



**UNHCR Sub-Office JALALABAD
DISTRICT PROFILE**

DATE: 02-Jul-02

PROVINCE		Name:	Nuristan	Geo-Code:	30
DISTRICT		Name:	Mandol	Geo-Code	3004
Population in 1990:					
CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION (ACCORDING TO LA INFORMATION)					
Total (Ind.)	Returned IDPs (Fam.)	Recent Returnees (Fam.)	IDPs (Fam.)	Children Under 12	Female Households
75000	180	150	0	30000	1000
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: Pashtun 0% Hazara 0% Tajik 0% Uzbek 0% Other: 100%					
CURRENT ESTIMATED RETURNEE POPULATION (ACCORDING TO UNHCR RECORDS)					
	Returned IDPs (Fam.)	Update on		Recent Returnees (Fam.)	Update on
	0	31-Dec-02		0	31-Dec-02
EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002					
	IDPS (Fam.)	0	RETURNEES (Fam.)	0	
AUTHORITY					
Head of District:		Gul Muhammad Nooristani			
Other Information:		Gul Muhammad Nooristani is closely linked to Engineer Amir Jan, Deputy Governor of Nuristan Province, who is affiliated to Hamid Karzai. Upon his appointment he received a payment to cover one month's expenditure, however, by the time of the district profiling mission he had received no further funds. It was reported that there are tensions between the Provincial Governor (who is linked to the Northern Alliance) and the Deputy Governor (who is linked to Karzai), and that the Governor had sent another person to replace him as the sub-governor to the district, who had not been permitted to take up his post.			
GENERAL SITUATION					
Mandol District is located about 200 km from the provincial centre (Paroon). It is also known as Western Nuristan. It takes six days and nights to reach Paroon from this district as it is necessary to travel through Laghman, Nangarhar and Kunar. Mandol District has 31 and around 450 Villages and sub villages. It borders Badakhshan Province, Panjshir District and Laghman Province, and is located along a river which runs from the mountains to Do Aab district. The security situation is relatively stable, although there is competition for power between district sub-governors nominated by the provincial governor and deputy governor. This conflict is reportedly mirrored in other districts in Nuristan.					
SECTORAL INFORMATION					
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:		10 %		
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :		No assisted returnees were reported. Spontaneous returnees were reportedly staying with host families.		
	Comments: During the Russian war some houses were destroyed due to bombardment, however these were later rebuilt. Shelters were also destroyed by earthquake and flooding, and the houses of returnees are also reportedly in need of rehabilitation. The houses are generally built of stone, which is expensive - a mason reportedly charges 60 or 70 goats for one house.				
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):		Springs and river 200m to 3km		
	Availability of Potable water (%):		40 %		
	Sanitation and Drainage:		Local system, open air		
	Comments: Water is available from the river and springs, however the springs reportedly become muddy during the flooding season. It was suggested that this could be avoided through construction of pipe schemes. It was reported that in some areas people carry water long distances by donkey from the river.				

SECTORAL INFORMATION					
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:		Corn and wheat		
	Current Land Condition:		Little arable land as the district is mountainous		
	Existing Irrigation schemes:		River, springs and rain fed.		
	Agri/tool Banks:		90% shovels, 10% Oxen.		
	Animal Husbandry		Goats, cows, sheep, horses and donkeys.		
<p>Comments: As the district is mountainous, there are few areas available for arable farming. In the hill sides small fields of 10m to 100m have been established. Intakes for irrigation have been established in some areas, however these are frequently damaged by flooding. Spring water is also used for irrigation, but this is seasonal. The community elders stated that a reservoir for drinking and irrigation water would be a valuable asset. In Leiner valley, there are five hundred families but no intakes and no water reservoir. In Gadwal village there are 500 families but no irrigation intakes.</p> <p>The main source of income in the district is animal husbandry, however many animals die from disease and there is a need for a veterinary clinic. They also need pesticides and proved seeds. There are walnut and pine trees in the district.</p>					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Animal husbandry, farming, remittances from abroad	% of NO income in the district	70%	
	<p>Comments: Most of the heavy work is carried out by women. Women work in the fields and carry wood and water long distances. The men are responsible for animal husbandry and child care. The women stated that they had skills in carpet and rug weaving and requested income generation projects to increase the family income. As well as animal husbandry and farming, people bring walnuts and pine from the mountains and sell it on to traders. Most of the younger generation are reportedly either abroad or working as daily wage labourers in the urban centres elsewhere in the region.</p>				
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998	
		No. of Clinic:	0	0	
		No. of Mobile Clinic:	0	0	
		No. of Hospital:	0	0	
		Nurses and Mid-wives	0	0	
<p>Comments: There are no health facilities in the district. When a patient needs to be taken for treatment, around 20 persons reportedly carry him in turns for one and a half days to the clinic in Do Aab District. Those who are suffering from appendix problems, difficult childbirths or shot gun injuries frequently die on the way. The patient is normally buried on the spot due to the difficulty in transporting the body back to the district. On their way to the district, the district profiling team noted around 30 families carrying their patients to the clinic. The main diseases reported were tuberculosis, guator, malaria and typhoid. Some vaccination programmes have reportedly taken place. The community elders made an urgent plea for improved roads and a health facility in the district, claiming this as a basic human right.</p>					
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998	
		No. of High School:	1	0	
		No. of Primary School:	9	2	
		No. of Home Based Sch:	8	0	
	Teacher:	Female:	16	Pupils:	Girls:
Male:	163	Boys:	4755		

SECTORAL INFORMATION	
	<p>Literacy Rate %: 0</p> <p>Comments: Data on schools, teachers and pupils provided by UNICEF, January 2003. In addition, there are a number of religious schools. There is an acute need for more schools throughout the district.</p>
MINE/UXOs:	<p>Existence of mines & UXOs: No mines, some UXOs reported.</p>
	<p>Identified priority villages to clear: Poshal, Katal Acha Gul and Mangol villages.</p>
	<p>Comments: Some UXOs were reported in the grazing areas. Two girls were injured in a recent accident.</p>
PROTECTION	
Population Movement:	Only a small number of returns (all spontaneous) were reported. There has been little family migration, however, single men frequently go to Pakistan and Iran for work.
Minority Issue:	The vast majority are Nuristani, however 1% of the population is reportedly Tajik and Gujur.
Land Ownership:	In Mandol village a commander attached to Harakat e Islami has reportedly occupied 6 jerebs of land belonging to some orphans.
House Occupation:	Some reports of house occupations.
Others:	There are many reports of revenge feuds, mainly involving kidnapping of women (single and married) from the mountains where they have gone to bring wood. It was reported that in some cases the matter is resolved through a payment of animals and 1 kalashnikov from the boy's family to the girl's. This is not possible, however, if the woman is married - in such cases the solution adopted is that the boy and woman are killed. In another case it was reported that a man had been unable to leave his home during daylight hours for 12 years due to a revenge feud involving kidnapping of women, in the course of which at least 7 persons had been killed. Revenge feuds over land are also reportedly common.
NGOs Working in the District	
No NGOs are working in the district. WHO has occasionally run vaccination campaigns.	
Other Comments (including accessibility)	
It takes 2 days by foot and 1 day by horse to reach the centre of the district. There is no accommodation for NGOs / UN agencies however the district sub-governor will provide a room in his home. The priority need of the district is construction of a road from Do Aab District to Mandol District. Construction of intakes, a clinic and schools are also required. There is also a need for bridges in a number of locations. The district profiling team observed that as there is much water in this district, it may be a good location for hydroelectric dams.	