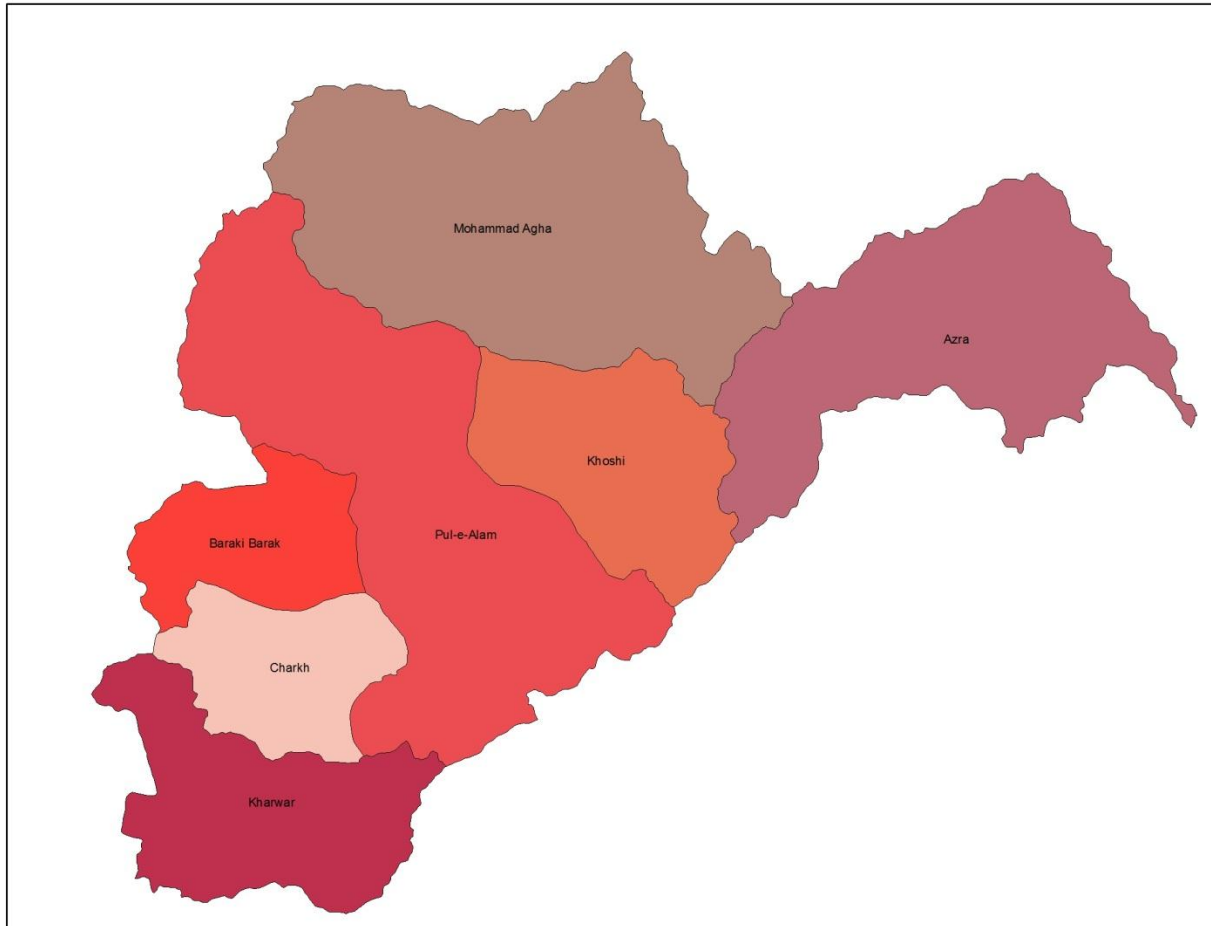


Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development

National Area Based Development Program

Logar Provincial Profile:

1.1 General Information



Source: MRRD/NABDP/MIS,2012

A. Geography

Logar province is located to the south of Kabul and is surrounded by Nangarhar, Paktya, Kabul, Wardak and Ghazni provinces. The province covers an area of 3955 km². More than one-third (37%) of the province is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while more than half (58%) of the area is made up of flat land, as the following table shows

Topography types					
Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi flat	Not Reported	Total
57.7%	21.3%	15.5%	4.9%	6%	100%

Source: CSO/UNFAPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 7 Districts. The provincial capital is Puli Alam which has a population of about 102,700 inhabitants

B. Demography and Population

Logar has a total population of 322704 there are 44209 households in the province and households on average have 8 members. The following table shows the population by district.

