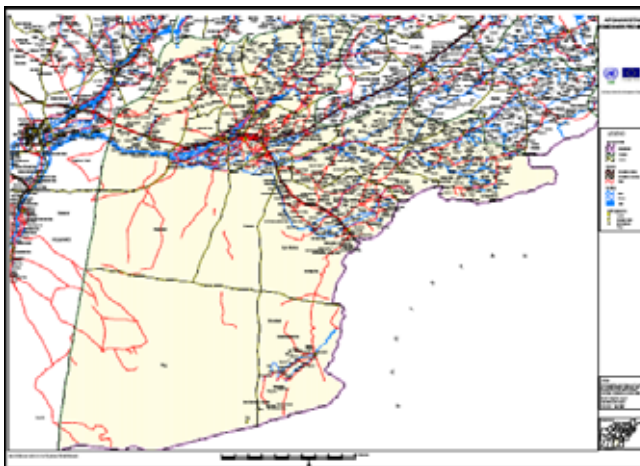


1. Provincial Profile



Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

1.1. General Information

A. Geography

Kandahar province is located in the southern region of the country and has borders with Zabul in the East, Uruzgan in the North, Helmand in the West and an international border with the Balochistan Province of Pakistan in the South. The province covers an area of 47676 km². More than four-fifths of the area is made up of flat land (84.5%) while nearly a tenth of the province is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain (7.6%) as the following table shows:

Topography type						
	Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	TOTAL
%	84.5%	2.6%	5.0%	6.8%	1.1%	100.0%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 16 official and 2 unofficial districts. The provincial capital is Kandahar which has a population of 468200.

B. Demography and Population

Kandahar has a total population of 990100. There are approximately 14445 households in the province, and households on average have 7 members. The following table shows the population by district.

Population by District			
District	Male	Female	Total
Kandahar City	243600	224600	468200
Daman	12700	12100	24800
Arghistan	14800	14100	28900
Arghandab	26400	25200	51600
Panjwai	42400	40400	82800
Maywand	20900	19800	40700

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Khakrez	9900	9300	19200
Ghorak	4100	3900	8000
Spin Boldak	21000	20000	41000
Shorabak	4900	4700	9600
Registan	800	800	1600
Maruf	14200	13500	27700
Shah Wali Kot	18700	17700	36400
Zherai	25500	2400	49500
Niesh	5800	5500	11300
Miyanasheen	6500	6100	12600
Dand			
TakhtaPul			

(Source UNAMA / CSO data)

Around 68% of the population of Kandahar lives in rural districts while 32% lives in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. The major ethnic group living in Kandahar province is Pashtoons. This includes major tribes such as Barakzai, Popalzai, Alkozai, Noorzai and Alezai. Pashtu is spoken by more than 98% of population and in more than 98% of villages. Dari is spoken in six villages by 4000 people and Balochi is spoken by 8000 people in two villages. 19000 people in nine villages speak some other unspecified language.

Kandahar province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 79,949 individuals, or 3.3% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Kandahar. Only one percent of them are short-range partially migratory, and 51% are long-range partially migratory and the remaining 48% are settled. In the winter, migratory Kuchi households stay in one place and don't move around during the season. In the summer season, long range migratory Kuchi households go to Ghazni, Uruzgan and Zabul provinces. The Kuchi population in the summer is 39,082 individuals.

C. Institutional framework

The following government agencies have Line Department offices in the province:

Major Provincial Directorates in Kandahar Province					
S.No.	Directories	S.No.	Directories	S.No.	Directories
1	Economy	12	Transport	23	Radio & Television
2	Rural Rehabilitation & Development	13	Urban Development	24	Administrative Reform
3	Agriculture	14	Red Crescent	25	Customs
4	Health	15	Social Services	26	Counter Narcotics
5	Information & Culture	16	Environment Protection	27	Religious Affairs
6	Education	17	Electricity	28	Finance
7	Public Works	18	Irrigation	29	Cadastral
8	Women Affairs	19	Communication	30	Tribes
9	Refugees & Returnees	20	Mines & Industries	31	Disaster Preparedness
-10	Municipality	21	Foreign Affairs	32	Fruit Industries
11	Statistics	22	Sports	33	University

Source: UNAMA Profile

In total the government employs 6738 people in Kandahar province. As the table below shows, 68% of these are employees and 32% are contract workers. 93% of government workers are men and 7% are women.

