

# LOGAR

Logar is located in central Afghanistan, 60 km south of Kabul province sharing the Kabul River basin. Kabul and Nangarhar are located to the north of the province, Paktia to the southeast, and Wardak and Ghazni to the west.

Sixty percent of the cultivated land is located in 5 of the 7 districts, mostly in the western half of the province along the fertile land beside the Wardak and Maidan Rivers.

Logar province is best known for producing corn, yogurt and wool.

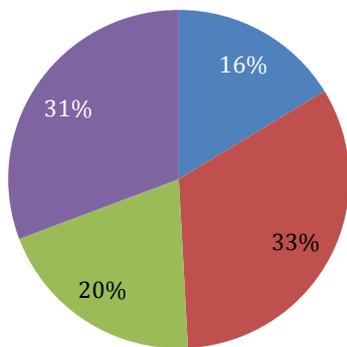
## Logar in a Nutshell

- *Surface area:* 5,000 sq. km
- *Capital:* Pul-e-Alam
- *Districts:* 7– Baraki Barak, Charkh, Khoshi, Kharwar, Mohammad Agha, Azroo and Puli Alam
- *Main markets:* Kabul, Pul-e-Alam, Khost, Charikar
- *Population:* 0.4 million inhabitants (98% in rural areas)
- *Most populated districts:* Pul-e-Alam, Baraki Barak
- *Ethnic Groups:* Mainly Pashtuns
- *Main languages:* Pashtu and Dari
- *Kuchi Migrations:* Winter, 50,000 – 100,000 individuals; Summer, more than 200,000 individuals
- *Returnees, IDPs:* Logar is the destination for 2.3% (roughly 107,000 individuals) of the total returnee population, but not a main hosting province for IDPs

## HORTICULTURE

### KEY CROPS

Total production (2008): 181,057 metric tons



- Grains: Wheat, Maize
- Vegetables: Potato, Onion
- Fruits & Nuts: Grape, Apple, Apricot, Pine Nut
- Fodder & Industrial: Clover, Alfalfa

### DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

#### Production:

Cultivation is mainly conducted by men in Logar. Both men and women are involved in harvesting for all crop categories.

#### Processing:

Both men and women are involved in drying fruit and shelling nuts, although women are more heavily involved in these activities.

#### Sale & Trade of Goods:

Men handle a large majority of the selling and trading of horticulture goods.

### INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)

Children under 15 are typically not involved in the cultivation of any crop types in Logar. They do, however, participate in the harvesting of all crop types. Children also participate in drying fruit and shelling nuts.

### IMPROVED PRACTICES

#### Use of fertilizer (% of farming households):

- Field crops: 70%
- Garden plots: 14%
- Both field and garden plots: 16%

**Other Improved Practices:** According to key informants, there has been introduction of tractors, notably threshers; fertilizer seed use of manure for fertilizer; new irrigation infrastructure using dams and wells

## LIVESTOCK

### KEY ANIMALS

Main Animals	District Concentration	Total Heads
Sheep	Pul-e-Alam and Mohammad Agha (47% of livestock)	51,532
Cattle		55,324 (mainly dairy)
Poultry	No significant concentration.	56,000

### IMPROVED PRACTICES

According to key informants, there has been an increase in the use of animal vaccinations, medicines and artificial insemination along with more training on animal health and hygiene.

### DIVISION OF LABOUR BY GENDER

#### Animal husbandry:

Both men and women care for livestock in Logar. Poultry are mainly raised by women.

#### Processing:

Men perform most of the butchering. Both men and women participate in the shearing of animals. Women are in charge of producing dairy products.

#### Sale & Trade of Goods:

- **Livestock & Poultry:** Men sell and trade most livestock and poultry. Both men and women are involved in selling eggs, although women tend to be more active in this sector.
- **Dairy:** Both men and women sell milk and dairy products.
- **Commodities:** Trading of commodities is handled solely by men.

### INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN (UNDER 15)

Children share the responsibility of raising livestock and poultry with their older family members in Logar. While they are typically not involved in the sale of livestock, it is common for them to sell eggs and milk.

## ECONOMIC FACTORS AND PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES

Less than half (39%) of rural households rely on agriculture as their major source of revenue; Forty three percent of rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the province. However, around one-third (30%) of households in rural areas derive income from trade and services. Around half of households in rural areas (46%) earn some income through non-farm related labor. Livestock also accounts for income for one-sixth (16%) of rural households.

#### Key Income Sources

*Poor: Local on-farm labor, Livestock product sales  
Better-off: Cash crop sales, trade/small business, livestock and product sales*

### ACCESS TO CREDIT

#### Access for men and women

Men who need to borrow money or buy goods on credit in Herat mainly go to their family or neighbours as well as shopkeepers or suppliers that sell items on credit.

More than half of interviewees say women are not able to borrow money or buy goods on credits. Those that do borrow from family / neighbors; Family / neighbors, suppliers, private lenders

#### Microfinance Institutions

*MISFA had started some very limited microfinance activities in the province through BRAC but today there is no active clients or borrowers anymore:*

### LAND TENURE

In 2007, 58% of the households in Logar owned land or farmed land based on renting, sharecropping or mortgaging arrangements. According to our interviews, commercial farmers primarily own their land (both sole or shared ownership), while subsistence farmers mainly lease or have sole ownership of their land.

Interviewees claim that livestock producers in the province are mainly sedentary. Their main challenges with regards to access to land are: expansion of residential housing and overgrazing

### IRRIGATION

More than four fifths (84%) of households in the province have access to irrigated land, and 6% of households have access to rain fed land. According to our interviews in the province, most or almost all farmers cultivate irrigated land (seems high). The proportion has increased somewhat over the past 3 years.

### ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & ACCESS TO MARKETS

The transport infrastructure in Logar is reasonably well developed, with more than three quarters (78%) of roads in the province able to take car traffic in all seasons, and 17% able to take car traffic in some seasons. However, in a small part of the province (5%) there are no roads at all. Most of districts' roads are graveled and the main road of Kabul- Gardez, which crosses Logar is paved. It means now the transportation problem in Logar Province in some extend decreased. Interviewed stakeholders described roads linking rural areas to markets mainly as poor or very poor having deteriorated somewhat or greatly in past 3 years. The main challenges identified were lack/poor quality roads and insecurity

## SOCIAL FACTORS

### POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

*Poverty rate: 75.0%  
Per capita monthly total consumption: 1,082 Afs*

### LITERACY

*Literacy rate: 30.3%*  
The Kuchi population in the province has particularly low levels of literacy with just 5.6% of men and 0% of women able to read and write.

### SECURITY

Level of security in Logar: ↓  
According to interviews in the province, the security situation has deteriorated significantly over the past year. They also perceive most roads that link rural areas with the provincial markets to be very unsafe.

### FOOD SECURITY

Problem satisfying food need of the household during the year (households %):	<i>Calorie deficiency (% consuming less than 2100 calories per day): 51.9%</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Never: 40%,</li><li>• Rarely (1-3 times): 23%,</li><li>• Sometimes (3-6 times): 22%,</li><li>• Often (few times a month): 2%,</li><li>• Mostly (happens a lot): 13%</li></ul>	

### CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT

*Child labour: 9.2%  
School Enrolment: 45.3%*

Amongst the Kuchi population, one in five boys (20%) and no girls attend school in Logar during the winter months. One in fifty Kuchi boys (2%) attend school in the province during the summer.

**STATUS OF WOMEN** *Female literacy rate: 3.1%; Female share in active population: 29.8%*

**Access to markets / female mobility:** According to our interviews, less than half of women in the provincial centre go to the local bazaar to buy goods; More than half are accompanied by a male relative when they do so; Almost none sell items. Women outside of the provincial centre are less likely to go to the local bazaar to buy goods and more likely to be accompanied by a male relative.