



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

DATE: 12 Sep 02

PROVINCE	Name: Faryab		Geo-Code: 18		
DISTRICT	Name: Andkhoy		Geo-Code: 1812		
Population in 1990:	Settled: 61,639	Refugees in Pakistan:983			
CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION					
Total	Returned IDPs	Recent Returnees	IDPs	Children Under 12	Female Households
200 000		971 families			
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: Pashtun 2% Hazara Tajik Uzbek 40% Turkman 58% other:					
EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002					
IDPs:		RETURNEES: ~500families			
AUTHORITY					
Head of District:	Mohammed Halim Qazi Zada(follows Junbesh party)				
Other Information:	The interest of the 'elite' in the district is maintenance of the status quo, which serves them well. The heads of district lineage is quite famous. The military (Junbesh party) are clearly in control.				
GENERAL SITUATION					
<p>Security is good and there is no curfew in place. Turkmans have a reputation in the district for being neutral and peaceful. There have not been any recent reported incidents with the exception of disputes about food distributions some months ago. With Sheberghan province only 2 hours away, Sheberghan Junbesh party control the local transport scene.</p> <p>Politically, even though it is officially a district in Faryab province, it reports on all economic, political, social and military issues to Sheberghan, which is in Jawzjan Province with no resistance from Faryab authorities. Noting that estimated revenue from the border is between \$1000 and \$8000 per day, it is not clear how much is retained locally, provincially or nationally. It is a relatively prosperous district; strategically located on the trade route from Turkmenistan to southern and eastern Afghanistan. It is famous for its carpets sold nationally and internationally.</p>					

SECTORAL INFORMATION		
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:	90%
	Housing Situation of Returning Population:	Some looking after the houses with variable degree of damages in the absence of the owners.
	Comments: Depending on whether anyone is looking after the house through the absence of the owners, the degree of distraction differs. Rural houses left unattended have a lot more damage than urban houses left unattended.	
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):	Well and spring. Average 1 km for the majority of Andkhoy town residents, 15-20 km for rural areas.
	Availability of Potable water (%):	Available for all.
	Sanitation and Drainage:	None (traditional system).
	Comments: Cost of potable water varies (14 - 20 lakh per tanker (200l)) depending on the distance from the spring. Water transporting is a big business in the district. In rural areas shallow wells are likely to have saline water.	
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:	Wheat, barley and sesame.
	Current Land Condition:	Around 25% of arable land is cultivated.

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	Existing Irrigation schemes:		A canal system exists but the water level is very low. Upstream communities take the water.			
	Agri/tool Banks:		Yes, pay for use of equipment (as rental system of tractors).			
	Animal Husbandry		Most farmers herd and herders farm.			
	Comments: There are nearly 800 tractors, about 2/3s of which are in working order. Most are seen hauling people or water around. If there is enough rain, nearly 250 lak Jiribs of land can be irrigated.					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Carpet weaving (80%), agriculture and animal husbandry.	% of No income in the district	None.		
	Comments: Clearly income from trans-border trade was not considered as stable income. Most of the people apparently have a source of income. The town benefits from being on a main trade route and cross-road in spin-offs like restaurants and hotels. It was surprisingly impossible to find goods made in Turkmenistan, in the weekly bazaar.					
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998		
		No. of Clinic:	1			
		No. of Mobile Clinic:	0			
		No. of Hospital:	0	1		
	Nurses and Mid-wives					
Comments: The clinic is supported by SC/US. It was claimed that small operations are possible. Apparently the level and access to health care is satisfactory.						
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998		
		No. of High School:	3	1 Madrassa		
		No. of Primary School:	4			
		No. of Home Based School:	0	4		
	Teacher:	Female:		Pupils:	Girls:	
		Male:			Boys:	
	Literacy Rate %:	30-40%				
Comments: The town has 42 literacy programmes, evening book recitations, reportedly 86 engineers, 90 doctors, 690 teachers etc.						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		Not of great concern.			
	Identified priority villages to clear:		Alte Chanog area (a mine explosion 3 years ago) located between Sheberghan and Andkhoi districts.			
	Comments:					
PROTECTION						
Population Movement:		Mostly into the district from elsewhere and not much incoming movement.				
Minority Issue:		No problems as Uzbeks and Turkman live peacefully.				

SECTORAL INFORMATION	
Land Ownership:	There is no ownership documentation.
House Occupation:	Not common in urban area.
Others:	
NGOs Working in the District	
<p>The following NGOs are working in the district: SC/US, CHA: Food distribution. SC/US: Has some micro-credit schemes such as community lending programmes to support men and women.</p>	

Other Comments (including accessibility)
<p>As the road south to Maimana is extremely badly repaired, the journey takes 6hrs and the route is closed to all but big trucks in the wet season. East to Sheberghan district takes less than 2 hours. West to the border road is practically non-existent, and certainly during the wet season this journey is tortuous as it takes nearly 2hrs for the 50km journey.</p>

Name of Staff/Agency:

Signature: _____