

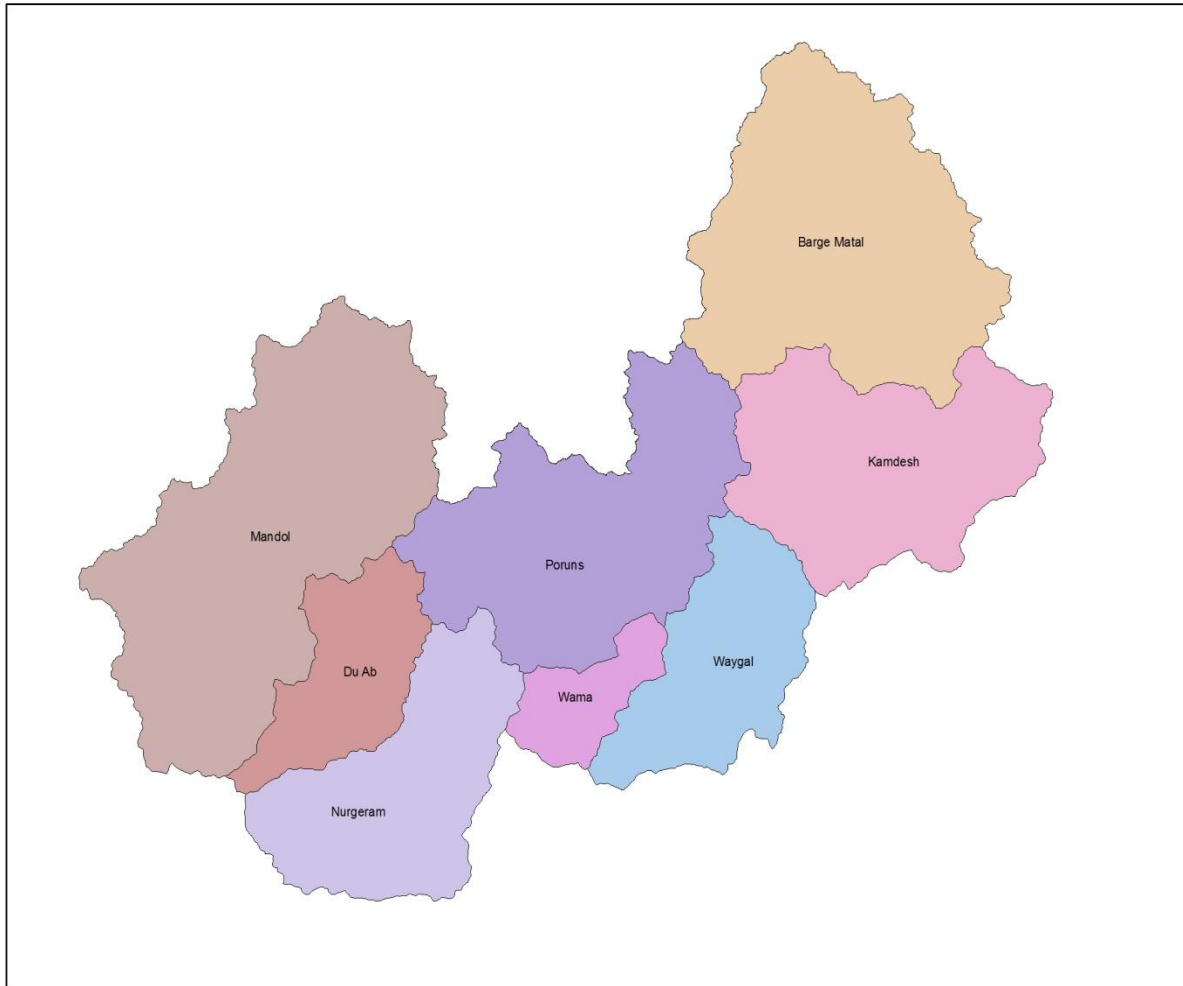
## Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development

### National Area Based Development Program

Nuristan provincial Profile

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#### 1.1 General Information



