

1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE

1.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Geography

Kabul province is Located in the Central Region and is bordered by the provinces of Parwan in the Northwest, Kapisa in the Northeast, Laghman in the East, Nangarhar in the Southeast, Logar in the South, and Wardak in the Southwest. The province covers an area of 4585 km². More than half of the province (56.3%) is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while more than one third of the area is made up of flat land (37.7%), as the following table shows:

Topography type					
Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	TOTAL
37.7%	34.6%	21.7%	5.4%	.5%	99.9%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 14 districts, plus the provincial capital, Kabul City, which has a population of about 1,925,548 inhabitants.

B. Demography and Population

Kabul province has a total population of 2,425,067. There are an estimated 78,593 households in the province and households on average have 7 members. The following table shows the population by district.

Population by Districts			
District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Kabul-Provincial Centre	979,643	945,905	1,925,548
Deh Sabz	24,288	23,080	47,348
Mir Bacha Kot	16,028	16,433	32,461
Kalakan	9,208	8,986	18,192
Qara Bagh	25,312	25,009	50,321
Farza	7,793	7,346	15,139
Estalef	8,367	8,146	16,513
Guldara	7,314	6,931	14,245
Shakar Dara	29,056	28,588	57,644
Paghman	42,013	40,584	82,597
Chahar Asyab	13,453	12,636	26,088
Musahi	9,317	9,034	18,351
Khak-i-Jabar	3,811	3,650	7,461
Bagrami	34,902	33,385	68,287
Surubi	22,677	22,194	44,871
Total	1,233,180	1,191,887	2,425,067

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Around 19% of the population of Kabul lives in rural districts while 81% lives in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. Pashtu is spoken by around sixty percent of the population and Dari is spoken by around forty percent. A small number of people located in 5 villages speaks Pashaie.

Kabul province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 49,754 individuals, or 2.1% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Kabul. Of those Kuchi that live in Kabul in winter, 47% are short-range migratory, 16% are long-range migratory and 37% are settled. Three quarters of both the long-range and the short-range migratory Kuchis are only partially migratory, so a part of the community remains behind in the winter area. Long range Kuchis from the provinces of Nangarhar and Laghman, and in much smaller numbers from Kapisa, Khost, and Wardak, come to Kabul in summer and this makes Kabul the most important summer province for the Kuchi. The most important summer areas for the short range migratory Kuchi are the Paghman, Dehsabz, Bagrami, Charasyab, Goldara, Surobi and Shakardara districts of Kabul province. The most important summer areas for the long range migratory Kuchi are Wardak, Parwan and Logar provinces. The Kuchi population in the summer is 220,251, which represents 9.1% of the total Kuchi population.

