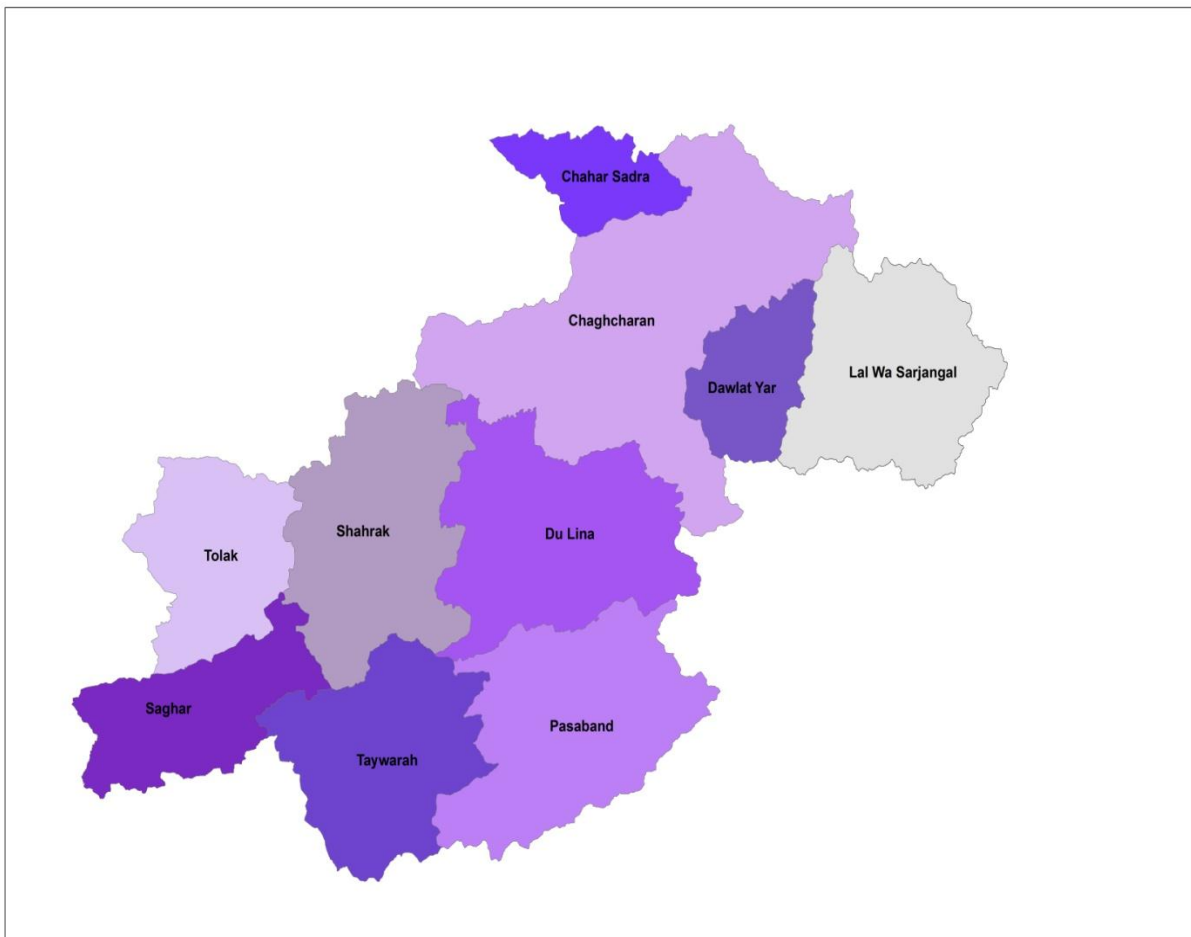


Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
National Area Based Development Program

Ghor provincial profile



1.1 General Information

A. Ghor province is lies 386Km from Heart city. The province covers an area of 38666 Km². More than nine-tenths of the province is mountainous or semi-mountainous terrain (92%) while a small part of the area is made up of flat land (5%), as the following table shows:

Topography						
	Flat	Mountainous	Semi-Mountainous	Semi-Flat	Not reported	Total
%	5.1%	68.9%	22.9%	2.8%	0%	100%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Social Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 10 districts. The provincial capital is Chaghcheran which has a population of about 132,442 inhabitants.

B. Demography and Population

The province has 635,302 populations. There are 111,741 households in the province, and households on average have 6 members. The following table shows the population by districts.