#### A. Geography

Nuristan (the Land of Light) is one of the most impassable regions of eastern Afghanistan, lost among the steep spurs of the Eastern Hindu Kush. It is almost locked by sheer cliffs and only in the extreme south and southeast the mountainous terrain goes down towards the Kabul River basin. The province covers an area of 9,942 km<sup>2</sup>. Nearly the entire province (99%) is

mountainous or semi mountainous terrain while 1.1% of the area is made up of flat land, as the following table shows:

Topography type				
Flat	Mountainous	Seme-mountainous	Not reported	Total
1.1%	96.6%	1.9%	4%	100%

Source: CSO/UNFPA, Socio Economic and Demographic Profile

The province is divided into 8 districts the province capital is Paroon which has a population of about 140900 inhabitants

## B. Demography and Population

Nuristan has a total population of 140,900. There are 20,127 households in the province, and households on average have 7 members. The following table shows the population by district:

District	Male Population	Female Population	Total Population
Nooristan Center (Paroon)	6,800	6,400	13,200
Wayqal	10,100	9,000	19,100
Wama	5,500	5,300	10,800
Noor Gram	16,100	15,300	31,400
Duab	3,800	3,900	7,700
Kamdesh	12,200	12,300	24,500
Mandol	9,900	9,300	19,200
Bargi Matal	7,500	7,500	15,000
Total	71,900	69,000	140,900

Source's/Afghanistan Statistic Yearbook 2010-2011

The entire population of Nuristan lives in rural areas. Around 51% of the population is male and 49% is female. The major ethnic groups living in the province are Kats, Kunish, Pashayi, Wama, and Paroni, collectively called Nuristanis who make up 99% of the population. These groups are split into six individual tribes: the biggest tribe being Katta (38%) mostly residing in Waigal, Wamma and Do Aab; followed by Kalsha (30%), living throughout Nuristan; Ashkori or Wamayee (12%), residing mostly in Wama; Kam (10%), living mainly in Kamdesh, Barg-e-Matal, Kantewa and Mandol; Satra (5%), residing throughout the province; and Parsoon (4%), also living throughout the province. Nuristani is spoken by 78% of the population and 84% of

the villages. The second most common language is Pashayi, spoken by the majorities in 39 villages representing 15% of the population. Nuristan province also has a population of Kuchis or nomads whose numbers vary in different seasons. In winter 3,160 individuals, or 0.1% of the overall Kuchi population, stay in Nuristan. Of the Kuchis that stay in the province during winter, 50 households are long-range migratory and they migrate to Badakhshan in the summer. The others are short-range migratory, but in general around one third of the community remains in the winter area during the summer season. In summer the kuchi population in Nuristan rises to 4,777 with some Kuchi migrating from Laghman Province into Do Aab and Kamdesh Districts.

### C. National Area Based Development Program efforts in Nuristan

NABDP and joined project of MRRD and UNDP have with aims to eliminate poverty in the rural area of Afghanistan have completes 7 number of projects in the sector of irrigation , transports, agriculture, water supply and sanitation the detail are as following table;

District Name	Total Population	NABDP Projects	Number of People Covered By NABDP	% of People Benifited From NABDP Efforts
Nuristan Center	13,200	5	49,704	377%
Kamdesh	24,500			0%
Waygal	19,100			0%
Mandol	19,200			0%
Bargi Matal	15,000			0%
Wama	10,800			0%
Du Ab	7,700			0%
Nurgram	31,400	2	32,990	105%
Total	140,900	7	82,694	60%

Source: NABDP/MIS 2012

### D. Institutional Framework

In total the government employs 2561 people in Nuristan province. As the table below shows, 83% of these are employees and 17% are contract workers. Of the total government workers 94% are men and 6% are women

