



**UNHCR Sub-Office JALALABAD
DISTRICT PROFILE**

DATE: 16/5/2002

PROVINCE	Name: Nangarhar	Geo-Code: 8			
DISTRICT	Name: Chaparhar	Geo-Code: 806			
Population in 1990:	Settled:37561	Refugees in Pakistan:31357			
CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION (ACCORDING TO LA INFORMATION)					
Total (Ind.)	Returned IDPs (Fam.)	Recent Returnees (Fam.)	IDPs (Fam.)	Children Under 12	Female Households
54858	1000	600	0	21800	800
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.)	Update on
	5	7/3/2002		1490	10/3/2002
EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002					
	IDPS (Fam.)	400	RETURNEES (Fam.)	1200	
AUTHORITY					
Head of District:	Haji Shamsuddin				
Other Information:	The chairman of the district shura is Haji Faizullah, the district judge is Maulvi Mohamed Hussein, the public prosecutor is Haji Akbar and the head of police is Mr Khan. Other individuals prominent in the community include Rahmat Shah, a former commander attached to Hezb e Islami (Hikmatyar), now deputy head of the central army base for the eastern zone. Engineer Ghulab, another Hezb e Islami (Hekmatyar) commander, who is now head of Hisarak district. Government departments with at least one staff member in the district include the Administration Department, Land Reform Department, Agriculture Department, Telecommunications Department, Intelligence Department and Logistics Department.				
GENERAL SITUATION					
Chaparhar is located 23 km south of Jalalabad city. AIMS lists 43 settlements in the district. The area was a front-line conflict zone during the Russian war, and is also severely drought-affected.					

SECTORAL INFORMATION		
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:	60 %
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :	Many houses of returnees are damaged.
	Comments: Many houses were destroyed during the civil war. Many returnees are unable to reconstruct their houses without assistance due to poor economic conditions and few employment opportunities.	
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):	Kareze, shallow wells and tube wells.
	Availability of Potable water (%):	20%
	Sanitation and Drainage:	Local system.
	Comments: DACAAR (March 2002) reports 327 wells. According to the shura, only 2 karezes (from a total of 80) are discharging water and the remainder are dried. GAA has cleaned some of the Karezes and DACAAR, AREA and Haiat-Al-Ghasata have dug shallow wells and tube wells. The shallow wells have reportedly become dry, however the tube wells are still discharging water. The water pressure is low and water levels are decreasing steadily. It was reported that the shallow wells can give water only for 3 months.	

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:		Wheat, corn, cotton, maize and opium.			
	Current Land Condition:		Poor.			
	Existing Irrigation schemes:		Streams, karezes and tube wells.			
	Agri/tool Banks:		Locally produced tools.			
	Animal Husbandry		Cows, sheep, goats and donkeys.			
<p>Comments: The same water sources are reportedly used for irrigation and drinking. Many karezes are dry and the intakes are frequently destroyed by flooding. According to UNDCP, in 2000 there were 81 poppy-growing locations in the district. (Source:Afghanistan Opium Poppy Survey 2002 Pre-Assessment, UNDCP, February 2002).</p>						
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Agriculture, daily wage labour	% of NO income in the district	(According to ths shura) 80%		
	<p>Comments: It was reported that the drought has deprived most of the community of their main source of income. Many male inhabitants of the district reportedly travel to Pakistan for work.</p>					
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998		
		No. of Clinic:	3	3		
		No. of Mobile Clinic:	0	0		
		No. of Hospital:	0	0		
	Nurses and Mid-wives	5	5			
<p>Comments: There is 1 clinic (constructed and staffed by the Swedish Committee) and 2 sub-clinics, which are housed in the local school building. The main problem identified by medical staff was lack of medicines. The sub-clinics reportedly charge a fee of 2,000 Afghanis, whilst the SCA clinic charges 1,000 Afghanis. There are additional charges for medicines. Seven traditional birth attendants (TBAs) have been trained by WHO. WHO in 2001 recorded the following medical personnel: 4 doctors (3 male, 1 female), 5 male nurses, 3 pharmacists, 2 laboratory technicians, 4 vaccinators, 10 TBAs, 2 EPI (vaccination) centres, and 1 MCH facility. (Source: Health Resources by District, Eastern Region of Afghanistan, WHO, May 2001)</p>						
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998		
		No. of High School:	1	1		
		No. of Primary School:	11	7		
	No. of Home Based Sch:	3	3			
	Teacher:	Female:	1	Pupils:	Girls:	2662
		Male:	193		Boys:	6936
	Literacy Rate %:	17				
<p>Comments: Three primary school buildings have been completely destroyed and an additional two school buildings need to be repaired. Students are currently sitting in the open air. None of the schools have chairs, desks or stationery. Teachers do not receive regular salaries and so have little interest in attending classes. UNI CEF has given bags, note books, pens and pencils to pupils. There are also 3 religious schools registered with the education department. Statistics on numbers of schools, teachers and students are provided by UNI CEF (July 2002).</p>						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		Trailli, Dawlat Zay, Parkan and Lowi Parktan villages.			

SECTORAL INFORMATION					
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PROTECTION					
Population Movement:	7,203 individuals have returned to Chaprhar with UNHCR assistance by 25 June 2002.				
Minority Issue:	Nothing to report.				
Land Ownership:	Nothing to report.				
House Occupation:	Nothing to report.				
Others:	Nothing to report.				
NGOs Working in the District					
<p>SCA is currently supporting the main health facility, AREA is conducting de-mining activities, and the Kohinoor Foundation is cleaning streams. German Agro Action and Madera are rehabilitating karezes and DACAAR and some Arabic NGOs have provided shallow wells. In addition, the AIMS database 'Who's Doing What, Where' (5 July 2002) lists the following agencies as active in the district: Afghan-German Help Co-ordination Office (AGHCO), FAO, Relief International, SERVE, UNDCP and WFP.</p>					
Other Comments (including accessibility)					
<p>The main priorities identified by the local community were health, potable water, irrigation and education.</p> <p>POPULATION: Information on the total population in the district is taken from the 2002 EPI report prepared by the Regional Health Directorate.</p>					