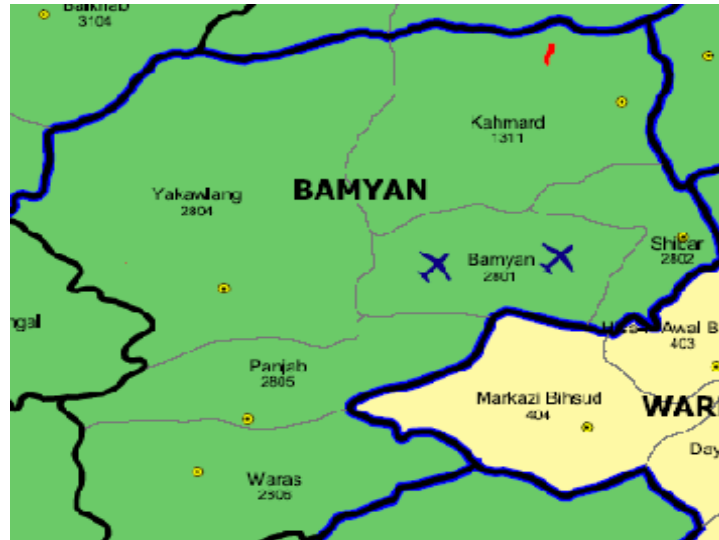


BAMYAN

1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE



Source: UNSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

1.1 General Information

A. Geography

Bamyan province lies on the highlands of Afghanistan. The province covers an area of 17414 km² of mostly dry, mountainous terrain with a number of rivers, the largest being the Punjab. Nearly the whole province is mountainous or semi mountainous, while only 1.8% of the area is made up of flat land, as the following table shows:

Topography type						
	Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	TOTAL
%	.0%	77.5%	16.1%	1.8%	.5%	100.0%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 7 Districts. The provincial capital is Bamyan centre which has a population of about 70028 inhabitants.

B. Demography and Population

Bamyan has a total population of 343892. There are 55513 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
Bamyan	34135	35893	70028

Shebar	11878	11055	22933
Saighan	11779	11436	23215
Kahmard	15839	15203	31042
Yakawlang	33195	32963	66158
Panjab	24118	24279	48397
Waras	41182	40937	82119
Total	172126	171766	343892

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Around 80% of the population of Bamyan 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 Bamyan province are Hazara followed by Tajik, Tatar and Pashtun. Dari is spoken by 96% of the population and 98% of the villages. In another 24 villages with a population of approximately 5000 the main language spoken is Pashtu

Bamyan province is only a summer area for Kuchi, no Kuchi stay there during winter. In the summer 962 households of long range migratory Kuchi come to Bamyan Province from Nangarhar, 300 households from Logar and 80 households from Balkh. Bamyan is one of the provinces where access to summer pastures is quite severely constrained. An additional 2000 households from Logar, 970 from Nangarhar, 662 households from Balkh, 517 households from Khost, 370 households from Samangan, and 50 households from Saripul said that Bamyan province as their preferred summer area. The Kuchi population in the summer is 2255 individuals.

