



**UNHCR Sub-Office JALALABAD
DISTRICT PROFILE**

DATE: 5/2/2002

PROVINCE		Name: Nangarhar		Geo-Code: 8	
DISTRICT		Name: Goshta		Geo-Code 816	
Population in 1990:		Settled:12356, Refugees in Pakistan: 10832			
CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION (ACCORDING TO LA INFORMATION)					
Total (Ind.)	Returned IDPs (Fam.)	Recent Returnees (Fam.)	IDPs (Fam.)	Children Under 12	Female Households
160000	0	60	80	30000	600
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: 100% Pashtun 0% Hazara 0% Tajik 0% Uzbek 0% Other					
CURRENT ESTIMATED RETURNEE POPULATION (ACCORDING TO UNHCR RECORDS)					
	Returned IDPs (Fam.)	Update on		Recent Returnees (Fam.)	Update on
	0	5/5/2002		42	4/30/2002
EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002					
IDPS (Fam.)		40	RETURNEES (Fam.)		430
AUTHORITY					
Head of District:		Said Agha			
Other Information:		<p>The head of the District controls only (18) major villages. The remaining (32) small villages, which are located closed to the border of Pakistan, are beyond the control of the head of the district. The Pakistan Government exercises significant influence in these areas and provides some facilities such as roads and electricity. The local shura is consulted on occasion by the head of the district to share information and participate in decision-making. The units of the ministries of Public Health, Education, Statistics, Interior together with the court of first instance, attorney office, and Local Shura that consist of 32 people's representatives are also functioning, and Mr. Said Omar is the head of police unit in the district.</p>			
GENERAL SITUATION					
Goshta district is located on the north side of the Kunar river and 48 km East of Jalalabad city. The district consists of 18 major and 32 sub-villages.					
SECTORAL INFORMATION					
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:		50 %		
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :		Only a small number of houses have been reconstructed. The remaining are in bad condition.		
	Comments: Due to poor economic conditions, the population is not in a position to reconstruct their houses.				
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):		Shallow wells with hand pumps, local dug wells (open) and river. Distance of water sources is 500m - 3 km.		
	Availability of Potable water (%):		20		
	Sanitation and Drainage:		Local system		
	<p>Comments: Some of the shallow wells with hand pumps were dug by SCA & DACAAR. The villagers have also dug wells without hand pumps. Intervention is needed to assist 80% of the population as the river water has become muddy and as a result the population is affected by goiter and other diseases. Some villages bring water a long distance by animal and tanks.</p>				

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:		Wheat, maize, barley, sugar cane, some rice and vegetables.			
	Current Land Condition:		A large portion of the land is destroyed by river flooding (5000H).			
	Existing Irrigation schemes:		River, water pump, springs, rain (local system).			
	Agri/tool Banks:		2% tractor, the rest local-made tools.			
	Animal Husbandry		Cows, donkeys, goats, hens.			
	Comments: Most of the land has been destroyed by the river, as people are unable to protect their land from flooding. Some more affluent farmers have constructed tube-wells to irrigate their land. Near the mountains some springs are used for irrigation. The construction of retaining walls to protect land is extremely important.					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Agriculture, remittances from abroad.	% of No income in the district	30%		
	Comments: There is a serious lack of employment opportunities in the district. Vocational training projects are urgently required in this area.					
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types		Currently functioning	Before 1998	
		No. of Clinic:		1	1	
		No. of Mobile Clinic:		0	1	
		No. of Hospital:		0	0	
		Nurses and Mid-wives		0	0	
	Comments: Only one clinic with limited resources can not provide basic health facilities for the population. There is one doctor, two laboratory assistants and one pharmacist. People are forced to travel long distances to attend the clinic. Medicine charges are 40% of the actual price.					
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types		Currently functioning	Before 1998	
		No. of High School:		1	1	
		No. of Primary School:		5	3	
		No. of Home Based Sch:		2	0	
	Teacher:	Female:	0	Pupils:	Girls:	32
		Male:	41		Boys:	1217
	Literacy Rate %:		2			
Comments: Out of 30,000 children of the district, only 1,217 are attending school. Classes are held in the open air or in the mosques. Only the high school has a building, however this is occupied by the local government authorities.						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		One hill has UXOs.			
	Identified priority villages to clear:		Ghaker Ghondy (hill).			
	Comments: A large number of UXOs were collected by the people of the district.					
PROTECTION						
Population Movement:		Only a small number of refugees are returning to the district. Those who are expected to return are currently in Yaka Ghond camp.				
Minority Issue:		NTR				
Land Ownership:		NTR				
House Occupation:		NTR				

SECTORAL INFORMATION	
Others:	No protection problems reported. Conflicts are resolved through the elders, local shura, district and provincial authorities.
NGOs Working in the District	
DACAAR and the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan are working on provision of potable water.	
Other Comments (including accessibility)	
Few work opportunities and the ongoing effects of drought have resulted in increased levels of vulnerability and poverty. Some of the inhabitants of the district are still in Pakistan due to the lack of schools, health facilities and work opportunities in the region. More than 400 families remain in Eka Ghond and Manda camps and will return in the event that living conditions improve. The district is located along the Kunar River. There are many problems in crossing this river. One QIP to build a bridge could solve this problem.	