

1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE



Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

1.1. General Information

A. Geography

Nangarhar province is located on the eastern side of Afghanistan bordering Kunar and Laghman provinces to the North, Kabul, Logar and Paktya in the West, and an international border with Pakistan in the East and South. The province covers an area of 7616 km². More than half (54.8%) of the province is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while around two-fifths (39.5%) 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
%	39.5%	35.7%	19.1%	5.1%	.1%	.5%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 21 Districts. The provincial capital is Jalalabad which has a population of about 205423 inhabitants.

B. Demography and Population

Nangarhar has a total population of 1342514. There are 182425 households in the province, and households on average have 8 members. The following table shows the population by district.

Population by District			
District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Jalalabad	104519	100904	205423
Behsood	60453	58481	118934
Sorkhrood	47399	44149	91548
Chaparhar	28910	28429	57339

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Roodat	32352	31005	63357
Kame	26887	25640	52527
KoozKonar	22066	20757	42823
Dare Noor	14304	13898	28202
Shirzad	31952	31280	63232
Hesarak	14464	13912	28376
Khogiani	57280	54199	111479
Pachiro Akam	20669	19472	40141
Deh Bala	17205	16089	33294
Koot	26334	25820	52154
Acheen	48356	47112	95468
Nazian	8532	7796	16328
Darbaba	7012	6467	13479
Shinvar	32963	31909	64872
Beti Koot	36169	35139	71308
Mehman Darre	21590	20513	42103
Ghoshte	15899	15231	31130
Lael Poor	9755	9242	18997
Total	685070	657444	1342514

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Around 87% of the population of Nangarhar lives in rural districts while 13% lives in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. The major ethnic groups living in Nangarhar province are Pashtoons (90%) followed by Pashayee (7%) and other ethnic groups such as Tajiks, and Gujjars (3 %). This includes major tribes such as Momand, Shenwari, Khogaini, Sapi, Nasir, Ibrahimkhail, Hoodkhail, Kharoti, Jabarkhail, Nuristani, Pashayee, Niazi, and Tajik. Pashtu is spoken by 92.1% of the villages. The remaining eight percent speak Pashayee (60 villages), Dari (36 villages) and some other unspecified languages.

Nangarhar province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 558,627 people, representing 23% of the total Kuchi population, stay in Nangarhar living in 151 communities, which makes Nangarhar the province with the highest number of Kuchi in winter. Out of 151 communities 85% are long-range migratory, 8% are short-range migratory and the remaining 7% are settled. Of the long-range migratory Kuchi only 2% change their location during the winter season. In the summer however 26% of the long-range Kuchi move within the summer area. The most important summer areas for the long range migratory Kuchi are in Parwan, Kabul, Wardak, Ghor and Nuristan. The Kuchi population in Nangarhar province in the summer is 82,817 individuals. In Nangarhar province, the Kuchi have reported that 7.858 Kuchi households have moved across the border, and 849 households are in IDP camps.

The main religion in the province is Islam (Sunni Muslims) with a minority of Sikh Hindu mainly in Jalalabad City.

