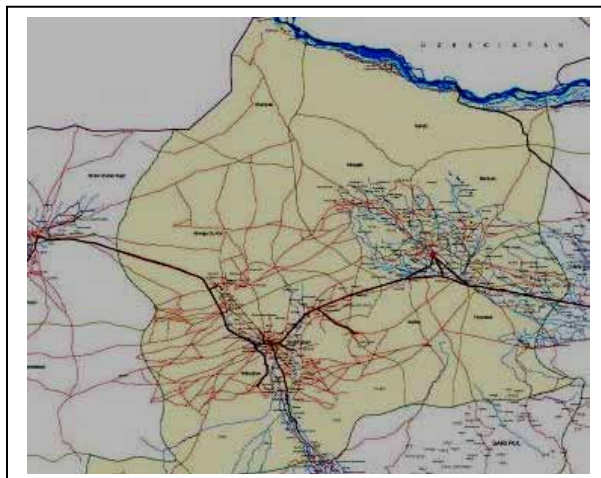


# 1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE



Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

## 1.1. General Information

### A. Geography

Jawzjan Province is situated in the Northern part of Afghanistan, bordering Turkmenistan in the North, Balkh Province in the East, Sar-e-Pul Province in the South and Faryab Province in the West. The province covers an area of 10326 km<sup>2</sup>. More than one quarter of the province is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain (29.4%) while more than two thirds of the area is made up of flat land (68.9%), as the following table shows:

Topography type						
	Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	TOTAL
%	68.8%	22.4%	7.0%	1.0%	.8%	100.0%

Source: CSO/UNFPA, Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 11 Districts. The provincial capital is Sheberghan which has a population of about 148329 inhabitants.

### B. 15,849 Demography and Population

Jawzjan has a total population of 426987. There are 50900 households in the province, and households on average have 7 members. The following table shows the population by district.

Population by District			
District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Shabarghan_ Jozjan	74355	73974	148329
Aghche	21045	21016	42061
Feiz Abad	17295	16674	33969
Mardian	13115	13211	26326

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<b>Mangjik</b>	16092	15400	31492
<b>Gharghin</b>	10128	9750	19878
<b>Khomiab</b>	6420	6097	12517
<b>Ghoshtipe</b>	12738	12193	24931
<b>Darz ab</b>	18867	18318	37185
<b>Khaje Dokoh</b>	9799	9573	19372
<b>Khanegha</b>	15569	15358	30927
<b>Total</b>	215423	211564	426987

Source: CSO/UNFPA, Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Around 80% of the population of Jawzjan lives in rural districts while 20% lives in urban areas. Around 50% of the population is male and 50% is female. The major ethnic groups living in Jawzjan province are Uzbek and Turkmen followed by Tajik, Pashtoon and Arab. Uzbek is spoken by the largest proportion of population (39.5%). Turkmen comes second with 28.7% of population. Pashtu and Dari are spoken respectively by 17.2% and 12.1% of the total population.

Jawzjan province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 76,850 individuals, or 3.2% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Jawzjan living in 20 communities which are all settled. Some 170 households move into Jawzjan in the summer. 2780 households are also currently living in camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) The Kuchi population in the summer is 81,480 individuals.

