

**BAGHLAN**

**1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE**



Source : UNDSS Provincial Assessment provided by UNAMA

**1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

**A. Geography**

Baghlan province is located north of the Kabul and surrounded by Bamian, Parwan, Takhar, Kunduz and Samangan provinces. It lies on the main route to the north and Northeastern regions of Afghanistan. The province covers an area of 20362 km<sup>2</sup>. Nearly half of the province is mountaneous or semi mountainous terrain while one third 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
%	33.4%	38.2%	21.9%	5.9%	.6%	100.0%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 15 Districts. The provincial capital is Pul-I-Khumri which has a population of about 79,883 inhabitants.

**B. Demography and Population**

Baghlan has a total population of 741,690. There are 95,109 households in the province and households on average have 6 members. The following table shows the population by district:

Population by District			
District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Pul-I-Khumri Baghlan Centre	97890	93750	191640
Baghlan Jadeed	60478	59126	119607
Dahana Ghuri	22155	21028	43153
Dushi	29201	27959	57160

<b>Khinjan</b>	13296	13048	26344
<b>Andarab</b>	10100	9542	19642
<b>Nahreem</b>	29508	28001	57509
<b>Burka</b>	20092	19026	39118
<b>Tala Wa Barfak</b>	15267	14103	29370
<b>Pul Hisar</b>	11662	10534	22196
<b>Deh Salah</b>	15165	13933	29098
<b>Jalga</b>	13031	12027	25058
<b>Khost Wa Fring</b>	29244	27434	56678
<b>Fring Wa Gharu</b>	7966	7586	15552
<b>Gozargah Noor</b>	5000	4568	9568
<b>Total</b>	380025	361665	741690

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Around 80% of the population of Baghlan lives in rural districts while 20% lives in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. The major ethnic groups living in Baghlan province are Tajiks and Pashtoons followed by Hazaras and Uzbeks. This includes major tribes such as Hussainkhil (Pashtoon) located in Baghlan Jadeed and north of Pul-I-Khumri Ahmadzai (Pashtoon) located in Dahana Ghuri village, Pul-I-Khumri, Gadi (Pashtoon) located in Baghlan Jadeed and Baghlan Khonjan, Aimaq (Tajik) located in Dahana Ghuri district and Arab (Tajik) located in Baghlan Jadeed / Nahreem and Dahana Ghuri districts. Dari is spoken by 70% of the population and 73% of the villages. The second most frequent language is Pashtu, spoken by the majorities in 528 villages representing 22% of the population.

Baghlan province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 97,500 individuals, or 4% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Baghlan living in 6 communities. Half of these are short-range partially migratory, and the other half are long-range partially migratory. Overall, for both categories, less than half of the community migrates. In the winter both groups stay mostly in one area and don't move around during the season. In the summer season, some 820 long range migratory Kuchi households come from Parwan and Kapisa provinces to the Khenjan and Doshi districts of Baghlan province. The Kuchi population in the summer is 59,776 individuals.

### C. Institutional framework

In total the government employs 11983 people in Baghlan province. As the table below shows, 86% of these are employees and 14% are contract workers. 67% of government workers are men and 33% are women.