C. Institutional framework

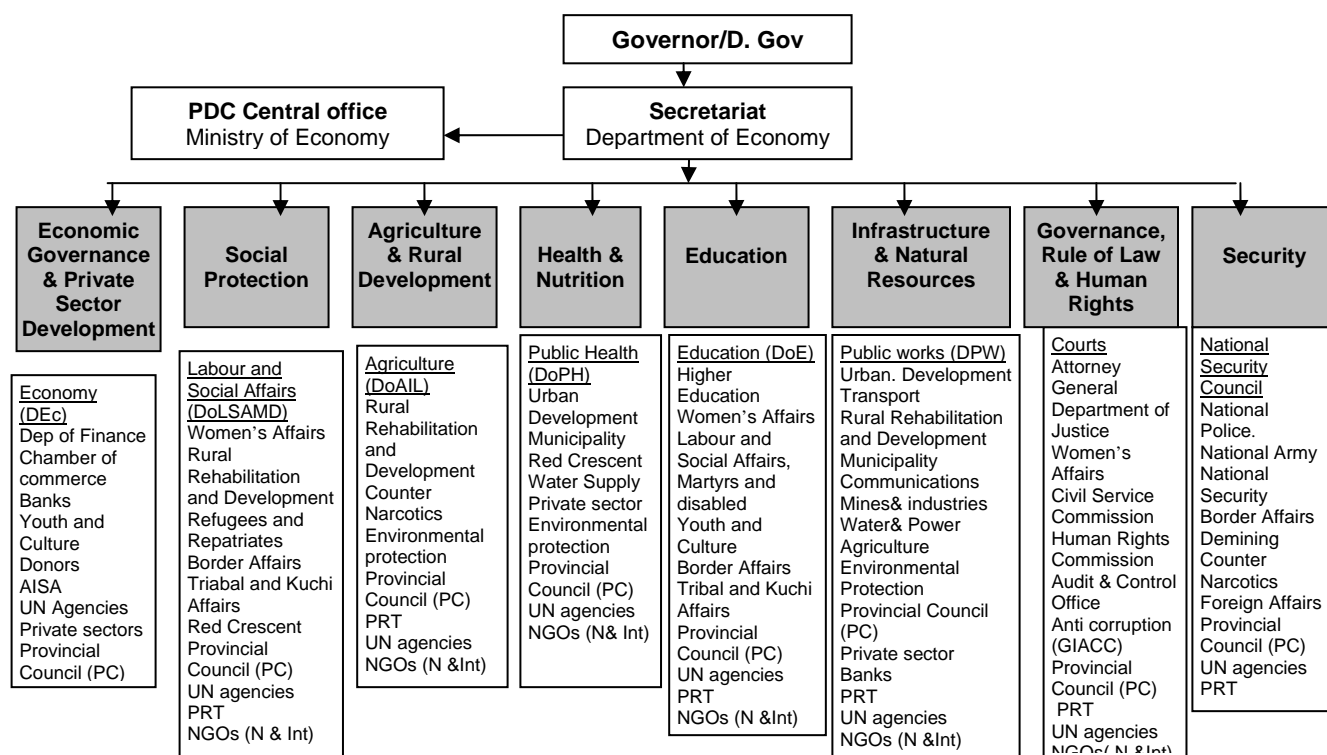
In total the government employs 11094 people in Nangarhar province. As the table below shows, 75% of these are employees and 25% are contract workers. Around three quarters (71%) of government workers are men and just under a third (29%) are women.

Number of people employed by government			
	Male	Female	Total
Contract workers	2439	387	2826
Employees	5523	2735	8268
Total Workers	7922	3122	11094

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

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Nangarhar province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
UNAMA, other UN agencies, PRT, USAID, US State departments Rep., DAI, EC and GTZ participate in the	Meetings take place regularly on the monthly basis and convened by MoE department- 12 technical

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meetings and provide support and input to PDC	working groups have been established and meet regularly.
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Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Nangarhar also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are 605 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 CCs
Surkh Rod	77
Chaparhar	73
Dih Bala	42
Rodat	72
Achin	87
Nazyan	31
Dur Baba	18
Goshta	15
Bati Kot	43
Kama	25
Kuz Kunar	39
Dara-I-Nur	36
Bihsud	47
TOTAL	605

Source: MRRD, National Solidarity Programme (NSP)

D. Donor Activity

In addition to the activities of government agencies, a number of national and international organizations play an active role in promoting development in the province. For example 14 UN agencies are currently involved in reconstruction and development projects in different parts of the province. These are shown in the following table:

UN Operations in Nangarhar	
Agency	Location
UNAMA	Jalalabad
UNHCR	Jalalabad and Muhmand Dara
WFP	Jalalabad
UNDP	Jalalabad
DSS	Jalalabad
UNICEF	Jalalabad
HABITAT	Jalalabad
WHO	Jalalabad
AIMS	Jalalabad
ANBP	Jalalabad
UNODC	Jalalabad
UNMACA	Jalalabad
UNOPS	Jalalabad
FAO	Jalalabad