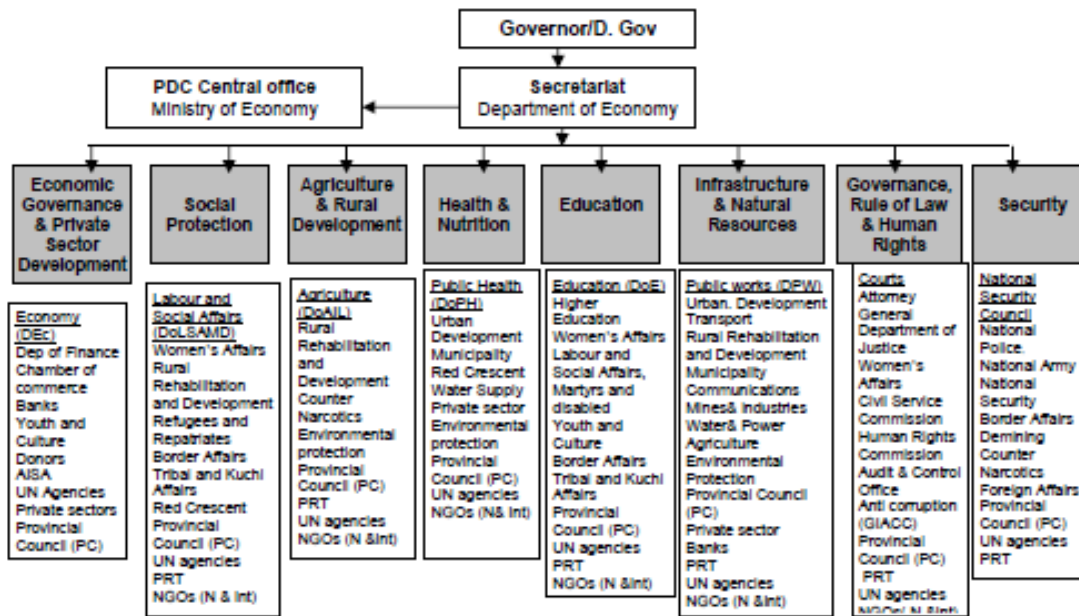
Number of people employed by government			
	Male	Female	Total

Contract workers	719	16	735
Employees	1701	125	1826
Total workers	2420	141	2561

Source: CSO/Afghanistan Statistic Yearbook 2010-2011

Each province has a Provincial Development Committee (PDC) which is responsible for overseeing the progress made on implementation of the Provincial Development Plan, and which will lead the provincial development planning process in the future. The PDC involves all government line departments and other key stakeholder groups involved in development activities in the province. It also has a number of working groups devoted to different sectors, each of which should be chaired by the director of the core responsible line department. The structure of the PDC and its associated working groups approved by the Ministry of Economy for use in all provinces is shown in the diagramme below:

Provincial Development Committee Structure endorsed by Ministry of Economy



Source: Ministry of Economy

As of April 2007 no provincial Development Committee has been established in Nuristan province

Nuristan also has a number of other bodies which play an active role in development planning at the local level. There are 210 Community Development Councils (CDCs) and Eight District

Development Assemblies (DDA), and each DDA have their own District Development Plan (DDP) 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:

Nooristan Province Information										
District	Number Of CDCs	Status of DDA	DDA members		Total	DDA received Training		DIC establish	Grant in Aid status	
			Male	Female		Establish Training	Re-election Training		Establish date	Status
Nuristan		Male DDA	15	0	15	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kamdesh	25	Male DDA	15	0	15	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Waygal	26	Male DDA	15	0	15	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mandol		Male DDA	10	0	10	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Bargi Matal	24	Male DDA	15	0	15	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Wama	44	DDA with AC	15	15	30	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Du Ab	43	DDA with AC	15	11	26	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nurgram	48	DDA with WG	32	30	62	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total	210		132	56	188	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: NABDP/LIDD/MIS 2012

### E. Donor activities

In addition to the activities of government agencies, a number of national and international organizations play an active role in promoting development in the province. There are 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:

IO/NGO Operations		
SCA	<p>Health projects :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To provide adequate coverage for the Nuristan population with the BPHS. To provide high quality preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services in Nuristan province that focuses on women and children.</li> <li>- To ensure accessible health services to the people in remote and isolated areas</li> </ul>	All districts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To develop mechanisms to control tuberculosis as a major health problem in Nuristan.</li> <li>- To establish an efficient project management structure.</li> <li>- To build the capacity of provincial and the cluster health management structures.</li> <li>- To enhance the accessibility and the sustainability of the maternal health care services.</li> <li>- To establish community involvement structures.</li> <li>- To promote community initiatives and multi-sectorial development.</li> </ul>	
Afghan Aid	Livestock, NSP, Road Rehabilitation Afghan Aid will rehabilitate 200 kilometers of farm to market access roads in Nangarhar, Kunar and Nuristan provinces which covers the rehabilitation of 108 kilometres in Nangarhar and 92 kilometers in Kunar and Nuristan provinces	Kamdesh, Barg Mata
MAD ERA	Livestock, NSP, Engineering, forest protection,	Kamdesh
PRT(Kunar, Laghman)	Road construction, district offices construction and capacity building	Western and eastern Nuristan

Source: UNAMA

The above mentioned Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) operate as facilitating partners (FPs) for the National Solidarity Programmed (NSP) in different districts in the province too,

## 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 Nuristan province, on average only 9.3% of households use safe drinking water. Around two-thirds (61%) of households have direct access to their main source of drinking water within their community, Nuristan however more than one-third (38%) of households has to travel for up to an hour to access drinking water, and for 1% travel to access drinking water can take up to 3 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
%	61	38	1	0

Source: NRVA 2005

The Following table shows the kinds of toilet facilities used by households in the province

Toilets facilities used by households						
	None/bush open field	Dearan/Sarah( area in compound but not pit)	Open pit	Traditional covered latrine	Improved latrine	Flush latrine
%	1	72	4	22	0	0

Source: NRVA 2008

On average 53.2% of households in Nuristan province have access to electricity, however there is no Public electricity provision. The transport infrastructure in Nuristan is not very well developed. Only ten percent of roads in the province are able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 17% are able to take car traffic in some seasons. In around three quarters (73%) of the province there are no roads at all, as shown in the following table

	District Name	Paved road (Km)	Gravelled road (Km)	Unpaved road (Km)	% access to road
<b>1</b>	Nuristan Center	0	0	35	21.70%
<b>2</b>	Kamdesh	0	0	45	0
<b>3</b>	Waygal	0	0	30	8.60%
<b>4</b>	Mandol	0	0	0	0
<b>5</b>	Bargi Matal	0	0	100	0
<b>6</b>	Wama	0	0	52	60%

7	Du Ab	0	0	35	0
8	Nurgram	0	0	0	0

Source: NABDP/MIS 2012

## B. Economic Governance and private Sector Development

Creating the conditions in which a dynamic and competitive private sector can flourish, is key to promoting economic growth, employment creation and poverty reduction. Today, like centuries ago, the main occupations of the Nuristanis are agriculture and sheep and cattle breeding. The majority of commercial activity in Nuristan is related to trade in agricultural, timber, gems, drugs and weaponry. Agriculture and livestock represent sources of income for 88% of households in Nuristan province. Eighty percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. One in seven households (14%) earn some income through non-farm related labour as the following table shows:

Source of income reported by households			
Source of income	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total(%)
Agriculture	88	-	88
Livestock	88	--	88
Opium	1	-	1
Trade and services	4	-	4
Manufacture	0	-	0
Non-farm labor	14	-	14
Remittance	7	-	7
Others	5	-	5

Source: NARVA 2008

In 2011 there were 2 Agricultural cooperatives active in Nuristan involving 90 members. There is very little production of industrial commodities such as – cotton, sugar, sesame, tobacco, olives and sharsham in Nuristan. These are produced in only 21 villages. The most notable association links Mandol to tobacco, as all 14 villages which grow it are located in this district. The sector of small industries is dominated by one commodity, honey, which is produced in a total of 8 villages, 5 of which are located in the district of Kamdesh. Handicrafts are produced in.