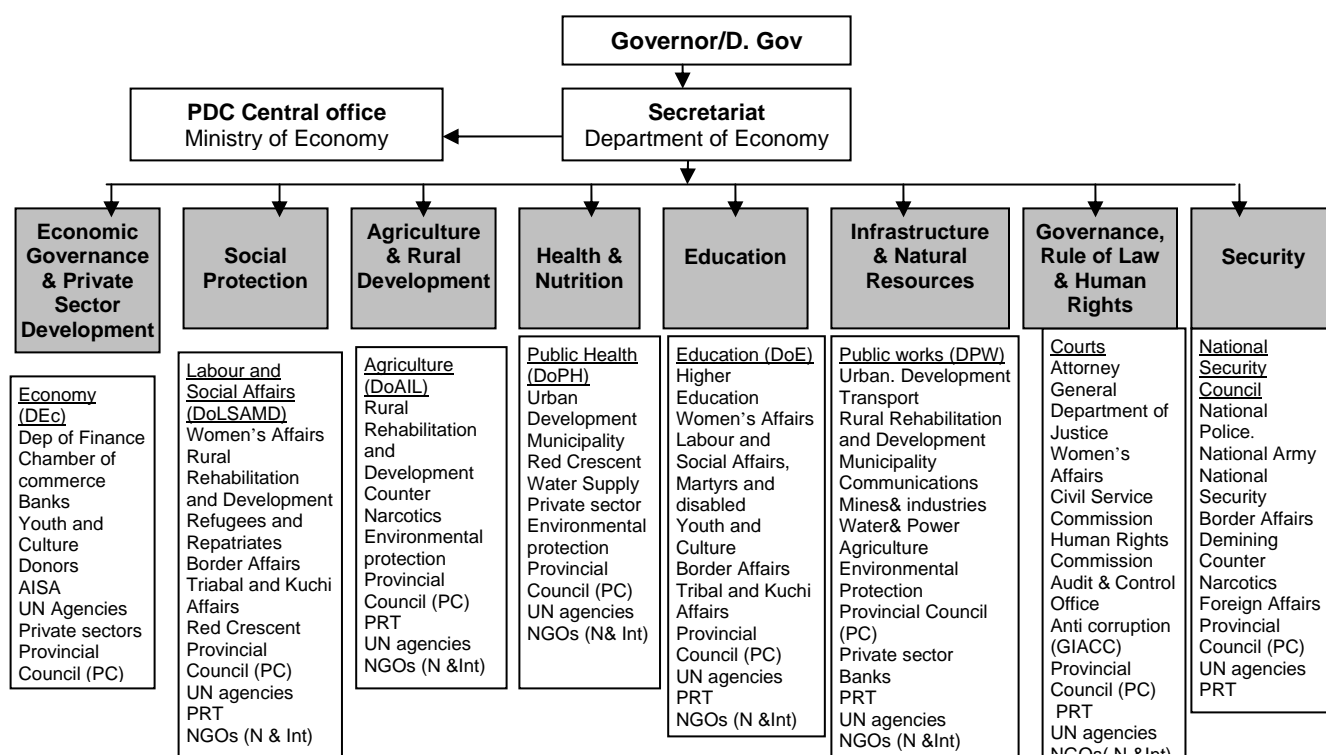
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Number of people employed by government			
	Male	Female	Total
Contract workers	2065	72	2137
Employees	4184	417	4601
Total Workers	6249	489	6738

