



UNHCR Sub-Office JALALABAD DISTRICT PROFILE

DATE: 08-Jul-02

PROVINCE	Name:	Nuristan	Geo-Code:	30	
DISTRICT	Name:	Du Aab	Geo-Code		
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
85000	15	0	1	34000	500
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:	Safar Jan				
Other Information:	There is some conflict over the position of district sub-governor. Safar Jan is the chosen appointee of Engineer Amir Jan, Deputy Governor of Nuristan, who is linked to Hamid Karzai. Upon his appointment, the sub-governor received funds only for one month's expenses. When he went to Kabul to try to resolve the matter, the provincial governor appointed another candidate in his place, named Abdullah. The population of the district are evenly split in their support for the two candidates.				
GENERAL SITUATION					
Du Aab District is located about 240km from the provincial centre Paroon - about 6 or 7 days by foot, as it is necessary to travel through Laghman province, Jalalabad and Kunar. It has around 92 villages and sub-villages, located in valleys and in the mountains. A river originating from the high valleys of the province runs through the district and is the major water source. The security situation is reportedly stable. Their main food is milk and yogurt, and the inhabitants use butter instead of ghee.					
SECTORAL INFORMATION					
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:		30 %		
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :		No assisted or spontaneous returnees reported.		
	Comments: Some houses were destroyed during the Russian war, however these have now been rebuilt. Other shelters have been destroyed by earthquakes and flooding. A primary school and a house were recently destroyed by flooding in Kulam valley and require reconstruction.				
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):		Springs and river. 100m to 1km.		
	Availability of Potable water (%):		40%		
	Sanitation and Drainage:		Local system / open air		
	Comments: The villages are located in valleys and on top of the mountains. The main sources of water are springs, however during flood periods these are frequently muddy and are sometimes temporarily lost under the flood waters. It is recommended that these be covered over and that a pipe scheme be constructed for those villages located far from the springs.				
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:		Corn and wheat.		
	Current Land Condition:		Little arable land due to mountainous terrain.		

SECTORAL INFORMATION							
	Existing Irrigation schemes:		Springs and river.				
	Agri/tool Banks:		90% shovels, 10% oxen.				
	Animal Husbandry		Goats, cows and sheep.				
	Comments: The average landholding size is just one jereb. In some areas intakes and streams are required for irrigation. For example, from Klaigal to Baja Gul village, which has 600 Jerebs agricultural land, there is serious need for an intake. They also need veterinary clinics for their animals.						
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Animal husbandry, farming and labouring abroad.	% of No income in the district		70 %		
	Comments: The women generally carry out the heavy agricultural labour in the fields, with the men responsible for animal husbandry. Many are without work. The women can reportedly weave rugs, and it was suggested that carpentry and rug weaving income generation projects could greatly assist the community.						
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	4		4		
	Comments: The clinic is funded by the Swedish committee, however it was reported that it is insufficient for the needs of the community and that it is not well-equipped. is not equipped and is not enough for the people. Seriously ill patients are often referred to Laghman as the medicines in the clinic are not adequate. Laghman Province. The clinic has two male doctors and 4 nurses. There are no midwives, nor is there a malnutrition programme. There is reportedly a high number of malnourished children. The most common diseases are TB, malaria, guator and typhoid. The community requested a malnutrition ward, midwives and a maternity ward, ENT ward, dentist and laboratory. They also emphasised the need for more clinics in remote areas.						
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types	Currently functioning		Before 1998		
		No. of High School:	0		0		
		No. of Primary School:	1		1		
		No. of Home Based Sch:	0		0		
	Teacher:	Female:	0	Pupils:	Girls:	0	
		Male:	14		Boys:	150	
	Literacy Rate %:		0				
	Comments: There is only one primary school which was built during the Taliban time, the building of which is now destroyed. Many children study in the mosques. The community reported that they are ready to send their children to school but are unable to do so because of lack of educational facilities. They stated that there should be a primary school in each village and a high school in the district centre.						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		No mines reported, but some UXOs are present in the grazing areas.				
	Identified priority villages to clear:		None recorded				
	Comments: Not recorded						

SECTORAL INFORMATION	
PROTECTION	
Population Movement:	Many people had not emigrated to Pakistan or Iran but they were internally displaced. Now they have returned and are safe.
Minority Issue:	1% GuJar, but they have animal husbandry, they are seasonal.
Land Ownership:	Not reported
House Occupation:	No house occupations reported.
Others:	Nothing to report
NGOs Working in the District	
The Swedish Committee supports the clinic, however no other NGOs are working here.	
Other Comments (including accessibility)	
Accommodation for NGOs and UN agencies is available only in the clinic. The road between Nangaraj and Do Aab is in very bad condition and is now impassable, so that the journey between the two is made around 40km longer. The community highlighted reconstruction of this road as the most urgent priority for the district. They also highlighted the need for expanded and improved health facilities, education and intakes.	