C. Institutional Framework

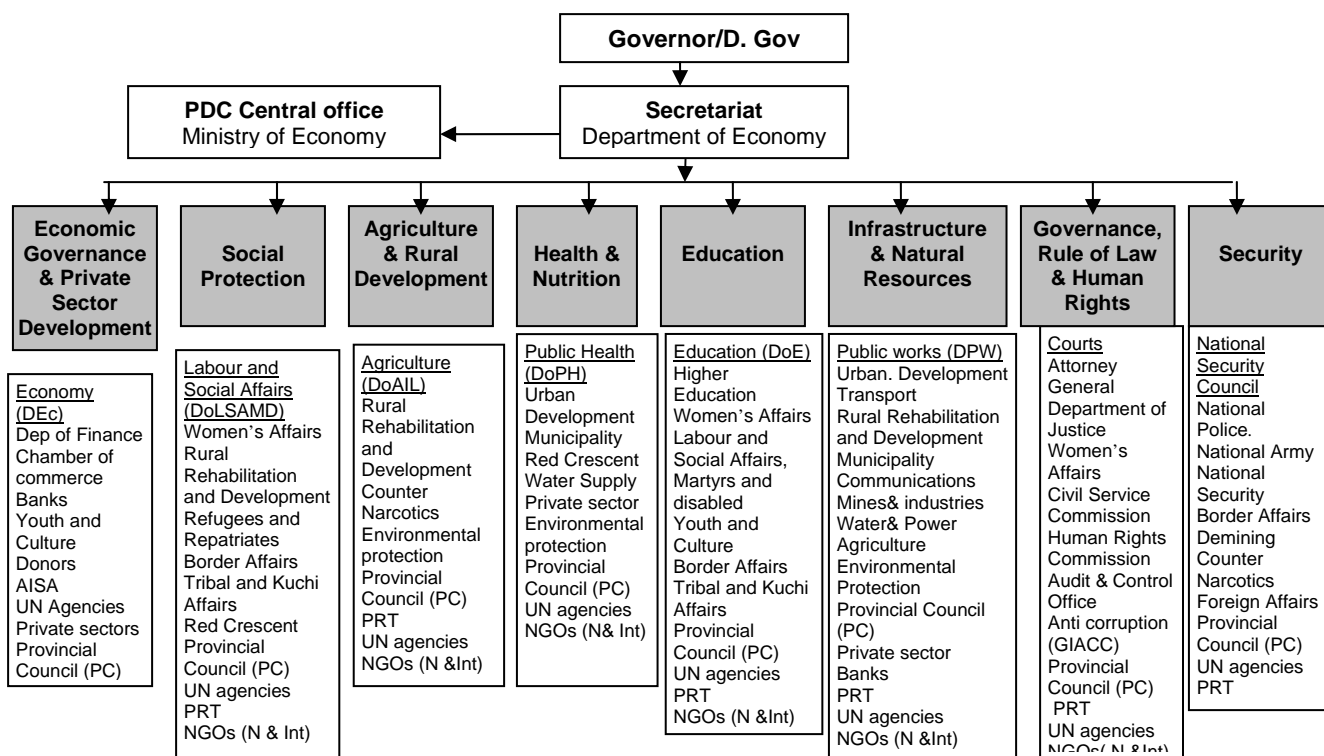
In total the government employs 101,174 people in Kabul province. As the table below shows, 71% of these are employees and 29% are contract workers, and 66% of total government workers are men and 34% are women.

Number of Government Employees			
	Male	Female	Total
Contract Workers	24,511	5,303	29,814
Employees	41,875	29,485	71,360
Total Workers	66,386	34,788	101,174

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

UNAMA Assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Kabul province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
UNAMA, PRT, some UN agencies and NGOs	Sectoral departments, NGOs, UNAMA, PRT and some UN agencies including the governor attend monthly meetings regularly. Sectoral working groups have been established.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Kabul also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are District Development Assemblies active in 1 district in the province, involving 32 men and 24 women members. The DDA has its own District Development Plan. There are also 508 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
Dih Sabz	31
Mir Bacha Kot	38
Kalakan	27
Qarabagh	69
Istalif	32
Shakardara	72
Paghman	75
Chahar Asyab	40
Bagrami	26
Khaki Jabbar	19

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Surobi	16
Guldara	44
Farza	19
TOTAL	508

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 9 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 Kabul Province		
Agency	Project	Location
UNICEF	Education, Child Protection Water and Sanitation, Emergencies and Health	
WFP	Emergencies support, Food for TB patient and TB Centres	All districts, Char Asyab, Mirbachakot, Qarabagh, Paghman, Farza and Bagram
UNHCR	Shelter Program, Vocational Trainings, Road Rehabilitation and Horticulture	Deh Sabz, Bagrami, Sorobi, Paghman, Kalakan, Farza, Istalif, Qarabagh and Guldara
FAO	Seed Multiplication and Distribution, Emergency Program(Seeds and Fertilizers distribution to farmers in a subsidized price and using the money for implementing some projects in the village)	Sarobi, Bagrami, Musahi, Deh Sabz, Mirbachakot and Paghman.
UNOPS	Road Projects	Khak-e-Jabar, Shakardar and Dehsabz, Farza, Sorobi and Guldara
UNMACA	De-Mining Program/coordination	Shomali plain
UNDP	Shelter Settlement Program	Qarabagh
ILO	Employment Center in Kabul	Kabul City
UN-HABITAT	Urban NSP and Winterization of city	Kabul City