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

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

Provincial Development Committee Structure endorsed by Ministry of Economy



Source: Ministry of Economy

The Provincial Development Committee in Kandahar province was formed in mid 2005. In April 2007 UNAMA made the following assessment of the PDC in Kandahar province:

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Kandahar province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
UNAMA, PRT, CIDA and other stakeholders	PDC meetings take place sporadically. Governor's office and provincial department of MoE have weak capacity to prepare regular sessions of the PDC.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

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Kandahar 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 17 districts in the province, involving 498 men and 231 women members. Each DDA has its own District Development Plan. There are also 496 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
Kandahar	133
Daman	63
Arghandab	64
Khakrez	16
Maywand	63
Panjwayi	41
Zhari	75
Shaga	41
TOTAL	496

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 14 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 Kandahar Province	
Agency	Activities
UNAMA	Coordinating over all Program activities of UN-Agencies
UNICEF	Education, Water & Sanitation, Health, Child Protection
WFP	Free food and Food for Work distribution
UNHCR	Refugees and Returnees issues, Shelter, Capacity Building and Health activities
WHO	Health activities
FAO	Agricultural activities
UNDP/AIMS	Capacity building and Statistical activities
UNDP/ANBP	Education and security Issues
UNDP/UDG	Urban Development
UNDP/NABDP	Construction, Agriculture, Rehabilitation and Education
UNODC	Counter Narcotic and Alternative Livelihood
UNMACA	Mine Action
UN-Habitat	Rural and Urban Development
UNOPS	Road Construction activities

Source: UNAMA

There are also at least 9 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 Kandahar Province	
Organization	Activities
ICRC	Medical, Water and Sanitation activities
JICA	Education and road construction activities

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CADG	
HI	
IR	Agriculture, sustainable Economy and food distribution activities
MC	
Tear Fund	Education, Health and shelter activities
BRAC	Micro Finance activities
SC UK	Educational Activities

Source: UNAMA

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 shown in the table below:

NGOs Facilitating NSP by District	
District	FP
Arghandab	UN Habitat
Daman	UN Habitat
Kandahar	UN Habitat
Khakrez	UN Habitat
Maywand	UN Habitat
Panjwayi	UN Habitat
Spin Boldak	UN Habitat
Zhira	UN Habitat

Source: MRRD, National Solidarity Programme (NSP)

1.2. Current State of Development in the Province

A. Infrastructure and Natural Resources

The provision of basic infrastructure such as water and sanitation, energy, transport and communications is one of the key elements necessary to provide the building blocks for private sector expansion, equitable economic growth, increased employment and accelerated agricultural productivity. In Kandahar province, on average only 64% of households use safe drinking water. This rises to 99% in the urban area, and falls to 50% in rural areas. More than four fifths (87%) of households have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however one in ten households has to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water (10%), 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
%	87	10	3	0

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only 22% of households have access to safe toilet facilities. The situation is better in the urban area where 57% of households have safe toilets, but this is true for only 7% of rural households. 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
%	6	20	3	49	19	3

Source: NRVA 2005

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On average 27% of households in Kandahar province have access to electricity with the majority of these relying on public electricity. Access to electricity is much greater in the urban area where 85% of households have access to electricity, however this figure falls to just 2% in rural areas, and only half of these (1%) have access to public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Kandahar is well developed, with 76.8% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 19.1% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in a very small area of the province (3.3%) there are no roads at all, as shown in the following table:

Road Types				
Name of District	Cars all season	Cars some seasons	No roads	Not Reported
Arghandab	93.2%	6.8%	.0%	.0%
Khakreez	97.1%	1.4%	1.4%	.0%
Mivand	72.4%	23.1%	3.8%	.6%
Jheri	88.2%	10.0%	1.8%	.0%
Panjvaei	85.5%	13.6%	.9%	.0%
Sepin Boldek	56.7%	34.5%	6.9%	2.0%
Total	76.8%	19.1%	3.3%	.7%

Source: CSO (Analysis by AIRD)

The following table indicates road travel times between the provincial capital, Kandahar City and the major district centres in the province, and other key provincial centres in the region.

