

Provincial profile for

Logar Province

Executive Summary

Logar Province is located in 60 km south of Kabul Province. This is a plain area with irrigated and rainfed agricultural land. The major natural resources of this province are Ainak copper mine and Mohammad Agha mine. Farmers of Logar Province are growing wheat, maize, onion and potato. They also have fruit orchards of grape, apple, apricot, and rainfed almond. And they are selling their products in the local and neighboring provinces markets. Milking cows, sheep, goat and chicken are having important role in their daily diet since there is no market therefore, the number of these animals are also few. Regarding fishery there is no any interest and peoples are not used to eat fish or establish any farm for it. Regarding supply of agriculture services, development activities and marketing there is a big gap. The security situation in Logar Province is better except Karwar District because sometimes some problems of security existed there. Projects like investment on Ainak copper and Mohammad Agha mines, improvement of irrigation water canals, agriculture extension activities, credit, vocational trainings and road are very important projects for development of this province.

1 Natural Resources (ANDS Sector 3)

Logar Province is a plain area. The main natural resources in this province are Ainak Copper, Mohammad Agha Mine, rain fed almond trees and two water reservoirs of Kharwar, Surkab. The water from these two reservoirs is use for irrigation purposes. About Ainak Copper and Mohammad Agha Mine any investment has not happened yet and there is no problem. Some years back Russians have exploited it in some extended but after that any changes did not come in these mines.

2 Human Resources

Nomads are coming from first of spring to Logar and during fall season they are leaving the area for Khost and Pakistan. The education facilities are available up to 12 classes in Logar Province. Recently a pedagogy institute established in the center of this province and maybe it becomes active next year.

3 Agriculture (ANDS Sector 6)

3.1 Overview

Irrigated and rain agriculture lands are available in the Logar Province. Also both share cropping and tenant farming systems are common in this province. The wages for tenant is 210-245 kg/jerib (2000 m²). In share cropping system of wheat, maize and rice the farmer receives 1/3 of yield while the land owner receiving the 2/3 of yield and the land owner is responsible for providing of all agricultural inputs (agrochemical, fertilizer and seeds). In case of growing vegetables the share cropper receive ½ of yield

3.2 Crops

The irrigation water resources in Logar Province are karezes, river, dug wells and tube wells. The system of getting benefit from karezes and river water is in turn. For managing of water usage every water canal has Mir Haza and Mir Ab. Recently the improvement and lining of some canals happened that through which 60 % of the irrigation problems are solved. But still due to drought, and shortage of irrigation water the farmers in logar Province are cultivating their land in fallow system. In Logar Province farmers are selling the surplice of wheat and maize products in the market of Logar Province but they are carrying their vegetables product to Kabul, Gardiz and Khost. Most of farmers in Logar Province are growing wheat, potatoes, maize and onion but some farmers are also growing clover, alfalfa, tomatoes and lady finger.

In Logar Province there are apple, grape and apricot orchards and the farmers are selling their orchards' product in local and other neighbor provinces' markets.

3.3 Livestock

In Logar Province people are keeping milking cows, sheep, goats some chicken for producing of milk, meat, and eggs for family consumption and market. It should be mentioned that due to drought problems the number of cows, sheep, goats and chicken became less.

3.4 Fisheries

There is no any fish farm and people are not willing to hunt or eat fish.

3.5 Land tenure

Average land ownership is 3-4 jeribs. The limited number of people has 40 Jeribs land. The majority have 1 or less than one jerib land in Logar Province.

3.6 Agricultural support services and input supplies

Recently the road situation became better which made transportation of agriculture products easy. There is no store facility therefore, the farmers can not keep their agriculture product for longer time and they have to sell it in short period of harvesting which cause decrease of prices in the market. Farmers still have problems in supply of improved varieties of crops and chemical fertilizer and agro-chemical.

3.7 Agricultural structures (farmer groups/organisations/larger farmers etc)

Recently the farmers' cooperatives established in some districts of Logar Province but they are not very active. Because they have no enough fund and capacity to implement some projects.

3.8 Agriculturally related businesses

In logar Province traditionally farmers are drying the grape and apricot. Therefore, the price of these products is low in the market.

