

1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE

1.1. General Information

A. Geography

Kunduz province is located north of Kabul and borders with Tajikistan. The province also borders with Baghlan, Takhar, Balkh and Samangan provinces. The province covers an area of 7827 km². Three quarters of the area is made up of flat land while about 12% is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain, as the following table shows:

Topography type					
Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	TOTAL
78.8%	3.7%	8.2%	7.8%	1.6%	100.0%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 7 Districts. The provincial capital is Kunduz center which has a population of about 247450 inhabitants.

B. Demography and Population

Kunduz has a total population of 773,387. There are 86,756 households in the province, and households on average have 6 members. The following table shows the population by district.

Population by Districts			
District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Provincial center Kunduz	123868	123582	247450
Hazrati Imam Sahib	100707	98479	199186
Ghala Zal	27716	27033	54749
Char Darah	30963	30624	61587
Ali Abad	19275	19247	38522
Khan Abad	56779	28689	114743
Dasht-i-Archi	28461	28689	57150
Total	387789	385618	773387

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Around, 69% of the population of Kunduz lives in rural districts, while 31% lives in urban areas. Around 50% of the population is male and 50% is female, The major ethnic groups living in Kunduz province are Pashtoon and Tajik, followed by Uzbek, Hazara, Turkmen and other. Major tribes include 1. Tajik, Aimaq, Sujani, Sadaat (hazara), Shikh Ali, Ismailia, Omarkhil, Ibrahimkhil, Amadzaee, Uzbek, Qarluq, Toghli, Arab, Kochi and Balooch. Pashtu, Dari and Uzbeki are spoken by 90% of the population and 88% of the villages. A fourth language, Turkmeni, is spoken by the majorities in 10 villages representing 8% of the population.

Kunduz

Kunduz province has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 88,208 individuals, or 3.6% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Kunduz living in 60 communities. Of these 52% are short range migratory, and 48% are long-range migratory. All of these are partially migratory so a part of the community will remain behind in the winter area during the summer. The proportion that migrates varies but in almost all communities less than 30% remains behind. The most important summer areas for the short range migratory Kuchi are the Charhar Dara, Kunduz, Imam Sahib, Archi Aliabad and Qala Zal districts of Kunduz province. The most important summer areas for the long range migratory Kuchi are in Badakhshan province (mostly Baharak district, but also Yawan and Kohistan districts). The Kuchi population in the summer are 45,570 individuals

C. Institutional framework

In total the government employs 8320 people in Kunduz province. As the table below shows, 76% of these are employees and 24% are contract workers. Around three quarters (74%) of government workers are men and one quarter (26%) are women.

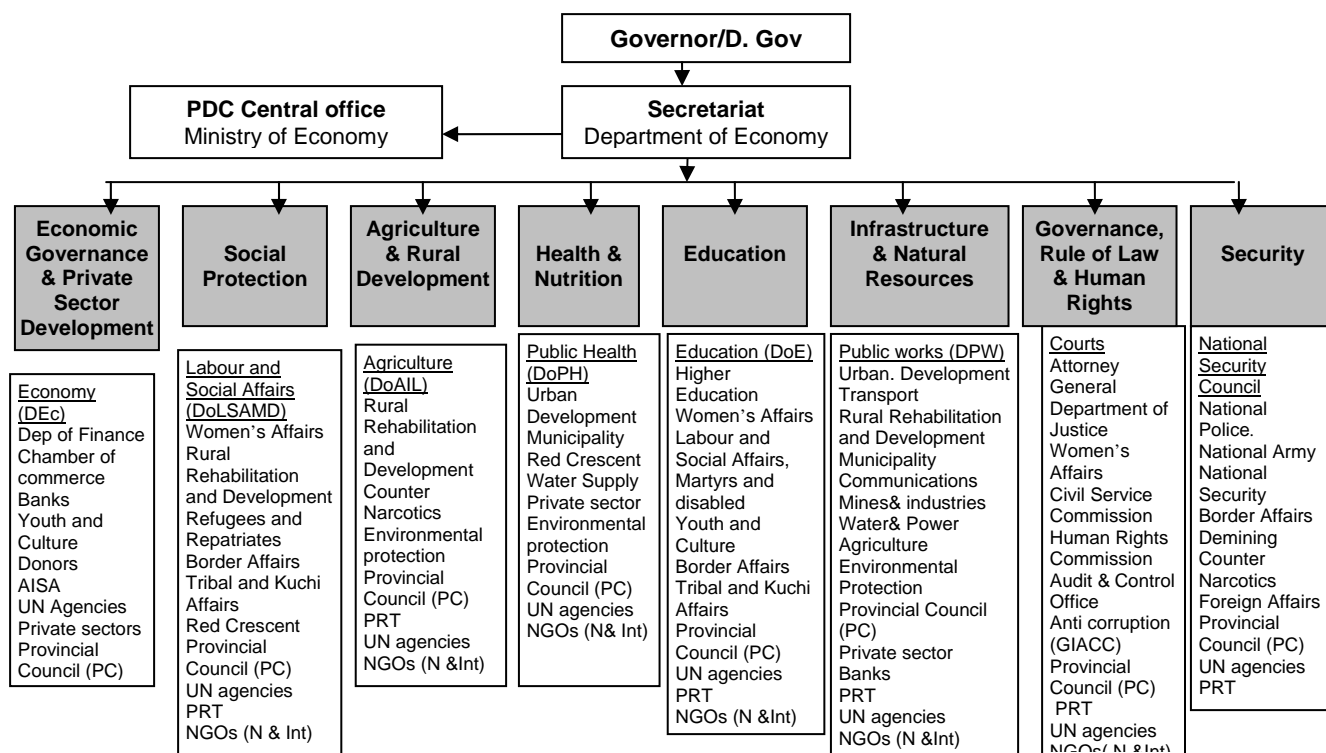
Number of people employed by government			
	Male	Female	Total
Contract workers	1964	71	2035
Employees	4179	2106	6285
Total Workers	6143	2177	8320

