



**UNHCR Sub-Office JALALABAD
DISTRICT PROFILE**

DATE: 14/5/2002

PROVINCE		Name: Nangarhar	Geo-Code: 8
DISTRICT		Name: Sherzad	Geo-Code: 804
Population in 1990:		Settled: 41102	Refugees in Pakistan: 24371
CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION (ACCORDING TO LA INFORMATION)			
Total (Ind.)	Returned IDPs (Fam.)	Recent Returnees (Fam.)	IDPs (Fam.)
66392	15	100	330
		Children Under 12	Female Households
		26500	890
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: Pashtun 100% Hazara 0% Tajik 0% Uzbek 0% Other: 0%			
CURRENT ESTIMATED RETURNEE POPULATION (ACCORDING TO UNHCR RECORDS)			
	Returned IDPs (Fam.)	Update on	Recent Returnees (Fam.)
	0	7/3/2002	181
			Update on
			10/3/2002
EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002			
IDPS (Fam.)	100	RETURNEES (Fam.)	1100
AUTHORITY			
Head of District:	Gul Amin		
Other Information:	At the time of the district profiling mission to the district on 14 May 2002, a new candidate, Gul Amin, had been appointed to the position of district head but had not yet taken up his post. Mohamed Askar, chief of police, was therefore acting head of district. It was reported that the district shura and its chairman (Zabit Zahir), together with mujahideen commander Mohamed Wali provided assistance in administering local affairs and in resolving disputes. Other influential community members are Yahya Khan (judge) and Zari Khan (public prosecutor). Government departments with at least one staff member in the district are the Statistics Department, Agriculture Department and Education Department.		
GENERAL SITUATION			
Shirzad is located approximately 60 km south-west of Jalalabad city. It consists of seven major villages, of which six are located on the north face of the Spin Ghar mountain and only Ashpan village is situated on the north side of the main road.			
SECTORAL INFORMATION			
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:	40 %	
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :	A small number of returnees have managed to re-construct 1-2 rooms. The others are living with relatives.	
	Comments:	The inhabitants of the district reported that they were unable to reconstruct their houses due to poor economic conditions.	
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):	Rivers, springs and shallow wells. 500m	
	Availability of Potable water (%):	20%	
	Sanitation and Drainage:	Local system.	
	Comments:	DACAAR reports that there are 99 shallow wells in this district (March 2002). Shortage of potable water appears to be a major problem in the district. Many rely on water produced by melting snow from the Spin Ghar mountain, which is not available during the summer season.	
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:	Wheat, maize, poppy and vegetables.	

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	Current Land Condition:		It was reported by the shura that 40% of agricultural land is at present not cultivated due to drought.			
	Existing Irrigation schemes:		Local system.			
	Agri/tool Banks:					
	Animal Husbandry		Cows, goats, donkeys and sheep.			
	Comments: It was reported that Gandomak, Marki Khail and Kodi Khail are severely affected by river flooding and construction of protective walls is, therefore, required.					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and remittances from abroad.	% of No income in the district	45%		
	Comments: According to the shura, the main source of income in the district is cash remittances from relatives abroad.					
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998		
		No. of Clinic:	2	2		
		No. of Mobile Clinic:	0	0		
		No. of Hospital:	0	0		
		Nurses and Mid-wives	0	0		
Comments: There are two clinics in the district. Staff at both reported a shortage of medicine and other equipment. There is a total of 2 doctors, 5 nurses, 2 pharmacists, 1 laboratory assistant, 1 dentist, 2 vaccinators, 4 health educators (3 male and 1 female), and 1 additional doctor for an anti T.B facility. The clinics reportedly charge 40% of the cost of medicine and a 1000 Afghani fee.						
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998		
		No. of High School:	2	2		
		No. of Primary School:	11	8		
		No. of Home Based Sch:	1	0		
	Teacher:	Female:	2	Pupils:	Girls:	1101
		Male:	140		Boys:	7086
Literacy Rate %:	15					
Comments: Out of 15 primary schools, only two have buildings. One of these is used for Tutu high school. In the remaining schools students are studying in the open air or in mosques. Data on number of schools, teachers and students provided by UNI CEF (July 2002).						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		Nothing to report.			
	Identified priority villages to clear:		Nothing to report.			
	Comments:					
PROTECTION						
Population Movement:	5,098 returnees are recorded as having returned to the district between 1 March 2002 and 25 June 2002.					
Minority Issue:	Nothing to report.					
Land Ownership:	Nothing to report.					

SECTORAL INFORMATION	
House Occupation:	Nothing to report
Others:	Nothing to report
NGOs Working in the District	
WFP, WHO, German Agro Action, and the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan are currently operating in the district.	
Other Comments (including accessibility)	
<p>Due to lack of economic opportunities, most of the young men of the district are reportedly working in Pakistan and the Arab states. Some agricultural land has been destroyed by flooding and other areas are currently not cultivated due to drought. Accessibility was also cited as a key problem, since there are no bridges across the Gandamak and Marki Khail rivers, which at times prevents children from reaching school. The shura also reported a high number of disabled people in the district.</p> <p>POPULATION: Information on the total population in the district is taken from 2002 EPI report prepared by the Regional Health Directorate.</p>	