



GENERAL INFORMATION REPORT ON
NANGARHAR
REGARDING REHABILITATION
ACTIVITIES

By: Eng. Mohammad Enam
Director
(ARDP)

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**GENERAL INFORMATION REPORT ON NANGARHAR
REGARDING REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES**

Generally, Nangarhar province is divided in three main divisions. But, between two rival political/armed competition Afghans:

1. Afghan Mujahedin (Hekmatayar group, Khalis group, Sayaf group), and Afghan Moderate group (NIFA).
2. Kabul government.

This is not means that, the commanders of the two mentioned fundamentalists and Moderate groups are being separated as the moderate and fundamentalist elements. They are almost same, and have no basic ideological differences between them. The above classification is considered/reflected and has been emerged from the position of the Peshawar based Leaders of the parties.

Other wise, if there are some ideological differences, it is being felt in Peshawar in the headquarters of their parties. But, in the area/inside Afghanistan there are only some traditional/enemies between the commanders. Every one wants to enhancement his influence and domination in the area.

The main areas/villages located in the province are as the following:

1. **THE AREAS MAINLY DOMINATED BY NIFA:**

- **Hessarak distt.**

Big/influential commander: (NIFA)
Tribes: Ghalji
Sub tribes: Maroof Khel/Jabar khel

There are no considerable destruction by war.

About 50% of the land is being cultivated by Poppy, in the spring season, and this percentage of the land is being cultivated by Hashish in Autumn.

Population: Accordance with the survey of ARDP in Nov. 90 about 1,566 farmer families with the No. of 10,962 persons were living in the area.

- **Sherzad Sub distt.**

Touto village
Kodi Khel village
Mame Khel (center of sub distt.) village

Mourkikhel vally (23) villages

Big commanders of the area :

In Kodi Khel/Mama Khel : Mr. Zabit Zahir
Tribe : Khogiani
Sub tribe : Sherzad
Organization : NIFA

In Mourkikhel area : Mr. Abdul Majid and Abdul wali
Organization : NIFA
Tribe : Khogiani
Sub tribe : Sherzad

Population: Accordance with the survey done by ARDP in
Nov. 89 the No. of 4,201 farmer families
with the No. of about 29,400 persons were
living in the area.

Zawa valley:

Commander : Haji Zaman
Organization : NIFA
Tribe : Khogiani
Sub tribe : Kharbonai

2. The areas are dominated mainly by other organizations:

Wazir valley :

1. Commander : Dr. Gul Khan
Organization : Khalis group
Tribe : Khogiani
Sub tribe : Wazir
2. Commander : EGINEER MOHAMOUD
Organization : Khalis group
Tribe : Khogiani
Sub tribe : Wazir

Note: Eng. Mohamoud is provincial chief commander of HIA (khalis group) in Nangarhar province.

3. **Shinwari areas/distts. (Nazian, Dor Baba, Nadersha Kout, Achin, Rodat, Deh Bala)**

Names of the big commanders:

1. Haji Qadir (HIA, Khalis group)
2. Hafizul Haq (Sayaf group)
3. Haji Rajab khan (HIA, Hekmatyar group)

Note: Haji Qadir is very big person/commander of khalis in the area.

4. **Mohmand Dara distt.**

There are no a big commander. Local Shoura, Haji pir Mohammad and Haji Inzer to be informed/asked regarding Rehabilitation programmes.

(All the above mentioned persons/comanders to be consulted regarding Rehab. Activities in the area).

5. **Kama/Goshta distts.**

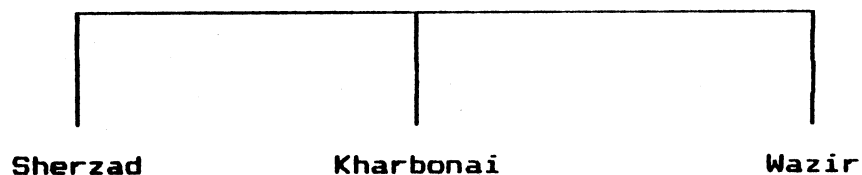
These areas are under artillery firing of the Kabul government, in these days. And a part of the area is captured by the regime troops.