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

Kunduz



Source: Ministry of Economy

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

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Kunduz	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
UNAMA	Meeting doesn't take place regularly because of the limited capacity of the MoE and lack of interest of governor.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Kunduz also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There is a District Development Assembly active in 1 district in the province, involving 35 men and 24 women members. The DDA has its own District Development Plan. There are also 581 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
Provincial center Kunduz	89
Hazrati Imam Sahib	124
Ghala Zal	49
Char Darah	75
Ali Abad	39
Khan Abad	115
Dasht-i-Archi	90

Kunduz

TOTAL	581
--------------	------------

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 12 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 Kunduz		
Agency	Project	Location
UNHCR	Return of Refugees	Whole province (region)
FAO	Agricultural projects (breeding services, livestock, crop planting support services)	Districts: Kunduz, Imama Sahib, Qala-i-Zal, Chardara, Aliabad, Khanabad, Archi,
WHO	General health support services/NID Polio	Whole province (region)
IOM	Capacity building, construction of educational buildings, emergency assistance, etc	Whole province (region)
UNOPS	Agricultural projects, infrastructural projects, capacity building and governmental support, etc	Whole province (region)
UNICEF	Educational projects, construction of educational buildings (primary and high school buildings), community development projects, etc	Whole province (region)
UNAMA	Political assistance and RRR coordination	Whole province (region)
ANBP	DDR and DIAG, support for demobilized soldiers (trainings on job, assistance, etc)	Whole province (region)
AIMS	Capacity building and general government support services	Whole province (region)
UNDSS	UN Department of Safety and Security	Whole province (region)
UNMACA	Mine clearance and awareness programs, disposal of the UXO's, etc	Whole province (region)
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service.	Kunduz Province

Source: UNAMA

There are also at least 14 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 Kunduz		
Organization	Project	Location
GRSP (Ghazni Rural Support Program)	Construction of educational buildings, construction of combined drinking water and sanitation facilities, agricultural projects, capacity building, etc.	Districts: Kunduz, Chardara, Khanabad, Imam Sahib,
SCA (Swedish Committee for Afghanistan)	Public health projects, support to MoPH, medical capacity building,	Districts: Kunduz, Imam Sahib, Qala-i-Zal, Chardara, Aliabad, Khanabad, Dashti Archi,
GAA (German Agro Action)	Agricultural projects, farmers support, drinkable and irrigation water projects, food storage construction, etc.	Districts: Kunduz, Imam Sahib, Chardara, Aliabad, Khanabad,

