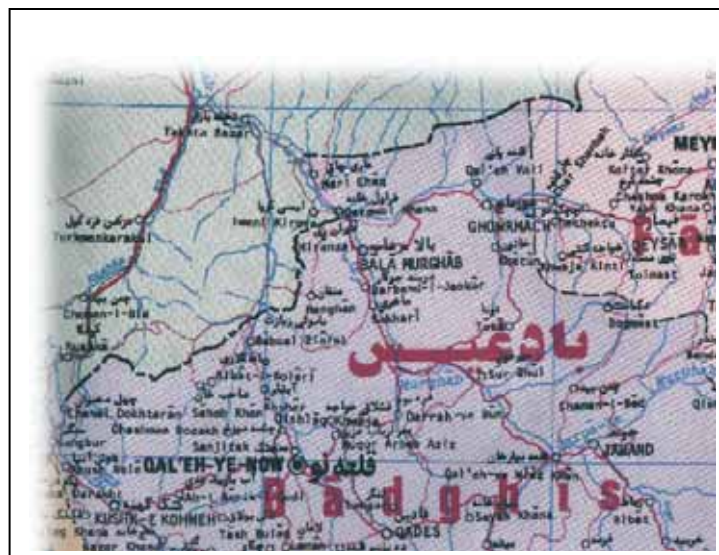


## Badghis

**1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE****1.1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

**I. GENERAL INFORMATION****A. Geography**

Badghis province is located in the western part of the country, surrounded by Faryab, Ghor, Herat provinces, and Turkmenistan in the North. The province covers an area of 20,068 km<sup>2</sup>. More than two-thirds of the province (69%) is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while more than one-fifth of the area (22%) is made up of flat land, as the following table shows:

Topography type					
Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	Total
22.1%	43.7%	25.3%	8.4%	.5%	100.0%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 7 districts. The provincial capital is Qala-i-Now which has a population of about 69,349 inhabitants.

**B. Demography and Population**

Badghis has a total population of 499,393. There are 84,909 households in the province, and households on average have 5.5 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, Qala-i-Naw	35,505	33,844	69,349
Muqur	10,408	10,072	20,480

Aab Kamari	41,696	40,147	81,843
Qadis	45,504	42,635	88,139
Jawand	39,095	38,540	77,635
Ghormach	26,672	25,894	52,566
Bala Murghab	55,974	53,407	109,381
<b>Total</b>	<b>254,854</b>	<b>244,539</b>	<b>499,393</b>

Around 97% of the population of Badghis lives in rural districts while 3% lives in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. The most frequently spoken languages are Dari, spoken by 56% of the population and Pashto, spoken by 40% of the population; followed by Uzbeki, spoken by five out of 964 villages, Turkmani by four villages, and Balochi spoken by only one village.

Badghis province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter and summer 115,100 individuals, or 4.7% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Badghis living in 30 communities. All of these are short-range partially migratory, and overall 94% of the community migrates. In the winter they stay mostly in one area and don't move around during the season. There are no long range migratory Kuchi that use Badghis as their summer area, and none of the communities in Badghis named another area outside of the province as their preferred summer pasture.