### C. Institutional framework

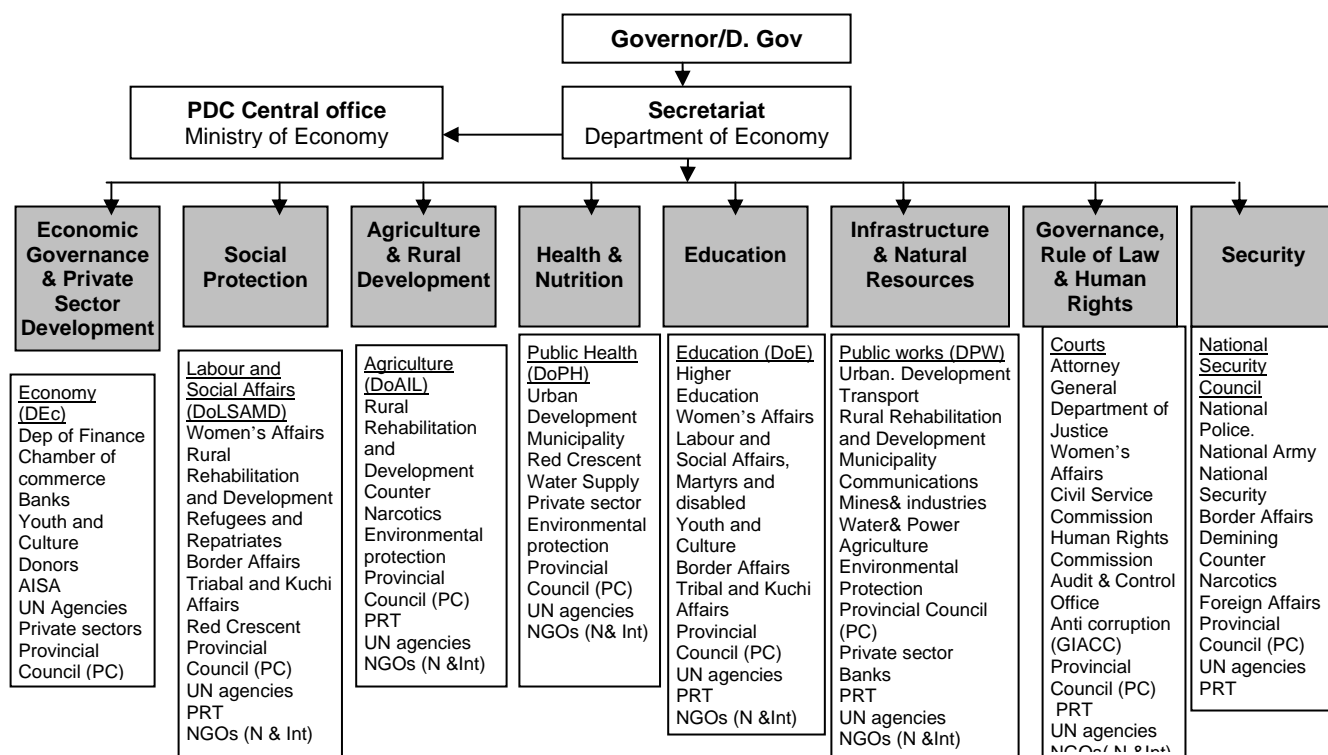
In total the government employs 8161 people in Jawzjan province. As the table below shows, 72% of these are employees and 28% are contract workers. 75% of government workers are men and 25% are women.

<b>Number of people employed by government</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Contract workers</b>	2178	124	2302
<b>Employees</b>	3982	1877	5859
<b>Total Workers</b>	6160	2001	8161

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

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Jawzjan province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
Only UNAMA has provided support to PDC process	Meeting doesn't take place regularly. There is a need of more active role of governor. UN agencies and other donors rarely attend the meetings.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Jawzjan also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are 401 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:

CDCs by District	
District	Number of CDCs
Shibirghan	46
Khawaja Du Koh	16
Darzab	57
Mingajik	32
Qarqin	19
Aqcha	72
Mardyan	22
Fayzabad	68
Khamyab	16
Qush Tapa	53

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>401</b>
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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. All UN agencies are operating from Mazar-e-Sharf.

There are also 11 national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province, as the following table shows:

<b>IO/ NGO Operations in Jawzjan province</b>		
<b>Organization</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Location</b>
Save the Children UK	Child protection	Sheberghan City
Save the Children US	Health/Education	Sheberghan City
GAA	Agriculture + NSP	Sheberghan City
ZOA	NSP	Shiberghan City
AZDRA	Water	Shiberghan City
CCA	Shelter	Shiberghan City
BRAC	Micro Credit + Education	Shiberghan City
PRT	Rehabilitation Security	Shiberghan City
Global Partner	Education and Internet service	Shiberghan City
Action Aid	NSP	Shiberghan City
STEP	Health	

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:

<b>NGOs Facilitating NSP by District</b>	
<b>District</b>	<b>FP</b>
Aqcha	GAA
Darzab	Action Aid
Fayz Abad	GAA
Khaniqa	GAA
Khamyab	Action Aid
Khwaja Du Ko	Action Aid
Mardyan	Action Aid
Mingajik	Action Aid
Qarqin	GAA
Qushtepa	Action Aid
<i>Shibirghan</i>	<i>ZOA</i>

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.