Source: UNAMA

There are also at least 25 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		
Organization	Project	Location
SDF	NSP, Peace Building, Community based Education and Co-existence programs	Qarabagh, Paghman, Shakardara, Char Asyab, Deh Sabz, Mirbacha Kot, Guldara, Farza, Bagrami, Istalif and Kalakan, Shakardara, Guldara and Farza, Guldara
UMCOR	Shelters and construction of schools and clinics	Khak-e-Jabar, Sorobi, Bagrami, Mirbachakot, Qarabagh, Paghman, Khaki Jabbar, Char Asyab
BRAC	Micro-Finance Program	Qarabagh, Kalakan and Mirbachakot
CAPU	Peace Building and Peace Education	Farza
IHSAN	Shelters Under UNHCR Program	Deh Sabz, Bagrami, Sorobi, Paghman
ABR	Shelter under UNHCR Program	Kalakan: 160
AREA	Gravel Road Construction,	Paghman, Mirbachakot, Deh Sabz

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	Drinking water wells	
STEP	Supporting health clinics in 10 districts of Kabul province and they also have 150 health posts in the districts.	Musahi, Char Asyab, Deh Sabz, Mirbachakot, Kalakan, Guldara, Farza, Qarabagh, <u>Paghman and Shakar Dara</u>
SERVE	Enabling and Mobilizing Disables: The program has two parts; one is vocational trainings for disables and second treatments.	Char Asyab, Paghman, Shakardara, Mirbachakot, Bagrami and all urban districts of Kabul province
AIL	Teacher Training, Vocational and literacy training for women. Supporting health clinic	Mirbachakot, Farza and Shakardara, Mirbacha Kot
CRS	Education Program	Paghman
Afghan Health and Education NGO	Health	Musahi and Khak-e-Jaba
PIN	Construction of one CHC and one district hospital building	Sorobi district
SDO		
DACAAR		
CARE International		
SAB		
SOZO		
FINCA		
ADA		
Women for Women		
AWEC		
ZOWA		
SCA		
ACF		

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	
Bagrami	SDF
Chahar Asyab	SDF
Dih Sabz	SDF
Guldara	SDF
Istalif	SDF
Farza	SDF
Kalakan	SDF
Khaki Jabbar	Action Aid
Mir Bacha Kot	SDF
Musayi	Action Aid
Paghman	SDF
Qarabagh	SDF
Shakardara	SDF
Surobi	Action Aid
Bagrami	SDF

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 Kabul province, on average 65% of households use safe drinking water. This rises to nearly three quarters (71%) in the urban area, but falls to under half (41%) of households in rural areas. More than nine-tenths of households (92%) have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community; however 7% of households have to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water.

Time required accessing main source of drinking water				
	In community	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	3-6 hours
%	92	7	1	0

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only a quarter (25%) of households have access to safe toilet facilities. The situation is better in the urban area where 32% 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
%	0	2	4	69	14	11

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 61% of households in Kabul Province have access to electricity with the majority of these relying on public electricity. Access to electricity is greater in the urban areas where nearly three quarters (71%) of households have access to electricity; however, this figure falls to under a third (29%) in rural areas, and only half of these (14%) have access to public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Kabul is reasonably well developed, with around two thirds (68.1%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and a quarter (26.2%) able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in 5.4% of the province there are no roads at all, as shown in the following table:

Roads Types				
District	Cars All Season	Cars Some Seasons	No Roads	Not Reported
Dare Sabz	90.4%	9.6%	.0%	.0%
Mir Bache Koot	85.7%	14.3%	.0%	.0%
Kalkan	76.2%	23.8%	.0%	.0%
Gharabagh	83.6%	16.4%	.0%	.0%
Farze	50.0%	27.8%	22.2%	.0%
Estalof	48.6%	14.3%	34.3%	2.9%
Goldare	41.9%	48.4%	9.7%	.0%

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Shekar dare	62.0%	38.0%	.0%	.0%
Yaghman	80.2%	10.4%	8.5%	.9%
Chahar Asiab	83.7%	10.2%	6.1%	.0%
Moseei	97.4%	2.6%	.0%	.0%
Khak Jabbar	45.7%	51.4%	2.9%	.0%
Bagrami	89.2%	10.8%	.0%	.0%
Sarobi	45.5%	48.7%	5.8%	.0%
Total	68.1%	26.2%	5.4%	.3%

Source: CSO (analysis by AIRD)

As far as telecommunications are concerned, all districts in the province except Musahi and Khaki Jabbar are covered by both the AWCC and Roshan networks. The district governors offices of Kalakan, Istalif and Sorobi districts are also equipped with digital telephones and Sarobi district is partially covered.

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. Kabul is a centre of trade and commerce, particularly in the urban centre, as well as an agricultural province with production concentrated in the rural districts. More than half of all households (53%) in the province, including around two thirds (61%) of urban households and one third (31%) households in rural areas derive income from trade and services. Around a quarter of households (27%) earn some income through non-farm related labor, including one in five (22%) urban and two in five (40%) rural households. Agriculture is a major source of revenue for 11% of households in Kabul Province, including 41% of rural households and 3% of households in the urban area. Fifty two percent of rural households and 1% of urban households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. Livestock also accounts for income for 8% of rural households, as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	41	3	11
Livestock	8	0	3
Opium	0	0	0
Trade and Services	31	61	53
Manufacture	5	6	6
Non-Farm Labor	40	22	27
Remittances	1	1	1
Other	2	11	9

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 23 Agricultural cooperatives active in Kabul involving 2376 members. This was 58% more people than in 2003 when the figure was only 1389 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 5250 Ha of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 20,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 509,800Afs.

The production of industrial commodities appears to be concentrated in specific districts. Cotton is produced in many villages in Surubi, Paghman, Dih Sabz, and Khaki Jabbar districts. Sugar extracts are produced in 44 villages located in Paghman, Bagrami, Chara Syab, Surubi, Mir Bacha Kot, Musayi and Qarabagh. Tobacco is produced in 34 villages located in ten districts, but half of the villages are in

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Paghman alone. Olives are also produced in small quantities in Farza, Shakar Dara and Paghman districts.

In the sector of small industries, honey is produced in nine villages, five of which are located in Chara Syab and the others in Istalif, Paghman, Bagrami, and Surubi districts. Silk, karakul skin and dried sugar are also produced in very small quantities in some of the districts of Kabul.

On the other hand, many villages are engaged in handicrafts. Carpet is the most common handicraft produced in Kabul province. Most of the villages involved in carpet production are located in Qara Bagh, Shakar Dara, Mir Bach Kot, Istalif, Kala Kan, and Farza. Rugs are the second most common handicraft. These are produced mostly in Shakar Dara and Mir Bacha Kot. Jewelry is produced in 12 villages of Paghman and five villages of Farza. Pelisse is produced in 9 villages, pottery in eight villages and shawls in seven villages in the province.

In 2005, 23% of households in Kabul reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a small percentage was used to invest in economic activity such as business investment (5%), agricultural inputs (4%) and buying land (1%).

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 a tenth of the households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Kabul. The most important field crops grown in Kabul province include wheat, maize and barley. The most common crops grown in garden plots include grapes (68%) and fruit and nut trees (30%).