District Name	Number of Male	Number of Female	Total Population
Chaghcharam	66,800	65,642	132,442
Dowlatyaaar	16,628	16,736	33,364
Charsada	15,353	14,726	30,079
Shahrak	30,163	27,725	57,888
Doline	19,554	19,110	38654
Yasaband	47,246	45,110	92,356
Lal-wa- Sarjangal	45,877	46,923	92,800
Tolak	23,189	21,746	44,935
Saghar	15,906	14,591	30,497
Tiore	42,963	39,324	82,287
Total	323,263	311,670	635,302

Source: Estimated population of Afghanistan 2012/2013

Around 99% of the population of Ghor lives in rural districts while 1% lives in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. Dari is spoken by 97% of the population and 73% of the villages. The second most frequent language is Pashtu spoken in 57 villages and population of about 15,000.

Ghor province is only a summer area for Kuchi, no kuchi stay there during winter. For the long-range Kuchi of Afghanistan, Ghor is the third most important province, after Kabul and Logar. In the summer 106,276 long range migratory Kuchi come to Ghor province from Farah, Helmand, Heart, and Laghman.

Short range migratory Kuchi also come to Ghor in summer. The Kuchi population in the summer is 166,640 individuals living in 17,953 households.

C. NABDP activities in Ghor province

NABDP have completed 55 productive rural infrastructures in the sector of health, education, power, water supply and sanitation, irrigation and transports in 8 districts of ghor province the detail has shown in the following table.

Ghor	Chaghcharan	132,442	52	277,796.00	209%
	Shahrak	57,888	3	15,069	26%
	Tulak	44,935	1	14,068	31%
	Saghar	30,497	1	9,646.00	31%
	Taywara	82,287	0	0	0
	Pasaband	92,356	2	16,839	18%
	Lal Wa Sarjangal	92,800	26	178,027.00	191%
	Charsada	30,079	0	0	0%
	Dawlat Yar	33,364	10	55,770.00	167%
	Du Layna	38654	6	56,176.00	145%

Source: NABPD/MIS 2012

D. Institutional framework

In total the government employs 4895 people in Ghor province. As the table shows, 79% of these are employees and 21% are contract workers. 96.6% of government workers are men and 3.4% are women.

Number of people employed by government			
	Male	Female	Total
Contract workers	1008	24	1032
Employees	3432	14 0	3572
Total workers	4101	162	4263

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2010-2011

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

	Governor/D.gov	
PDC office	Secretariat/Department	of

Economic Governance & Private sector Development	Social service			Economy		Infrastructure & Natural Resource	Governance, Rule of Law & Resources	Security
		Agriculture & Rural Development	Health/Nutrition	Education	Transport			
1. Economic Department 2. Department of Commerce and Finance 3. Bank 4. Youth and Culture 5. Donors 6. AIBA 7. UN agencies 8. Private Sectors 9. Provincial Council 10. NABDP	DRRD 1. Labor and social Affairs 2. Rural Rehabilitation and Development 3. Refugees and Repatriates 4. Border Affairs 5. Tribal and Kuchi Affairs 6. Red Crescents 7. Provincial Council 8. UN agencies 9. PRT 10. NGOs (N & INT) 11. NABDP	Department of Agriculture 1. Rehabilitation and Development 2. Counter Narcotics 3. Environmental protection 4. Provincial Council 5. PRT 6. UN agencies 7. NGOs (N& Int) 8. NABDP/UNDP	Department of Public Health 1. Urban 2. Development 3. Municipality 4. Red Crescent 5. water supply 6. private sector 7. Environmental protection 8. Provincial Council 9. UN agencies 10. NGOs (N & Int)	Education 1. Department of Higher Education 2. Women Affairs 3. Labor and Social Affairs 4. Youth and Culture 5. Border Affairs 6. Tribal and Kuchi 7. Provincial Council 8. UN agencies 9. PRT 10. NGOs 11. NABDP	Department of PW 1. Urban Development 2. Transport 3. DRRD 4. Municipality 5. Kmaz enterprise 6. NABDP 7. PC	Public Works (DPW) 1. Urban Development Planning 2. Rural Rehabilitation and Development 3. Municipality 4. Communication, Mine, Industry, water, power, Agriculture, environmental protection 7. Provincial Council (PC) 8. Private sector, Bank, PRT, UN agencies 11. NGOs (N& IN)	Courts 1. Attorney General 2. Department of justice 3. Women Affairs 4. Civil Services Commission 5. human rights commissions 6. Audit & control office Anti-corruption (GIACC) 7. Provincial Council (PC) 8. PRT 9. UN Agencies 10.	National security Council National council National army National security Border affairs Demining Counter Narcotics Foreign Affairs Provincial Council (PC) UN Agencies PRT

