



**UNHCR Sub-Office JALALABAD
DISTRICT PROFILE**

DATE: 1/7/2002

PROVINCE		Name:	Nuristan	Geo-Code:	30
DISTRICT		Name:	GHAZI ABAD	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
25,000	0	Reported around 50 families in Haji Abad, Nishagan, Bargam, Kasagal, Maret, Tsukai, Elgal, Abragal and Ganakui villages	Around 350 Kushtuz IDP	Over 50%	Around 1,000 families
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: Pashtuns 5% Hazara 0% Tajik 0% Uzbek 0% Other: Nuristani 75%, Kuhistani 18%, Gujurs 2%					
CURRENT ESTIMATED RETURNEE POPULATION (ACCORDING TO UNHCR RECORDS)					
	Returned IDPs (Fam.)	Update on		Recent Returnees (Fam.)	Update on
	0				
EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002					
IDPS (Fam.)	0	RETURNEES (Fam.)	1,000 families in Pakistan		
AUTHORITY					
Head of District:	Khalil				
Other Information:	Khalil belongs to Nuristani tribe. Other key person is Haji Mir Salam (Pashtun). He is supported by Malik Zareen, the strongest commander in Kunar, now allied with American forces. Mir Salam has dispute with the current Governor on the position of Governor. It has to be noted that Khalil has authorization letter from Kabul, while Mir Salam doesn't. Mir Salam runs timber business in the district and has big power.				
GENERAL SITUATION					
<p>Ghaziabad District is located approximately 70 Km away North of Asadabad and is located alongside the Kunar River. It is surrounded by Narai district of Kunar (north), Central Nuristan (west), Asmar district of Kunar (south) and Pakistan (Bajaur agency, NWFP - east). The district consists of 13 villages.</p> <p>Ghaziabad district has recently joined administratively to Nuristan province. Before it was under the administration of Kunar province.</p> <p>The building of the district administration was burned by unknown people, so now administration is without a building.</p>					
SECTORAL INFORMATION					
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:	Reported destroyed houses during Russian occupation.			
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :	Returnee houses could not be visited during mission.			
	Comments:	<p>A big number of houses have been destroyed during Russian occupation. However, most returned population after Mujahedin took over, have repaired their houses, with help of international aid agencies (including UNHCR).</p> <p>Around 25 % families of the population in Hell Gal valley live in the houses together with domestic animals, and sometimes in the same room.</p>			
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):	Stream, River and spring water.			
	Availability of Potable water (%):				
	Sanitation and Drainage:	Traditional self-built.			

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	<p>Comments: Most of the families are drinking river and stream water which is not healthy and is dangerous to health. Few villages/families use spring water, but still springs are far away from the villages. Stream water/canals are not maintained and cleaned.</p>					
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:	Wheat and corn.				
	Current Land Condition:					
	Existing Irrigation schemes:	Only about 50% of the total district is arable land is supplied with irrigation water.				
	Agri/tool Banks:	Ploughing is done with cows.				
	Animal Husbandry	Goats, sheep, cows and hens.				
	<p>Comments: The agricultural land is very limited (total around 6,000 jeribs), out of which 2,800 jeribs are arable, while the remainder is rain-fed fields.</p>					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry random labour.	% of No income in the district	Unknown		
	<p>Comments: Women work on the fields, while men take care of animals, small-scale trading, and cutting woods, daily labour. Also, landless people (including IDPs) rent land from others and then share crops with the land-owners.</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: Ghaziabad District does not have any health facilities. There are only few drug-stores selling very limited medicines.</p>						
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998		
		No. of High School:	0	0		
		No. of Primary School:	28	-		
		No. of Home Based Sch:				
	Teacher:	Female:	5	Pupils:	Girls:	780
		Male:	35		Boys:	2220
	Literacy Rate %:	6				
<p>Comments: The students coming from across the river have to cross it in self-made boat. It is reported that children are falling in the river from the boat during crossing the river. Therefore, parents are reluctant to let children go on that boat to attend school.</p>						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:	No reports				
	Identified priority villages to clear:					
	Comments: None					
PROTECTION						
Population Movement:	<p>Around 350 Kushtuz families were displaced and are temporarily living in Ghaziabad district since 1997: Darain Valley: 200 families Helgal/Waygal valley: 100-150 families.</p>					

SECTORAL INFORMATION	
Minority Issue:	The majority (80%) of the population are from Nuristani tribe (Kalsha or Waygal sub-tribe - 70%, Kantozi sub-tribe - 30%). Minority groups are from Kuhistani tribe (18%), Pashtun tribe (total 5%: Mashvani and Salarzi sub-tries) and Gujur tribe (2%). No tensions or conflicts were reported. Only dispute between two persons: current Governor (Nuristani) and former Governor (Pashtun).
Land Ownership:	Mashvani tribe Mujahedin occupied land and property some time ago (??) and were supported by commander Malik Zareen, head of the military army force in Asadabad. 32 families are still in Hisarshahi I DPs camp and 7 families in Jalalabad (reports could not be confirmed during the mission).
House Occupation:	
Others:	
NGOs Working in the District	
No NGO is reported to be working in the district.	
Other Comments (including accessibility)	