Nearly a third of households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (29%) and to a much greater degree on garden plots (60%), although a tenth of households use fertilizer on both field and garden (11%). 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
20	20	83	172.2Kg	80	190.0Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

Around half (51%) of households in both rural and urban areas in the province have access to irrigated land. Only 3% of rural households and 4% of urban households have access to rain-fed land.

Households (%) access to irrigated and rain-fed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	52	50	51
Access to rain-fed land	3	4	4

Source: NRVA 2005

Forty seven percent of rural households, 85% of Kuchi households and 4% of households in urban areas in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are poultry, cattle, sheep and donkeys, as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average

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Cattle	55	39	0	10
Oxen	0	1	0	0
Horses	0	0	0	0
Donkey	45	10	0	4
Camel	12	0	0	1
Goats	34	7	0	3
Sheep	55	14	0	5
Poultry	55	30	3	11

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 Kabul province is 58%, however, while two thirds of men are literate (66%), this is true for around half of women (48%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for nearly three quarters (73%) of men and more than half (56%) of women are literate. However, the Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 2.8% of men and no women able to read and write.

On average just under half (46%) of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school. The proportion is similar for boys (48%) and girls (44%). Amongst the Kuchi population, one in twenty boys (5%) and one in fifty girls (2%) attend school in Kabul during the winter months and one in fifty boys and girls (2%) attend school in the province during the summer.

Overall there are 347 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 746,626 students. Boys account for 59% of students and 73% of schools are boys' schools. There are 19,497 teachers working in schools in the Kabul province, more than three-fifths of whom are women (63%).

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	Boys	girls	boys	girls	male	female
Primary	88	18	321679	246683	-	-
Secondary	167	74	115115	63149	-	-
Total	255	92	436794	309832	7177	12320
	347		746,626		19497	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Access to schools is easier in Kabul than in many other provinces. Primary and secondary schools are located less than five kilometers away for about 70% of students and high schools are located at that distance for a little over half of students.

Kabul province also has a number of higher education facilities. There are four main universities in the province. Kabul University has many morning and night shift courses in faculties including engineering, agriculture, science, journalism, pharmacy, economics, fine arts, psychology, veterinary science. There are fourteen faculties teaching in the morning shift and eleven in night shift. In 2005 there were 9748 students enrolled at the university 7818 men (80%) and 1930 women (20%). Of those, 2961 students were in their first year, 2455 men (83%) and 506 women (17%). In total, 2235 students live in dormitories provided by the University including 2150 (96%) men and 85 (4%) women.

The second university is Kabul Polytechnic University which has three faculties; construction, geology and mines, and electro mechanics. In 2005 there were 2519 students enrolled at the university 2448 men (97%) and 71 women (3%). In total 1139 male students live in dormitories provided by the University.

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The third university is Kabul Medical University which has three faculties: curative medicine, paediatric medicine and stomatology. In 2005 there were 2745 students enrolled at the university 2089 men (76%) and 656 women (24%). Of those, 75 students were in their first year, 62 men (83%) and 13 women (17%). In total 660 students live in dormitories provided by the University including 620 (94%) men and 40 (6%) women.

The fourth university is the Education University which has five faculties including science, social sciences, literature and sport. In 2005 there were 3745 students enrolled at the university 2104 men (56%) and 1641 women (44%). In total 328 students live in dormitories provided by the University including 320 (98%) men and 8 (2%) women.

Kabul also has a number of private universities.