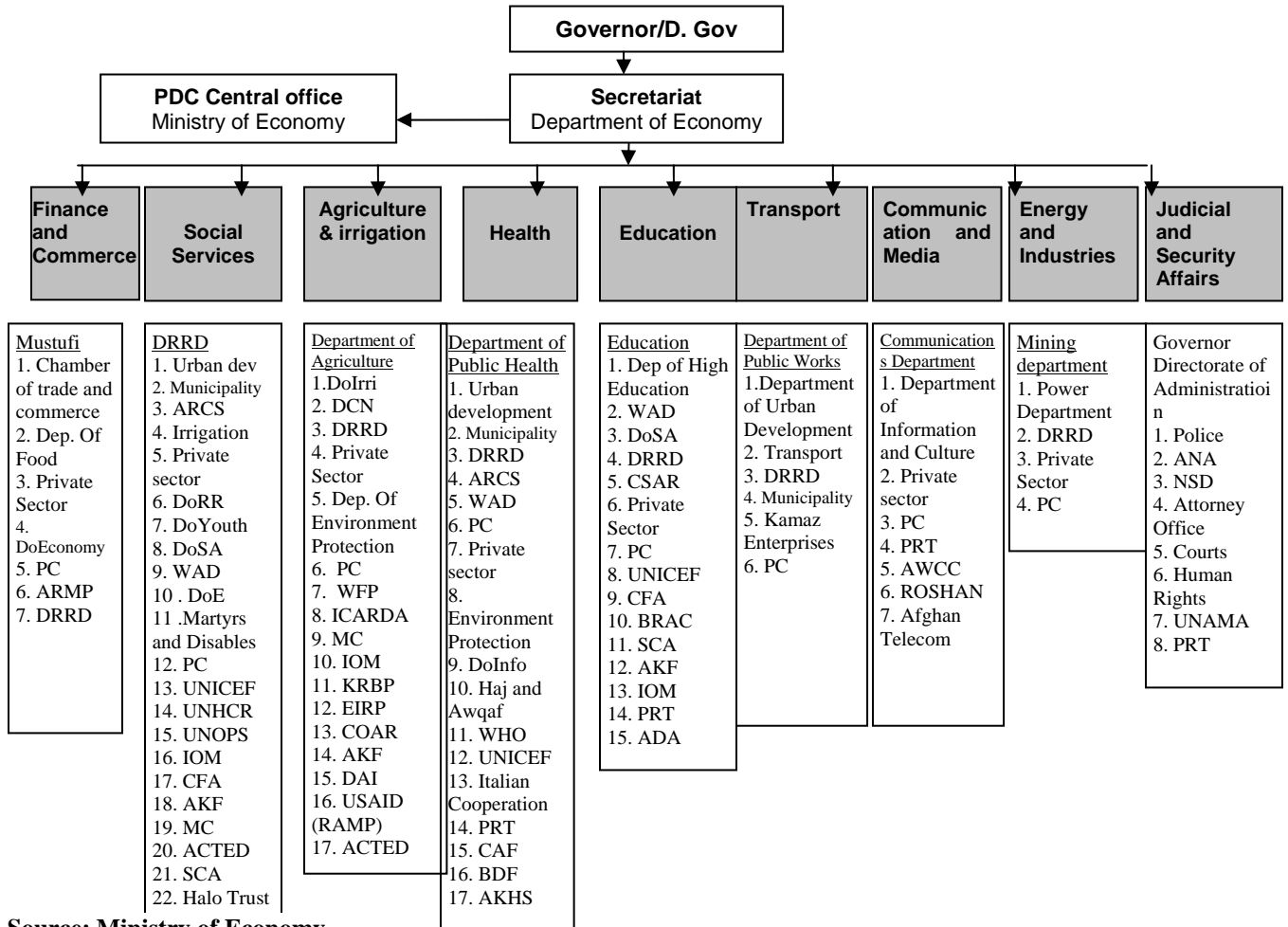
<b>Number of people employed by government</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Contract workers</b>	1566	79	1645
<b>Employees</b>	6489	3849	10338
<b>Total Workers</b>	8055	3928	11983

Source : CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Baghlan 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 is shown in the diagram below:

**Organizational Chart of the Provincial Development Committee in Baghlan**



Source: Ministry of Economy

The structure of the Provincial Development Committee in Baghlan province was approved on 28 February 2006. In April 2007 UNAMA made the following assessment of the PDC in Balkh:

<b>UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Balkh</b>	
<b>Supporting Agencies</b>	<b>Functioning Status of PDC meetings</b>
UNAMA provides some support to PDC.	Meeting doesn't take place regularly because of the limited capacity of the MoE and lack of the interest of governor.]

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Baghlan also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are 64 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 CDCs
Pul-I-Khumri	83
Dahane Ghori	65
Doshi	59
Tale Va Barfak	41
Khonjan	25
Andarab	98
Khost va Farang	1
Nahrein	65
Berke	64
Baghlan Jeid	104
Deh Salah	1
Khawaja Hijran (Jilga Nahrin)	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>646</b>

