



**UNHCR Sub-Office MAZAR-i-SHARIF
DISTRICT PROFILE**

DATE: 12 September 02

PROVINCE	Name: Kunduz		Geo-Code: 14		
DISTRICT	Name: Chahar Dara		Geo-Code: 1404		
Population in 1990:	Settled: 52,098		Refugee in Pakistan: 45480		
CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION					
Total	Returned IDPs	Recent Returnees	IDPs	Children Under 12	Female Households
69251	Not available	389 families	1,355	32,000	1,251
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: 55% Pashtun 0% Hazara 25% Tajik 12% Uzbek 8% Turkmen					
EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002					
IDPS		Not available	RETURNEES		Not available
AUTHORITY					
Head of District:		Sher Mohammed (affiliated with Jamiat Party)			
Other Information:		Former commanders are largely holding power & elders have little authority.			
GENERAL SITUATION					
There is still a heavy presence of arms in the district, with several armed commanders visible, including some that were former Taliban commanders.					

SECTORAL INFORMATION		
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:	.Not available
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :	Returnees are living with their relatives.
	Comments: Construction materials are readily available, but prices are increasing which prevents poorer residents from reconstructing / repairing their houses. The villages of Qalli Am, Barangi, Noorzi, Gulbagh, Nowabad, Charshahid, Qasab, Choragh Payan and Basoos are particularly badly destroyed. The lack of water in villages such as Chari Abad, Bajouri, Maghalan, Arbab Abdul causes difficulties in constructing houses. A UNHCR funded shelter project run through the NGO COOPI will soon be starting, constructing 250 shelters in the district.	
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):	Shallow wells & canals.
	Availability of Potable water (%):	Widespread.
	Sanitation and Drainage:	Poor (several villages are without latrines).
	Comments: There is sufficient water for farming purposes. Generally water is available throughout the district although there is water shortage in some villages (see villages listed above). However the quality of water is not always good, particularly in areas where the water level is very high (such as Nahri Soofi, Sajani, Qazal Teepa, Mangteepa, Ahmad Zai, Kalabi, Qarai Teem, Dobandi, Arab hai Jangal). Previously there were three deep wells (in Chardara city, Nowabad, and Dashti Elma) but they are now out of order and the district lacks the equipment to fix them.	
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:	Wheat, rice, cotton, flax & almond.
	Current Land Condition:	Good
	Existing Irrigation schemes:	Four main intake canals (Nahri Safi, Nahri Qari Yatim, Nahri Esakhil). 74500 Jeribs of land is irrigated.
	Agri/tool Banks:	Locally made tools are available, but tractors are limited.
	Animal Husbandry	10-15% of residents have animals, mainly sheep and cows.

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	<p>Comments: The district was not as badly affected by the drought as some other areas of Kunduz, and this year farming is very good. There have been some problems with locusts, especially in the rain- fed areas.</p> <p>Some farmers reported a lack of vaccines for animals.</p> <p>Previously Chardara was an important cotton-producing area. However the market for cotton is no longer there as a result of closure of factories and this has affected the livelihoods of some farmers.</p>					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Agriculture, Animal husbandry, carpet production	% of NO income in the district	Not available		
	Comments: The collapse of the cotton industry has led to a reduction in the employment opportunities in the area.					
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	3 trained midwives				
<p>Comments: Main diseases in Chardara include Malaria. There have been reported cases of Cholera and other water-borne diseases resulting from the poor water quality.</p> <p>One clinic (which is supported by SCA) is unable to cover the whole district, and there is an urgent need for improved health facilities. In addition the one existing clinic is short of equipment and furniture. There is no laboratory in the district.</p>						
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998		
		No. of High School:	1			
		No. of Primary School:	12			
		No. of Home Based Sch:	10			
	Teacher:	Female:	15	Pupils:	Girls:	1150
		Male:	165		Boys:	5750
	Literacy Rate %:	10%				
<p>Comments: The schools lack equipment including furniture, teaching materials, , teachers and teachers' salaries. In particular, schools in Nowabad and Mamakhil are without buildings and reliant on tents.</p>						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		Yes (small number)			
	Identified priority villages to clear:		Erganak village			
	Comments: HaloTrust is working in the area and have planned to clear the above village.					
PROTECTION						
Population Movement:	So far over 400 families have returned to Chardara, and more are expected in the coming months. No reports of recent displacement from the district.					
Minority Issue:	None reported					
Land Ownership:	Some instances of land occupation (not along ethnic lines) - village elders are powerless to intervene in such cases, and as a result those close to the local commanders are able to get away with such acts.					
House Occupation:	None reported.					

SECTORAL INFORMATION	
Others:	Chardara remains peaceful, but several residents reported that they were unhappy with the local commanders and would like to see more involvement of ordinary people in administration of the district.
NGOs Working in the District	
Other Comments (including accessibility)	
<p>Roads are generally in bad condition, especially ones to the villages, and there are no agencies working on it. Roads in particular need of attention include the main road to Jamabazar and Boghosqum. In addition, the Chardara bridge, which links the district to the rest of Kunduz is in need of repair. If this bridge were to fail it would effectively cut off the district.</p>	

Name of Staff/Agency: _____ **Signature:** _____