

# 1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE

## 1.1. General Information

### A. Geography

Paktika province is situated in the South East of Afghanistan. It is surrounded by Paktiya, Khost, Ghazni and Zabul provinces and has an international border with Pakistan. The province covers an area of 19336 km<sup>2</sup>. Half of the province is mountainous or semi mountainous terrain (50%) while two-fifths of the area is made up of flat land (41%), as the following table shows:

Topography type						
	Flat	Mountainous	Semi Mountainous	Semi Flat	Not Reported	TOTAL
%	41.7%	31.9%	18.7%	7.1%	.1%	.6%

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 19 Districts. The provincial capital is Sharana which has a population of about 54,416 inhabitants.

### B. Demography and Population

Paktika has a total population of 809,772. There are 115,075 households in the province, and households on average have 8 members. The following table shows the population by district.

Population by Districts			
District	Number of males	Number of females	Total population
Sharn- Paktika Centre	2776	26640	54416
Matakhan	10050	9708	19758
Yosof Khalil	16802	15846	32648
Yahia Kheil	15395	14766	30161
Omane	13040	12650	25690
Sar Roaze	18059	18177	36236
Zarghon Shahr	19296	18728	38024
Jani Kheil	18145	17106	35251
Gomal	32717	31558	64275
Sarobi	24026	24265	48291
Argon	44857	44861	89718
Zirook	22481	20709	43190
Nike	7632	7471	15103
Dile va Khoshamand	25899	24304	50203
Vaze Khah	26518	24300	50818
Tarvoo	8165	7167	15332
Varmami	15467	14668	30135

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<b>Barmal</b>	44981	43047	88028
<b>Gian</b>	21153	21342	42495
<b>Total</b>	412459	397313	809772

Source: CSO/UNFPA Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

Around 99% of the population of Paktika lives in rural districts while 1% lives in urban areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. Pashtu is spoken by more than 96% of the population. Five villages with a total population of about 15,000 speak Uzbeki and another 4 villages with a total population of about 5,000 people speak some other languages.

Paktika province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 51,074 individuals stay in Paktika. Of the Kuchi that are in Paktika during winter, only 50 households are settled and the remaining 99% are short range migratory. However most of this group are only partially migratory. On average 26% of the community does not migrate. The summer areas for the short range migratory Kuchi are in Wor Mamay, Gomal, Turwa, Sharan and Waza Khowa districts of Paktika province. Both in their summer area and in their winter area, they remain stable in one location during that season. The Kuchi population in the summer is 6,117 individuals.