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 6 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 Baghlan Province		
Agency	Project	Location
UNHCR	Return of Refugees	Operations are covered from UNHCR sub office in Pul-I-Khumri
FAO	Nutritional and agricultural assistance	Pul-I-Khumri (Agency operations are covered from FAO office in Kunduz)
WHO	Vaccination projects. Polio program.	Pul-I-Khumri and Doshi
IOM	Institutional development, quick impact projects, building schools and clinics, implementing donor projects, road construction and reconstruction, etc	Whole province (Agency operations are covered from IOM office in Kunduz)
UNOPS	Infrastructural projects, road construction and maintenance, drinking water projects, irrigation channels construction, etc.	Andarab and Khost va Farang districts (Agency operations are covered from UNOPS office in Kunduz)
UNICEF	Supporting educational and health projects for children. Supplying schools with school materials, organizing trainings for the teachers together with Ministry of Education, etc.	Whole province (Agency operations are covered from UNICEF office in Kunduz)
ANBP		

Source : UNAMA

There are also at least 14 national and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) supporting development projects across a range of sectors in the province, as the following table shows:

International and National NGO Operations in Baghlan province		
Organization	Project	Location
ACTED	Road construction, Water supply, Shelter , NSP, Hygiene promotion	Pul-I-Khumri , Nahrein district, Berke district

AKF/AKDN	Agriculture and animal husbandry, Education, Micro Financing projects, Infrastructural projects, Hygiene promotion projects, etc	Pul-I-Khumri , Doshi, Tale Va Barfak, Nahrein, Dahane Ghori, Baghlan Jadeedi , Andarab, Khonjan
CONCERN		Nahrein district
HALO TRUST	Demining services	Pul-I-Khumri , Khonjan, Doshi, Dahane Ghori
ICARDA	Agriculture	Pul-I-Khumri , Baghlan Jadeedi , Khonjan, Shahr-e-Kuhna, Fabrica
SCA	Health services	Pul-I-Khumri
Italian cooperation	Health services	Pul-I-Khumri
BRAC	Micro financing	Pul-I-Khumri
ABC		Pul-I-Khumri
KRBP		Pul-I-Khumri
CFA	Children protection	Pul-I-Khumri
AGEF	Training at work	Pul-I-Khumri
SWCRA	Soil & Water Conservation	Tale Va Barfak
AACRP	Agriculture and construction rehabilitation project	Pul-I-Khumri

Source : UNAMA

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

NGOs Facilitating NSP by District	
District	Facilitating Partner
Andarab	AKDN
Puli Hisar	CARE
Baghlani Jadid	GRSP
Burka	ACTED
Dahana-I- Ghori	AKDN
Dih Salah	AKDN
Dushi	AKDN
Khinjan	AKDN
Khost Wa Firing	
Khwaja Hijran (Jilga Nahrin)	GRSP
Nahrin	ACTED
<i>Puli Khumri</i>	<i>ACTED</i>
Tala Wa Barfak	AKDN

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 expansion, equitable economic growth, increased employment and accelerated agricultural productivity. In Baghlan province, on average only 19% of households use safe drinking water. This rises to 35% in the urban area, and falls to 16% in rural areas. Nearly three quarters of households have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however one in five households has to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water, and for 4% 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
%	73	20	4	3

Source : NRVA 2005

On average only 2% of households have access to safe toilet facilities. The situation is better in the urban area where 9% of households have safe toilets, but this is true for only 1% of rural households. 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
%	18	9	4	66	1	1

Source : NRVA 2005

In terms of meeting the basic requirements for energy, there is one power station operating in the province. On average 15% of households in Baghlan 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 65% of households have access to electricity, however this figure falls to just 4% in rural areas, and only half of these (2%) have access to public electricity. [NRVA table A-33 and 34].

The transport infrastructure in Baghlan is reasonably well developed, with 42% of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 32% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in a quarter 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
Pul-I-Khumri Baghlan Centre	48.5%	47.2%	3.7%	.6%
Baghlan Jadeed	43.7%	41.9%	13.2%	1.2%
Dahana Ghuri	40.0%	30.6%	28.2%	1.2%
Dushi	36.9%	20.8%	42.3%	.0%
Khinjan	50.7%	34.2%	15.1%	.0%
Andarab	54.4%	11.8%	23.5%	10.3%
Nahreen	39.3%	24.6%	35.2%	.8%
Burka	44.1%	40.9%	15.1%	.0%
Tala Wa Barfak	37.5%	6.8%	54.5%	1.1%
Pul Hisar	7.1%	64.3%	28.6%	.0%
Deh Salah	35.8%	33.3%	30.9%	.0%
Jalga	.0%	44.2%	55.8%	.0%
Khost Wa Fring	65.4%	16.5%	16.5%	1.5%
Fring Wa Gharu	64.3%	25.0%	10.7%	.0%
Gozargah Noor	.0%	40.0%	60.0%	.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