54 villages. 45 of these produce rugs, 40 of which are in Mandol district. In 2011, 68% of households in Nuristan reported taking out loans. Of these loans, a significant percentage was used to invest in economic activity such as agricultural inputs (21%).

### 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. The major crops grown in Nuristan province are maize, wheat, millet and pulses. For tilling the land, very primitive implements are still used. In Nuristan all agricultural lands, except narrow strips along riverbanks, are the result of meticulous work of man. Their herds consist mostly of cows, small zebu-like oxen and goats as well as sheep. Agriculture, including the hardest work on land, is women's business, while cattle breeding are the occupation of Nuristan men. As agriculture represents the major source of income for nearly nine tenths of the households in the province, rural development will be a key element of progress in Nuristan. Ninety nine percent of households with access to fertilizer use this on field crops and to a much lesser degree on garden plots (1%). 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 households	%	Average kg per households
63	99	83	31.1 kg	29	9.5 kg

Source: NRVA 2005

On average 97% of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and 3% have access to rain-fed land.

Households(%) access to irrigated and rain-fed land			
	Rural	Urban	Total
Access to irrigated land	97	-	97

Access to rain-fed land	3	-	3
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Source: NRVA 2005

The following table shows the amount of irrigated, rain-fed and total forest area in the province,

District Name	Total amount of land (Jereb)	Cultivated Land (Jereb)	Irrigated land (Jereb)	Rainfed-land (Jereb)	Forest area (Hectare)
Nuristan Center			55000		5000
Kamdesh					8000
Waygal	22500	15000		7500	7000
Mandol					500
Bargi Matal					5000
Wama			80000		30000
Du Ab					

Source: NABDP/DDPs 2012

Ninety nine percent of rural households in the province own livestock or poultry, the most commonly owned livestock are cattle, goats, and donkey.

#### 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 Nuristan province is 14.1%, however, while nearly one-third of men are literate (31%), this is true for around one-fifth of women (19%). In the population aged between 15 and 24 the situation for men is worse than that of general male population with 25% literacy, and for women the figure shows an even greater decrease in the literacy rate to just 9%. The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with 4.2% of men and no women able to read and write. On average 31.6 % of children between 6 and 13 are enrolled in school, however, again the figure is a little over half of boys (52%) and around two-fifths of girls (43%). Amongst the Kuchi population, one in seven boys (14%) and no girls attend school in Nuristan during the winter months. None of the Kuchi students attend school during the summer months in the province. Overall there are 207 primary and secondary schools in the province

catering for 50261 students. Boys account for 64% of students and 72% of schools are boys' schools. There are nearly 998 teachers working in schools in the Nuristan province, and just under one tenth of them are women (11%).

<b>Primary School Education In Nooristan Province</b>						
	<b>School</b>		<b>Student</b>		<b>Teacher</b>	
	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Primary</b>	58	64	22530	19636	347	52
<b>Secondary</b>	36	32	4190	2642	396	39
<b>High School</b>	9	8	1067	196	149	15
	103	104	27787	22474	892	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>		<b>50261</b>		<b>998</b>	

With regards to educational services, accessibility appears to be the most problematic for literacy courses, followed by high schools and secondary schools. All three types of educational services are located more than 10kms away for large majorities of the villages they are supposed to serve – 94.4 percent of people attending literacy courses have to travel more than 10Kms to reach them. This is also the case for 90% of high school students 64% secondary school students Very few people do not have to travel outside their villages to access educational facilities. Only 2% of people have a literacy course in their village, 4% have a high school and 12% have a secondary school. The situation is better for primary schools where over a quarter (28%) of students have a primary school in their village.

## **F. 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 Nuristan province. In 201, there were 17 health facilities in the province which are consisted from 3 Sub-health Center, 11 Basic Health Center and one provincial Hospital with a total 30 beds. There were also 44 doctors and 68 nurses employed by the Ministry of Health working in the province, which represented a 20% decrease in the number of doctors and 22% decrease in number of nurses compare to 2006.