### C. Institutional framework

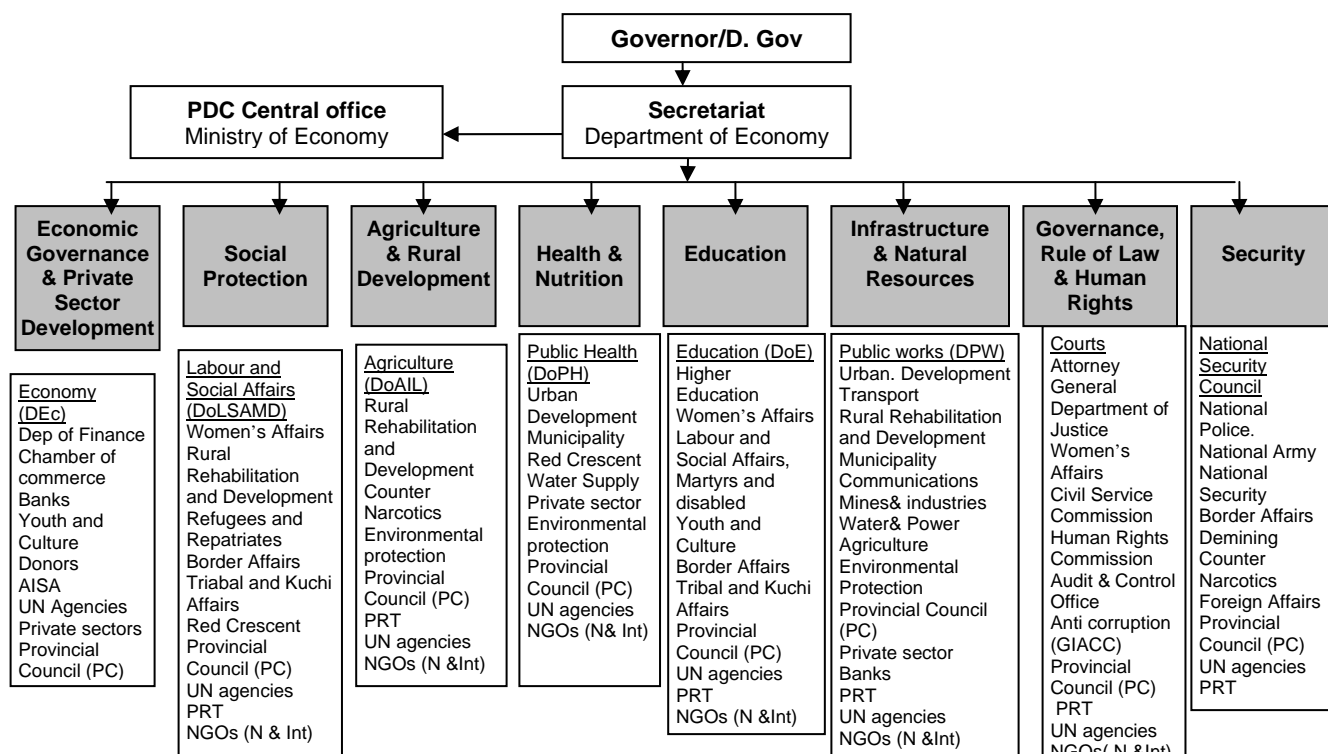
In total the government employs 4028 people in Paktika province. As the table below shows, 93% of these are employees and 7% are contract workers. 73% of government workers are men and 27% are women.

<b>Number of people employed by government</b>			
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Contract workers</b>	256	10	266
<b>Employees</b>	2682	1080	3762
<b>Total Workers</b>	2938	1090	4028

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

UNAMA assessment of Provincial Development Committee in Paktika province	
Supporting Agencies	Functioning Status of PDC meetings
Less support due to lack of presence of International Community	Meetings take place regularly but only limited to the government departments and few NGOs present in Sharana. PDC process is weak and need to be strengthened.

Source: UNAMA, April 2007

Paktika also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are 468 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
Sharan	94
Zarghun Shahr	40
Omna	29
Sarobi	57
Urgun	86
Sar Hawza	37
Mata Khan	27
Yahya Khel	58
Yosuf Khel	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>468</b>

Source: MRRD, National Solidarity Programme (NSP)

## D. Donor Activity

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
Mata Khan	BRAC
Omna	BRAC
Sar Hawza	BRAC
Sarobi	BRAC
<i>Sharan</i>	<i>BRAC</i>
Urgun	BRAC
Yahya Khel	BRAC
Yousef Khail	BRAC
Zarghun Shahr	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 expansion, equitable economic growth, increased employment and accelerated agricultural productivity. In Paktika province, on average 28% of households use safe drinking water. More than four-fifths of households (85%) have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, however around one-sixth of households (15%) 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
%	85	15	0	0

Source: NRVA 2005

Almost no households have access to safe toilet facilities in Ghazni province (0%). The following table shows the kinds of toilet facilities used by households in the province:

Toilet facilities used by households						
	None/ bush open field/	<i>Dearan / Sahrah</i> (area in compound but not pit)	Open pit	Traditional covered latrine	Improved latrine	Flush latrine
%	1	46	7	45	0	0

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 6% of households in Paktika province have access to electricity with the majority of these relying on private electricity generating systems. Only one percent of the population (1%) has access to public electricity.