Road Travel Times			
From	To	Time	Road Condition
Kandahar City	Spin Boldak	Approximately 2 hrs 150 kms	Excellent/good (Route 4 – bitumen road)
Kandahar City	Qalat	Approximately 2 hrs 190 kms	Excellent/good (Route 1 – bitumen road)
Kandahar City	Lashkergah	Approximately 2 hrs 200 kms	Excellent/good (Route 1 – bitumen road)
Kandahar City	Tirin Kot	Approximately 3 hrs 200 kms	Good (hard packed gravel)

Source: UNAMA

As far as telecommunication is concerned, the three main mobile networks, AWCC, Roshan and Areeba are accessible in Kandahar City and on Main Roads.

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. Kandahar is both an agricultural and an industrial province. The majority of commercial activity in Kandahar is related to trade and services, and agricultural and livestock products.

Agriculture is a major source of revenue for 28% of households in Kandahar province, including 38% of rural households and 8% of households in the urban area. Thirty two percent of rural households and 1% of urban households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, just

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under half of households in the urban area (43%) and a little more than one quarter of households in rural areas (29%) derive some income from trade and services. More than a third of households in rural areas (37%) and more than one quarter of households in urban areas (27%) earn income through non-farm related labour. Livestock also accounts for income for less than one tenth of rural households (8%) as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	38	8	28
Livestock	8	1	8
Opium	6	1	4
Trade and Services	23	43	29
Manufacture	3	2	2
Non-Farm Labour	37	27	34
Remittances	7	0	5
Other	5	21	10

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 109 Agricultural cooperatives active in Kandahar involving 4700 members. This was five times more people than in 2003 when the figure was only 942 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 37015 Ha of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 45,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 2,640,700Afs.

The major industrial crops grown in Kandahar are tobacco produced in 82 villages, cotton in 59 villages, and sugar extracts in 24 villages. Maiwand District is the major producer of all these products particularly cotton and tobacco. Spin Boldak, Kandahar, and Panjwayee produce Tobacco. Sugar extracts are concentrated in Zherai and Maiwand.

The sector of small industries is almost absent in the province. Three villages in Zherai District produce honey and karakul and sugar candy is produced in Panjwayee. Handicrafts is not a well-developed sector either. Jewellery and rugs are mentioned in this regard. Out of 61 villages producing jewellery, forty one are in Zherai District and out of 10 villages producing rugs, three are in Zherai and three others are in Maiwand Districts.

In 2005, 33% of households in Kandahar reported taking out loans. Of these households, a small percentage used these loans to invest in economic activity such as business investment (6%), agricultural inputs (5%) 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 more than a quarter of the households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Kandahar. The most important field crops grown in Kandahar province include wheat, potatoes, melon and watermelon and maize as well as opium. The most common crops grown in garden plots include grapes (54%) and fruit and nut trees (34%). Wheat (4%) and vegetables (3%) are also sometimes grown in garden plots in the province.

More than one third of households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (38%) and to a higher degree, nearly half of households use fertilizer on garden plots (48%). One in six (15%) households

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uses 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
47	48	81	234.0 Kg	65	128.4Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 46% of households in the province have access to irrigated land. The figure is much higher in the urban areas where all households (100%) have access to irrigated land as opposed to only 45% of rural households whereas one sixth of rural households (17%) have access to rainfed land as shown in the following table:

Households (%) access to irrigated and rainfed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	45	100	46
Access to rainfed land	17	0	17

Source: NRVA 2005

Fifty five percent of rural households, 91% of Kuchi households and 1% of households in urban areas in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are sheep, goats, donkey, camel and cattle as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	15	29	1	15
Oxen	0	8	1	3
Horses	15	1	0	5
Donkey	76	18	0	31
Camel	48	1	0	16
Goats	73	27	1	33
Sheep	76	35	1	37
Poultry	73	51	1	42

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 Kandahar province is 16%, however, while more than a quarter of men are literate (26%), this is true for just one twentieth of women (5%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is slightly lower with 22.5% literacy, whereas for women the figure is halved to just 2.7%. The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 3% of men and no women (0%) able to read and write.