District	Male	Female	Total Population
Logar Center (Pul Alam)	52,100	50,600	102,700
Baraki Barak	43,300	41,900	85,200
Charkh	21,900	21,200	43,100
Khusi	11,900	11,500	23,400
Mohammad Agha	37,500	35,900	73,400
Khar war	12,900	12,600	25,500
Azra	10,200	9,600	19,800
Total	189,800	183,300	373,100

Source: CSO/Afghanistan Statistic Yearbook 2010-2011

Just under three quarters (72%) of the population of Logar lives in rural districts while 28% lives in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female About two thirds of villages and 60 % of the population speak Pashto and one third of villages and 40 % of the population speak Dari Logar province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 96,280 individuals, or 4% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Logar living in 29 communities. Among them 6% are short-range and 94% are long-range migratory. In both categories, 61% of kochi population in Logar are non-migratory. The most important summer areas for the short-range migratory Kuchi are Pul Alam and Khar War districts of Logar province. The most important summer area for the long range migratory Kuchi is in Wardak province. Kuchi from different provinces migrate into Logar during the summer, from the provinces of Nangarhar, Khost, Kunar, and Laghman (in decreasing order of importance). During summer the Kuchi population figures rise to 208.339 which makes Logar the province with the second highest number of Kuchi in the summer after Kabul

C. National Area Based Development Program efforts in Logar Province

NABDP as part of its approach in the rural part of Afghanistan has implemented 52 different infrastructure projects in Logar province in the sector of irrigation, transport, Agriculture, livelihood, water supply and sanitation the details are as following

District Name	Total Population	NABDP Projects	Number of People Covered By NABDP	% of People Benifited From NABDP Efforts
Puli Alam	102,700	17	55,056.00	54%
Charkh	43,100			0%
Baraki Barak	85,200	3	19,950.00	23%
Khushi	23,400	14	82,381.00	352%
Muhammad Agha	73,400	17	66,524.00	91%
Azra	19,800	1	33,775.00	171%
Kharwar	25,500			0%
	373,100	52	257,686.00	99%

Source: NABDP/MIS 2012

D. Institutional Framework

The following government agencies have line department office in the province

Major Provincial Directorates in Logar Province			
S. No	Directorate	S.No	Directorates
1.	Economy	9.	Refugees and Returness
2.	Rural Rehabilitation and Development	10.	Municiplity
3.	Agriculture	11.	Red Crescent
4.	Health	12.	Social Services, Disable
5.	Infromatio and Culture	13.	Electricity
6.	Education	14.	Culture and Youth
7.	Public Works	15.	Communication
8.	Women Affairs	16.	Sports