### **C. Institutional Framework**

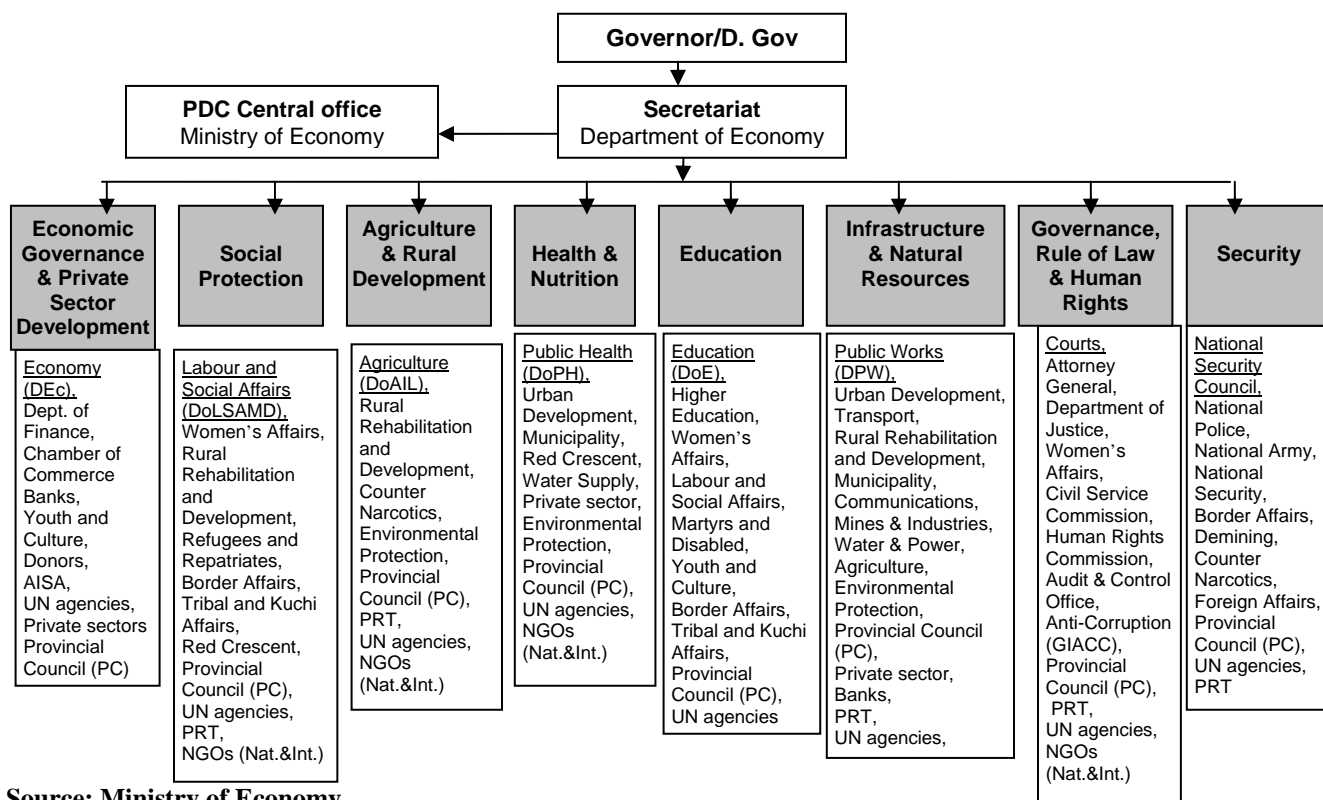
In total the government employs 2,303 people in Badghis province. As the table below shows, About three quarters (74%) of these are employees and one quarter (26%) are contract workers; and 91% of government workers are men and 9% are women:

<b>Number of Government Employees</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Contract workers</b>	581	22	603
<b>Employees</b>	1,524	176	1,700
<b>Total Workers</b>	2,105	198	2,303

**Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006**

Each province has a Provincial Development Committee (PDC) which is responsible for overseeing the progress made on implementation of the Provincial Development Plan, and which will lead the provincial development planning process in the future. The PDC involves all government line departments and other key stakeholder groups involved in development activities in the province. It also has a number of working groups devoted to different sectors, each of which should be chaired by the director of the core responsible line department. The structure of the PDC and its associated working groups approved by the Ministry of Economy for use in all provinces is shown in the diagram below:

# Provincial Development Committee Structure Endorsed by Ministry of Economy



Source: Ministry of Economy

The Provincial Development Committee (PDC) in Badghis Province was formed in March 2006. In April 2007 UNAMA made the following assessment of the PDC in Badghis Province:

UNAMA Assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Badghis Province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
UNAMA, PRT, INGs provided technical support to PDC to enhance their awareness and establishing of PDC. Short term workshops to enhance PDC capacity are organized and assisted PDC with coaching, mentoring, and strategic planning process.	PDC meetings take place regularly. Governors, line departments, PRT and other donor agencies participate. MOE local department needs extra support to function properly.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Badghis 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 7 districts in the province, involving 58 men and no women members. Each DDA has its own District Development Plan. There are also 397 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:

Number of CDCs by District	
District	Number of CDCs
Qala-I- Naw	34
Ab Kamari	103

Qadis	156
Jawand	72
Murghab	7
Muqur	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>397</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 3 UN agencies (UNAMA, UNOPS, and WHO) are currently involved in reconstruction and development projects in different parts of the province. There are also at least 16 national and 4 international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Spanish Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province.