6. **Sourkhroud distt.** It is very destructed area of the province but now most area of the distt. is no secured. The big villages of the distt. are Fatehabad, Bala Bagh, Baghbani, Baraena, Kakrak are secured and suitable for reconstruction programme.

The big tribes of the province:

1. Shinwari tribe to the east of the province.
2. Khogiani " " South, west " "
3. Mohmand " " East " "
4. Ghalji " " West " "

Khogiani



The tasks achieved by the UNHCR funded project 89/AR/PAK/RP/387/AFG (a), implemented by ARDP:

The project which was started on Aug. 89 and completed on the end of Dec. 89 by ARDP, was the first irrigation rehabilitation project in the sub distt. of **Sherzad** of **Khogiani**, in Nangarhar province.

The amount of irrigation water, that was provided for the farmers of Touto irrigates 1,818 hectares of the land.

The implementation of the project was the beginning of a positive change in the sector of agriculture. Previously due to the area being depopulated and presence of war there was no irrigation water and not enough food products.

The flow rate of Touto canal during the survey of the canal (on March 1989) was 0,08m³/esc. This amount of water was able to irrigate only 242 hectares of the land. According to the soil specification of the area the average amount of 900 m³ of water is required for irrigate of one hectare of the land.

The amount of irrigation water which was flowing through the canal of Touto was in no way sufficient for cultivation of the land. Because the agricultural survey done by ARDP on Nov. 1989 in the village of Touto showed that, there was 1,784 hectares of irrigated (Abi)land.

The flow rate of water in Touto canal after cleaning/Repairing, on 1st Jan. 1990 was as the following:

Minimum: 0.6m³/Sec
0.6x60x60x24=51,840 m³/day

Average: 1.6m³/Sec
1.6x60x60x24=138,240 m³/day

Maximum: 2.5 m³/Sec
2.5x60x60x24=216,000 m³/day

Therefore, the quantity of water provided by the canal (18,662,400 m³/year) irrigates only 69% (1,818 hectares) of the total cultivated land.

As a result, the area of the land irrigated after implementation of the project is 1,476 hectares more than the irrigated area previously.

In general 1,275 farmers families (6,675 persons) on 2,603 hectares of the land benefited by the project. And also 53 labours who were employed by the project directly benefited.

It is save to say that, because of the project implementation the No. of refugees returned from Pakistan, according to the Shoura of Touto between Sep. and Dec. 89 was 421 families.

The fact which was more considerable, that was the project had helped in reducing of Poppy cultivation. According to the Shoura Poppy cultivation is reduced 7%. Before the implementation of the project 45% (802 hectares) of the total Abi (irrigated) land had been cultivated with Poppy. The above percentage of reducing is 142 hectares. So, this area of the land cultivated with Poppy has been replaced with wheat, Maize, and other grains.

But, in the current year 1990 accordance with the field officers of ARDP, poppy cultivation in Touto is more increased. And also unfortunately in Mourkikhel there is no reduction of Poppy cultivation. But it is more increased.

The tasks achieved by the UNHCR funded Project 90/AR/PAK/RP/377/AFG (a).

The volume of the work 7,680 m³/ with the length of 4200 m. to be done (now 90% of the work is done), the quantity of

432,000 m³/day irrigation water is provided. And the area of 6,304 hectares of the land is being irrigated.

Returnees and beneficiaries:

All of the farmers of the project area (3,319) Families included 207 and 125 farmer families of Kodi Khel and Tsaparai villages respectively were given the agriculture inputs, such as chemical fertilizer Urea, DAP, and Pak. 81 wheat seed.

Moreover, the No. of 869 Afghan returnees (refugees) from Pakistan to the project area were also given the agriculture assistance.

Therefore, the whole No. of beneficiaries are more than the No. of beneficiaries which were considered in the project proposal. And are as the following:

2,566 (the farmer families were living in the project area before the implementation of the project 89/AR/PAK/RP/387/AFG (g) in 1989, in the project area.