Source: UNAMA

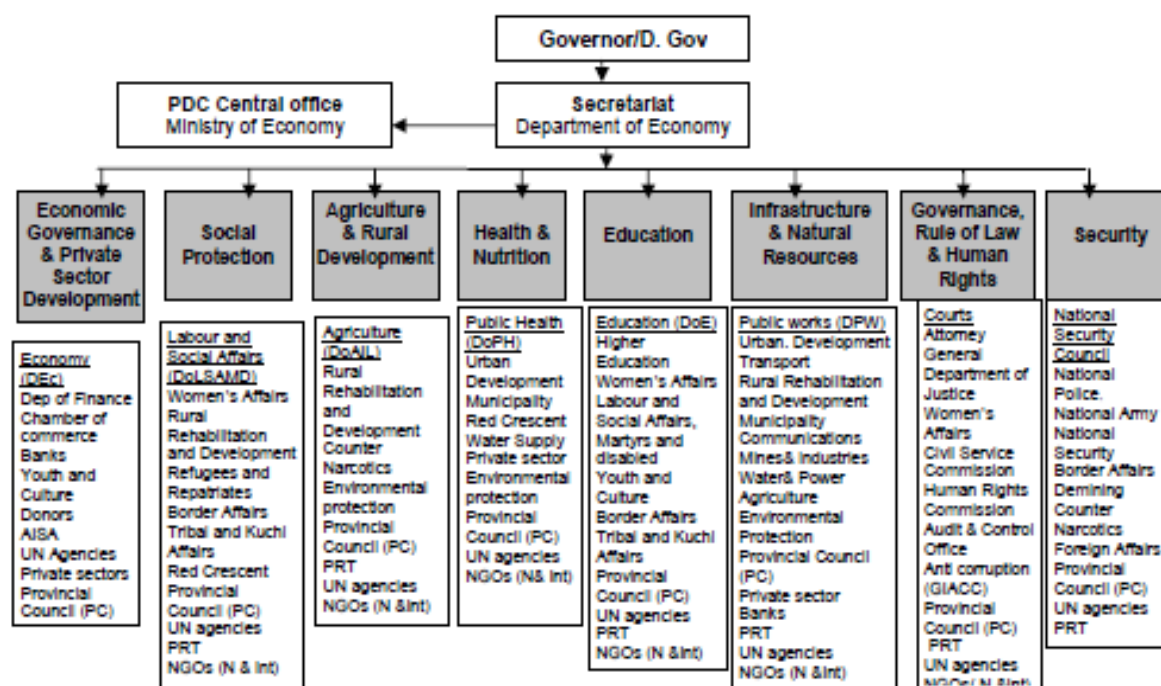
In total the government employs 4148 people in Logar province. As the table below shows, 75% of these are employees and 25% are contract workers. Nearly all (89%) of government workers are men and 11% are women

Number of people employed by government			
	Male	Female	Total
Conract workers	956	63	1022

Employees	2745	381	3126
Total worker	3704	444	4148

Source: CSO/Afghanistan Statistic Yearbook 2010-2011

Provincial Development Committee Structure endorsed by Ministry of Economy



Source: Ministry of Economy

The Provincial Development Committee in Logar province was formed in early 2006. In April 2007 UNAMA made the following assessment of the PDC in Logar

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Logar	
Supporting Agency	Functioning status of PDC meeting
UNAMA, PRT, some UN agencies and NGOs	Sectorial departments, NGOs, UNAMA, PRT and some UN agencies including the governor attend monthly meetings regularly. Some sectorial pilot working groups have been established

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Logar also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are seven District Development Assemblies (DDAs), each district has its own district development plan (DDP) in two out of seven districts, the district information center has been established, and 427 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 as following district

DDA and CDC status in Logar Province										
District Name	Number Of CDCs	Status of DDA	DDA members		Total	DDA received Training		DIC establish	Grant in Aid status	
			Male	Female		Establish Training	Re-election Training		Establish date	Status
Puli Alam	111	Mixed DDA	16	16	32	3-Aug-11		10-May-11	1-Jan-10	Ongoing
Charkh	12	DDA with AC	12	12	24		2-Apr-12			
Baraki Barak	98	DDA with AC	15	8	23	27-Oct-11			12-May-11	Ongoing
Khushi	35	DDA with WG	16	16	32		2-Aug-10		11-May-11	Ongoing
Muhammad Agha	119	Mixed DDA	15	15	30	20-Oct-11		12-May-11	1-Jan-10	Ongoing
Azra	52	Mixed DDA	15	15	30				13-May-11	Ongoing
Kharwar		Mixed DDA	15	15	30					
AC= Advisory Committee WG= Women Group										

E. Donor Activities

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 5 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 Logar Province		
Agency	Project	Location
UNICEF	Education, Children protection, water sanitation, and health	All logar province
WFP	Food for education, support for school, food for TB patients, winterization, and emergency helps	Mohmad Aga, Pul Alam
FAO	Irrigation and fertilizer, distribution for farmer	Barki Barak and Pul Alam
UNHCR	Shelter	Mohmad Aga, Pul Alam, and Khoshi
UNFPA	Training for gynecologic midwives	Pul Alam, Azrah AND Kherwar

Source: UNAMA

There are also at least number of national and international Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province as the following table show.

