



# **UNHCR Sub-Office JALALABAD DISTRICT PROFILE**

DATE: 2/7/2002

<b>PROVINCE</b>	Name:	Nangarhar	Geo-Code:	8	
<b>DISTRICT</b>	Name:	Lal Pur	Geo-Code	815	
Population in 1990:					
<b>CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION (ACCORDING TO LA INFORMATION)</b>					
<b>Total (Ind.)</b>	<b>Returned IDPs (Fam.)</b>	<b>Recent Returnees (Fam.)</b>	<b>IDPs (Fam.)</b>	<b>Children Under 12</b>	<b>Female Households</b>
34516	10	48	120	13800	220
<b>ETHNIC COMPOSITION: Pashtun 100% Hazara 0% Tajik 0% Uzbek 0% Other: 0%</b>					
<b>CURRENT ESTIMATED RETURNEE POPULATION (ACCORDING TO UNHCR RECORDS)</b>					
	<b>Returned IDPs (Fam.)</b>	<b>Update on</b>		<b>Recent Returnees (Fam.)</b>	<b>Update on</b>
	0	7/3/2002		122	10/3/2002
<b>EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002</b>					
<b>IDPS (Fam.)</b>	50		<b>RETURNEES (Fam.)</b>	150	
<b>AUTHORITY</b>					
<b>Head of District:</b>	Sayed Rahman				
<b>Other Information:</b>	<p>Sardar Khan (a former Nejat Islami commander), Aiema Khan and Meranjan are the representatives of the Mohmand tribe in Lal Pur district.</p> <p>The shura consists of 30 persons. No chairman is currently appointed. The head of police is Gul Wali, the district judge is Ghulam Mohd, and the attorney is Kazim Khan. District government units currently functioning (with at least one staff member) are Administration, Land Reform, Finance, Agriculture and Telecommunications.</p>				
<b>GENERAL SITUATION</b>					
<p>Lalpur District consists of 13 major villages. It shares its eastern border with Pakistan. It is located 65 km east of Jalalabad city and is surrounded on three sides by mountains and rivers. Lal Pur district is on the smuggling route between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The security situation is reportedly good.</p>					
<b>SECTORAL INFORMATION</b>					
<b>SHELTER:</b>	<b>Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:</b>		15 %		
	<b>Housing Situation of Returning Population :</b>		The houses of returnees are reportedly in bad condition.		
	<b>Comments:</b> According to the district shura, people are not able to rebuild their houses due to poor economic conditions. As people mostly depend on daily wages for income, they cannot afford to buy any construction material.				
<b>WATER:</b>	<b>Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):</b>		Mostly from shallow wells and rivers.		
	<b>Availability of Potable water (%):</b>		39%		
	<b>Sanitation and Drainage:</b>		Self constructed sanitation and drainage system.		
	<b>Comments:</b> DACAAR has provided 98 shallow wells with hand pump, and plans to complete a further 78 dug wells (Source: DACAAR coverage report, 27 March 2002.) The district shura reported that 20% of the wells provided are now dry. The shura reported that many villages do not have (or have limited access to) potable water. People carry (non-potable) water from the river on donkeys and also use rain water. Usage of non-potable water for human consumption causes many diseases in the villages.				
<b>AGRICULTURE:</b>	<b>Main crops:</b>		Wheat and poppy.		
	<b>Current Land Condition:</b>		Fair		

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	Existing Irrigation schemes:		Karezes and river intakes			
	Agri/tool Banks:		Locally produced tools			
	Animal Husbandry		Cows, sheep, donkeys, goats			
	Comments: Flooding has resulted in extensive destruction of agricultural land. Two villages and 90 hectares of agricultural land were reportedly destroyed by flooding in 2001. In 2000, UNDCP recorded 34 poppy-growing villages in the district. (Source: Afghanistan Opium Survey 2002 Pre-Assessment, UNDCP February 2002)					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	30% agriculture, daily work in Pakistan.	% of No income in the district		30%	
	Comments: Approximately 70% of adult males travel to Torkham and Pakistan as daily wage labourers. Others work in Jalalabad city.					
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types	Currently functioning		Before 1998	
		No. of Clinic:	1		1	
		No. of Mobile Clinic:	0		0	
		No. of Hospital:	0		0	
		Nurses and Mid-wives	1		0	
	Comments: Lal Pur Basic Health Centre opened in May 1997 and is supported by Healthnet International. It has 10 staff. There are also 11 TBAs (traditional birth attendants) in the district. The district shura reported that due to the size of the district, many patients travel 20-30km to reach the clinic and some die on the way.					
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types	Currently functioning		Before 1998	
		No. of High School:	0		0	
		No. of Primary School:	6		0	
		No. of Home Based Sch:	3		0	
	Teacher:	Female:	0	Pupils:	Girls:	275
		Male:	40		Boys:	1587
	Literacy Rate %:	5				
	Comments: Data on number of schools, teachers and students collected by UNICEF in May 2002. Classes are held in the open air except for one school which is constructed by DACAAR. As in other districts, there is an acute shortage of furniture and teaching equipment. The students received bags, pens, pencils and notebooks from UNICEF. In addition to the schools detailed above, there is one madrassa.					
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		Reported presence of mines near the border.			
	Identified priority villages to clear:					
	Comments: Lal Pur district is surrounded by high mountains. The shura reported that there are still UXOs in the mountains, and villagers are afraid to bring their cattle to graze in those areas.					
PROTECTION						
Population Movement:		There is reportedly still some movement out of the district due to drought.				
Minority Issue:		Nothing to report				
Land Ownership:		Nothing to report				

SECTORAL INFORMATION	
House Occupation:	Nothing to report
Others:	
NGOs Working in the District	
<p>Healthnet International supports the Basic Health Centre.  DACAAR is constructing wells.  A crop production project funded by UNHCR and implemented by ISRA is due to commence in July 2002.</p>	
Other Comments (including accessibility)	
<p>The district shura requested the construction of a cable bridge to increase accessibility to Jalalabad and other districts.</p> <p><b>POPULATION:</b>  Information on the total population in the district is provided by the EPI report prepared by the Regional Health Directorate (2002)</p>	