The transport infrastructure in Paktika is reasonably well developed, with a third (33%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and two thirds (63%) able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in about four percent of the province there are no roads at all, as shown in the following table:

Roads Type				
District	Cars all season	Cars some seasons	No roads	Not Reported
Sharn- Paktika Centre	54.6%	43.3%	2.1%	.0%
Matakhan	35.2%	59.3%	5.6%	.0%
Yosof Khalil	39.5%	60.5%	.0%	.0%
Yahia Kheil	45.1%	54.9%	.0%	.0%
Omane	2.4%	88.1%	9.5%	.0%
Sar Roaze	18.8%	75.0%	3.1%	3.1%
Zarghon Shahr	44.8%	55.2%	.0%	.0%
Jani Kheil	31.8%	56.5%	11.8%	.0%
Gomal	.9%	91.2%	7.9%	.0%
Sarobi	50.9%	49.1%	.0%	.0%
Argon	75.5%	20.4%	2.0%	2.0%
Zirook	9.5%	90.5%	.0%	.0%
Nike	26.1%	60.9%	13.0%	.0%
Dile va Khoshamand	26.0%	74.0%	.0%	.0%
Vaze Khah	50.8%	48.4%	.0%	.8%
Tarvoo	41.9%	51.6%	6.5%	.0%
Varmami	1.3%	94.8%	3.9%	.0%
Barmal	27.7%	69.6%	2.7%	.0%
Gian	2.2%	87.0%	8.7%	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>.4%</b>

Source: CSO (Analysis by AIRD)

## 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 two thirds (65%) of households in Paktika province. Sixty six percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, around half of households (48%) in rural areas derive income from non-farm labour. Livestock accounts for some income for two-fifths (40%) of rural households as the following table shows:

Sources of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	66	-	65
Livestock	39	-	40
Opium	1	-	1
Trade and Services	5	-	5
Manufacture	1	-	1
Non-Farm Labour	48	-	48
Remittances	21	-	21
Other	0	-	0

Source: NRVA 2005

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In 2005 there were 4 Agricultural cooperatives active in Paktika involving 118 members. In 2005 agricultural cooperatives controlled a total of 3637 Ha of land. As a result of this, each member held a share in the capital of the cooperative to the value of 59,000Afs.

Unlike agricultural products, there is not a very large production of industrial products in Paktika. Tobacco is produced in 146 villages and sugar extracts are produced in 42 villages. Tobacco is mostly produced in Gomal, Urgoon, and Omna Districts. Sugar extracts are produced in Urgoon district. Small industries are very scarce in the province. They exist only in 28 villages and among them 13 villages produce honey. Handicrafts are more common than small industries in Paktika but they are still very scarce. Jewelry is produced in 26 villages and rugs are produced in 16 villages. Jewelry is mostly produced in Urgoon District.

### 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, rural development will be a key element of progress in Paktika. The most important field crops grown in Paktika province include wheat, alfalfa, clover or other fodder, barley, and maize. The most common crops grown in garden plots include fruit and nut trees (82%), grapes (9%), cotton (3%) and melon and water melon (3%).

More than four-fifths of households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops (87%) and to a much lesser degree on garden plots (4%), although around one-tenth of households use fertilizer on both field and garden (9%). 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
40	84	96	79.7 Kg	95	50 Kg

Source: NRVA 2005

Almost all households in the province (96%) have access to irrigated land, and four percent of households have access to rainfed land as shown in the following table:

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

Source: NRVA 2005

Eighty eight percent of rural households and 93% of Kuchi households in the province own livestock or poultry. The most commonly owned livestock are cattle, sheep, donkey and goats as the following table shows:

Households (%) owning poultry and livestock				
Livestock	Kuchi	Rural	Urban	Average
Cattle	80	84	-	82
Oxen	16	31	-	24
Horses	7	1	-	4
Donkey	71	49	-	60
Camel	62	1	-	32

<b>Goats</b>	71	45	-	58
<b>Sheep</b>	89	74	-	82
<b>Poultry</b>	80	72	-	76

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 Paktika province is extremely low at just 2%. While one in every twenty five men are literate (4%) the average literacy rate for women is zero (0%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is a little worse with only 3% literacy, whereas for women the figure remains the same (0%). The Kuchi population in the province has a slightly lower level of literacy than the general with just 2.1% of men and no women able to read and write.

