



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

DATE: 5 April 2002

PROVINCE		Name: SAR-E-PUL	Geo-Code: 31		
DISTRICT		Name: Sayed Abad	Geo-Code: ?		
VILLAGE		Name: Gor Tapa			
Population in 1990:					
CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION					
Total	Returned IDPs	Recent Returnees	IDPs	Children Under 12	Female Households
<p><u>Return.</u> 13 families returned from Saranan camp in Quetta, some 2 months ago. Some families had lived in exile for many years due to the lack of security in the area (some up to 16 years). Some had returned earlier and had to flee again.</p>					
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: mostly Baluch					
EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002					
IDPS		RETURNEES: According to the village representative, some 40-60 families remain in Pakistan in various places: Quetta, Punjab, Karachi...			
AUTHORITY					
Head of District:					
Other Information:		<p><u>Source of information:</u> Mr. Abdul Ghafar, returnee representative. <u>Gor Tapa</u> is a sub village of Khosh Tapa. <u>History.</u> Historically, these Baluch families came 120 years ago to Sar-e-Pul. They are originally from the Province of Nimruz. They were first displaced to Kandahar and then to Faryab. They used to speak Baluch but lost their language and are now Pashto speakers. <u>Shura.</u> The group explained that the shura is composed of 30 persons, they meet every Wednesday to solve local disputes. They have already helped successfully to resolve 10 disputes in 3 months without having to refer the cases to the wuluswal or to the Governor (disputes involved petty claims on past complaints, thefts of cows, or weapons, request to be reimbursed...). The head of the Shura is Mr. Haji Hashur and returnees are also members of the shura.</p>			
GENERAL SITUATION					
SECTORAL INFORMATION					
SHELTER:	Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:				
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :				
	Comments: Most villager representatives insisted on the need for shelter. The village has many tree plantations and wood beams should be easily available locally.				
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):				

	Availability of Potable water (%):					
	Sanitation and Drainage:					
	<p>Comments: SCA had installed shallow wells in the village in 2001. Several issues were raised: -due to the September events, some wells were not completed. -the wells which are between 25 to 45 meter deep are no longer deep enough, and more drilling would be needed to access the water. -some wells are no longer operational and need repair. Training of mechanic is needed to ensure proper maintenance of the wells.</p>					
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:					
	Current Land Condition:					
	Existing Irrigation schemes:					
	Agri/tool Banks:					
	Animal Husbandry					
	Comments:					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main Sources of Income:		% of No income in the district			
	Comments:					
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998		
		No. of Clinic:				
		No. of Mobile Clinic:				
		No. of Hospital:				
	Nurses and Mid-wives					
	<p>Comments: There is no clinic or health facility in Khosh Tapa village. The patients have first to be brought up by donkeys to the main road and then wait for the ride to the main town. Two persons in the sub-village have some medical knowledge, they can practice injections and have some medicines.</p>					
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998		
		No. of High School:				
		No. of Primary School:				
		No. of Home Based Sch:				
	Teacher:	Female:		Pupils:	Girls:	
		Male:			Boys:	
Literacy Rate %:						

	<p>Comments: The sub-village never had a school. During the Najibullah period, a place was assigned for the building of the school and is still available, but the school was never built. The mosque of the sub-village is currently used as a school. 10 teachers teach approximately 200 boy students. The girls do not have access to school yet. The school kits were distributed in Dari version although the villagers speak Pashtoo! The representatives told us they were happy to learn different languages. Returnee children have also access to education. The representatives invited a small boy to show us how fast he learnt how to read.</p>	
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:	
	Identified priority villages to clear:	
	Comments:	
PROTECTION		
Population Movement:		
Minority Issue:	NA	
Land Ownership:	30 families own some 100 jerib of land while others are landless and the crops are not enough for all. The returnee representative informed that there was no issue related to the recovery of land since relatives had been taken care of their land in their absence.	
House Occupation:	NA	
Others:	<p><u>Security.</u> villagers were providing positive comments on the security and when asked if other villagers should be advised to return, their answers were affirmative. One of the persons present, was introduced as the person in charge of the security, he has 30 armed men under his authority. The head of police has received the official authorization from the district and from the Governor to establish the security posts. Overall the situation was described as good during the Talibans and to be currently satisfactory.</p>	
NGOs Working in the District		
Other Comments (including accessibility)		
<p><u>Infrastructure.</u> Some 10 small bridges need repair.</p>		