Source: CSO (analysis by AIRD)

The following table indicates road travel times between the provincial capital, Pul-I-Khumri 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
Pul-I-Khumri	Salang pass (north side)	2,20 hrs	Tarmac. Road is in very good condition.
Pul-I-Khumri	Andarab district	3.5 hrs	Earth/gravel
Pul-I-Khumri	Berke district	2 hrs	Earth/gravel
Pul-I-Khumri	Kohst wa Fring	4.5 hrs	Earth/gravel
Pul-I-Khumri	Kunduz	2.0 hrs	Tarmac. Road is in good condition.
Pul-I-Khumri	Mazar-i-Sharif	3 - 3 ½ hrs	Tarmac. Road is in good condition.

Source : UNAMA

As far as communications is concerned, both the main mobile telephone operators, Roshan and AWCC, are present in the province. The signal of these two mobile operators covers mainly the roads from Kabul – Pul-I-Khumri – Kunduz, Kunduz (Kabul) – Pul-I-Khumri – Mazar-i-Sharif. The provincial capital and its surrounding area are also covered by the signal of the both operators.

## 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. Baghlan is both an agricultural and an industrial province, and it is rich with minerals such as gold, coal and uranium. In terms of industry, one textile and one cement factory are working in the Province. The majority of commercial activity in Baghlan is related to trade in agricultural and livestock products. Tajik people from the Dahana Ghuriand Nahrein districts, and a number of Pashtoos from Baghlan Jadeedi run commercial businesses in the provincial capital, Pul-I-Khumri .

Agriculture is the major source of revenue for 45% of households in Baghlan province, including 54% of rural households and 18% of households in the urban area. Thirty seven percent of rural households and 2% of urban households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, more than half of households in the urban area and one quarter of households in rural areas derive income from trade and services. Around a third of households in both urban and rural areas earn some income through non-farm related labour. Livestock also accounts for income for a quarter of rural households as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	54	18	45
Livestock	24	2	21
Opium	3	3	4
Trade and Services	26	54	30
Manufacture	8	5	7
Non-Farm Labour	30	32	29
Remittances	2	2	2
Other	3	5	3

Source : NRVA 2005

In 2005 there were 40 Agricultural cooperatives active in Baghlan involving 3311 members. This was ten times more people than in 2003 when the figure was only 333 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 16941 Ha of land and achieved a surplus of products for sale of

70,000 tons. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 1707,400Afs.

Unlike agricultural or animal products, there is not a very large production of industrial products in Baghlan. Sesame is produced in many villages in six districts Pulikhumri, Baghlan Jadid, Dahan-e-Ghori, Nahrin, Burke, and Jolge. Tobacco is produced mostly in Pulikhumri, Baghlan Jadid and Khost va Farang, and cotton is produced in Pulikhumri and Baghlan Jadid. Sugar extracts are produced in 40villages, 24 of which are in Pulikhumri. To all extents and purposes small industry is absent in Baghlan and there is there is only a small production of handicrafts mostly related to rugs in Doshi, Tala wa Barfak and Jolge, and to jewellery in Doshi, Nahrin, Jolge, and and Khost va Farang,.

In 2005, 28% of households in Baghlan reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a small percentage were used to invest in economic activity such as buying land (4%), agricultural inputs (3%) and business investment (3%).

### 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 Baghlan. The most important field crops grown in Baghlan province include wheat, barley, rice and maize, rapeseeds and flax. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees (50%), vegetables (12%) and produce such as grapes, potatoes, beans and alfalfa, clover or other fodder. Rapeseed (15%) and wheat (5%) are also frequently grown in garden plots in the province

Three quarters of households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (76%) and to a much lesser degree on garden plots (6%), although nearly one fifth of households use fertilizer on both field and garden (18%). 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
12	29	77	175.2 Kg	65	293.2Kg

Source : NRVA 2005

On average 62% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, whereas three quarters of rural households and 14% of urban households have access to rainfed land as shown in the table below:

Households (%) access to irrigated and rainfed land			
	Rural	Urban	Average
Access to irrigated land	61	71	62
Access to rainfed land	75	14	74

Source : NRVA 2005

Seventy percent of rural households, 64% of Kuchi households and 18% of households in urban areas in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are cattle, donkey, sheep and goats as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average



<b>Cattle</b>	61	56	13	43
<b>Oxen</b>	3	23	1	9
<b>Horses</b>	15	8	0	8
<b>Donkey</b>	60	50	7	39
<b>Camel</b>	1	1	0	1
<b>Goats</b>	54	40	2	32
<b>Sheep</b>	64	43	9	39
<b>Poultry</b>	22	48	7	26

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 Baghlan province is 21%, however, while nearly one third of men are literate (29%), this is true for just over one tenth of women (12%). However, in the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is significantly better with 40% literacy, whereas for women the figure shows little change (13.5%). The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 6.6% of men and 0.3% of women able to read and write.

On average 29% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is around one third of boys (35%) and one fifth of girls (22%). Amongst the Kuchi population, one in four boys (26%) and one in eight girls (16%) attend school in Baghlan during the winter months, however no Kuchi children attend school in the province during the summer.

Overall there are 277 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 247,313 students. Boys account for 63% of students and 87% of schools are boys' schools. There are nearly 8,000 teachers working in schools in the Baghlan province, one fifth of whom are women (21%).

<b>Primary and Secondary Education</b>						
	<b>Schools</b>		<b>Students</b>		<b>Teachers</b>	
	<b>boys</b>	<b>girls</b>	<b>boys</b>	<b>girls</b>	<b>male</b>	<b>female</b>
<b>Primary</b>	131	16	126713	87491	-	-
<b>Secondary</b>	111	19	28216	4893	-	-
<b>Total</b>	242	35	154929	92384	6301	1642
	277		247,313		7943	

Source : CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

High schools are located more than 10kms away for nearly half the students (48%). Secondary schools are located at that distance for 19% of students, and primary schools for 12%. Around a quarter of primary school students (24%) don't have to travel outside their village to reach their school, but this is true for only one in six secondary school students (14%) and one in twenty high school students (5%).

Baghlan province also has a number of higher education facilities. The University of Baghlan has a faculty of Education and a faculty of Agriculture. In 2005 there were 1013 students enrolled at the university 814 men (80%) and 199 women (20%). Of those, 380 students were in their first year, 307 men (80%) and 73 women (20%). Thirty seven male students live in dormitories provided by the University.

There is an Agricultural vocational high school with 7 teachers catering for a total of 89 students, all of whom are men, and a Mechanic high school with 10 staff and 121 male students. In 2005, 27 students graduated from each of vocational institutes. There is also a teacher training institute in which had 689 students, 68% of whom were men and 32% women. Three hundred and sixty one new teachers graduated from Baghlan teacher training institute in 2005, including 42% women and 58% men.

## 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 Baghlan province. In 2005 there were 23 health centers and 5 hospitals with a total of 236 beds. There were also 65 doctors and 147 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented a decrease of about 15% 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		Clinics		Notes
Name	Location	Name	Location	
Civilian hospital	Pul-I-Khumri	Private Ophthalmic Clinic	Sari Chaowk, Pul-I-Khumri	Civilian Hospital has 100 beds, not well equipped. Ambulance is available but not equipped.
Nasagi Hospital	Velayat street, Pul-I-Khumri	Agha Khan Clinic	Baghi Shash Saad Koti, Pul-I-Khumri	Nasagi H. has 70 beds, not well equipped. Ambulance available but not equipped.
		BDF Clinic	Sari Pul-I-Khumri	
HUN PRT Hospital	Broqu, Pul-I-Khumri			HUN PRT - 3 beds, small pharmacy and mini laboratory.

Source : UNAMA

The province also has 156 pharmacies of which 154 are owned privately and 2 are run by the government.