Source: Ministry of Economy

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

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Ghor province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning status of PDC meetings
UNAMA, PRT, INGs provide technical support and establishing of PDC. Short term workshops to enhance PDC capacity are organized and assisted PDC with coaching, mentoring and strategic planning process.	PDC meeting take place regularly, governors, line departments PRT and other donor agencies participate. MOE local department needs extra support for function properly.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Ghor also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are 506 community development council and 10 district development assemblies (DDA) in the province which are active in development planning at the community, villages and district level. The following table shows the number of CDCs and number and status of DDAs active in each district.

Ghor Province Information									
District	N0 Of CDC S	Status of DDA	DDA members		Total	DDA received Training		DIC establish h	Grant in Aid status
			Male	Female		Establish Training	Re-election Training		Establish date
Chaghcharan	175	Mixed DDA	22	11	33	22-7-08	02-11-11	24-Mar-11	07-8-10
Shahrak	112	DDA with Advisory Committee	16	16	32	30-4-09			26-5-11
Tulak	34	DDA with Advisory Committee	15	16	31	03-11-08			28-3-11
Saghar	38	DDA with Advisory Committee	15	15	30	03-11-08			24-4-11
Taywara		Male DDA	15	0	15	26-5-09			
Pasaband		Male DDA	15	0	15	26-5-09			
Lal Wa Sarjanganal	73	Mixed DDA	18	12	30	27-9-08		03-Jul-11	28-8-10
Charsada	33	Mixed DDA	15	14	29	19-9-08			02-5-11
Dawlat Yar	41	Mixed DDA	20	10	30	18-7-08	13-4-12	24-Dec-11	05-3-11
Du Layna		Mixed DDA	15	15	30	21-3-08		24-Dec-11	26-9-10

Source: NABDP/LIDD/MIS, 2012

E. Donor activities

In addition to the activities of government agencies a number of national and international organizations play an active in promoting development in the province. There are also at least 7 national and international Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province, these includes, as the following table shows.

Organization	Projects	Location
IHSAN	Agriculture, Health, and Education	Dowlatyar and Cheghcharan
AOWA	Education	Dowlatyar and Chaghcharan
CHA	Agriculture, Health and NSP	Ghor(Chaghcharan,Pasaband,Tywana, Sharak,Tolak,Saghar and Dolina districts)
World vision	Agriculture,Health,Eucaiton and NSP	Chaghcharan
MADERA	Agriculture, Health, Education and NSP	Ghor(Paseband,Tywara)
Afghan-Aid	NSP,Agriculture, Health, and Education	Ghor(Dowlatyar, Chaghcharan, Sar-i-Janganal,Sharak, Dolina and Charsada districts)
LIF	Political rights	Ghor(Dowlatyar and Chaghcharan)
BRAC	Agriculture,Small grant	Ghor(Dowlatyar,Chaghcharan,

	education, etc	Paseband, Tywara, Sharak, Dolina)
ACF	Agriculture, Health, Education and water supply	Ghor (Cheghcharan, Pasaband, tywara, sharak, Dolina)
VWO	Health, Education	Ghor (Dowlatyar and Cheghcharan)
SDO	Agriculture	Ghor (Dowlatyar and Chechcharan)
STARS	Agriculture and Education	Ghor (Dowlatyar, Cheghcharan)
NABDP	Water supply and Sanitation, irrigation, power, education rural infrastructures	Overall province

Source: Ghor PRRD2012

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 Ghor province, on average only 8.8% of households use safe drinking water. Nearly three quarter of households have direct access to their main source of drinking water with in their community (72%), however nearly one quarter (24%) of households have to travel for up to an hour to access to drinking water 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
%	72	24	3	1

NAVA-2007-2008

On average only one household have access to safe toilets facilities. The following table shows the kinds of toilet facilities use by household 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
%	68	7	19	6	1	0

Source: NRVA 2005.