Source: UNAMA

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There are also at least 4 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 Nangarhar Province		
Organization	Project	Location
IFHOPE	IFHope will focus on the rehabilitation of 116 Km of blocked drainage ditches in Nangarhar's two major irrigation systems. Blocked ditches will be cleaned or dredged using backhoes, dragline cranes, and hand labor. The project will also foster the implementation of a sustainable irrigation-system maintenance plan for the rehabilitated areas, in conjunction with irrigation users and concerned governmental agencies.	
Relief International	RI will construct and equip nine Agriculture Produce Market Centers. Each market center will include eight secure storage building and twenty-four market stalls; ii) construct twenty market collection centers; and iii) rehabilitate the wholesale fruit and vegetable market within Jalalabad.	Jalalabad
Reconstruction and Social Services for Afghanistan (RSSA)	RSSA will rehabilitate the hydro-technical, protection and division structures at the end point of Nangarhar canal and sub canals covering 6,000 hectares of irrigable land.	
Afghan Aid	Afghan Aid will rehabilitate 200 kilometers of farm to market access roads in Nangarhar, Kunar and Nuristan provinces which covers the rehabilitation of 108 kilometers in Nangarhar and 92 kilometers in Kunar and Nuristan provinces.	

Source: UNAMA

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

NGOs Facilitating NSP by District	
District	FP
Achin	BRAC
Bati Kot	BRAC
Behsood (Jalalabad)	BRAC
Chaparhar	BRAC
Dara-I-Nur	GAA
Dih Bala	BRAC
Dur Baba	GAA
Goshta	UN Habitat
Kama	UN Habitat
Kuz Kunar / Khiwa	NPO/RRAA
Nazyan	GAA
Rodat	BRAC
Surkh Rod	BRAC

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

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expansion, equitable economic growth, increased employment and accelerated agricultural productivity. In Nangarhar province, on average 43% of households use safe drinking water. This rises to 62% in the urban area, and falls to 41% in rural areas. More than nine-tenths (93%) of households have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however 7% of households have 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
%	93	7	0	0

Source: NRVA 2005

Around one third (33%) of households in urban areas and only 2% of rural households have 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
%	7	30	4	53	5	1

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 19% of households in Nangarhar 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 83% of households have access to electricity, however this figure falls to just 9% in rural areas, and only one third of these (3%) have access to public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Nangarhar is reasonably well developed, with over half (54%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and a third (34%) able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in more than one-tenth (12%) 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
Behsood	93.5%	5.2%	1.3%	.0%
Sorkhrood	34.2%	61.4%	4.4%	.0%
Chaparhar	67.3%	29.1%	3.6%	.0%
Roodat	92.5%	5.7%	.0%	1.9%
Kame	65.7%	31.4%	2.9%	.0%
KoozKonar	84.9%	1.9%	13.2%	.0%
Dare Noor	11.1%	48.9%	40.0%	.0%
Shirzad	17.1%	64.0%	18.0%	.9%
Hesarak	43.2%	51.6%	5.3%	.0%
Khogiani	41.2%	38.5%	18.9%	1.4%
Pachiro Akam	50.9%	22.8%	26.3%	.0%
Deh Bala	67.8%	27.1%	5.1%	.0%
Koot	75.7%	10.8%	10.8%	2.7%

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Acheen	48.1%	35.9%	16.0%	.0%
Nazian	21.9%	37.5%	40.6%	.0%
Darbaba	54.8%	23.8%	21.4%	.0%
Shinvar	88.9%	11.1%	.0%	.0%
Beti Koot	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Mehman Darre	82.1%	15.4%	2.6%	.0%
Ghoshte	30.0%	54.0%	16.0%	.0%
Lael Poor	50.0%	30.0%	20.0%	.0%
Total	54.0%	33.5%	12.1%	.4%

Source: CSO (Analysis by AIRD)