Kunduz

DED (German Development Service)	Educational projects, construction of the educational buildings (primary and high schools), capacity building	Districts: Kunduz, Khanabad,
GTZ (German Technical Cooperation)	Infrastructural projects (city and highway roads build up), capacity building, commerce and industry, educational projects (building primary and high school facilities), teacher trainings, community development, drinkable water projects,	Districts: Kunduz, Imama Sahib, Qala-i-Zal, Aliabad, Khanabad, Dashti Archi
ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)	Agricultural project (seeds, storage constructions, food preservation, etc), capacity building,	District: Kunduz, Imama Sahib, Chardara, Khanabad,
Mercy Corps	Community Development projects, emergency assistance, environmental projects, agricultural projects, construction of irrigation canals and rehabilitation of present canals, Children Aid services, Health services (toilets, facilities construction),	Districts: Kunduz, Qala-i-Zal, Chardara, Aliabad, Khanabad,
KRA (Kunduz Rehabilitation Agency)	Agricultural, commercial and industrial projects, oil delivery, secondary road reconstructions, etc.	Districts: Kunduz, Aliabad,
BRAC	Farm building projects, agricultural projects,	Districts: Kunduz
KIRRO (Katachel Int. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction)	Educational projects, building schools, capacity building, etc	Districts: Kunduz, Imama Sahib, Qala-I Zal, Chardara, Aliabad, Khanabad,
CFA (Childrens Fund Afghanistan)	Agricultural projects, environmental project (flood and avalanche protection), drinkable water projects	Districts: Kunduz, Imam Sahib, Qala-i-Zal, Chardara, Aliabad,
ICARDA (Int. Center for Agricultural Research)	Agricultural projects	Districts: Aliabad
ADA (Afghan Development Association)	Construction of educational building (primary and high school)	Districts: Imam Sahib,
ASA (Afghan Stabilization Program)	Construction of educational building (primary and high school)	Districts: Qala-i-Zal, Khanabad,

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, shown in the table below:

NGOs Facilitating NSP by District	
District	Facilitating Partner
Ali Abad	GRSP
Dashti Archi	ACTED
Chahar Dara	GRSP
Imam Sahib	ACTED

Kunduz

Khan Abad	GRSP
Kunduz	GRSP
Qalay-I- Zal	GRSP

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 for sustainable development. In Kunduz province, on average only 25% of households use safe drinking water. This falls to 15% in the urban area, and rises to 29% in rural areas. Around nine-tenths of households (88%) have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however nearly one in ten households (9%) has to travel for up to an hour to access 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
%	88	9	2	1

Source: NRVA 2005

Only 2% of households in the urban area have safe toilets, 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
%	8	3	3	86	0	0

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 18% of households in Kunduz province have access to electricity with the majority of these relying on public electricity (15%). Access to electricity is much greater in the urban area where 64% of households have access to electricity; however this figure falls to just 5% in rural areas, and less than half of these (2%) have access to public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Kunduz is reasonably well developed, with 68% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 26% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in 4% 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
Provincial center Kunduz	79.4%	17.0%	1.8%	1.8%
Hazrati Imam Saheb	73.5%	23.0%	1.0%	2.5%
Qalai Zal	64.3%	33.3%	.0%	2.4%

Kunduz

Char Darah	81.1%	14.2%	2.8%	1.9%
Ali Abad	66.2%	13.8%	18.5%	1.5%
Khan Abad	33.8%	57.2%	8.3%	.7%
Dasht-i-Archi	72.1%	21.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Total	68.3%	25.6%	4.1%	2.0%

Source: CSO (analysis by AIRD)

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

Road Travel Times			
From	To	Time	Road Condition
Kunduz	Imam Sahib district (Sher Khan border)	1 – 1:15 hrs	In good condition. Tarmac is damaged on some parts of the road.
Kunduz	Aliabad District	30 min.	In good condition. Tarmac.
Kunduz	Taluqan (Takhar province)	1 – 1:30 hrs	In good condition. Tarmac is damaged on some parts of the road.
Kunduz	Chardara	45 min	Road is in bad condition. Off road conditions.

Source: UNAMA

As far as telecommunications is concerned, Roshan is active in Aliabad, Chardarah, Khanabad, Imam Sahib District and Archi districts. AWCC and AREEBA are active in Aliabad, Chardarah, Khanabad, probably in Imam Sahib districts but not working in Qalai Zal and Archi. DIGITAL phone network is operating only in Kunduz. AFGHAN TELECOM is about to be installed in Kunduz city.

