



**UNHCR Sub-Office JALALABAD  
DISTRICT PROFILE**

2

DATE: 2/7/2002

<b>PROVINCE</b>	Name: Nangarhar	Geo-Code: 8			
<b>DISTRICT</b>	Name: Hisarak	Geo-Code: 803			
<b>Population in 1990:</b>	Settled: 19954	Refugees in Pakistan: 16099			
<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>
28462	28	170	1000	11380	2145
<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>
	1	7/3/2002		2003	10/3/2002
<b>EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002</b>					
	<b>IDPS (Fam.)</b>	200	<b>RETURNEES (Fam.)</b>	1000	
<b>AUTHORITY</b>					
<b>Head of District:</b>	Eng. Turab Khan.				
<b>Other Information:</b>	Other key individuals in the district include Haji Mohd Nabi, Chairman of the District Shura, Maulvi Shamsurrahman, District Judge, Lakher Khan, Head of the Police Department and Haji Daud, a former mujahideen commander. Functioning district government departments (with at least one staff member) include the Education, Statistics and Finance Departments.				
<b>GENERAL SITUATION</b>					
Hisarak district is located 78 km west of Jalalabad city. It consists of several valleys and 12 major villages located at some distance apart. Each valley is surrounded by mountains, some covered by trees. It experiences cold weather and snow in winter.					
<b>SECTORAL INFORMATION</b>					
<b>SHELTER:</b>	<b>Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:</b>	65 %			
	<b>Housing Situation of Returning Population :</b>	Most of the houses of returnees are destroyed.			
	<b>Comments:</b> Most of the houses were destroyed during the USSR occupation. Due to the poor economic condition of the returnees they can not reconstruct their houses and have found shelter in damaged houses, tents or with relatives.				
<b>WATER:</b>	<b>Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):</b>	Shallow wells, karezes, spring and river water.			
	<b>Availability of Potable water (%):</b>	44%			
	<b>Sanitation and Drainage:</b>	Self-constructed sanitation systems.			
	<b>Comments:</b> According to DACAAR (March 2002), there are 115 shallow wells in the district, and a further 82 are required. The district shura reported that most springs and karezes dry out during the summer season. A small number of shallow wells reportedly dry up as well. In some villages, people use local water reservoirs for their daily water consumption.				
<b>AGRICULTURE:</b>	<b>Main crops:</b>	Wheat, maize corn and some rice.			
	<b>Current Land Condition:</b>	20% of the land has been destroyed by flooding. Some of the remaining land is uncultivated due to lack of water for irrigation.			
	<b>Existing Irrigation schemes:</b>	Karezes			

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	<b>Agri/tool Banks:</b>		70% of people use tractors. 30% people use (ploughing) by oxen.			
	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>		Cows, goats, sheep, donkeys and hens.			
	<p><b>Comments:</b> Flooding has destroyed approximately 20% of previously arable land. In the summer, lack of water is reportedly a serious problem. The district shura reported that construction of water reservoirs in Abzangani and Ghuagiza is required. UNDCP recorded 76 poppy-growing villages in Hisarak in 2000 (Source: Afghanistan Opium Poppy Survey 2002 Pre-assessment, UNDCP, February 2002).</p>					
<b>INCOME GENERATION:</b>	<b>Main Sources of Income:</b>	Arable farming, animal husbandry, nurseries, forestry and daily wages in Pakistan.	<b>% of NO income in the district</b>	40%		
	<p><b>Comments:</b> According to the district shura, some inhabitants of the district are trained in trades such as carpet weaving and tailoring, but are unable to obtain raw materials. They requested assistance with gardening and animal husbandry income generation projects.</p>					
<b>HEALTH:</b>	<b>Health Centre:</b>	<b>Types</b>	<b>Currently functioning</b>	<b>Before 1998</b>		
		<b>No. of Clinic:</b>	1	1		
		<b>No. of Mobile Clinic:</b>	0	0		
		<b>No. of Hospital:</b>	0	0		
	<b>Nurses and Mid-wives</b>	0	33			
<p><b>Comments:</b> There is one Basic Health Centre which is supported by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan and WHO. According to the district shura, many patients are required to travel more than 30 km to reach the clinic. No transportation facilities are available. The clinic charges 40% of the cost of the medicine and a 1000 AFG fee. According to the doctor, TB and seasonal diseases are prevalent. Nutrition is reportedly poor. In May 2001, WHO reported that there was one male doctor, 2 male nurses, 1 pharmacist, 2 vaccinators and 70 traditional birth attendants present in the district (Source: Health Resources by District, Eastern Region of Afghanistan, WHO, May 2001).</p>						
<b>EDUCATION:</b>	<b>Education Centre:</b>	<b>Types</b>	<b>Currently functioning</b>	<b>Before 1998</b>		
		<b>No. High School:</b>	1	1		
		<b>No. Primary School:</b>	14	6		
		<b>No. Home Based Sch:</b>	3	0		
	<b>Teacher:</b>	<b>Female:</b>	3	<b>Pupils:</b>	<b>Girls:</b>	1505
		<b>Male:</b>	141		<b>Boys:</b>	4023
	<b>Literacy Rate %:</b>	10				
<p><b>Comments:</b> The district elders expressed a willingness to send their children to school, but cited a shortage of schools, buildings, teachers and materials as major problems. The district profiling team observed classes being held in the open air and in tents without furniture or plastic sheets for students to sit on. Data on number of schools, teachers and students was provided by UNICEF(July 2002).</p>						
<b>MINE/UXOs:</b>	<b>Existence of mines &amp; UXOs:</b>		There are a number of mined areas.			
	<b>Identified priority villages to clear:</b>		Voty, Roti Karkacha, Laggi Gar, Khatmotti, Miagan Qala, Sapalay and Shaikh China.			
	<p><b>Comments:</b> A number of mine survey teams have reportedly visited the district but at the date of the district profiling mission (May 2002) clearance had not yet commenced. The Regional Mine Action Team has identified Jaw Khan as requiring clearance.</p>					

SECTORAL INFORMATION	
PROTECTION	
<b>Population Movement:</b>	New returnees are coming to the district.
<b>Minority Issue:</b>	Nothing to report.
<b>Land Ownership:</b>	Nothing to report.
<b>House Occupation:</b>	Nothing to report.
<b>Others:</b>	Nothing to report.
NGOs Working in the District	
<p><b>DACAAR:</b> A crop production project funded by UNHCR and implemented by ISRA is due to commence in July 2002.</p>	
Other Comments (including accessibility)	
<p>Serious difficulties were observed in the district, particularly in respect of health and education. Much land has been destroyed by flood. Some villages such as Nawar and Rod Seyab are cut off from the rest of the district by the river and the district shura requested that a bridge be constructed. They also requested construction of water reservoirs in Abzangani, Ghuagaza and Rod Zarif Khail.</p>	