly half (47%) of men are literate, this is true for under one-fifth of women (18%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is a little better with 49% literacy, whereas for women the figure shows a small decrease to 16%. The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 1.1% of men able to read and write.

On average 43% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is around half (51%) of boys and just over one-third (36%) of girls. Amongst the Kuchi population, only one in twenty five boys (4%) attend school in Kunar during the winter months; however no Kuchi children attend school in the province during the summer.

Overall there are 295 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 88701 students. Boys account for 67% of students and 76% of schools are boys' schools. There are 2572 teachers working in schools in the Kunar province, one twenty (5%) of whom are women.

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	male	female
Primary	180	64	51049	28433	-	-
Secondary	41	7	8724	495	-	-
Total	224	71	59773	28928	2451	121
	295		88701		2572	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

More than half (56%) of primary school students have a primary school within 5kms, However around one quarter (23%) of students have to travel more than 10 kilometers to reach their nearest primary school. Secondary schools are located within 5kms for around a third (35%) of students but more than two-fifths (44%) of students have to travel more than

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10kms to reach their closest secondary schools. More than a quarter of students have to travel up to 5kms to reach their closest high school and for more than half (55%) of students high schools are located in more than 10kms distance.

In the sector of higher education, there is a vocational high school with 5 teachers catering for a total of 173 students, all of whom are men. In 2005, 37 students graduated from the mentioned vocational high school and all of them were men.

E. Health

Ensuring the availability of basic health and hospital services, and developing human resources in the health sector is essential to reduce the incidence of disease, increase life expectancy and enable the whole population to participate in sustainable development. A basic infrastructure of health services exists in Kunar province. In 2005 there were 18 health centers and 1 hospital with a total of 40 beds. There were also 42 doctors and 88 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented 17% increase in the number of doctors (up from 36) and about the same number of nurses (up from 87) since 2003. The major health facilities in the province identified in 2007 are shown in the following table:

Health Services(Hospitals and Clinics by District)	
Hospitals	
Name	Location
Public Health Hospital	Asad Abad, Asadabad
Clinics	
Name	Location
Marawara Health Facility	Marawara, Petaw
Asmar Clinic	Bar Kunar, Jaj
Shigal Health Clinic	Bar Kunar, Shangar Shigal, karborue
Dangam Clinic	Dangam
Nari Clinic	Nari, Narai, Barykat, Barykot
Dara pach Clinic	ManoGia, Barkandy
Pach Dara Health Centre	Sanji, Nakura Kanday, gulsalik
Narang Health Facility	Narang, Lamtak Badel, Qaleh woneh
Chawky Health Centre	Chawkay, Chawki Dawagal, Amrey
Noor Gul Health Centre	Nurgal, karchando, Ghaziabad,
Khas Kunar Health Clinic	Khas Kunar, Kuz Arazi Shali,goruguray
Sarkanay Clinic	Sirkanay, Serkani Shunkaru,
Korwar Health Clinic Centre	Chapa Dara, Chaprigal
Ghaziabad health clinic	Nishagam, Nishagam
Sarkanay Clinic	Sirkanay, Pashad
Mojadwlla Malaria Kunar district	Asad Abad, Asadabad
Arnas Centre	Pech

Source: UNAMA

The province also has 93 pharmacies of which 92 are owned privately and 1 is run by the government.

The majority of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Sixty nine percent of men's shura and 64% of women's shura reported that there was no community health worker present, and both groups most commonly said that their closest health facility is clinic without beds or basic health center. Out of 771 villages, only

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24 have a health centre within their boundaries (home to 5% of the population) and 39 have a dispensary (home to 9% of the population). Access to health care is difficult for many people in the province. Around a quarter (23%) of people have a health facility within 5kms. However, more than half the population has to travel more than 10 Kms to reach their nearest health facility

F. Social Protection

Building the capacities, opportunities and security of extremely poor and vulnerable Afghans through a process of economic empowerment is essential in order to reduce poverty and increase self-reliance. The level of economic hardship in Kunar is reasonably high. In 2005 more than two-fifth (43%) of households in the province reported having problems satisfying their food needs up to three times a year and around one-third (29%) of households faced this problem at least 3 – 6 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 (%)	22	43	29	6	0

Source: NRVA 2005

Around one-tenth (9%) of the population in the province is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health. In both rural and urban areas around two-fifths (38%) of the population 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	11	27	22	40
Total	9	29	20	42