There is only one diesel power network with the total capacity of 500 Kilowatts which provides electricity to about 20% of Cheghcharan city 10.7% from other districts. On average 5% of household in Ghor province have access to electricity with the majority of these relying on public electricity. Access to electricity is a little greater in the rural area where 4% of households have access to half of this electricity and half of these 2% have access to public electricity.

In 2010, there were 2 km of paved road and 550 km of graveled roads, and there were 21,680 km of roads wick is open only in summer. In overall 55% of the ghor residents have access to roan in all four seasons.

District Name	Paved road (Km)	Graveled road (Km)	Unpaved road (Km)	access to road(%)
Chaghcharan	2	130	19190	
Shahrak	0	0	0	50%
Tulak	0	0	0	20%
Saghar	0	0	0	50%
Taywara	0	400	0	100%
Pasaband	0	0	200	70%
Lal Wa Sarjangal	0	20	800	1.50%
Charsada	0	0	300	40%
Dawlat Yar	0	0	1190	100%
Du Layna	0	0	0	60%
Total	2	550	21680	55%

Source: NABDP/MIS 2012

As far as telecommunication are concerned, the telecommunication department is actively operating in the province and Afghan telecom and Roshan Mobile networks cover most of the districts. Around 80% of the population has access to phone in the province. And recently Afghan telecom and AWCC expanded its communication system in the province and districts. The following table demonstrates the detail about number of fixed line telephones in the Ghor province.

Province	2010-2011			2009-2010			2008-2009		
	DIGF	CDMA	Total	DIGF	CDMA	Total	DIGF	CDMA	Total
Ghor	-	704	704	-	532	532	-	181	181

Source: CSO/Afghanistan Statistic Yearbook 2010-2012

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, the majority of Ghor residents are involved in agriculture and animal husbandry. Agriculture is the major source of revenue for more than half (87%) of households in Ghor province, including 60% of rural households. Sixty percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. More than two fifth of the households in rural areas earn income through non-farm related labors (42%).Livestock accounts for income in one-tenth of rural households (10%) as the following table shows.

Source of income	Rural %	Urban%	Total %
Agriculture	87	-	87

Livestock	10	-	10
Opium	0	0	0
Trade and Services	5.6	-	5.6
Manufacture	7.1	-	7.1
Non-Farm Labor	42	-	42
Remittances	1	-	1
Others	5	-	5

Source NRVA 2007/2008

In 2010 there was 24 Agriculture cooperative in Ghor involving 1571 members. This was 1 in 2005. In 2010 the Agriculture cooperatives controlled a total of 6102 Ha of land. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 91,700 afs.

Industrial crops are produced in 540 villages out of 2172, but out of the 540, 407 produce tobacco and 106 produce sugar extracts. Tobacco production is not concentrated in any given district, but sugar production is associated with chighcharan, Sharak, Dolina and Taywara districts.

Small industries are very scarce in Ghor, they existed in only 15 village out of 2172 villages, 10 of which are in Paseband, they produce a wide range of products but in small quantities at the rate of one or two village per industries.

Handicrafts are considerably more widespread than industries, the majority of the villages involved in handicraft production, produce rugs, carpets, shawls, and jewelry. More than three out of five rugs are produced in Cheghcharan, Pasaband, Lal-wa-sarjangan and Tulak. Carpets are mainly produced in Chaghcharan, Shahrak, and Tulikin. More than half of the Shawls made in Ghor are produced in Lal-wa-Sarjangan, and other fifth in Cheghcharan. Jewelry production is concentrated in Chaghcheran and Pasaband.

In 2005, 76% of households in Ghor reported taking loan, of these loans a small percentage were used to invest in Economic activities such as business investments.

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 half of the households in the provinces, rural

development will be key elements of progress in ghor. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruits and nut trees (92%) and millet (8%).

Almost all households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (99%) and to a much lesser degree on both field and garden (1%). The main types of fertilizer used by households in the provinces are shown in the following table.

Human	Animal	Urea			DAP	
%	%	%	Average kg Per Household	%	Average Kg Per Household	
1	28	67	89.2 kg	42	84.4kg	

Source:NRVA 2007/2008

On average more than three quarters 78% of households in the province have access to irrigated land,

And more than two-thirds of households have access to rain-fed land (68%).