## Jawzjan

In Jawzjan province, on average only 24% of households use safe drinking water. This rises to 64% in the urban area, and falls to just 6% in rural areas. Almost nine in every ten households have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community (88%), however around one in ten households has to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water (8%), and for 3% 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
%	88	8	0	3

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only 15% of households have access to safe toilet facilities. The situation is better in the urban area where 33% of households have safe toilets, but this is true for only 10% 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
%	17	4	11	53	14	1

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 42% of households in Jawzjan 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 99% of households have access to electricity, however this figure falls to just 25% in rural areas.

The transport infrastructure in Jawzjan is reasonably well developed, with 45% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 42% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in about one-eighth of the province there are no roads at all (12.1%), as shown in the following table:

Roads Type				
District	Cars all season	Cars some seasons	No roads	Not Reported
Shabarghan_ Jozjan	61.5%	35.9%	.0%	2.6%
Aghche	21.1%	68.4%	10.5%	.0%
Feiz Abad	63.6%	30.9%	5.5%	.0%
Mardian	39.3%	60.7%	.0%	.0%
Mangjik	61.8%	38.2%	.0%	.0%
Gharghin	66.7%	.0%	.0%	33.3%
Khomiab	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Ghoshtipe	32.5%	55.0%	12.5%	.0%
Darz ab	13.6%	33.9%	50.8%	1.7%
Khaje Dokoh	87.0%	13.0%	.0%	.0%
Khanegha	18.2%	65.9%	15.9%	.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>41.8%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

Source: CSO (Analysis by AIRD)

## Jawzjan

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

<b>Road Travel Times</b>			
<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Road Condition</b>
Sheberghan	Mazar	2 hrs	Paved road
Sheberghan	Kabul	10 hrs	Paved road
Sheberghan	Faiz Abad	1hrs	Paved road
Sheberghan	Aqcha	40 min	Paved road
Sheberghan	Mardyan	1hrs	Gravelled road
Sheberghan	Mingajik	1hr 30min	Gravelled road
Sheberghan	Khanaqa	45 min	Paved and gravelled
Sheberghan	Qarqeen	3 hrs 30min	Gravelled road
Sheberghan	Qosh Tapa	3 hrs	Gravelled road
Sheberghan	Darzab	4hrs	Gravelled road
Sheberghan	Khwoja Du Koh	40 min	Paved and gravelled road

Source: UNAMA

As far as telecommunications is concerned, both Roshan and AWCC are present only in the provincial capital, the city of Sheberghan.

## 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. Jawzjan is an agricultural province which is rich with natural resources such as oil and gas.

Agriculture is a major source of revenue for 48% of households in Jawzjan province, including 67% of rural households and 8% of households in the urban area. Thirty nine percent of rural households and 9% of urban households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots. However, almost three quarters of households in the urban area (74%) and one quarter of households in rural areas (26%) derive some income from trade and services. Around a third of households in both urban (32%) and rural (38%) areas earn income through non-farm related labour. Livestock also accounts for income for one-sixth of rural households (16%) as the following table shows:

<b>Sources of income reported by households</b>			
<b>Source of income</b>	<b>Rural (%)</b>	<b>Urban (%)</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	67	8	48
<b>Livestock</b>	16	2	18
<b>Opium</b>	1	0	1
<b>Trade and Services</b>	26	74	37
<b>Manufacture</b>	31	15	25
<b>Non-Farm Labour</b>	38	32	37
<b>Remittances</b>	1	1	1
<b>Other</b>	3	5	3

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 12 Agricultural cooperatives active in Jawzjan involving 597 members. This was four times more people than in 2003 when the figure was only 150 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 3969 Ha of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 5,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 460,500Afs.

Industrial commodities such as cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives and sharsham appear to occupy a relatively substantial number of villages. Sesame is produced in 180 villages, cotton is produced in 79

## Jawzjan

villages and tobacco is produced in 58 villages. Qush Tepa and Darzab are major producers of all three crops.

Small industries are scarce in Jawzjan. Karakul skin is produced in Darzab, Mingajik, Qush Tepa and Kwajah Dukoh. Silk is mostly produced in Mingajik. Carpets, rugs, jewelry and shawls are the common handicrafts of the province. Sheberghan, Faizabad, and Khanaqa are major producers of these handicrafts. Carpets are produced in Mardyan, Mingajik, Darzab and Qush Peta. The last three districts also produce jewelry and shawls.

