



**UNHCR Sub-Office JALALABAD
DISTRICT PROFILE**

DATE: 8/10/2002

PROVINCE	Name: Kunar	Geo-Code: 10			
DISTRICT	Name: Dangam	Geo-Code 1004			
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
14239	0	56	0	7590	100
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: Pashtun 98% Hazara 0% Tajik 2% Uzbek 0% Other: 0%					
CURRENT ESTIMATED RETURNEE POPULATION (ACCORDING TO UNHCR RECORDS)					
	Returned IDPs (Fam.)	Update on		Recent Returnees (Fam.)	Update on
	0	3/1/02		29	10/8/02
EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002					
	IDPS (Fam.)	0	RETURNEES (Fam.)	186	
AUTHORITY					
Head of District:	Sheer Mohamad				
Other Information:	Sheer Mohamad follows Malik Zareen a commander of Nijat Mili. Other key person include Noor Kareem former commander of Jamatul Dawat.				
GENERAL SITUATION					
Dangam District is 50 km away from Asad Abad. It is located in the North East of Asad Abad. This remote area is close to the Pakistani border. Dangam District has 50 sub-villages. It is a mountainous district. The majority of its inhabitants are poor. 6 (Six) Pashtun tribes are living in this District.					
SECTORAL INFORMATION					
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:	25 %			
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :	Some returnees are living with their relatives, and the rest of the returnee families are living in their partially destroyed houses.			
	Comments: The majority of the houses were destroyed during the Russian invasion but also the civil war. Some houses were burnt in the conflict between two tribes: One tribe is named Meshwani and the other is called Salarzey. Some of the houses were re-built by the new returnees and the rest are still destroyed.				
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):	Springs, river, streamlets and stream. 2km			
	Availability of Potable water (%):	10			
	Sanitation and Drainage:	Self built local made system.			
	Comments: None of the NGOs have done any projects for potable water. The inhabitants have many difficulties with potable water, as the springs are away from the villages. The stream water can not be used for drinking. The only way to bring water is through constructing pipe schemes from springs. Shallow wells can not be dug here, because the district is mountaineous . It is possible to construct tube wells at a depth of 50-100 meters.				
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:	Wheat, corn, rice, barely, poppy.			
	Current Land Condition:	There is not enough water for irrigating agricultural land.			
	Existing Irrigation schemes:	Stream, intakes from streams.			

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	Agri/tool Banks:		Locally made tool banks (Oxen).			
	Animal Husbandry		Goats, cows, sheep and donkeys.			
	<p>Comments: Dangam district has 2000 Jerebs of agricultural land. 1500 Jerebs land is irrigated by water and 500 Jerebs are rain fed. The agricultural land does not constitute a sufficient source of income for the inhabitant. They suggested that there should be a water reservoir for the irrigation of their land, because they only have seasonal water that forms as a result of the melting of the snow, and ends with the end of the spring season. They reported that it is very important for them to have 6 (six) destroyed intakes reconstructed for them.</p>					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Animal husbandry, agriculture and labor.	% of No income in the district	70		
	<p>Comments: This district has a small area of agricultural land and has a small number of animal husbandry which could be increased possibly as well. The people are at present very poor. They are not in the position to buy the animals. Therefore villagers are going to Pakistan for working daily wages.</p>					
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types		Currently functioning	Before 1998	
		No. of Clinic:		0	0	
		No. of Mobile Clinic:		1	0	
		No. of Hospital:		0	0	
		Nurses and Mid-wives		0	0	
	<p>Comments: Dangam District has no clinics, so they are in extreme need of health facilities. They call villagers for help to carry patients through the mountains to Pakistan. A mobile clinic of AMIA is working only during one week per month.</p>					
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types		Currently functioning	Before 1998	
		No. of High School:		1	0	
		No. of Primary School:		9	4	
		No. of Home Based Sch:		0	0	
	Teacher:	Female:	0	Pupils:	Girls:	517
		Male:	74		Boys:	1376
	Literacy Rate %:	10				
<p>Comments: Out of the mentioned number of schools, there are 20 primary schools which are not registered with the Education Ministry. They have 1678 male students, 769 female students and 46 male teachers. UNICEF supports all governmental and non-governmental schools with stationery and books. At the time of Taliban there were 6 schools which are registered by the government but now there are 45 schools . All school buildings were destroyed by Russian aggression as a result the students are studying in the mosques and in open air.</p>						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		None			
	Identified priority villages to clear:		None			
	<p>Comments: All areas are cleared by ATC.</p>					
PROTECTION						
Population Movement:	A small number of population are returned back from Pakistan to their houses.					
Minority Issue:	Tajiks are the minority. Fortunately, they have no problems.					
Land Ownership:	Not registered in the Land Reform Department yet.					

SECTORAL INFORMATION	
House Occupation:	None
Others:	There was fighting between two majority tribes, the Meshwani and the Salazai during Taliban rule. They burnt many villages and some people were killed. The Meshwani tribe is lead by Malik Zareen, former commander of the Mujahidin and currently a supporter of the Northern Alliance. One of his sons is a member of the People's Assembly of Pakistan. Dangam and Asmar governors are employed by Malik Zareen. They have have no contact with the provincial central government and income tax and other profits goes to their direct benefit.
NGOs Working in the District	
Vita (NGO) has worked on road rehabilitation and UNICEF has vaccination activities and provided stationary for the schools in this district.	
Other Comments (including accessibility)	
<p>The urgent needs of the people are the facilities of health, education and potable water. They also need road construction, shelter program and cable bridges.</p> <p>The population figure is taken from the statistics for 2002, prepared by the Eastern Region EPI management team for 2002 UNI Data Population of the Republic Health Department.</p> <p>Data collected from the district shura and district health authorities suggested a higher figure (18000).</p>	