

Provincial profile for

- Kapisa Province -

Executive Summary

Kapisa Province is located in 75 km north of Kabul Province. This province is partially surrounded by mountains. The major natural resources of this province are talc mine, two rivers which are crossing the province and a little oak and pine nut tress on the mountains. Farmers of Kapisa Province are growing wheat; maize, barley and recently they also started growing of potato and onion. They also have fruit orchards of grape, apple, apricot, pomegranate, almond, mulberry and walnut. And they are selling their products in the local and other provinces markets.

Milking cows, sheep, goat and chickens 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 a big demand but they have not established any farm for it just they are hunting from the river.

Regarding supply of agriculture services, development activities and marketing there is a big gap.

The security situation in Kapisa Province is better except Tagab and Najrab Districts because sometimes some problems existed there.

Projects like rehabilitation of Gulbahar textile factory, improvement of irrigation water canals, agriculture extension activities, credit, road, fishery, bee keeping, poultry and electricity dams are very important projects for development of this province.

1 Natural Resources (ANDS Sector 3)

Kapisa have sufficient irrigation water, ***water management is one of the problems***. Most of the people use canal water as drinking water. No dam has been constructed in Kapisa province. The Pajshir and Ghorband rivers have the highest potential to be used for irrigation and for electricity production. From above mentioned river 6 canals diverted for irrigation of agriculture lands.

During the rule of President Dawood the initial survey for construction of two electricity dams name Zaghawe dan and Bagh Dara on Panjshir River completed but not followed after that period. Regarding construction of mentioned dams there is no any conflict.

Another main natural resource of this province is ***talc mine and oak and pine nut trees***.

Kapisa suffered significant destruction during the Russian war and during Taliban fighting. No significant changes for development have happened in this province during last 20 years.

2 Human Resources

Most of Kapisa residents migrated to Pakistan and Iran during the war are now returning home. The returnees are facing problems such as lack of employment opportunities, land disputes and the fact that their houses have been completely or partially destroyed. During Taliban war the resident of 3 districts were migrated to Punjsher province.

In all districts of Kapisa schools are open for children. Students have the opportunity to study up to high school. Problems exist for girls' education in two districts of the province.

A university have newly been established with 5 faculties of Law, engineering, Literature, Agriculture and Islamic studies.

3 Agriculture (ANDS Sector 6)

3.1 Overview

Kapisa Province has both **irrigated and rainfed land**. But it should be mentioned that the ownership of land is very less. The share cropping system is common in this province in which the share croppers receive ½ part of yield and the owner is responsible for all necessary inputs. The common productions of Kapisa are as follows: **wheat, maize, rice, and onions**.

In Tagab district and centre of the province have high quality **pomegranates** and **grapes** which are growing for commercial purposes and the possibilities of expansion to other districts are also available. There is also some rained land where people grow wheat and is total relay on annual rainfall. All crops are irrigated through locally built canals and the irrigation water mostly comes from rivers or springs. The rehabilitation work is slow specially the rehabilitation of irrigation canals.

Most of the fruit productions are sold in Afghanistan markets and also exported to neighbouring countries. During the war most of the orchards and vineyards were destroyed.

3.2 Crops

The main crops are **wheat, maize, barely, kidney been and green been**. Also recently farmers started the growing of potato and onion in the area. In addition, new variety of wheat has been introduced by ministry of Agriculture and other NGOs. Mostly these crops are produced for family consumptions. Kidney been is grown for commercial purposes but grown little.

In Kapisa Province there are apple, grape, pomegranate, almond, walnut, mulberry and apricot orchards and the farmers are selling their orchards' product in local and other provinces' markets.

3.3 Livestock

Most of families keep animals like cow, sheep, goats, chicken and donkey for family needs and is deemed as an asset for families. Mostly the products are not sold because there is no market for it. Tractors newly came to the area and in some extend replaced the oxen.

3.4 Fisheries

Most of people do fishing in the rivers and there are no fish farms in the province. Great demand exists with the province and also Kapisa is a touristy area for Kabul city residents where they spend their weekends and picnic.

3.5 Land tenure

Residents of Kapisa are mostly having little land for cultivation this is because the populations are increasing day by day. Most of farmers who rent the land from other people within their village are poor. Average land ownership is 1-3 jeribs. The limited number of people has 30 Jeribs land.