421 Families returned from NWFP/Pakistan to the project area at the result of implementation of the above mentioned project.

Therefore, the No. of:

2,987 Families were living in the project area before the project 90/AR/PAK/RP/377/AFG (a).

The No. of refugee families who have left to the project area within the period of the time between May and Dec. 1990 from NWFP/Pakistan and have been assisted by the project agriculture inputs are as the following:

| Months | The No. of the returned families |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| May | 25 |
| June | 86 |
| July | 122 |
| August | 61 |
| September | 261 |
| Total | 555 |

74% of them have returned as permanently. They are 410 families.

26% of them have returned as temporarily just for cultivation of autumn cycle 1990. And they are 145 families.

The returning process from Oct. 90 up to the end of Dec. 1990:

| | | |
|----------------|-----|-------------------------|
| October | 252 | |
| November | 62 | |
| December | 15 | (They are not assisted) |
| ----- | | |
| Total | 329 | |

(The total No. of returned beneficiaries are 869 families)

Because of the late reaching of the No. of 15 returnees from NWFP/Pakistan they were not assisted by the project.

Moreover, the No. of more than 200 returnees as individual were not received the assistance. Because they went to the project area just for receiving the agriculture assistance.

49% of them have returned as permanently/whole families. And they are 162 returnees. The No. of 51% of them have returned as temporarily. And they are 167 half families.

Out of the above mentioned 329 returnees the No. of 264 of them have returned from Para Chinar refugee camp of NWFP/Pakistan to the project area. 97 of them are whole families and they have returned permanently.

The remain 52 families have returned from Haripour refugees camp as permanently, and they are whole families. And the 13 families have returned from Sawabai refugee camp to their villages in the project area as whole families and permanently.

At the conclusion the complet record of the returnees from May 1990 up to the end of Dec. 1990 are as bellow on the refugee camps base:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----|-----------|
| From Cacha Garai refugee camp | = | 35 | Families. |
| From Haripour | " | " | = 137 " |
| From Sawabai | " | " | = 13 " |
| From Para Chinar | " | " | = 699 " |

Total884

The record of the repatriation on the base of temporarily/permanently returning:

35% of the 884 returnees who are 312 families have returned as temporarily just for cultivation of the autumn cycle.

65% of them who are 572 families have returned as permanently.

Therefore, at the result of the project implementation the No. of 572 families have returned permanently to the project area.

In the result, after the withdrawal of the soviet invador troops from Afghanistan the process of repatriation has been started, and fully supported by the UNHCR funded projects in the area.

- It is to be said that, there are no mentionable internally displaced people.
- It is to be mentioned that, the returnees as whole family will stay permanently. And the returnees as half family will stay in the area temporarily.
- It is also to be mentioned that, after the soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, Afghan Refugees particularly the refugees who have no ration in Pakistan are willing to leave Pakistan to their country. Because some of refugees in Pakistan are displeased from being refugees in Pakistan.
- In the village of Touto there is a bazar which is being opened every friday named Joma Bazar and that is a traditional name. Moreover there are about 12 shops.
- Before the project there was no any shop.
- In mourkikhel there are 9 shops.

- But before the project there was no any shop.
- There are three schools supported by Peshawar based Afghan organizations are opened now.
- There is one **medical clinic**. It is located in Kodikhel village which is used just by commander Zabet Zahir, there is no enough medicine and Medical staff. This clinic is being supported by **NSH**.

Another clinic was working in **Mourkikhel** located at commander Abdul Majid Military center. It was being supported by **German-Afghan Committee**, but it is closed now. Moreover, about 90% of the people are being treated by private Medical clinic of Dr. Mir Afghan in Mourkikhel. Medicine is being sold in very high rate.

- Accordance with the survey done by ARDP last year the area of 1,400 Hectares of land being farmed in the project area. But when the Shoura of "Touto" was asked on November 1990, the rate of farming was increased. Because of the implementing of the UNHCR funded Irrigation repair project 89/AR/PAK/RP/387/AFG (g) the quantity of irrigation water is sufficient, now.
- When the people get enough assistance in the fields of irrigation and agriculture, the refugees people of the area in Pakistan will be encouraged to return to their villages. But it is difficult to promise them to stay in the area permanently. Because after getting agriculture assistance some of them leave the area to their refugees camps in Pakistan, to get their ration. It is dangerous to say that the ration to be accepted as a challenge against repatriation, but is really.