C. Institutional framework

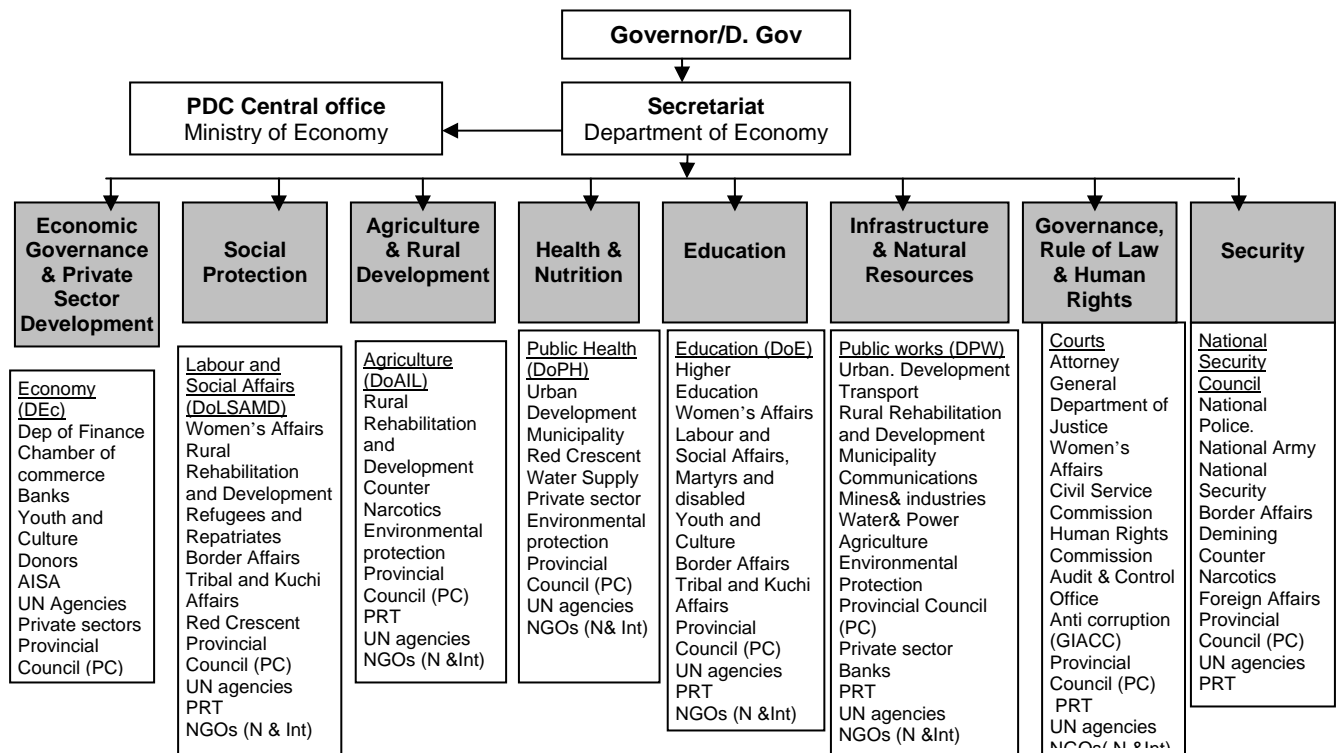
In total the government employs 2505 people in Bamyan province. As the table below shows, 83% of these are employees and 17% are contract workers. 78% of government workers are men and 32% are women.

Number of people employed by government			
	Male	Female	Total
Contract workers	417	17	434
Employees	1606	465	2071
Total Workers	2023	482	2505

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

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Bamyan	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
UNAMA , PRT, USAID and AKDN	Meeting takes place regularly once a month but MoE department has not capacity to improve coordination, which is the major weakness of the process.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Bamyan also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are 539 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
Bamyan	109
Shebar	74
Kahmard	60
Yakawlang	143
Panjab	36
Waras	80

Saighan	37
TOTAL	539

Source: MRRD, National Solidarity Program (NSP)

D. Donor Activity

In addition to the activities of government agencies, a number of national and international organizations play an active role in promoting development in the province. For example 8 UN agencies are currently involved in reconstruction and development projects in different parts of the province. These are shown in the following table:

UN Operation in Bamyan Province		
Agency	Project	Location
UNAMA	Political, RRR and Human Rights	All districts
UNHCR	Shelter, Income generation, HR monitoring	Bamyan, Saighan, Shiber and Yakawlang
UNOPS	Road, Bridge, Administration Building	Bamyan, Kahmard, Saighan, Waras,
UN-FAO	Agriculture(irrigation, seed), Community Development, literacy	Bamyan, Yakawlang, Panjab, Waras, Shiber
UNICEF	Community Development, Education, Health	All districts
ANBP/ DIAG	Disarmament of IAG	All districts
UN-Habitat	National Solidarity Programme	Bamyan, Karhmard, Yakawlang
IOM	Construction of School and Clinics	Bamyan, Kahmard, Saighan, Yakawlang, Panjab