3.6 Agricultural support services and input supplies

Agriculture department within the province is very weak and do not provide sufficient agriculture services to the farmers in the districts its services are even weaker and there is no any other service provider to the farmers. In addition, since there is no farmer any active association or cooperative therefore, farmers still have problems in supply of improved varieties of crops and chemical fertilizer and agro-chemical. There are a lot of pests and diseases problems for plant and animals. Farmers have no opportunity to receive credits. Also they have marketing problems.

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

Recently a few farmers with the support of government have been established some associations (Cooperatives) but they are mostly un-active.

3.8 Agriculturally related businesses

Provide an overview of any relevant agro-processing, marketing and trading activities
Some limited traditional processing and marketing of grapes and pomegranates exist in the province.

4 Other business activities (ANDS Sector 8)

There are shopkeeper, labourers, mason, carpenter, traders and handicraft by women activities in this province. So far no investment has been carried out in Kapisa province. There is only a textile plant in this province name Gulbahar which was also damaged during the war and still have no production. In the past 12000 peoples were working in this textile and now just 200 peoples are working in it.

5 Security (ANDS Sector 1)

Over all security condition is satisfactory in the province, no major incident happened. Only Taggab and Najrab districts sometimes had some security problems during 2005. The environment is surely suitable for future development programmes to be carried out.

6 Physical infrastructure (ANDS Sector 8)

No electricity production plant or dam exist mostly people using diesel generator for production of electricity. Actually the construction of two dams called Bagh Dara and Zaghawe dan are important projects for supply of electricity for Kapisa and neighbouring provinces (like Parwan and Panjshir provinces). Most of roads in the province are unpaved and getting worse.

Recently around 25 Km of road was paved by government in the centre of the province. The improvement of the **road** which is connecting Parwan Province through Kapisa to Nangarhar and Laghman Provinces has an important role in economic life of Kapisa Province. The people use canal water as drinking water so digging and the improvement of more wells is important. Health services are in good condition but require more investment and rehabilitation.

7 Institutional constraints (ANDS Sector 8)

The vocational training courses are very need of this province in the future like: carpentry, painting, welding, masonry, electrician, gardening and mechanic for repairing of wells' pump etc.

8 Credit

BRAC is the only NGO providing credit schemes to poor farmers, small businesses, Shopkeepers, Women, etc. in Kapisa Province.

9 Stakeholders

- *National authorities:* national government, political figures, political parties, military, central ministry officials, (1)
- *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 (2)
- *The press* (2)
- *Donors* (2)

10 Summary of key potential development opportunities

1. The improvement of the road which is connecting Parwan Province through Kapisa to Nangarhar and Laghman Provinces have important role in economic life of Kapisa Province.
2. Construction of two dams called Bagh Dara and Zaghwae dan are important projects for supply of electricity for Kapisa and neighbouring provinces (like Parwan and Panjshir provinces).
3. Rehabilitation of Gulbahar textile is important for employment of more jobless people.

Annexes

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

On going projects:

1. NSP which is funded by MRRD and facilitated by UN-HABITAT.
2. UNOPS – Road program
3. Construction of road funded PRT
4. WatSan MRRD Program
5. NEEP program
6. Suggested projects:
 - Improvement of irrigation water canals
 - Supply of safe drinking water
 - Rehabilitation of Gulbahar textile is important for employment of more jobless people.
 - Construction of two dams called Bagh Dara and Zaghawe dan
 - Agriculture extension activities
 - Support and capacity building of farmers associations and cooperatives
 - Vocational training courses
 - Bee keeing

Annex 3: Working methodology used

1- Semi structure interviews

2- Brain storming

3- Some observation

Annex 4: List of persons/agencies visited/contacted

| Name | Position/agency/relevance re future development | Topic discussed | Date |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------|
| Engineer Aka Mulla | RRD Kapisa Engineering general director | On going projects | 25.09.2006 |
| Abdul Latif | RRD Kapisa Finance Director | General information of Kapisa | 25.09.2006 |
| Abdul Sattar | NSP Manager in DACAAR | General information of Kapisa | 26.09.2006 |
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