1.2 Current State of Development in the Province

A. Infrastructure and Natural Resource

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 Logar province, on average 14% of households use safe drinking water and the figure is a little higher in rural areas (49%). More than two-thirds (69%) of households have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however more than a quarter (29%) of households have to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water, and for 1% travel to access drinking water can take up to 3 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
%	69	29	1	0

Source: NRVA 2008

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/sarah (area in compound but not pit)	Open pit	Traditional covered latrine	Improved latrine	Flush latrine
%	10	10	8	72	0	0

Source: NRVA 2008

On average 32.3% of households in Logar province have access to electricity, Access to electricity is greater in rural area with 28% of households and around one-third of these (10%) have access to public electricity. The transport infrastructure in Logar is reasonably well developed, with more than three Quarters (78%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 17% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in a small part of the province (5%) there are no roads at all, as shown in the following table

District Name	Paved road (Km)	Gravelled road (Km)	Unpaved road (Km)	% access to road
Puli Alam				

Charkh	22.5	12	55	
Baraki Barak	35	16	16	92.40%
Khushi		36	36	100%
Muhammad Agha	25	25	38	60%
Azra		32	83	62%
Khawar			45	72.20%
Total	82.5	121	273	77%

Source: NABDP/LIDD/DDP, 2012

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. Logar is an agricultural province, and it is rich with minerals such as copper, and chromites. In terms of industry, one textile and one Ainak copper factory are working in the Province. The majority of commercial activities in Logar are related to agriculture, livestock products, trade, and services. Agriculture is a major source of revenue for just under a third (31%) of households in Logar province, including 39% of rural households. Forty three percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, around one-third (30%) of households in rural areas derive income from trade and services. Around half of households in rural areas (46%) earn some income through non-farm related labour. Livestock also accounts for income for one-sixth (16%) of rural households as the following table shows

Source of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	39	-	29
Livestock	16	-	16
Opium	0	-	0
Trade and services	30	-	30
Manufacture	2	-	2
Non-farm labor	46	-	46
Remittance	8	-	8
Other	3	-	3

Source: NRVA2008

In 2011 there were 58 Agricultural cooperatives active in Logar involving 6793 members. This was 85% more people than in 2006 when the figure was only 985 members. In 2011 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 14750 Ha of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 13,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 4900000Afs.

Industrial crops are produced in 88 of the total 672 villages (13%) in Logar province. Pule Alam, Baraki Barak and Mohammad Agha districts account for more than 90% of villages that produce industrial commodities. The two major industrial crops are tobacco (produced in 53 villages) and sugar extract (produced in 27 villages). About half of the villages producing tobacco are located in Puli Alam, Baraaki Barak and Mohammad Agah. More than 92% of the sugar extracts are produced in Puli Alam and Mohammad Agha. Small industries are scarce in Logar. They exist in only 19 out of the 672 villages. Eleven villages produce honey and four of them are located in Pul Alam, another four in Baraki Barak, two in Mohammad Agha and one in Charkh District. Handicrafts are not omnipresent either. A small number of villages produce jewelry, and a few others produce pottery. Carpets are produced in only four and rugs in only three villages. In 2011, 34% of households in Logar reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a small percentage was used to invest in economic activity such as business investment (7%), buying land (1%) and agricultural inputs (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 around one-third of the households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Logar. The most important field crops grown in Logar province include wheat, maize, alfalfa/clover or other fodder and potatoes. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees (54%), grapes (39%) and vegetables (8%). Around three quarters (70%) of households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops and to a lesser degree on garden plots (14%), although nearly one-sixth (16%) of households use 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 fertilizers used by households (%)					
Human	Animal	Urea		DAP	
%	%	%	Average kg per households	%	Average kg per households
56	53	87	219. kg	83	220 kg

Source: NRVA 2008

More than four fifths (84%) of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and 6% of household have access to rain fed land

Households(%) access to irrigated and rain-fed land

	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	84	0	86
Access to rain-fed land	6	0	6

Source: NRVA 2008

The following table demonstrate the total amount of land irrigated and rain-fed land in the province

District Name	Total amount of land (Jereb)	Cultivated Land (Jereb)	Irrigated land (Jereb)	Rainfed-land (Jereb)
Puli Alam	86000		70000	16000
Charkh	30633		22633	8000
Baraki Barak	98979		78979	20000
Khushi	27500		13500	14000
Muhammad Agha			25000	
Azra	4425		4290	135
Khawar	90097		30097	60000
Total	337634		244499	118135

Source: MRRD/NABDP/ District Development Plan 2012

Eighty five percent of rural households and 69% of Kuchi households in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are sheep, cattle, camel and poultry.