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

Road Travel Times From Provincial Capital			
From	To	Time	Road Condition
Jalalabad	Kabul	2 1/2 hours (via Maipar); 4-5 hours (via Lataband)	Good to fair; paved (via Mahipar pass) Fair to poor; dirt (via Lataband route)
Jalalabad	Torkham Border	75 minutes	Good; paved
Jalalabad	Hizarak	3 1/2 hours	Good to poor; gravel, dirt
Jalalabad	Khogyani	1 1/2 hours	Good; paved, gravel
Jalalabad	Achin	1 1/2 - 2 hours	Good to fair; paved, gravel, dirt
Jalalabad	Dara-i-Nur	1 hour	Good to fair; paved, gravel, dirt
Jalalabad	Bati Kot	1 hour	Good; paved
Jalalabad	Goshta	2 hours	Fair; gravel, dirt
Jalalabad	Dur Baba	2 hours	Good to fair; paved, gravel, dirt

Source: UNAMA

As far as telecommunications are concerned, ROSHAN, Areeba and AWCC cover many districts of Nangarhar with a network that is being increased constantly. In Jalalabad City DIGITAL is an additional provider. All the main access routes in the province are covered by mobile phone networks

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. Agriculture is a major source of revenue for 48% of households in Nangarhar province, including 55% of rural households and 12% of households in the urban area. Fifty nine percent of rural households and 3% of urban households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, more than half (58%) of households in the urban area and more than one quarter (28%) of households in rural areas derive some income from trade and services. More than one quarter (27%) of households in urban areas and two-fifths (40%) of households in rural areas earn some income through non-farm related labour. Livestock also accounts for income for 14% of rural households as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	55	12	48
Livestock	14	0	14
Opium	4	0	4
Trade and Services	28	58	31
Manufacture	1	1	1

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Non-Farm Labour	40	27	38
Remittances	10	0	9
Other	8	0	6

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 61 Agricultural cooperatives active in Nangarhar involving 7220 members. This was four times more people than in 2003 when the figure was only 1805 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 8129 Ha of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 75,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 2,333,100Afs.

Industrial crops are concentrated in certain parts of Nangarhar province. They are produced in 526 villages out of 1400 with over two thirds (68%) of these producing two commodities : cotton and sugar. Cotton is mainly produced in Behsud, Chaprihar, Batikot, Khogaini, and Momand Dara and sugar mainly in Behsud, Kama, Kuzkunar, Bati Kot and Goshta. Sugar cane is also produced in Behsud and Kuz Kunar, tobacco in Achin and olives in Shinwari and Bati Kot.

Small industry is very scarce in Nangarhar. Industries exist in only 71 out of 1400 villages, 45 of which produce sugar, and 21 produce honey. The major producer of dried sugar is Kama district which contains more than half (26 out of 45) of the sugar-producing villages in the province. The major producers of honey are Bati Kot, Rodat, and Pachi wa Agam districts.

Handicrafts are produced in 60 villages, 45 of which are specialized in jewellery. Out of these, 11 are in Momand Dara, 9 in Achin, 7 in Pachir wa Agam and another 7 in Bati kot. The second handicraft is rugs but these are produced by only 9 villages mainly in Lalpora, Momand Dara, and Khogaini Districts.

In 2005, 51% of households in Nangarhar reported taking out loans. Of these loans, small percentages were used to invest in economic activity such as business investment (6%) and buying land (1%).

C. Agriculture and Rural Development

Enhancing licit agricultural productivity, creating incentives for non-farm investment, developing rural infrastructure, and supporting access to skills development and financial services will allow individuals, households and communities to participate licitly and productively in the economy. As agriculture represents the major source of income for nearly half the households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Nangarhar. The most important field crops grown in Nangarhar province include wheat, maize, alfalfa, clover or other fodder and rice. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees (50%) and grapes (50%).

Almost all households (99%) with access to fertilizer use this only on field crops 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
14	38	92	188.2 Kg	78	115.3 Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 96% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and four percent of rural households have access to rainfed land as the following table shows:

Households (%) access to irrigated and rainfed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	96	100	96
Access to rainfed land	4	0	3

Source: NRVA 2005

Eighty six percent of rural households, 91% of Kuchi households and 23% of households in urban areas in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are cattle, donkey, goats and sheep as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	81	72	0	51
Oxen	6	4	0	3
Horses	23	1	0	8
Donkey	40	22	0	20
Camel	23	1	0	8
Goats	31	26	0	19
Sheep	42	9	0	17
Poultry	82	75	22	60

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 Nangarhar province is 29%, however, while more than two-fifths (41%) of men are literate this is true for just one in seven women (15%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is a little better with 48% literacy, whereas for women the figure shows very little change (15.5%). The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 2.1% of men able to read and write.

