



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

DATE: 12 September 2002

PROVINCE	Name: Kunduz	Geo-Code: 14			
DISTRICT	Name: Kunduz	Geo-Code: 1401			
Population in 1990:	Settled: 195,224				
CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION					
Total	Returned IDPs	Recent Returnees	IDPs	Children Under 12	Female Households
259,497 (WHO)	Not available	970 families	12,330	111,600	22,380 (obtained from local authorities)
ETHNIC COMPOSITION (N/A): % Pashtun % Hazara % Tajik % Uzbek % Other:					
EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002					
IDPS		Not available		RETURNEES	
				Not available	
AUTHORITY					
Head of District:	Amir Latif (a former Uzbek commander)- previously allied to Junbish party, but currently following Jamiat party.				
Other Information:	Former commanders occupy all other local Government positions.				
GENERAL SITUATION					
Economically, the city is OK and improving. It is thriving, and surrounding agricultural lands are generally productive. Politically the situation is less satisfactory: The Authorities support Jamiat, although some are secretly Jumbish. Many of the senior figures in Government reportedly operate with impunity and generally look after each other. For example there are reports that one senior local government official re-sold a large quantity of opium that had been confiscated from smugglers, but was not punished.					
SECTORAL INFORMATION					
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:	Not available, but lower than in other districts.			
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :	Returnees face serious difficulties as their houses are completely destroyed.			
	Comments:	Both building materials and labour are readily available in the district, but prices are increasing due to increased demand.			
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):	Canals & shallow wells.			
	Availability of Potable water (%):	Nearly 100%.			
	Sanitation and Drainage:	Unsatisfactory, but better than in other districts in Kunduz province.			
	Comments:	Availability of water is not a problem in the district, but the water is not always clean and safe (in Kunduz city many of people are taking water from irrigation canals).			
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:	Wheat, rice, barley, cotton, melons & vegetables.			
	Current Land Condition:	Generally good.			
	Existing Irrigation schemes:	6 irrigation intake canals.			
	Agri/tool Banks:	Tools are readily available in Kunduz city.			
	Animal Husbandry	Not as common as elsewhere in Kunduz.			

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	<p>Comments: This year a total of 55,000 hectares of land has been cultivated. There have been some problems with irrigation as the intake canals have become blocked. However water supply for irrigation purposes is generally good this year, as displayed by the healthy rice crop. Repairs to the irrigation canals (especially concreting them) would improve the situation further.</p> <p>Agricultural Department would benefit from further NGO, UN support.</p>					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:	Agriculture, business & labouring	% of NO income in the district	Not available.		
	<p>Comments: Kunduz has better employment opportunities than other districts in the province due to business conducted in Kunduz city. However, poor organisation in the city is preventing it from reaching its full potential.</p>					
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types		Currently functioning	Before 1998	
		No. of Clinic:				
		No. of Mobile Clinic:				
		No. of Hospital:		1		
	Nurses and Mid-wives					
<p>Comments: Information on Health care in Kunduz was not available from the Department of Public Health. ICRC assists the above-mentioned hospital in Kunduz city.</p> <p>Medicines are widely available in the local bazaars.</p>						
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types		Currently functioning	Before 1998	
		No. of High School:		8	8	
		No. of Primary School:		30	30	
		No. of Home Based Sch:		0	0	
	Teacher:	Female:	432	Pupils:	Girls:	
		Male:	628		Boys:	
	Literacy Rate %:	30%				
<p>Comments: Total number of pupils is 42,907 (breakdown by sex not available). As with other sectors, Kunduz city is better served in terms of education than other districts. However, shortages of classrooms and materials are still a problem. Many former teachers now have alternative employment because of problems with receiving salaries in the teaching profession. Several NGOs, plus UNICEF, are working in the education field in Kunduz, repairing schools and supplying materials. However, problems still remain, for example the largest girl's school, Fatimatalzahra, has only 14 classrooms and 160 teachers for over 7,000 students.</p>						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		Yes			
	Identified priority villages to clear:		Airport, Dashti Audan area & Asqalan village.			
	<p>Comments: Halo Trust is working in the area.</p>					
PROTECTION						
Population Movement:	Not any more (previously massive displacement due to heavy fighting in the district).					
Minority Issue:	None reported.					
Land Ownership:	None reported.					
House Occupation:	There are reports of commanders occupying houses of returnees (although no evidence that this is conducted on ethnic lines).					
Others:	Reports of commanders forcibly taking wives (again no apparent ethnic dimension).					

SECTORAL INFORMATION

NGOs Working in the District

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Other Comments (including accessibility)

Infrastructure is very good and all areas accessible by road.

In previous years cotton production was very important in Kunduz. However, now the main cotton factory is not functioning and as a result most farmers do not grow it. This is potentially serious as cotton formed a vital part of the crop rotation system in the area.

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