4 Other business activities (ANDS Sector 8)

There are shopkeeper, labors, mason, carpenter, traders, mechanics and handicraft by women activities in this province.

There is no any small or big factory.

5 Security (ANDS Sector 1)

The security situation is good in Logar Province right now. Only a little problem was created in Kharwar District therefore, most of development activities delayed there.

6 Physical infrastructure (ANDS Sector 8)

Most of districts' roads are gravelled and the main road of Kabul- Gardez which is crossing the Logar Province is paved. It means now the transportation problem in Logar Province in some extend decreased. Every district has a health clinic. Some intakes and water dividers improved. The improvement of water canals, water dividers and Kharwar reservoir is very important. Because there are a lot of water losses and through these improvements can bring more land under irrigation and supply more irrigation water for existed agriculture lands. Water management along water canals and land is very week. Working for improvement in this regard is important for increasing of agricultural products.

7 Institutional constraints (ANDS Sector 8)

CARE International, Belgium, IRC NGOs have organized some vocational training courses regarding welding, masonry and carpentry (10- 15 students in each course) but these courses were not enough to cover the needs.

There is need for handicraft management and marketing.

8 Credit

Only Barak NGO started the micro-finance activities in three districts (Logar center, Khoshi and Mohammad Agha). The National Bank is providing services just regarding government staff salaries and NSP related CDCs proposals fund (block grand).

9 Stakeholders

- *National authorities:* national government, political figures, political parties, military, central ministry officials (2)
- *Regional and local:* local ministry officials, mayors and city councils, local party officials, provincial and district administrators, local law enforcement, educational institutions (2)
- *Regional or local organizations:* community-based organizations, rural or other cooperatives, water use groups, mass organizations, labour or craft groups, agricultural extension services, poor unions (2)
- *NGOs/CBOs:* advocacy NGOs, local and regional non-profits, international non-profits, environmental groups, women's advocacy groups (2)
- *Religious organizations:* clerics, imams, shuras, religious institutions (1)
- *Traditional organizations:* tribal leaders, organizations (1)
- *Commercial and business groups:* credit co-operatives, bank officials, business organizations, civic clubs or chambers of commerce (2)
- *Groups defined by beneficiary status, social analysis, rural appraisals, or gender analysis:* the poor, the landless, the displaced, the elderly, youth, agricultural workers (3)
- *The press* (3)
- *Donors* (2)

10 Summary of key potential development opportunities

Only Charkh district people want to have electricity facilities as cluster and like to spend their block grand for that purpose.

Annexes

Annex 1: Summary of the main development activities in the province

Completed projects:

- 1- Charkh District drinking water pipe scheme is completed by DACAAR.
- 2- Vocational training courses completed by Care, Belgium and IRC
- 3- Distribution of agriculture inputs by different NGOs
- 4- Establishment of some farmer cooperatives in some districts
- 5- Rehabilitation of many intakes

On going projects:

NRAP – Funded by UNOPS for construction of roads, bridges, culverts and Protection Walls

NSP – Funded by MRRD and facilitated by IRC all the districts are coming under coverage of this program.

CARE International has planned to implement 50 drinking water wells and 400 shelters.

Suggested projects:

1. Improvement of irrigation water canals and intakes
2. Supply of safe drinking water
3. Establishment of farmer cooperatives
4. Agriculture extension activities
5. Vocational training courses

Annex 2: Sources of data and relevant reports

1. Semi structure interviews
2. Brain storming
3. Some observation

Annex 3: Working methodology used

Describe the working methodology used vis-à-vis the stakeholders. Provide an organisation/location chart of the study (regional) team members. Describe any problems encountered.

Annex 4: List of persons/agencies visited/contacted

Name	Position/agency/relevance re future development	Topic discussed	Date
Engineer Abdul Gafoor	RRD department Program Chairman in Logar Province	On going projects	11.09.2006
Engineer Abdul Rahman	Director of RRD in Logar Province	General information of Logar	11.09.2006
Engineer M. Shafi	Engineering coordinator RDP, DACAAR	General information of Logar	21.09.2006