



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

DATE: 26, 04, 02

PROVINCE	Name: Faryab		Geo-Code: 18		
DISTRICT	Name: Bilchiragh		Geo-Code: 1806		
Population in 1990:	Settled: 85,632				
CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION					
Total	Returned IDPs	Recent Returnees	IDPs	Children Under 12	Female Households
80,000					
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: Pashtun Hazara 40%Tajik 55%Uzbek 5%Turkman other:					
EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002					
IDPS:		110 Families	RETURNEES:		600 Families
AUTHORITY					
Head of District:		Abdul Hahad (follows Junbesh party).			
Other Information:		There is an active local Shura. The chairman is Mullah Noor Mohammed and there are 14 other members. Weekly meetings are held where an elder from each village attends to discuss issues such as security, politics, economic situation, draught etc.			
GENERAL SITUATION					
<p>The security situation in the district is improving and no serious security incident has been reported lately. And there are no political problems in the district.</p> <p>Approx. 60% of the population are affected by the drought. The returnees may be able to be absorbed in the district, although availability of work opportunities is limited. Sectional priorities for returnees are (starting with most important): shelter, agricultural support (i.e. seeds, tools, fertiliser etc.), health centre and education.</p>					

SECTORAL INFORMATION		
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:	25%
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :	Returnees are living with relatives (have not set up tents).
	Comments: Approx. 25% of houses have been completely destroyed and 20% have partial damages (i.e. no windows, doors, no roof, etc.). The priorities for rehabilitating partially destroyed houses are windows, wood for ceiling and doors. People manifested to be ready to work in the houses if they are given materials.	
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):	Spring, river, pool and stream. The distance to the closest water source is approx. 100 metres.
	Availability of Potable water (%):	Approx. 50% of the population.
	Sanitation and Drainage:	Some traditional and drainage system.
	Comments: In winter and spring there is approx. 50% of potable water for the people but in summer it decreases to approx. 30% of the population. Some water pools have been destroyed. The main need for assistance, is to make wells, water pools and digging canals (approx. 4kms).	
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:	Wheat, barley, corn, millet and sesame.
	Current Land Condition:	Approx. 20% is actually cultivated.
	Existing Irrigation schemes:	Rain water, river and stream.
	Agri/tool Banks:	Oxen, which are shared by people, are used for ploughing.
	Animal Husbandry:	Sheep, goats, cows and camels but currently in lower numbers.

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	<p>Comments: Approx. 20% of the land is used, although 100% of the land is arable. Most important needs are seeds and fertilisers. An animal veterinary is needed as well. 21 canals need to be rehabilitated or constructed for better irrigation, so there is a need for cement, sand, stones and an engineer to manage the construction.</p> <p>Pistachio trees and nut walls have been destroyed and there is a need to replant these trees.</p>					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Agriculture, animal husbandry and carpet weaving.	% of No income in the district	80%		
	<p>Comments: Many women teach carpet weaving and the centre of Bilchiragh area is the most important centre for this activity. Men are not involved in this activity and they are mainly involved in agricultural activities.</p>					
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998		
		No. of Clinic:	2	1		
		No. of Mobile Clinic:	0	0		
		No. of Hospital:	0	0		
		Nurses and Mid-wives	1			
<p>Comments: The two clinics (one in Qurchi village and the other in the centre of the district) need rehabilitation and their capacity needs to be increased. There are only two doctors for both clinics. Most common health problem is diarrhoea. Especially, in summer there are an important number of malaria cases and some TB cases. 10 years ago UNICEF carried out anti-malaria spraying campaign, but since then no such projects have taken place. Health Ministry has been carrying out since three years ago anti-polio vaccination. There are 5 pharmacies.</p>						
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998		
		No. of High School:	0	0		
		No. of Primary School:	8	8		
		No. of Home Based Sch:	9	0		
	Teacher:	Female:	5	Pupils:	Girls:	384
		Male:	60		Boys:	1,661
	Literacy Rate %:	3%				
<p>Comments: One of the primary schools is in the centre of the district and the rest are in the villages. All the home based schools are in the villages. Three primary schools are completely destroyed and the rest have been damaged. There are not enough female teachers in the schools and 25 are needed. In one class, there is an average of 70 students. UNICEF has made an assessment of the schools and has provided school material for some of the children on 16th June 2002. Before UNICEF's donation of books and materials, the students did not possess any of the mentioned.</p>						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		No.			
	Identified priority villages to clear:		No.			
	Comments:					

SECTORAL INFORMATION	
PROTECTION	
Population Movement:	
Minority Issue:	
Land Ownership:	No problems exist.
House Occupation:	Nothing.
Others:	There is Junbesh armed faction. Illegal taxation is observed in Khuja Harb Village.
NGOs Working in the District	
<p>FEC (Local NGO): Carried out food distribution for most vulnerable people obtained from WFP and Save the Children on 10 March 2002 but it is based in Maimana district (although it has a warehouse where they keep food). From January until June they have carried out two distributions.</p> <p>IOM: Distributed NFIs on January 2002 but it is also based in Maimana district.</p>	
Other Comments (including accessibility)	
<p>Roads are destroyed in the villages of Iq-Belaq, Sari-Mekh, IQ Belaq Kalan, Kamark Qalaq Lar, Qayurma, Kate Tash, Naw-Abad and Karkhana (i.e. vehicles are not able to follow what is left of the road, having to go off road to new tracks). From Maimana district to Bilchiragh's centre the condition of the road is also not good (i.e. continued holes, have to go off the main road at times etc.). It takes approx. 6 hours for small vehicles. On the road from Bilchiragh to Maimana district, there is a need for rehabilitation of 11 "big" bridges (i.e. 10 metres), 60 "small" bridges (i.e. 2-3 metres) and 26 "very small" bridges (1-2 metres).</p> <p>Politically, security is calm. Travelling on the roads can be in secure. Given the last confrontations, most of the roads and houses are destroyed so there is a lot of infrastructure needs in the district.</p> <p>Concerning accommodation, one may stay in the district house or other local government official's accommodation. This year there is enough food for the population.</p>	

Name of Staff/Agency:

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