Source: UNAMA

There are also at least 19 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 Bamyan		
Organization	Project	Location
AKDN	Community development & NSP	Bamyan, Waras, Shiber
ICRC	Protection and water sanitation	Bamyan
SCJ	Education	Bamyan
JICA	Gender and women empowerment	Bamyan
CHF	Micro finance	Bamyan
ADRA	Health activities	Bamyan, Behsud, Panjab, Waras
USAID USDA	Donor	Bamyan PRT
MSI	Health activities	Bamyan, Yakawlang
AADA	Health activities	Bamyan, Yakawlang
Oxfam	Community Development	Panjab
NRC	Legal issues	Bamyan
CARE International	Education	Bamyan
BRAC	Micro finance	Bamyan
ASB	Vocational training, women empowerment	Bamyan
Global Partner	Agriculture	Bamyan

J-Green	Agriculture	Bamyan
CHF International	Microfinance	Bamyan
Future Generation	Community Development	Bamyan
NDI	Politics (training, parties and PC)	

Source: UNAMA

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

NGOs Facilitation NSP by District	
District	Facilitating Partner
Bamyan	UN Habitat
Kahmard	UN Habitat
Panjab	AKDN
Sayghan	UN Habitat
Shebar	AKDN
Waras	AKDN
Yakawlang	UN Habitat

Source: MRRD, National Solidarity Program (NSP)

1.2 Current State of Development in the Province

A. Infrastructure and Natural Resources

The provision of basic infrastructure such as water and sanitation, energy, transport and communications is one of the key elements necessary to provide the building blocks for private sector expansion, equitable economic growth, increased employment and accelerated agricultural productivity. In Bamyan province, on average only 8% of households use safe drinking water. More than nine-tenths (91%) of households have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however nearly one-tenth (9%) of households has to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water, 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
%	91	9		

Source: NRVA 2005

No one in the whole province has access to safe toilet facilities. The following table shows the kinds of toilet facilities used by households in the province:

Toilet facilities used by households						
	None/ bush open field/	Dearan / Sahrah (area in compound but not pit)	Open pit	Traditional covered latrine	Improved latrine	Flush latrine
%	15	7	46	32		

Source: NRVA 2005

On average only 6% of households in Bamyan province have access to electricity and there is no provision of public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Bamyan is not well developed either, with 21% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 36% able to take car traffic in some seasons. In nearly one-fifth (21%) of the province there are no roads at all, as shown in the following table:

Road Types				
District	Cars all season	Cars some seasons	No roads	Not Reported
Bamyan	53.7%	53.7%	53.7%	53.7%
Shebar	52.7%	52.7%	52.7%	52.7%
Saighan	43.5%	43.5%	43.5%	43.5%
Kahmard	37.5%	37.5%	37.5%	37.5%
Yakavallang	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Panjab	32.0%	32.0%	32.0%	32.0%
Waras	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Total	20.6%	20.6%	20.6%	20.6%

Source: CSO (analysis by AIRD)

As far as telecommunications is concerned, Roshan Mobile company is operating in the province and Areeba is planning to establish some antennas soon.

B. Economic Governance and Private Sector Development

Creating the conditions in which a dynamic and competitive private sector can flourish, is key to promoting economic growth, employment creation and poverty reduction. The majority of commercial activity in Bamyan is related to trade in agricultural and hand craft.

Agriculture is the major source of revenue for 86% of households in Bamyan province. Ninety two percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, just under one-tenth of households in rural areas (8%) derive some income from trade and services. Around half of households (47%) in rural areas earn income through non-farm related labour. Livestock also accounts for income for more than one-third of rural households (36%) as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	86	-	86
Livestock	36	-	36
Opium	0	-	0
Trade and Services	8	-	8
Manufacture	1	-	1
Non-Farm Labour	47	-	47
Remittances	4	-	4
Other	4	-	4

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 19 Agricultural cooperatives active in Bamyan involving 2438 members. This was more than twice as many people than in 2003 when the figure was only 1060 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 6199 Ha of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 25,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 287,300Afs.

The production of industrial commodities such as cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives and sharsham is restricted to 237 villages, which is a mere 13 percent of the total 1839. About 90% of these villages are concentrated in the Waras and Saighan districts. The major commodity is tobacco and it is produced in 137 villages of Waras and 18 villages of Saighan.