On average 9% of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is around one in six boys (16%) and one in fifty girls (2%). Amongst the Kuchi population, one in twenty five boys (4%) and no girls attend school in Paktika during the winter months and 2% of boys and no girls attend school during the summer.

Overall there are 296 primary and secondary schools in the province catering for 78,849 students. Boys account for 87% of students and 89% of schools are boys' schools. There are 2311 teachers working in schools in the Paktika province, one in fifty of whom are women (2%).

<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>	232	32	64121	10486	-	-
<b>Secondary</b>	32	-	4181	61	-	-
<b>Total</b>	264	32	68302	10547	2259	52
	296		78,849		2311	

Source: CSO Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2006

Primary schools are located in close vicinity for one-third of students and in about five kilometres away for around a quarter of students but around half of the students (46%) have to travel more than ten kilometres to reach their closest primary schools. Secondary schools are located within five kilometres for around one quarter of students (23%) but still more than half of students (55%) have to travel a long distance to reach their closest secondary schools. Access to high schools is very difficult with 14% of students having to travel up to five kilometres and around three quarters (72%) of students having to travel more than 10 kilometres to reach to their closest high school.

## 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 Paktika province. In 2005 there were 18 health centers and 3 hospitals with a total of 104 beds. There were also 250 doctors and 23 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented more than ten times increase in the number of doctors (up from 23) and five times decrease in the number of nurses (up down 111) since 2003. The province also has 193 pharmacies of which 192 are owned privately and 1 is run by the government.

Only 3.5% of the population has a health centre in their village, 2.7% has a dispensary and 7% has a pharmacy. Both men's and women's shura commonly said that their nearest health facility is basic

health center or clinic without beds. The majority of people seeking medical attention have to travel more than ten kilometres to reach a health centre and more than half (55%) populations have to travel more than ten kilometers to reach their closest drugstores. Because of the nature of the terrain, travel over even short distances can be difficult and time consuming

## 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 Paktika is very high. More than four-fifths (84%) of the households in the province report having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year, and a further one-tenth (10%) 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 (%)	3	10	84	2	0

Source: NRVA 2005

More than two-fifths of the population (42%) in the province is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health, and around three quarters of the population (73%) 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	23	50	23	4
Total	21	52	22	6

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005, 41% of the population of Paktika province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 53,658 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 30% of households who reported taking out loans, almost all (96%) said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. However, in the same year more than four-fifths of households (85%) in the province reported feeling that their economic situation had got slightly better compared to a year ago and just under one-tenth (8%) 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 (%)	0	6	8	85	0

Source: NRVA 2005

In 2005 more than half of all households in the province (53%) reported having been negatively affected by some unexpected event in the last year, which was beyond their control. People were most at risk from agricultural shocks which affected almost all households in the province (96%) followed by, insecurity and drinking water problems as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province (%)			
Types of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	35	-	36



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<b>Agricultural</b>	96	-	96
<b>Natural disaster</b>	9	-	10
<b>Insecurity</b>	40	-	40
<b>Financial</b>	0	-	0
<b>Health or epidemics</b>	2	-	2

Source: NRVA 2005

Of those households affected, one-fifth reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months (20%), and four-fifth said they had recovered only partially (80%).

## 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.

*No relevant data analysed at provincial level is available for Paktika province*

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

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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*)