In addition 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	
Ab Kamari	BRAC
Jawand	BRAC
Muqur	BRAC
Murghab	Ockenden International
Qadis	DACAAR
Qalay-I- Naw	NPO/RRAA

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 Badghis Province, on average only 15% of households use safe drinking water. This rises to 17% in the rural areas. About three in five households (60%) have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however more than a quarter (27%) of households has to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water, and for 5% 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
%	60	27	7	5

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only 7% 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

%	41	6	9	36	7	0
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Source: NRVA 2005

In terms of meeting the basic requirements for energy, currently Badghis province has two power stations: Diesel Generator Power (400KW) covers the capital, Qala-i-Naw City, including the surrounding villages; and there is a hydraulic waterpower network (50KW) in Jawand District.

The transport infrastructure in Badghis is not very well developed, with a third (33 %) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and a slightly lower proportion (29%) able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in the remaining third of the province (37%) there are no roads at all, as shown in the following table:

District	Road Types			
	Cars All Season	Cars Some Seasons	No Roads	Not Reported
<b>Qala-i-Naw, Provincial Centre</b>	58.8%	37.6%	2.4%	1.2%
<b>Muqur</b>	43.2%	54.1%	2.7%	.0%
<b>Aab Kamari</b>	44.9%	52.9%	1.4%	.7%
<b>Qadis</b>	46.2%	38.5%	15.4%	.0%
<b>Jawand</b>	.6%	8.4%	90.6%	.3%
<b>Ghormach</b>	47.9%	41.7%	10.4%	.0%
<b>Bala Murghab</b>	56.1%	22.0%	21.2%	.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>.4%</b>

Source: AIRD Provincial Profiles

As far as telecommunications is concerned, the main mobile telephone operator is Roshan, which covers Qala-i-Naw City, including some of the surrounding villages. Afghan Telecom also covers the centers of Murghab, Qadis and Ghormach districts of the province. Almost 10% of the population has access to mobile telecommunications.

## 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. Badghis is both an agricultural and an industrial province, and it is rich with minerals such as gypsum, lime, construction stones, coal and fuel. In terms of industry, one gin press (pressing cotton for packing) is working in the province. The majority of commercial activity in Badghis is related to trade in agricultural and livestock products.

Agriculture is a major source of revenue for 59% of households in Badghis Province, including 65% of rural households. Over half (52%) of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. Livestock also accounts for income for nearly half (45%) of rural households. However, 7% of all households in the province derive some income from trade and services. Around 5% of households earn income through non-farm related labor as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households (%)			
Source of income	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Agriculture</b>	65	-	59
<b>Livestock</b>	45	-	51

<b>Opium</b>	0	-	1
<b>Trade and Services</b>	8	-	7
<b>Manufacture</b>	7	-	7
<b>Non-Farm Labor</b>	6	-	5
<b>Remittances</b>	1	-	1
<b>Other</b>	13	-	13

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 6 agricultural cooperatives active in Badghis involving 1,896 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 7,046 Hac of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 1,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 162,800Afs.

Unlike agricultural or animal products, there is not a very large production of industrial products in Badghis. Sesame is produced in the province, 30% of the villages that produce it are in Qadis, 21% in Murghab, 18% in Ghormach, and 17% in Jawand. Tobacco is grown mainly in villages of Jawand (52%) and Qadis (38%).

To all extents and purposes small industry is absent in Badghis and there is only a small production of handicrafts mostly related to rugs, carpets and jewellery. 43% of the villages producing rugs are in Jawand, 25% in Qadis and 18% in Ab Kamari. Almost half the carpets produced in the province are made in Ab Kamari and a fifth are made in Qadis. Two thirds (67%) of the villages producing jewelry in Jawand and 17% are in Qadis. Shawls are mainly produced in Qadis (81% of the producing villages) and Jawand (15.4%).

In 2005, 36% of households in Badghis reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a small percentage were used to invest in economic activity such as agricultural inputs (3%) 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 Badghis. The most important field crops grown in Badghis province include wheat and maize; melon/water melons, rapeseeds and flax. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees (67%) and grapes (33%),

All of the households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops. The main types of fertilizer used by households in the province are shown in the following table:

<b>Main Types Of Fertilizer Used By Households</b>					
<b>Human</b>	<b>Animal</b>	<b>Urea</b>		<b>DAP</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average Kg per Household</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Average Kg per Household</b>
0	1	54	134.9 Kg	38	158.6Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 13% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and nearly all of the rural households (94%) have access to rain-fed land.