Small industries are scarce in Bamyan Province. They exist in only 17 out of 1839 villages, eight of which are in Bamyan, and the others in Panjab. Of the 17 villages, three are engaged in the production of honey, three in silk, three in confection, four in Karakul skins and two in sugar candy, one in dried sugar and another one in sugar sweets.

Handicrafts, on the other hand, are produced in all districts in Bamyan province but particularly in Waras (821 villages), Panjab (496), and in Bamyan (146). Rugs are the most common product, made in more than half the villages mostly in Waras and Panjab. Jewelry comes in second position with 295 villages, followed by shawl making (189), and carpets (178).

In 2005, 85% of households in Bamyan reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a small percentage was used to invest in economic activity such as buying land (1%), agricultural inputs (3%) and business investment (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 four-fifths of households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Bamyan. The most important field crops grown in Bamyan province include wheat, barley and potatoes. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees (80%), vegetables (8%) and produce such as potatoes.

Almost all households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (97%), although a small number of households use fertilizer on both field and garden (3%). 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
2	47	88	198.0 Kg	39	139.4Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 93% of households in rural areas in the province have access to irrigated land and over half of rural households (58%) have access to rain-fed land.

Households (%) access to irrigated and rain-fed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	93		93
Access to rain-fed land	58		58

Source: NRVA 2005

Ninety three percent (93%) of rural households, in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are donkey, cattle, sheep, goats and oxen as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle		55		55
Oxen		36		36
Horses		5		5
Donkey		79		79
Camel		1		1
Goats		36		36
Sheep		42		42
Poultry		52		52

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 Bamyan province is 29%, however, while two-fourth of men are literate (41%), this is true for just over one-tenth of women (12%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is a little better with 49% literacy, whereas for women the figure shows a decrease of nearly fifty percent to 7.3%.

On average 39% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is around one half of boys 46% and one third of girls 28%.

Overall there are 249 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 77,150 students. Boys account for 60% of students and 71% of schools are boys' schools. There are nearly 1975 teachers working in schools in the Bamyan province, nearly one fourth of who are women 22%.

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	male	female
Primary	119	54	39925	29672	---	---
Secondary	58	18	6409	1144	---	---
Total	177	72	46334	30816	1543	432
	249		77150		1975	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Around half of primary and secondary school students in Bamyan has their nearest school within 5km of home, however the other half of the school population must travel 10 Km or

more to reach their nearest school. The situation is worse for high schools students, have to travel 10 Km or more to reach the nearest school.

Bamyan province also has a number of higher education facilities. The University of Bamyan has a Faculty of Agriculture and a Faculty of Training and Education. In 2005 there were 303 students enrolled at the university, 293 men (97%) and 10 women (3%). Of those, 163 students were in their first year, 157 men (96%) and 6 women (4%). Seventy six male and 6 female students live in dormitories provided by the University.

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 Bamyan province. In 2005 there were 20 health centers and 3 hospitals with a total of 112 beds. There were also 41 doctors and 280 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province which represented a fivefold increase in the number of doctors (up from 8) and nurses (up from 52) since 2003. The major health facilities in the province are shown in the following table:

Health Services by District	
Hospitals	
Name	Location
Bamyan Hospital	Bamyan
Yakawlang Hospital	Yakawlang
Panjao Hospital	Panjao
Clinics	
Name	Location
Ibn – e – Sina	Bamyan, Saighan, Kahmard
ADRA	Panajo, Waras
ADAA	Bamyan, Yakawlang
MSI	Bamyan, Yakawlang
Shuhada	Bamyan, Yakawlang
Ibn – e – Sina	Bamyan, Saighan, Kahmard

Source: UNAMA

The province also has 22 pharmacies all of which are privately owned

The majority of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Ninety percent of men's shura and 82% of women's shura reported that there was no community health worker present, and both groups most commonly said that their closest health facility is basic health center or clinic without beds. Out of 1839 villages, only 20 have a health centre within their boundaries, and only 22 have a dispensary. Access to health care is difficult for many people in the province with nearly three quarters of the population having to travel over 10 Kms to get medical attention – 70% for health centers and 72% 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 Bamyán is high. Around one-third of the households (30%) in the province report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year, and more than one-third of households (37%) faces this problem up to three times a year, as the following table shows:

Problems satisfying food need of the household during the last year					
	Never	Rarely (1-3 times)	Sometimes (3-6 times)	Often (few times a month)	Mostly (happens a lot)
Households (%)	15	37	30	15	3

Source: NRVA 2005

One quarter (25%) of the population in the province is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health. In the whole province more than three quarters of the population (77%) 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	69	22	7	3
Total	53	24	5	5

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, 28% of the population of Bamyán province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 1857 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 85% of households who reported taking out loans, 75% 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 two thirds of households (66%) in the province reported feeling that their economic situation had got worse compared to a year ago, and more than a quarter (28%) felt that it had remained the same, as the following table shows:

Comparison of overall economic situation compared to one year ago					
	Much worse	Worse	Same	Slightly better	Much better
Households (%)	13	53	28	6	1

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, around three quarters of all households (72%) in the province reported having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year, which was beyond their control. People living in rural areas were most at risk from natural disasters and agricultural shocks, as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	8		8
Agricultural	16		16
Natural disaster	86		86
Insecurity	0		0

Financial	15		15
Health or epidemics	2		2

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, over three quarters reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months (79%), and one fourth said they had recovered only partially (25%).

G. Governance, Law and Human Rights

Establishing and strengthening government institutions at the central and sub-national levels is essential to achieve measurable improvements in the delivery of services and the protection of rights of all Afghans

No relevant data analysed at provincial level available from national sources has been identified in this area.

H. Security

Ensuring a legitimate monopoly on force and law enforcement that provides a secure environment for the fulfillment of the rights of all Afghans is essential to ensure freedom of movement for people, commodities and ideas, and to promote social and economic development. A recent assessment made by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) reported that the security situation in Bamyan province has improved slightly in all districts. The UNDSS assessment highlights the following key factors of insecurity in the province:

Factors of Insecurity	
Illegally Armed Groups (IAG)	The former illegally armed groups and warlords who were associated with the former Taliban regime are at large in the districts of Saighan, Kahmard and Shiber. They helped the Taliban during their capture of Bamyan in 1997. It is reported that these IAG and warlords have contact with Anti Government Elements (AGE) and sometimes hold meetings with them. These IAG/warlords have not surrendered their weapons completely. They are also involved in illegal extraction of coal in Kahmard.
Anti Government Elements (AGE)	There is no clear evidence of the presence of Anti Government Elements in Bamyan province. However former leaders such as warlords from the districts of Saighan, Kahmard, Shiber who were associated with the Taliban regime may be likely to join with anti government elements for power and economic interest at a suitable time.
Criminality and Organised Crime	Theft and robbery are the most common forms of crime in Bamyan. The illegally armed groups and former warlords involved in illegal extraction of coal in Kahmard sometimes engage in confrontation with the police and the local administration, which has resulted in injury and death. Land disputes between families and villages also cause crime like killing and kidnapping. There are also cases of smuggling of precious old archeological material from Bamyan.
Narcotics	Poppy cultivation has decreased substantially over the past few years. There may be very few remote areas where small scale poppy cultivation still exists. However, poppy cultivation may grow if farmers do not receive assistance to establish alternative livelihoods. There are reports of drug-trafficking going through Bamyan from North to South. The drug-traffickers use the route through Bamyan to Day Kundi, and then Helmand, Uruzgan or Herat.

Profile compiled by NABDP / MRRD

Information Sources

Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006, Central Statistics Office

Geography: Area

Demography and Population: Rural and Urban population

Institutional Framework: Total Government employees

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

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

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

Social Protection: Allocations of food aid,

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

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

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

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

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

Education: Distance from educational services

Health: Distance from Health Services

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

Demography and Population: Average household size

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Demography and Population: Kuchi population Winter and Summer

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

UNDSS Provincial Assessments or UNAMA Provincial profiles, Supplied by UNAMA

Geography: MAP , Location and description,

Demography and Population: Major ethnic groups and tribes,

Institutional Framework: Line Department offices,

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

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

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

Health: Health facilities

Security: Assessment of the security situation, Factors of insecurity

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

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

Institutional Framework : Assessment of functioning of PDC

Information supplied by Ministries

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

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