The majority of communities do not have a health worker permanently present in their community. Eighty four percent of men's shura and 72% of women's shura reported that there was no community health worker present, and both groups most commonly said that they did not know what their closest health facility was. Out of 1365 villages, only 38 have a health centre within their boundaries, and only 48 have a dispensary. Access to health care is difficult for many people in the province with four out of five people having to travel more than 5km to reach their nearest health facility. More than half the population has to travel over 10 Kms to get medical attention – 54% for health centres and 50% 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 Baghlan is reasonably high. Around half the households in the province report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year, and a further fifth 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 (%)	28	20	48	2	1

Source : NRVA 2005

Around a third 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 similar for the rural population (30%) and people living in the urban area (32%). In both rural and urban areas around half the population has low dietary diversity and poor or very poor food consumption as shown below:

<b>Food consumption classification for all households</b>				
	<b>Low dietary diversity</b>		<b>Better dietary diversity</b>	
<b>Households (%)</b>	<b>Very poor food consumption</b>	<b>Poor food consumption</b>	<b>Slightly better food consumption</b>	<b>Better food consumption</b>
<b>Rural</b>	16	29	31	24
<b>Total</b>	14	35	30	26

Source : NRVA 2005

In 2005, 25% of the population of Baghlan province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 181965 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 28% of households who reported taking out loans, 57% said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. A further 8% used the money to cover expenses for health emergencies. In the same year half the households in the province reported feeling that their economic situation had got worse compared to a year ago, and a third felt that it had remained the same, as the following table shows :

<b>Comparison of overall economic situation compared to one year ago</b>					
	<b>Much worse</b>	<b>Worse</b>	<b>Same</b>	<b>Slightly better</b>	<b>Much better</b>
<b>Households (%)</b>	5	45	33	14	3

Source : NRVA 2005

In 2005, around a third 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 much more vulnerable to such shocks, with 41% of households affected, as opposed to urban households (8%). People living in Urban areas were most vulnerable to shocks related to drinking water and insecurity, whereas those in rural areas were most at risk from natural disasters, as the following table shows:

<b>Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)</b>			
<b>Types of shocks</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Drinking water</b>	10	54	12
<b>Agricultural</b>	16	4	16
<b>Natural disaster</b>	83	7	79
<b>Insecurity</b>	9	61	12
<b>Financial</b>	6	0	6
<b>Health or epidemics</b>	5	11	6

Source : NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, over three quarters reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months (77%), and one fifth said they had recovered only partially (21%).

## G. Governance, Law and Human Rights

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

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

## H. Security

Ensuring a legitimate monopoly on force and law enforcement that provides a secure environment for the fulfillment of the rights of all Afghans is essential to ensure freedom of movement for people, commodities and ideas, and to promote social and economic development. A recent assessment made by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) reported that the security situation in Baghlan province has improved slightly in some districts, but deteriorated in others. The Afghan National Police still has to deploy large numbers of its forces into the Andarab district in order to restore law and order. At the same time, the security situation in Baghlan Jadeedi district has not improved. Anti-Government groups are still responsible for attacks using improvised explosive devices and, rocket-propelled grenades, and for attempted school burnings, without encountering any effective response from the Afghan Police or defence forces. Baghlan Jadeedi is a key district within the province since the only road between Kunduz and Pul-I-Khumri goes through the district. Poppy crops have been eradicated in many districts with little or no difficulty, however poppy has not yet been eradicated from the main growing district in Andarab.

The UNDSS assessment highlights the following key factors of insecurity in the province:

<b>Factors of Insecurity</b>	
<b>Illegally Armed Groups (IAGs)</b>	Since the Disarmament of Illegally Armed Groups (DIAG) process is operated on a voluntary basis, only a few commanders in the province have so far submitted small quantities of functional weapons. There are still some illegally armed groups under the control of provincial commanders who are now targeted by DIAG project.
<b>Anti Government Elements (AGEs)</b>	There are some Anti-Government Elements (AGE) in the province such as followers of the Taliban and Hezb-i-Islami Gulbuddin (HIG). Most of the AGE activities are recorded along the Kunduz – Pul-I-Khumri road and in Baghlan Jadeedi district.
<b>Criminality and Organised Crime</b>	In some remote districts of the province local police might be few in number and the police are not always well enough equipped to fight with criminals.
<b>Narcotics</b>	According to Chief of Police in the province, the poppy eradication campaign has met with few problems in many districts. The Chief of Police reports that Berke, Nahrein and Khonjan districts have been successfully eradicated so far. There are ongoing campaigns in Tale Va Barfak district, and then only Andarab district remains. The geographical location of the Baghlan makes this province a drug route from south to the north and further on to Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Source : 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**

**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*)