Households(%) access to irrigated and rainfed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	79	-	79
Access to rainfed land	68	-	68
Access to forest	50	-	50

Source:NRVA2007/2008

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 Ghor province is 25.2% however, while more than a quarter of men are literate (28%) this is true for around one-twelfth of women (8%). in the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is little worse than that of the general male population with 26% literacy, whereas for women the figure is halved to just 3.7%.

On average 46.8% of children between 6 and 12 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is one-third of boys (35%) and around one-fifth of girls (18%).

Overall there are 628 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 159,104 students. Boy's accounts for 77.5% of students and 87% of schools are boy's schools. There are 3,464 teachers working in school in ghor province, 4.4% whom are women.

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female
Primary	363	100	77,956	57,839	-	-
Secondary	108	57	14,784	8200	-	-
Total	471	157	92,740	66039	3315	154
	628		159104		3469	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistic Yearbook 2010-2011

Primary schools are located within 5kms from 29% of students; secondary schools are within a 5kms distance for a little more than 13% and high schools for just 4.2% of the population.

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 exist in Ghor province. In 2009 there were 22 basic health center and 8 Comprehensive Health Center, 2 hospitals and 7 sub-health center. There were also 49 doctors and 172 nurses employed by ministry of public health working in the province. The provinces also have 43 pharmacies all which are owned privately.

The majority of the communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. 70% of man shura and 60 % of women shura reported that, there was not community health workers present and both groups most commonly said that their nearest health care facilities is clinic without beds or basic health center. Of the 2172 villages in Ghor, only 41 health facilities, 32 have dispensaries more often than not, people seeking medical attention must travel more than 10kms to get it 87% health center and 83% of dispensaries.

F. Social protection

Building the capacities, opportunities security of extremely poor and vulnerable Afghan through a process of economic empowerment is essential in order to reduce poverty and increase self-reliance.the level of economic hardship in Ghor is reasonably high. In 200, more than two-fifths (41%) of households in the

province reported having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3-6 times a year, and a further fifth of households(20%) faced this problems up to three times a year, as the following table shows.

Problems satisfying food need of the households during the year of 2008					
	Never	Rarely(1-3 times)	Sometime(3-6) times	Often (few times in a month)	Mostly(Happened a lot)
Households (%)	4	20	41	13	21

Source: NRVA 2007/2008

Around a quarter (23%) of the population in the province is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health. More than nine-tenths (91%) of the population has low dietary diversity and poor or very poor food consumption as shown bellow.

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	59	32	4	5
Total	57	34	2	6

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2010, 40% of the population of Ghor province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 16,112 tons. In addition, of the 76% of households who reported taking out loans. More than four fifths (82%) reported that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food(NRVA 2005). a further 3% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year more than one-third of the households in the province reported feeling that their economic situation has become slightly better compared to a year ago (36%), another one-third (36%) of the population felt that their economic situation has got worse or much worse and a little more than a quarter felt that it had remain the same (26%) as the following table.

Household experience shocks in the province					
	Much worse	Worse	Same	Slightly better	Much better
Households (%)	19	17	26	36	2

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, three-fifths (60%) of all households in the province reported having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year which was beyond the control. People living in rural areas were most vulnerable to natural disasters (85%) and agricultural shocks (35%), as the following table shows.

Generic Shocks									
	Any shock	Water	Agricultural	Natural Disaster	Security	Financial	Epidemics	Refugees/IDPs	Idiosyncratic
NRVA 2008									
Urban	45	6	5	18	2	4	0	39	15
Rural	76	21	24	44	13	3	1	65	31
Kuchi	84	28	48	40	13	1	0	61	37
National	71	18	22	39	11	3	0	60	28
NRVA 2005									
Urban	18	23	10	36	9	27	9	N.D	26
Rural	51	25	48	55	12	19	10	N.D	10
Kuchi	52	30	68	40	9	9	8	N.D	15
National	45	25	47	53	11	19	9	N.D	11

Source: NRVA 2007/2008

Of those households affected, almost three-fifths (59%) reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months and two-fifths (40%) said they had recovery only partially.

G. Governance, Law and Human Rights

Establishing and strengthening governmental 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 Afghan.

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 UNAMA reported that in the light of the country policy to counter narcotics through the ministry of counter narcotics a poppy eradication campaign has been undertaken in Ghor province. Alternative

livelihood projects/program have replaced the poppy cultivation yet, however efforts through provincial councils, local shura and influential people to lobby farmers to grow other crops instead of poppy.

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

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