On average 23% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, the figure is around one third of boys (33%) and just over one tenth of girls (12%). Amongst the Kuchi population, none of the boys or girls attend school in either the winter or the summer months in Kandahar province.

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Overall there are 271 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 150342 students. Boys account for 82% of students and 97% of schools are boys' schools. There are nearly 2478 teachers working in schools in the Kandahar province, less than one tenth of whom are women (7.4%).

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	male	female
Primary	192	2	113102	25862	-	-
Secondary	70	7	10877	501	-	-
Total	262	9	123979	26363	2294	184
	271		150342		2478	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Primary schools are the most easily accessible for students followed by secondary schools and high schools. Around forty percent of students have a primary school located less than five kilometers away, but 28% of students have to travel more than 10 kilometers to reach their closest primary schools. Over a quarter of students have to travel up to five kilometers to reach their nearest secondary schools and for forty percent this distance is more than ten kilometers. Accessibility to high schools is even more limited with only 12% of students having their closest high schools less than 5 kms away. Two-thirds of students, on the other hand, have to travel more than ten kilometers to reach their closest high schools.

Kandahar province also has a number of higher education facilities. The University of Kandahar has four faculties including medicine, engineering, agriculture and training and education. In 2005 there were 808 students enrolled at the university 795 men (98.4%) and 13 women (1.6%). Of those, 151 students were in their first year. These included 150 men (99.4%) and 1 woman (0.6%). Six hundred and forty male students live in dormitories provided by the University.

There is also a teacher training institute which had 72 students in 2005, 70% of whom were men and 30% women. Nineteen new teachers graduated from Kandahar teacher training institute in 2005, of which 58% were women and 42% 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 Kandahar province. In 2005 there were 20 health centers and 8 hospitals with a total of 375 beds. There were also 140 doctors and 288 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented nearly twice as many doctors (up from 77) and 50% more nurses (up from 188) since 2003. The major health facilities in the province are shown in the following table:

Health Services (Hospitals and Clinics by District)				
District	No. Of Health posts	Basic Health Center	Comprehensive Health Center	Provincial/ District Hospital
Kandahar City	0	9	2	1
Spin Boldak	17	3	0	1
Takhta Pul	5	0	1	0
Dand	28	2	1	0
Daman	11	1	1	0
Arghistan	16	0	1	0
Khakrez	6	1	0	0

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Ghorak	0	1	0	0
Neish	4	0	1	0
Shorabak	0	0	0	0
Registan	0	0	0	0
Arghandab	10	1	2	0
Panjwai	14	0	1	0
Maiwand	14	0	1	0
Zherai	13	0	1	0
Shah Wali Kot	27	1	1	0

Source: UNAMA

The province also has 94 pharmacies of which 92 are owned privately and 2 are run by the government. Drugstores are present only in 46 villages and 45% of the population has to travel more than ten kilometers to reach to the nearest drugstore.

The majority of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Thirty nine percent of men's shura and 59% of women's shura reported that there was no community health worker present, and both groups most commonly said that a basic health center or clinic without beds is their nearest health facility. Only 3.5% of the population has a health center and 4.2% has a dispensary within their village. Around half the population seeking medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers (55% for health centers and 51% for dispensaries).