<b>Households (%) access to irrigated and rain-fed land</b>			
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Access to irrigated land</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>

Access to rain-fed land	94	-	94
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Source: NRVA 2005

Eighty three percent of rural households and 99% of Kuchi households in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are donkey, cattle, goats, sheep and poultry, as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	6	31	0	69
Oxen	3	27	0	27
Horses	2	3	0	3
Donkey	78	71	0	72
Camel	52	3	0	9
Goats	98	65	0	69
Sheep	95	50	0	56
Poultry	63	55	0	56

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 Badghis province is 11%, however, while 14% of men are literate, this is true for just 7% of women. In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is the same with 11.5% literacy, whereas for women the figure falls to 5.3%. The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy, with no record of men or women able to read and write.

On average 19% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school,. Amongst the Kuchi population, no children attend school in Badghis during the summer or winter months.

Overall there are 200 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 46,574 students. Boys account for 81% of students and 88% of schools are boys' schools. There are 737 teachers working in schools in the Badghis province, one in ten of whom are women (9%).

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	Boys	girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female
Primary	152	23	36400	8863	-	-
Secondary	23	2	1217	94	-	-
Total	175	25	37617	8957	670	67
	200		46,574		737	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Primary schools are located in-village for around one child in eight (12%), and one in five (20%) has to travel less than 5 kms to get to school. However nearly two children in three (62%) must travel more than 10 kms to reach their closest primary school. Secondary schools are located in-village for fewer than one child in 20 (3.3%) while 70% of students must travel more than 10 kms to reach their closest secondary school. High schools exist in-village for fewer than one child in 50 (1.8%) while more than four students in five (80%) must travel more than 10 kms to reach their closest high school.

Badghis province also has a higher education facility. Although there is currently no government or private university in the province, there is a Teacher Training Institute which, in 2005, had 7 male teachers catering for a total of 198 students, 73% of whom were men and 27% women. One hundred

and thirty seven new teachers graduated from Badghis Teacher Training Institute in 2005, including 57% men and 43% 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 Badghis province. In 2005 there were 17 health centers and one hospital with a total of 60 beds. There were also 49 doctors and 163 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented more than twice the number of doctors (up from 23) and nurses (up from 80) compared to 2003.

The province also has 113 pharmacies of which 111 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 86% of 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-village for only 3.4% of the population and dispensaries are located in-village for 3.5%. Only 11% of the population lives within five kilometers of a health unit, while more than two out of three people seeking medical attention have to travel more than ten kilometers to reach a 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 Badghis is reasonably high. Around a third of the households in the province report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year (32%), and a further third (36%) of households 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 (%)	14	36	32	7	11

Source: NRVA 2005

Around two in five people in the province (40%) is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health. In both rural and urban areas around two-thirds of the population (67%) has low dietary diversity and poor or very poor food consumption as shown below:

Food consumption classification for all households				
Households (%)	Low dietary diversity		Better dietary diversity	
	Very poor food consumption	Poor food consumption	Slightly better Food consumption	Better food consumption
Rural	30	40	25	6
Total	28	39	23	7

Source: NRVA 2005



In 2005, 31% of the population of Badghis province received allocations of food aid. In addition, of the 36% of households who reported taking out loans, nearly three quarters (72%) said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. A further 8% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year two in five households in the province (43%) reported feeling that their economic situation had got worse compared to a year ago, and a similar proportion (42%) felt that it had remained the same, as the following table shows:

<b>Comparison of overall economic situation compared to one year ago</b>					
<b>Households (%)</b>	<b>Much worse</b>	<b>Worse</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Slightly better</b>	<b>Much better</b>
	15	28	42	15	0

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 three in five households in the province (60%) reported 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 agriculture, drinking water followed by natural disasters, 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>	72	-	74
<b>Agricultural</b>	75	-	75
<b>Natural disaster</b>	41	-	39
<b>Insecurity</b>	1	-	1
<b>Financial</b>	21	-	20
<b>Health or epidemics</b>	5	-	5

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, about three quarters (74%) reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months and a quarter (25%) 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 Badghis 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*)