In 2005, 45% of households in Jawzjan reported taking out loans. Of these households, a small percentage used these loans to invest in economic activity such as agricultural inputs (1%) and business investment (2%).

### 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 nearly half the households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Jawzjan.

The most important field crops grown in Jawzjan province include wheat and barley, melon, watermelon and maize. The most common crops grown in garden plots include grapes (73%) and vegetables (23%). Almost all households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (97%) and to a much lesser degree on garden plots (2%), although a very small number of households use fertilizer on both field and garden (2%). 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
0	76	26	216.2 Kg	21	155.4Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 74% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, whereas almost one third of rural households (30%) and 38% of urban households 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	75	66	74
Access to rainfed land	30	38	31

Source: NRVA 2005

Fifty five percent of rural households, 98% of Kuchi households and 15% of households in urban areas in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are, donkey, goats, sheep and cattle as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	47	33	11	30
Oxen	8	8	1	6

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<b>Horses</b>	15	5	1	7
<b>Donkey</b>	92	33	2	42
<b>Camel</b>	53	9	0	21
<b>Goats</b>	77	24	3	35
<b>Sheep</b>	77	17	6	33
<b>Poultry</b>	47	25	8	27

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 Jawzjan province is 31%, however, while two-fifth of men are literate (40%), this is true for just over two tenths of women (21%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is slightly better with 46% literacy, whereas for women the figure shows little change (22%). The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 1.6% of men and 0.1% of women able to read and write.

On average 40% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is around half of boys (45%) and one third of girls (33%). Amongst the Kuchi population, one in fifty boys (2%) and no girls (0%) attend school in Jawzjan during the winter and summer months.

Overall there are 203 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 104899 students. Boys account for 63% of students and 80% of schools are boys' schools. There are 3348 teachers working in schools in the Jawzjan province, of whom 41% are women.

<b>Primary and Secondary Education</b>						
	<b>Schools</b>		<b>Students</b>		<b>Teachers</b>	
	<b>boys</b>	<b>girls</b>	<b>boys</b>	<b>girls</b>	<b>male</b>	<b>female</b>
<b>Primary</b>	99	32	56750	35909	-	-
<b>Secondary</b>	63	9	9334	2906	-	-
<b>Total</b>	162	41	66084	38815	1970	1378
	203		104899		3348	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Access to primary schools is good for most children, however one third of students have to travel up to five kilometers to reach their closest primary school and one in six has to travel more than ten kilometers. Access to secondary schools is more difficult than to primary schools. Again one-third of students have to travel up to five kilometers to reach their closest secondary schools but around a quarter of students have to travel more than ten kilometers. Only one in five students has a high school located less than five kilometers away. Around a quarter of students (23%) have to travel 5-10 kilometers and a further quarter of students, have to travel more than ten kilometers to reach their nearest highschool.

Jawzjan province also has higher education facilities. The high education institute of Jawzjan has faculties of science, social sciences, geology and mining and chemical technology. In 2005 there were 959 students enrolled at the university 557 men (58%) and 402 women (42%). Of those 368 students were in their first year, 295 men (80%) and 73 women (20%). Seventy five male students live in dormitories provided by the University.

There is a vocational high school in Jawzjan, Abu Muslim Khurasani Vocational High School, with 8 teachers catering for a total of 74 students, all of whom are men, and a Vocational High School of Gasoline and Oil with 16 teachers, 5 of whom are female, and 168 male students. In 2005, 15 students graduated from Abu Muslim Khurasani Vocational High School and 23 students graduated from



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Jawzjan Vocational High School of Gasoline and Oil. There is also a teacher training institute which had 444 students in 2005, 62% of whom were women and 38% 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 Jawzjan province. In 2005 there were 10 health centers and 6 hospitals with a total of 264 beds. There were also 178 doctors and 299 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented a 50% increase in the number of doctors and a 69% increase in the number of nurses compared to 2003. The major health facilities in the province are shown in the following table:

<b>Health Services (Hospitals and Clinics by Districts)</b>			
<b>Hospitals</b>		<b>Clinics</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Darzab	Bazar Gud Qala/ Darzab	Bala Mardyan	Bala Mardyan village
Qushtepa	Bazar Qosh Tewa	Mardyan	Mardyan
Jarquduq	Jarquduq	Jangal Aragh	Jangal Aragh
Mangajik	Charshanghu	Qarqeen	Khantipa village
Aqcha	Aqcha	Qarance	Qarance village
Jeza	Jeza village	Khwoja du Koh	Khwoja du Koh
Khan Aqa	Khanaqa village	Khwoja du Koh	Khazal Ayaq
Fazabad	Sanses village	City clinics	Shibirghan

Source: UNAMA

The province also has 98 pharmacies of which 95 are owned privately and 3 are run by the government. Drugstores are present only in 14 villages and 42% of the populations 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. Seventy three percent of men's shura and 75% of women's shura reported that there was no community health worker present, and both groups most commonly said that hospital is their closest health facility. Only 3.9% of the population have a health center and 3.5% have a dispensary within their village. Around half the population seeking medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers (46% for health centers and 43% 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 Jawzjan is reasonably high. More than one third of the households in the province (38%) report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year, and a further one quarter of households face this problem up to three times a year (26%), as the following table shows:

<b>Problems satisfying food need of the household during the last year</b>					
	<b>Never</b>	<b>Rarely (1-3 times)</b>	<b>Sometimes (3-6 times)</b>	<b>Often (few times a month)</b>	<b>Mostly (happens a lot)</b>
<b>Households (%)</b>	26	26	38	7	2

Source: NRVA 2005

Around one fifth (19%) 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 lower for the rural population

## Jawzjan

(16%) than those people living in the urban area (27%). In both rural and urban areas around half the population has low dietary diversity and poor or very poor food consumption (43%) as shown below:

<b>Food consumption classification for all households</b>				
	<b>Low dietary diversity</b>		<b>Better dietary diversity</b>	
<b>Households (%)</b>	<b>Very poor food consumption</b>	<b>Poor food consumption</b>	<b>Slightly better food consumption</b>	<b>Better food consumption</b>
<b>Rural</b>	16	21	46	18
<b>Total</b>	14	29	44	19

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, 21% of the population of Jawzjan province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 87803 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 45% of households who reported taking out loans, 59% said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. A further 14% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year forty percent of the households in the province reported feeling that their economic situation had got slightly better compared to a year ago, and the same proportion felt that their economic situation had got worse (40%), as the following table shows:

<b>Comparison of overall economic situation compared to one year ago</b>					
	<b>Much worse</b>	<b>Worse</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Slightly better</b>	<b>Much better</b>
<b>Households (%)</b>	24	16	14	40	6

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 more than half of all households (55%) in the province report having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year, which was beyond their control. Rural households were much more vulnerable to such shocks, with 66% of households affected, as opposed to urban households (21%). People living in Urban areas were most vulnerable to shocks related to drinking water and financial issues, whereas those in rural areas were most at risk from agriculture shocks, natural disasters and drinking water problems, 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>	33	30	35
<b>Agricultural</b>	59	3	55
<b>Natural disaster</b>	42	4	39
<b>Insecurity</b>	3	0	3
<b>Financial</b>	6	19	7
<b>Health or epidemics</b>	5	1	5

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, 41% reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months, and more than half said they had recovered only partially (52%).

## 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 the security situation in Jawzjan province remains unstable with a lot of power struggles behind the scenes. In particular, a certain deterioration of the security situation in Darzab district has been observed. Darzab is a strategic location and a struggle between Hezb-I-Islmai Gulbaddin and Jumbish has been ongoing for the past few years. There are also indications that Darzab district may serve as a base for Anti Government Elements (AGE).

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

### Factors of Insecurity

<b>Illegally Armed Groups (IAGs)</b>	Every single ex-commander still has his own armed group and can be considered as a leader of an Illegally Armed Group (IAG).
<b>Anti Government Elements (AGEs)</b>	Apart from a few incidents which can not be definitely attributed to anti government elements, the level of their presence is at this stage limited to favouritism from some sympathizers with no clear evidence of willingness to start activity.
<b>Criminality and Organised Crime</b>	The crime rate is medium in the province. Over the past few months there have been several incidents related to criminal activity.
<b>Narcotics</b>	Most of the local commanders in the province are involved in the narcotics business. However there has been a noticeable drop in areas cultivated with poppy and hashish compared with last year.

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

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**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*)