- The realities which to be considered are:

1. In the result of receiving assistance the refugees will be encouraged to leave refugee camps in Pakistan to their villages (Project areas). Those refugees who now are leaving to the project area as half family returnees, they will be changed as whole family returnees. And will be stayed permanently in their villages.
2. Despite, the increasing is being felt regarding the refugees returning from Pakistan to receiving assistance in the

project areas inside Afghanistan, fraudulence is also being felt.

When ARDP transferred the agriculture assistance on Nov. 1990 by the UNHCR funded project 90/AR/PAK/RP/377/AFG (a) to the project area, a large No. of refugees of the area settled in Cacha Garai, Haripour and para Chinar refugees camps, went to the area individually, Just for getting the assistance. (This type of returnees were not considered).

When they could not get the assistance, they returned to Pakistan, and came to the office of ARDP and made complain against ARDP field staff.

What did the shoura do?

The Shouras of the project area brake their liabilities regarding:

A. Consultation

B. Poppy cultivation

a. In the result of the interference of the Shoura of Mourki Khel the No. of about **332 farmer families** are more benifited by the project. Because the quantity of **25 MT fertilizer** (Urea, DAP) and also the quantity of **27 MT Pak. 81** wheat seed were not distributed in the project area. The above mentioned quantity of the agriculture inputs were distributed in the areas located at the neighbourhood of the project i.e. **Kodikhel and Tsaparai** villages.

- Field officers of ARDP were not allowed to prevent the distribution of the agriculture inputs in other than the project area already surveyed. But this interference of the Shoura was a reasonable and judicious act.

B. Poppy was being cultivated in last autumn cycle.

LESSONS LEARNED/CONCLUSION

1- The maximum rate of the risk to be considered in the area and also on the way from Tourkham to inside the province.

When ARDP had been transferring the agriculture inputs i.e. fertilizer, wheat seed to Mourkikhel and Touto, a conspiracy of robbery was made in the area of Sarshahi i.e. Paewa kandaw, and Narai Auba by some robber persons related with two Peshawar based Afghan organizations.

- 2- The traditional, non party based powerful shouras has legitimacy than party based Shouras.
- 3- ARDP decided to classified the area of the provinces, and priority are given to the more destructed areas.(Annex No. 1)
- 4- The seriously damaged area by the war is Sourkhroud district of Nangarhar province. But most area of the district are no secured now.

The areas of the district which are secured now to implement rehabilitation programme are as bellow:

1. **Fateh Abad village:**

This village is located to the west and is bordered with Khogianin distt.

Accordance with the statistic don by the Kabul government in 1978, the No. of about 4,800 families were living there. Now the village of Fateh Abad is only populated area of the district and is as the stepping stone of the people of the district between Peshawar and Sourkhroud. But now about 122 farmer families are living there who are very poor and can not live in Peshawar.

This village is being irrigated by a very big canal which is coming from Loukhai village of Khogiani district. Which is seriously damaged now and is repairable.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| 1. | Bala Bagh village with the approximately No. of families | | | | | | | 1000 |
| | <i>(Before the War)</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Bagh Bani families | " | " | " | " | " | " | 1000 |
| 3. | Baraena families | " | " | " | " | " | " | 320 |
| 4. | Kata Pour families | " | " | " | " | " | " | 800 |
| 5. | Kakrak families | " | " | " | " | " | " | 480 |

All of the above mentioned villages are located to the west of district toward the Khogiani district of Nangarhar province.

95% of the people of sourkhroud have migrated to Pakistan and Jalal Abad.

5% of the people are living only in the above mentioned villages.