On average 39% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however the figure is a little more than half (51%) of boys and just over a quarter (28%) of girls. Amongst the Kuchi population, one in sixteen boys (7%) and one in a hundred girls (1%) attend school during the winter months; however no Kuchi children attend school in the province during the summer.

Overall there are 321 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 328023 students. Boys account for 65% of students and 93% of schools are boys' schools. There are 5179 teachers working in schools in the Nangarhar province, one-tenth (11%) of whom are women.

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	male	female
Primary	182	11	180929	110415	-	-
Secondary	116	12	32542	4137	-	-
Total	298	23	213471	114552	4602	577
	321		328023		5179	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Accessibility of schools is highest for primary schools, followed by secondary and high schools. Just over half of students have to travel less than five kilometres to get to school. But 22% of students have to travel more than 10 kilometres to reach their closest primary schools. Over half (52%) of secondary school students and around a third (32%) of high school students have to travel less than 5 km to reach

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their nearest school. Although around a quarter (25%) of secondary students and more than 40% of high school students have to travel over 10km to get to their nearest school.

Nangarhar province also has a number of higher education facilities. The University of Nangarhar has nine faculties including Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Law, Economics, Religious Law, Literature, Veterinary Science, and Training and Education. In 2005 there were 4329 students enrolled at the university 3980 men (92%) and 349 women (8%). Of those, 1130 students were in their first year, 1093 men (96.8%) and 37 women (3.2%). In total 2589 students live in dormitories provided by the University of whom 2557(98.7%) are male and 32 (1.3%) are female.

There is an Agricultural Vocational High School (Sahid Abdul Haq Agriculture Vocational High School) with 15 teachers catering for a total of 97 students, all of whom are men, and a Mechanics Vocational High School with 10 staff (eight male and two female) and 129 male students. In 2005, 39 students graduated from the Agriculture Vocational High School and 14 from Mechanics Vocational High School. There is also a teacher training institute which had 275 students in 2005, 95% of whom were men and 5% women.

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 Nangarhar province. In 2005 there were 29 health centers and 7 hospitals with a total of 817 beds. There were also 343 doctors and 443 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented an increase of more than twice the number of doctors (up from 157) but a slight decrease in the number of nurses (down from 469) since 2003. The major health facilities identified in 2007 in the province are shown in the following table:

Health Services (Hospitals and Clinics by District)	
Hospitals	
Location	Name
JAA City	Public Health Hospital
JAA City	Fatematulzahra
Khogyani	Khogani District Hospital
Ghanikhail	Ghanikhail Hospital
JAA City	University Teaching Hospital
Clinics	
Location	Name
JAA City	HEWAD (CHC) - Zone 1, UMCA (BHC) - Zone 4, BHC of 5 th Zone - Darunta, AVDA (BHC) - Reg Shamardkhan, Zone 3,
Behsud	Beland Ghar (CHC), Behsood (BHC), Dobela (BHC), Najmul Qora (CHC)
Surkh Rod	Sultanpoor (CHC), Shamshapoor (BHC), Amarkhel (BHC), Bala Bagh (BHC), Bakhtan (BHC) Kankarak (BHC)
Shewa	Khewa (BHC), Shegai (BHC), Guric (BHC), Atawor (BHC)
Dar-I-Noor	Barikot (BHC), Bambakoot (BHC), Qala-I-Shahi (BHC)
Kama	Landabooch (BHC), Sangar Serai (CHC)
Goshta	Goshta (CHC), Ziarat Dag (BHC)
Bati Kot	Bati Kot (CHC), Chahar Dai (BHC)
Lal Pur	Lal Pur (BHC), Cheknawar (BHC)
Muhmand Dara	Torkham (BHC), Basawal (CHC), Gerdi Ghaws (BHC)
Nazian	Nazian (BHC)
Dur Baba	Dur Baba (BHC)
Achin	Achin (CHC), Shadal (CHC), Mamand (BHC), Pekha (BHC)