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 Logar province is 30.3 %, however, while nearly one-third (31%) of men are literate this is true for just under one-tenth (9%) of women. In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men remains stable with 31% literacy but for women the figure shows a small decrease to 8.5%. The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 5.6% of men and 0% of women able to read and write. On average 45.3 % of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is around one third (30%) of boys and one eighth (13%) of girls. Amongst the Kuchi population, one in five boys (20%) and no girls attend school in Logar during the winter months. One in fifty Kuchi boys (2%) attends school in the province during the summer Overall there are 236 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 110,510 students. Boys account for 69% of students and 75.5% of schools are boys' schools. There are nearly 2539 teachers working in schools in the Logar province, nearly one-fifth of whom around one-fifth is women (12%)

	Primary School Education In logar Province						
	School			Student		Teacher	
	Mixed	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female
Primary	43	46	23	54430	29838	781	53

Secondary	18	41	7	14799	3541	607	100
High School	13	33	12	6987	915	826	172
	74	120	42	76216	34294	2214	325
Total	236			110510		2539	

Source: CSO/Afghansitan Statistic Year book 2010-2011

Primary schools are located in-village for 35% of students, secondary schools for more than one-fifth of students and high schools for only 6% of students. Four out of five students have to travel less than five kilometers to reach their closest primary schools and two-thirds of student have to travel up to the same distance to reach their nearest secondary schools

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 Logar province. In 2011 there were 43 health facilities in Logar province, 6 mobile clinics, two sub-health Center, 25 Basic Health Center, 7 Comprehensive Health Center, Two district Hospitals, and one provincial hospital with a total 150 beds. there were also 57 doctors and 127 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province which represented a 15% increase in the number of doctors 30% increase in the number of nurse. The province also had 199 pharmacies 196 are running privately and three are running by government.

The majority of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Sixty five 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 their nearest health facility is basic health center or clinic without beds. Health centers are located in-village for a little more than one-tenth of the population while dispensaries are located in village for one-sixth of population. More often than not people seeking medical attention must travel between five to ten kilometers to get it; more than 70% for health centers and more than three persons out of four 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 Logar is reasonably low. More than one-fifth (22%) of the households in the province report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year, and about the same number of households (23%) faced this problem up to three times a year, as the following table shows

Problems satisfying food need of the households during the last year.

	Never	Rarely(1-3 times)	Sometime(3-6 times)	Often(few times a month)	Mostly happened a lot
Households (%)	40	23	22	2	13

Source: NRVA 2008

More than a quarter (27%) 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 around half (45%) 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	11	34	33	22
Total	9	36	32	23

Source: NRVA 2008

In 2011, 20% of the population of Logar province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 6,484 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 34% of households who reported taking out loans, more than half (54%) said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. In the same year more than one-third (37%) of households in the province reported feeling that their economic situation had got worse or much worse compared to a year ago, and a further third (32%) felt that it had remained the same, as the following table shows

Comparison of overall economic situation compared to oen year ago					
	Much worse	Worse	Same	Slightly better	Much better
Households (%)	18	19	32	28	3

Source: NRVA 2008

In 2011, around one-third (30%) of all households in the province reported having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year which was beyond their control. Rural households were slightly less vulnerable to such shocks, with 25% of households affected. People living in rural areas were most vulnerable to natural disasters and financial problems followed by shocks related to agriculture and drinking water as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province			
Type of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	15	-	13
Agricultural	16	-	22

Natural disaster	28	-	26
Insecurity	0	-	0
Financial	24	-	22
Health or epidemic	1	-	1

Source: NRVA 2008

Of those households affected, over three-quarters (76%) reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months and around one-fifth (19%) said they had recovered only partially

G. Governance, Law and Human Rights

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

No relevant data analysed at provincial level available from national source has been indentified 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 UNAMA reported that the security situation in Logar province is not good although it is stable in some districts. The biggest risk is anti-personnel mines for military forces and attacks by opposition groups operating during the night

Profile compiled by: Qanbar Ali Zareh/PMSU/NABDP/MRRD

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