B. Economic Governance and Private Sector Development

Kunduz province is mainly an agricultural province with fertile lands. The main industry in the province is the manufacture of cotton in the Spinzar textile factory which is located in Kunduz city. Agriculture is a major source of revenue for 66% of households in Kunduz province, including 76% of rural households and 34% of households in the urban area. Seventy percent of rural households and 30% 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 nearly one-fifth (19%) of households earn some income from trade and services. Around one-seventh (14%) of households in rural areas and one-fifth of households in urban areas earn income through non-farm related labor. Livestock also accounts for income for more than one-quarter (28%) of rural and more than one-fifth (21%) of urban households as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	76	34	66
Livestock	28	21	27
Opium	0	0	0
Trade and Services	19	58	28
Manufacture	6	7	6
Non-Farm Labour	14	20	15
Remittances	1	0	1

Kunduz

Other	4	6	4
-------	---	---	---

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 54 Agricultural cooperatives active in Kunduz involving 3,592 members. This was around nine times more people than in 2003 when the figure was only 406 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 11,720 Ha of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of 90,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 1,373, 200Afs.

Kunduz produces industrial crops to some extent. The two major products are cotton and sesame, produced in respectively 31% and 48% of villages producing industrial crops. Cotton is produced in Kunduz, Hazrat Imam Saheb and Char Dara, and sesame is produced in Kunduz and Hazrat Imam Saheb. The sector of small industries is almost inexistent in Kunduz province. Karakul skin is produced mostly in Hazrat Imam Sahib and Qala-I-Zal districts.

Handicrafts are not omnipresent either but rugs and jewelry are produced to some extent in the province. Hazrati Imam Sahib is home to one-third of the villages producing rugs. Carpets are mostly produced in Hazrati Imam Sahib, Qala-I-Zal and Char Dara districts. Jewelry is mostly produced in Hazrat Imam Saheb and Char Dara districts.

In 2005, 13% of households in Kunduz reported taking out loans. Of these loans, significant percentages were used to invest in economic activity such as agricultural inputs (27%), business investment (4%) 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 two-thirds of households in the province (66%), rural development will be a key element of progress in Kunduz. The most important field crops grown in the province include wheat, rice, watermelon, melon and maize. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees (78%) and grapes (6%).

Three quarters of households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (76%) and to a much lesser degree on garden plots (1%), although nearly one quarter of households uses fertilizer on both field and garden (23%). 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
23	20	89	638.7 Kg	82	394.4Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 85% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and 12% of rural households have access to rain fed land.

Kunduz

Households (%) access to irrigated and rain fed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	85	84	85
Access to rain fed land	12		15

Source: NRVA 2005

Seventy four percent of rural households, 78% of Kuchi households and 44% of households in urban areas in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are sheep, cattle, poultry, donkey and goats as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	33	61	40	45
Oxen	14	32	7	18
Horses	14	15	6	12
Donkey	56	37	9	34
Camel	8	3	1	4
Goats	61	18	5	28
Sheep	67	48	24	46
Poultry	39	56	33	43

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 Kunduz province is 33%, however, while two-fifths (40%) of men are literate, this is true for around a quarter of women (24%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is slightly better with 44.6% literacy, whereas for women the figure actually decrease to around one fifth (20.7%). The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 1.0% of men and 0.1% of women able to read and write.

On average 62% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is around more than two third of boys 69% and one half of girls 52%. Amongst the Kuchi population, one in six boys (16%) and one in twenty girls (5%) attend school in Kunduz during the winter months, however no Kuchi children attend school in the province during the summer.

Overall there are 252 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 214,793 students. Boys account for 63% of students and 82% of schools are boys' schools. There are nearly 4,970 teachers working in schools in the Kunduz province, one quarter of whom are women (25%).

Primary and Secondary Education						
	Schools		Students		Teachers	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	male	female
Primary	128	33	115212	75520	-	-
Secondary	79	12	19658	4403	-	-
Total	207	45	134870	79923	1265	3705
	252		214793		4970	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Kunduz

Only around a quarter of primary school students (23.8%) don't have travel the outside their villages to reach their nearest school, and this is true for 8% for secondary school students and 1.8% of high school students. On the other hand nearly half of high school students (47.6%), a third of secondary school students (31%) and one fifth of primary school students have to travel more than 10 kms to reach their nearest school.

Kunduz province also has a number of higher education facilities. The Higher Education Institute of Kunduz has faculties of Social Sciences, Science and Training and Education. In 2005 there were 592 students enrolled at the university 334 men (56%) and 258 women (44%). Of those, 135 students were in their first year, 90 men (67%) and 45 women (33%). Eighty three male students live in dormitories provided by the University.

There is also an Agricultural vocational high school with 6 teachers catering for a total of 116 students, all of whom are men, and a Commerce girl's school with 75 female students. In 2005, 12 students graduated from the commerce school. There is also a teacher training institute which had 212 students in 2005, two thirds (67%) of whom were men and one third (33%) women. Six hundred new teachers graduated from Kunduz teacher training institute in 2005, including 36% women and 64% men.