There are nine vocational schools with 176 teachers catering for a total of 2633 students, 78% of whom are men and 22% are women. In 2005, 308 students graduated from vocational schools in Kabul province as shown in the following table:

Vocational Schools in Kabul Province						
No	Name of Vocational School	Number of teachers		Number of students		Number of students who graduated in 2005
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Technique Secondary High School	22	2	378	0	91
2	Tejarat Vocational High School	5	3	590	34	114
3	Jamhuriat Vocational High School	0	35	166	516	17
4	Vocational High School for Blinds	26	5	79	38	-
5	Arts Vocational High School	12	4	230	0	14
6	Radio, TV and Refrigerator Repair School	10	1	215	0	40
7	Industrial Machines Repair High School	19	2	158	0	27
8	Qasaba Vocational High School	11	2	111	0	25
9	Road Machines Repair High School	12	5	118	0	-
Total		117	59	2045	588	308
		176		2633		

There are also two teacher-training institutes in Kabul Province. The first one, Sayed Jamaludine Teacher Training had 4518 students in 2005, 26% of whom were men and 74% women. Eight hundred and thirteen new teachers graduated from Sayed Jamaludine Teacher Training institute in 2005, including 52% women and 48% 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 Kabul province. In 2005 there were 63 health centers and 23 hospitals with a total of 3203 beds. In total there are 426 health posts in the 14 districts of the province. Thirty six Basic Health Centres (BHC) and twenty four Comprehensive Health Centres (CHC) are supported by different NGOs.

There were also 643 doctors and 4790 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented 55% decrease in the number of doctors (down from 1429) but around a 7%

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increase in the number of nurses (up from 3000) since 2003. The major health facilities in the province are shown in the following table:

Health Services (Hospitals and Clinics by District)			
District	District Hospital	CHC	BHC
Deh Sabz		1	4
Mirbachakot		1	2
Kalakan		1	3
Qarabagh	1	0	5
Farza		1	0
Istalif		1	0
Guldara		0	2
Shakardara		1	5
Paghman		4	4
Char Asyab	1	0	3
Musahi		1	2
Khaki Jabbar		1	1
Bagrami		2	3
Sorobi	1	1	3
Total	3	17	37
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CHC Comprehensive Health Center ▪ Basic Health Center 			

Source: UNAMA

The province also has 3,083 pharmacies of which 3063 (99%) are owned privately and 20 (1%) are run by the government.

Many communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Thirty two percent of men's shura and 40% 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. One person in ten (10% of the population) has a health center and one in six (15%) has a dispensary in their villages and doesn't have to travel outside their own villages to seek medical attention. A little more than half of the population has to travel less than 5 kilometers and more than one-fifth of population has to travel more than ten kilometers to reach their closest health center.

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 Kabul is reasonably low. One-fifth of the households in the province (20%) report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year and a further fifth of households (20%) faced this problem up to three times a year, whereas over half (57%) of households never experience problems of this kind, 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 (%)	57	20	20	2	1

Source: NRVA 2005

Around a quarter of the population in the province (24%) is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health. This figure is considerably lower for the rural population (12%) than for people living in the urban area (29%). However, in both rural and urban

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areas nearly two-thirds (62%) 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	17	24	24	35
Total	15	47	23	36

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, 10% of the population of Kabul province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 242,734 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 23% of households who reported taking out loans, just under half (45%) 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 a little more than one-fifth of the households in the province (21%) reported feeling that their economic situation had got worse compared to a year ago, and around half of the households felt that it had remained the same (48%), as the following table shows:

Comparison of overall economic situation compared to one year ago					
	Much worse	Worse	Same	Slightly better	Much better
Households (%)	6	15	48	28	3

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 around one in six of all households in the province (16%) report having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year, which was beyond their control. Rural households were slightly more vulnerable to such shocks, with 22% of households affected, as opposed to only 15% of urban households. People living in both urban and rural areas were most vulnerable to shocks related to natural disasters and financial problems. Problems related to drinking water (particularly in urban areas), and agriculture (particularly in rural areas) also affected around a fifth of households in the province, as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	12	19	18
Agricultural	22	4	11
Natural disaster	70	53	55
Insecurity	4	3	3
Financial	33	42	38
Health or epidemics	17	15	14

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, nearly half reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months (47%), and another half said they had recovered only partially (49%).

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 Kabul 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/

Kabul

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*)