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Shinwar	Ghanikhel (BHC)
Kot	Jaba (BHC), Saidahmadkhel (BHC)
Dih Bala	Dih Bala (BHC), Shpola (BHC)
Rodat	Hesar Shahi (CHC), Baru (BHC), Kanoqatargai (BHC), Kalai Mergi (BHC)
Khogyani	Wazir Ahmadkhel (BHC), Wazir Perkhel (BHC), Wazir Tangai (BHC), Akhondzadgan (BHC)
Sherzad	Shadi Toot (BHC), Toto (BHC), Lokhi (BHC), Mamakhel (BHC)
Hiserak	Ragha (BHC)
Pachir Aw Agam	Pachir (BHC), Agam (BHC), Landikhel (CHC)
Chaparhar	Mano (BHC), Sangina (BHC)
Note: DHC-District Health Center CHC-Comprehensive Health Center BHC-Basic Health Center	

Source: UNAMA

Around two-thirds of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Sixty one percent of men's shura and 67% 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 clinic without beds or a basic health center. Of the 1400 villages in Nangarhar, only 73 villages (home to 6% of the population) have health centers and 142 villages (home to 13% of the population) have dispensaries. Around a third of the population can access a health unit situated less than five kilometers away. More often than not people seeking medical attention must travel more than ten kilometers and because of the nature of the terrain it may take more time to reach the closest health unit than distances would suggest.

The province has 393 pharmacies. Accessibility to drugstores is substantially easier than for health units, but still difficult. They exist in-village for less than one-fifth of the population and at more than ten kilometers distance for another fifth.

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 Nangarhar is reasonably high. More than one third (35%) of households in the province report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year, and a further one-third (34%) of households face 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 (%)	17	34	35	9	5

Source: NRVA 2005

Around a quarter 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 more than three times higher for the rural population (25%) than for people living in the urban area (7%). In both rural and urban areas more than half (56%) 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	24	31	21	24
Total	23	33	19	25

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, 30% of the population of Nangarhar province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 402852 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 51% of households who reported taking out loans, more than half (56%) said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food and a further 10% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year around three fifths (61%) of households in the province reported feeling that their economic situation had got worse compared to a year ago, and around a third (30%) 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 (%)	12	49	30	7	1

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, around two thirds of all households in the province report having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year, which was beyond their control. Rural households were more vulnerable to such shocks, with 66% of households affected, as opposed to urban households with 46%. People living in urban areas were most vulnerable to shocks related to drinking water and agriculture, whereas those in rural areas were most at risk from agricultural shocks and natural disasters, as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	6	25	9
Agricultural	74	19	68
Natural disaster	38	2	33
Insecurity	0	4	1
Financial	23	5	21
Health or epidemics	11	5	11

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, nearly half (47%) reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months and more than half (52%) 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 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

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by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) highlighted the following key factors of insecurity in the province:

Factors of Insecurity	
Illegally Armed Groups (IAGs)	There are still a number of illegally armed groups in the province; tribes continue to maintain substantial amounts of weapons and ammunition. A cache of arms was uncovered in Hisarak in June 2006.
Anti Government Elements (AGEs)	Anti government elements are present and have activities in the districts of Khogyani, Pachir Wa Agam, Chaparhar and to some extent in the Sherzad District.
Criminality and Organised Crime	The illicit drug trade has led to a well-established organized crime scene. Jalalabad city witnesses all kinds of crime associated with a city of this size, however most crime involves firearms and armed robbery is frequent.
Narcotics	Opium and Cannabis growing, Hashish and Heroin production are prevalent in many districts – major production areas include Achin, Shinwar, Khogyani and Nazyan, but these activities are present in all districts

Source: UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

Profile compiled by NABDP / MRRD

Information Sources

Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006, Central Statistics Office

Geography: Area

Demography and Population: Rural and Urban population

Institutional Framework: Total Government employees

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

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

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

Social Protection: Allocations of food aid,

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

Nangarhar

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*)