Health services		
Clinic	Clinic	Note
Paroon Health center	Location	BHC
Wama Basic Health Center	Wama,Pashki	BHC
Du Abe comprehensive health Center	Nuristan Du Abe	BHC
Du Abe basic health Clinic	Kamdesh, Ormal	BHC
Kamdesh Clinic	Kamdesh, Ormal	BHC
Ormal Kamdesh clinic	Kamdesh Ormal	BHC
Waygal Basic Health Center	Waygal, Waygal	BHC
Barg Matal, CHC	Barg Matal	BHC
PMS	Warma	BHC
Clinic related to Hazma Hostel school	Barg Matal	BHC
Mandol	Mandol	BHC
Nangarage basic health center	Nuristan	BHC
Kordan CHC	Wama	CHC
Basic Health Center	Bargi Matal, Afsay	CHC
Note: BHC-Basic Health Center CHC- Comprehensive Health Center DHC- District Health Center		

### **G. 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 Nuristan is considerably high. In 2005 nearly nine-tenths (87%) of households in the province reported having problems satisfying their food needs at least 3 – 6 times a year and one-eighth (12%) of households faced this problem up to three times a year as the following table shows:

Problems satisfying food need of the households during the last year					
	Never	Rarely( 1-3 times)	Sometime(3-6 times)	Often few times a month	Mostly( happen a lot)
Households (%)	0	12	87	0	1

Source: NRVA2008

Forty percent of the population in the province is estimated to receive less than the minimum daily caloric intake necessary to maintain good health, and nearly nine tenths (89%) 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	61	37	2	0
Total	50	39	1	2

Source: NRVA 2008

In 2011, 46% of the population of Nuristan province received allocations of food aid, which reached a total of 60121 beneficiaries. In addition, of the 68% of households who reported taking out loans. 50% said that the main use of their largest loan was to buy food. A further 12% used the money to cover In the same year nearly half of the households reported feeling that their economic situation had remained the same (45%) compared to a year ago and around one quarter of the households in the province felt that it had got worse or much worse (24%), as the following table shows:

Comparison of overall economic situation compared to one year ago					
	Much worse	Worse	Same	Slightly	Much better
Households (%)	15	9	45	11	0

Source: NRVA 2008

In 2011, nearly all households in the province (97%) report 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, financial problems and natural disasters as the following table shows:

Households experiencing shocks in the province			
Type of shocks	Rural	Urban	Average
Drinking water	5	-	5
Agriculture	63	-	63
Natural Disaster	53	-	53
Insecurity	4	-	4
Financial	60	-	60
Health or epidemic	23	-	23

Source: NRVA2008

Of those households affected, two-fifths (40%) reported that they had not recovered at all from shocks experienced in the last 12 months and three-fifths (60%) said they had recovered only partially.

## **H. 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 analyst at provincial Level available from national source has been identified in this area*

## **I. 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) highlighted the following key factors of insecurity in the province:

Factors of insecurity	
Illegal armed Group	Government authority is weak in most parts of Nuristan because local militias are stronger and more organised than police in those areas
Anti-government Elements	Eastern Nuristan is considered to be under the influence of Hezb-e-Islami and Pakistani Islamic Groups. Central Nuristan is under influence of mixed political groups including Taliban, and Hezb-e-Islami. Western Nuristan is under Taliban influence. It has been noted that Eastern Nuristan has several connecting border points with neighbouring Pakistan and extremists can easily cross the border after launching attacks in Afghanistan.
Criminality and organized Crime	Looting of natural assets, (timber and gems) had been reported in the province
Narcotics	In Nuristan, there is no drug economy. The area with its mountains of up to 6,000 meters is unsuitable for poppy cultivation. There are some reports regarding drug smuggling (opium and heroin) in West and Central Nuristan to and from Northern Afghanistan.

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

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