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 Kandahar is reasonably high. Around one third of households in the province report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year (33%), and more than a fifth of households face this problem up to three times a year (22%), 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 (%)	38	22	33	4	3

Source: NRVA 2005

Around a third of the population in the province is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health. This figure is smaller for the rural population (26%) than for people living in the urban area (37%). In both rural and urban areas nearly three quarter of households (73%) 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	28	36	22	15
Total	26	47	20	17

Source: NRVA 2005

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In 2005, 91% of the population of Kandahar province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 870938 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 33% of households who reported taking out loans, 58% said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. A further 11% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year more than forty percent of households (41%) in the province reported feeling that their economic situation remained the same compared to a year ago, and the same number (40%) felt that it had got worse or much worse as the following table shows:

Comparison of overall economic situation compared to one year ago					
	Much worse	Worse	Same	Slightly better	Much better
Households (%)	14	26	41	18	1

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 around half of all households in the province report having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year, which was beyond their control (48%). Rural households were much more vulnerable to such shocks, with 55% of households affected, as opposed to urban households with only 32%. People living in urban areas were most vulnerable to shocks related to natural disasters and insecurity, whereas those in rural areas were most at risk from drinking water problems and natural disasters, as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	41	6	34
Agricultural	33	3	27
Natural disaster	40	30	38
Insecurity	23	29	24
Financial	14	14	14
Health or epidemics	17	3	14

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, around two thirds reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months (63%), and more than one third said they had recovered only partially (35%).

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 fulfilment 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 Kandahar Province continues to experience a high level of volatility, characterised by frequent insurgent operations in the western districts, suicide attacks in Kandahar City and assassinations of soft targets. The Province and the City remain the most influential in the region, however, there is an endemic problem of corruption, including among the security forces which undermines their effectiveness. The western districts of Kandahar, (Panjwayi, Zherai, Maiwand) continue to be the focus of activity for International Security

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Assistance Forces (ISAF) and Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) as well as for insurgent operations. The Canadian International Security Assistance Forces (CISAF) are the largest forces in number in the area. The province is not only ideologically significant for the insurgency, but also a battle ground of their choice for fighting, offering rocky outcrops, desert routes and agricultural facilities that offer cover such as orchards and karezes. The insurgency exploits the ring road in the area which runs through three Districts, offering them not only mobility facilities but also opportunities to target SAF, ANSF and civilian convoys very easily. Tactics most commonly used by the insurgencies include suicide attacks, road side Improvised Explosive Devices (IED), laying of land mines, ambushes and direct attacks.

The northern districts of Ghorak, Khakrez, Shah Wali Kot and Mianshin, although they have not experienced the same level of insurgent operations as western Kandahar, still remain unstable. These areas are now used as transit routes and support/supply lines to the high level of insurgent operations in the Sangin Valley/Kajaki in Hilmand, Dihrawood/Nesh/Chora in Uruzgan and Mizan/Daychopan in Zabul.

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

Factors of Insecurity	
Illegally Armed Groups (IAGs)	Illegally armed groups continue to operate in the Province in a quasi-legitimate way due to a lack of Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police forces. Many groups are being referred to as “Reserve Police” or “Special Police” and are deployed to the western Districts of Kandahar and other problematic areas of the Province for military operations. There is currently no Disarmament of Illegal Armed Groups (DAIG) operations implemented in the province.
Anti Government Elements (AGEs)	The security situation within the Province remains volatile with an insurgent presence active or at least present in most Districts.
Criminality and Organised Crime	Criminality is no higher in Khandahar than in the surrounding Southern Provinces. Besides crime related to narcotics, attacks on the road are a frequent form of criminal activity in the province. The Ring Road around Khandahar city has been targeted by bandits and also by insurgents. Property crime is also prevalent.
Narcotics	Statistically Kandahar is the second largest poppy producing province in the country and has been targeted by a Governor-Led Poppy Eradication programme in early 2007 with mixed success to date.

Source: UNDSS Provincial Profile, provided 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,

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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*)