E. Health

A basic infrastructure of health services exists in Kunduz province. In 2005 there were 26 health centers and 3 hospitals with a total of 82 beds. There were also 90 doctors and 240 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented an increase of about 37% in the number health service personnel compared to 2003. The major health facilities in the province are shown in the following table:

Health Services (Hospitals and Clinics by district)			
Hospitals		Clinics	
Name	Location	Name	Location
Civilian Hospital	Sidarak, Kunduz city	Private Ophthalmic clinic	Bandari Khanabad street
National Army Hospital	Wellayat street, inside the police compound	Swedish Committee Clinic	Bandari Kabul street.
GE PRT Hospital	At the Kunduz airport		

Source: UNAMA

The province also has 95 pharmacies all of which are owned privately.

The majority of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Over four fifths (83%) of men's shura and three quarters (77%) of women's shura reported that there was no community health worker present in their community, and both groups most commonly said that their closest health facility is basic health centers or clinic without beds. Out of 903 villages, only 13 have a health centre within their boundaries, and only 45 have a dispensary. More than half of households (56%) have to travel more than 10 kilometers to reach their closest health facility.

F. Social Protection

Building the capacities, opportunities and security of extremely poor and vulnerable

Kunduz

Afghans through a process of economic empowerment is essential in order to reduce poverty and increase self-reliance. The level of economic hardship in Kunduz is relatively low.

Around one-sixth of the households (17%) in the province report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year and around one-fifth of household (19%) faced these problems up to three time this 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 (%)	49	19	17	1	14

Source: NRVA 2005

Around a quarter (26%) of the population in the province is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health. This figure is lower in the rural population (23%), then for people living in the urban area (34%). In both rural and urban areas around 40% 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	8	31	43	18
Total	6	34	41	19

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, 16% of the population of Kunduz province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 93,757 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 13% of households who reported taking out loans, 28% said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. A further 11% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year more than one-third (36%) of the households in the province reported feeling that their economic situation had remained the same compared to a year ago, and one-sixth (17%) felt that it had got worse or much worse, as the following table shows:

Comparison of overall economic situation compared to one year ago					
	Much worse	Worse	Same	Slightly better	Much better
Households (%)	5	12	36	38	10

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, more than a quarter of all households (28%) in the province report having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year, which was beyond their control. Rural households were less vulnerable to such shocks, with 27% of households affected, as opposed to 33% of urban households. People living in urban areas were vulnerable to shocks related to natural disasters, financial problems and drinking water, whereas those in rural areas were most at risk from natural disasters and drinking water problems as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average

Kunduz

Drinking water	44	28	39
Agricultural	26	7	21
Natural disaster	60	41	53
Insecurity	0	10	2
Financial	28	31	28
Health or epidemics	2	4	2

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, around three quarters reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months (71%), and one-fifth said they had recovered only partially (22%).

G. Governance, Law and Human Rights

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

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

H. Security

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

Factors of Insecurity	
Illegally Armed Groups (IAGs)	Following the recent surrender of a huge number of weapons and ammunition from former senior military commanders in Kunduz province, it appears that some warlords still possess small arms and ammunition. The repeated armed robberies within Kunduz city and in the surrounding area of Qalai Zal and Imam Sahib districts suggest the continued presence of Illegally Armed Groups in Kunduz province.
Anti Government Elements (AGEs)	In the first quarter of 2007 attacks against the Afghanistan National Police intensified to a weekly affair. No single group has claimed responsibility for any of the attacks. Activities intensified in the second quarter. Kunduz City in particular is the chokepoint for all movements into Takhar and Badhakshan of any high value target which makes the Province a likely area for Anti Government Elements (AGE) to go after these targets. There are a lot of supporters in the Province for Anti Government Elements. Although the community has not openly supported them, there are people amongst the community who have harboured and provided support for the Anti Government Element (AGEs) in transit.
Criminality and Organised Crime	Poor areas such as the Khan Abad district seen to have more organised crime. Crime is organised in the sense that highway robbers work in groups, but they are believed to be individual criminal groups not linked to any larger organization.
Narcotics	The production of the poppy in Kunduz area is very low and the population is more oriented to the production of food (wheat, vegetables, fruits, etc). However, Kunduz province lies on the Kabul – Pulikhumri – Kunduz – Tajikistan route and certain amounts of drugs have been transported through the province towards Tajikistan.

Source: UNAMA

Profile compiled by NABDP / MRRD

Kunduz

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*

Kunduz

Rehabilitation and Development)

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