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, 23% of the population of Kunar province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 94123 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 43% of households who reported taking out loans, More than half (58%) said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. Around a quarter (23%) used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year over one-third of the households (36%) in the province reported feeling that their economic situation had got worse compared to a year ago, and two-fifths (41%) of households 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 (%)	5	31	41	21	2

Source: NRVA 2005

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In 2005, 69% 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 agricultural shocks, followed by natural disasters, financial problems and insecurity as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	7		6
Agricultural	74		74
Natural disaster	36		36
Insecurity	23		23
Financial	27		27
Health or epidemics	9		9

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, over half (55%) reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months and two-fifths (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. A recent assessment made by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) reported that the security situation in Kunar province has improved slightly in some districts.

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

Factors of Insecurity	
Illegally Armed Groups (IAGs)	Jamiat Islami, and Salafi groups are present in the province
Anti Government Elements (AGEs)	Anti Government Elements include Hezb Islami Gulbadin, and Taliban with constants reports of foreign fighters.
Criminality and Organised Crime	Looting of national assets (Timber and Gems) is a big issue. Nooristan and Kunar have some of the largest forests in Afghanistan. These are now rapidly being cut down illegally and smuggled away to Pakistan.
Narcotics	Nil

Source: UNDSS profile supplied by UNAMA

Profile compiled by NABDP / MRRD

Information Sources

Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006, Central Statistics Office

Geography: Area

Demography and Population: Rural and Urban population

Institutional Framework: Total Government employees

Economic Governance & Private Sector Development: Agricultural cooperatives, members, land, surplus, capital

Education: Primary and secondary schools, students and teachers, Higher education faculties, total students, first year students and graduates, Students in university dormitories, Vocational high schools, staff, students and graduates, Teacher training institutes, students and graduates.

Health: Number of Health centers, Hospitals, beds, Doctors, Nurses, Pharmacies.

Social Protection: Allocations of food aid,

Socio Economic and Demographic Profiles (per province), 2003, Central Statistics Office/ UNFPA

Geography: Topography, No of Districts, Provincial capital – population

Demography and Population: Population by district, Number of households, Main Languages Spoken

Infrastructure and Natural Resources : Road types (analysis by Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development)

Economic Governance & Private Sector Development:– Industrial crops, small industries and handicrafts

Education: Distance from educational services

Health: Distance from Health Services

The National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2005, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and the Central Statistics Office, June 2007

Demography and Population: Average household size

Infrastructure and Natural Resources : Use of safe drinking water, Travel time to drinking water, Access to safe toilet facilities, Toilet types, Household access to electricity, Access to public electricity

Economic Governance & Private Sector Development: Source of household revenue, Households taking out loans, loan investment in economic activity

Agriculture and Rural Development: Most important field crops and garden crops, Fertilizer use and type, Access to irrigated and rainfed land, Ownership of livestock and poultry

Education: Literacy rate overall and for population 15 to 24, school enrolments

Health: Availability of community health workers, closest type of health facility

Social Protection: Problems satisfying food needs, Population receiving less than minimum recommended daily caloric intake, dietary diversity & food consumption, Comparison of economic situation with 12 months ago, Loan use for food and medical expenses, Vulnerability to shocks, Kinds of shocks , Recovery from shocks

National Multi sectoral Assessment on Kuchi, Frauke de Weijer, May 2005

Demography and Population: Kuchi population Winter and Summer

Education: Literacy rate for Kuchi, School attendance for Kuchi (summer / winter)

UNDSS Provincial Assessments or UNAMA Provincial profiles, Supplied by UNAMA

Geography: MAP , Location and description,

Demography and Population: Major ethnic groups and tribes,

Institutional Framework: Line Department offices,

Donor Activity: UN agencies and projects, IO/NGO agencies and projects

Infrastructure and Natural Resources : Road Travel times, Mobile Network Coverage

Economic Governance & Private Sector Development: General economic profile, Major industries/ commercial activities

Health: Health facilities

Security: Assessment of the security situation, Factors of insecurity

Information supplied by United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Provincial Development, Provincial Budgeting and Integration of the Provincial Development Plans into the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS). Draft Discussion Paper for the ADF)

Institutional Framework : Assessment of functioning of PDC

Information supplied by Ministries

Institutional Framework: PDC structure (*Ministry of Economy*), DDAs and CDCs (*Ministry of Rural*

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Rehabilitation and Development)

Donor Activity: NGO facilitating partners for NSP (*Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development*)