



# **UNHCR Sub-Office JALALABAD DISTRICT PROFILE**

**DATE: 31/12/02**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	Name:	<b>Nuristan</b>	Geo-Code:	<b>30</b>	
<b>DISTRICT</b>	Name:	<b>Wama</b>	Geo-Code	<b>3006</b>	
<b>Population in 1990:</b>					
<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>
<b>21000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8400</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>ETHNIC COMPOSITION: Pashtun 0% Hazara 0% Tajik 0% Uzbek 0% Other: 100%</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>
	<b>0</b>	<b>31-Dec-02</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>31-Dec-02</b>
<b>EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002</b>					
<b>IDPS (Fam.)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>RETURNEES (Fam.)</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>AUTHORITY</b>					
<b>Head of District:</b>	<b>Din Mohd</b>				
<b>Other Information:</b>	District sub-governor Din Mohd is affiliated to Jamiat e Islami (Rabbani). Other significant individuals in the district include Haji Ghafour, head of the Kanta tribe and former Hizb e Islami (Hekmatyar) commander. Others are Haji Mohd Rahim (elder of the Kanta tribe and affiliated to Jamiat e Islami), Mullah Mohd Rahim (head of the Wama tribe), Mullah Neamatullah (head of the Way Gal tribe) and Mullah Khalil Rahman (head of the Cordar tribe).				
<b>GENERAL SITUATION</b>					
Wama is the central district of Nuristan, located approximately 87km west of Asadabad. This district has around 29 villages and sub-villages. It is mountainous, and there is little arable land. The economic situation of the district is very poor, however security is reportedly good, although most people are armed. The weather in winter is bitterly cold, and much of the summer is spent in gathering wood and establishing food stocks for the winter months.					
<b>SECTORAL INFORMATION</b>					
<b>SHELTER:</b>	<b>Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:</b>		20 %		
	<b>Housing Situation of Returning Population :</b>		Living with relatives and in partially destroyed houses.		
	<b>Comments: Around 20% of houses were destroyed during the Russian war. Most of these have now been rebuilt.</b>				
<b>WATER:</b>	<b>Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):</b>		Springs, river, streams 30m to 2km		
	<b>Availability of Potable water (%):</b>		10%		
	<b>Sanitation and Drainage:</b>		Local system		
	<b>Comments: Most people drink river water, however this is not suitable as they have also built latrines next to the river. It is not possible to provide shallow wells due to the mountainous location, however pipe schemes could greatly benefit the area.</b>				
<b>AGRICULTURE:</b>	<b>Main crops:</b>		Wheat, maize, beans and potatoes.		
	<b>Current Land Condition:</b>		Little arable land due to mountainous terrain		
	<b>Existing Irrigation schemes:</b>		Streams ( rain and melted snow), springs and river.		

SECTORAL INFORMATION							
	Agri/tool Banks:		Locally made tools				
	Animal Husbandry		Cows, goats, sheep, donkeys and horses.				
	Comments: There are some small fields on the mountain sides. All heavy agricultural and domestic work is carried out by women (cultivating , plowing reaping, collecting wood, bringing water, cooking, washing clothes, harvesting). Men are responsible for taking care of animals, collecting grass for animal feed, milking and producing dairy produce (cheese, butter and ghee). Children assist mothers and fathers in their duties. Many animals reportedly die due to lack of vaccinations and shortage of medicine. They requested improved seeds and fertilisers.						
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Agricultural, animal husbandry and labouring in Pakistan.	% of No income in the district		50 %		
	Comments: Young men frequently travel to Pakistan for work. Agricultural duties are carried out by women, however these last for only three months of the year. There is little wood-cutting and the forests in this area are generally safe. The community could benefit from vocational training projects, for example fish farming, tailoring, carpet weaving, poultry farming and carpentry.						
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		1		1	
	Comments: There is one clinic in the district, supported by PMS. It was established in 1994 and has 8 staff: one doctor, one nurse, one pharmacist, one technician and four support staff. The clinic has only an outpatients department and medicine and charges are free. There is a need for a malnutrition programme and midwives. Medical staff reported that there is a high incidence of tuberculosis but that they had no medicines to treat this illness. There was previously another clinic supported by the Swedish Committee, however this has now stopped working due to lack of funds. Community elders requested more vaccination programmes.						
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types		Currently functioning		Before 1998	
		No. of High School:		0		0	
		No. of Primary School:		2		2	
		No. of Home Based Sch:		9		9	
	Teacher:	Female:	4	Pupils:	Girls:	382	
		Male:	44		Boys:	693	
	Literacy Rate %:		0				
	Comments: Data on schools, teachers and students provided by UNICEF (January 2003). Only three schools have buildings, which were built by UNHCR in partnership with the local community. Pupils study in the mosques and in the open air. There is no furniture and the teachers have not received their salaries for many months.						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		None reported				
	Identified priority villages to clear:		N/A				
	Comments: No mines or UXOs reported						

<b>SECTORAL INFORMATION</b>	
<b>PROTECTION</b>	
<b>Population Movement:</b>	No large-scale displacement from this district, however, men have migrated in search of work opportunities.
<b>Minority Issue:</b>	All the inhabitants are Nuristanis. The Cordar tribe is the smallest, however there appear to be no major inter-tribal conflicts.
<b>Land Ownership:</b>	One serious family dispute over 70 jeribs of land was recorded in Sprygal village. There were also reports of conflicts with a local commander in Arch village.
<b>House Occupation:</b>	See land ownership
<b>Others:</b>	No significant protection problem reported, however many men are armed.
<b>NGOs Working in the District</b>	
<p>UNHCR constructed three school buildings and protection walls, PMS is still working in the health sector, the Swedish Committee constructed a clinic building and previously supported a clinic.</p>	
<b>Other Comments (including accessibility)</b>	
<p>Road conditions were very bad and there is no accommodation for UN agencies or NGOs.  The priority needs highlighted by the people were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Road construction</li> <li>2. Education</li> <li>3. Potable water</li> <li>4. Health facilities</li> </ol>	