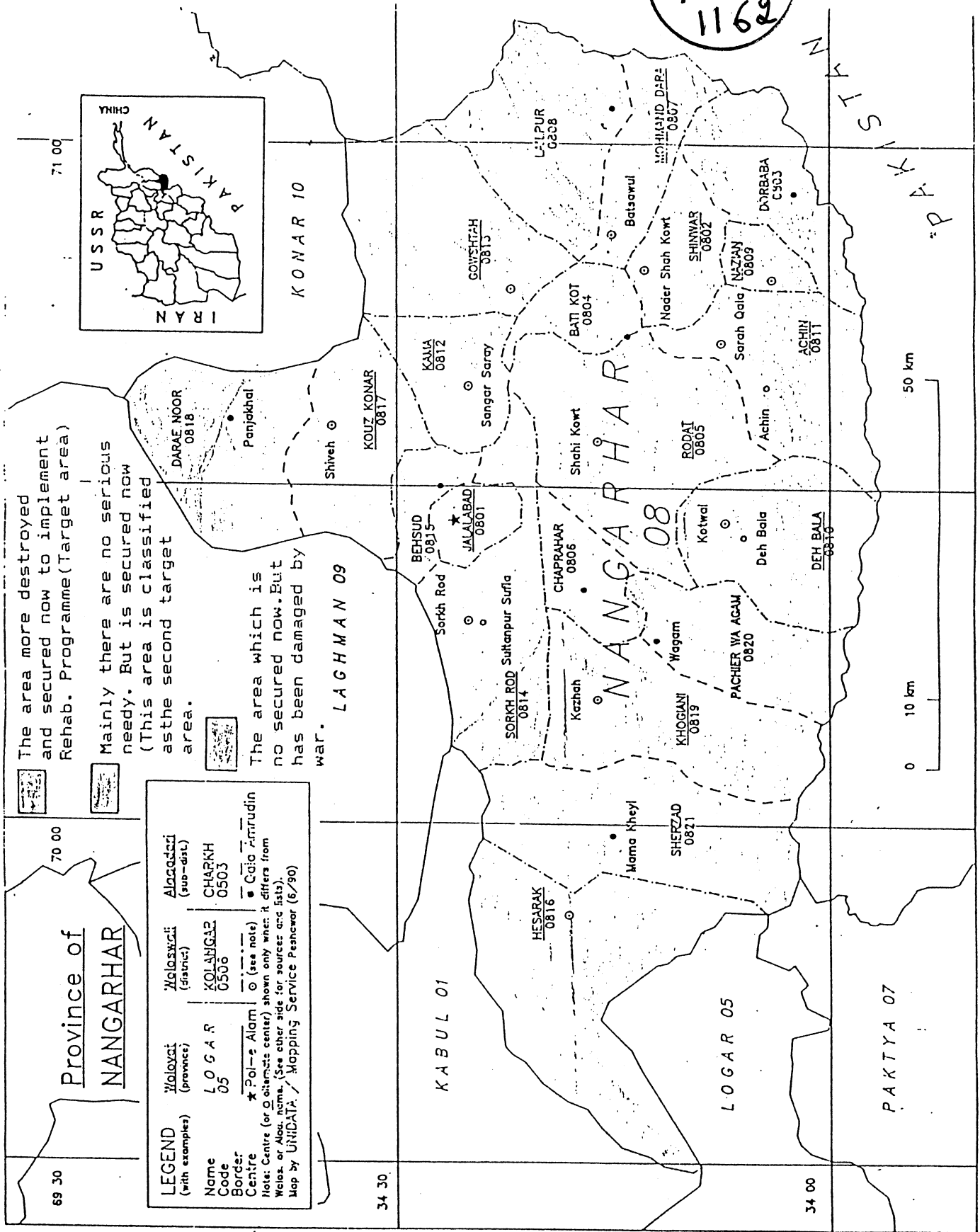
This area should be accepted as the target area in the province of Nangarhar.

5. The area of Khogiani to be considered as the third damaged area. There are no serious need. But is secured now. The area is classified as the second target area, just for the drug abuse control program, for prevention the Poppy/Hashish cultivation.

The districts of Khogiani and hessarak are famous for poppy/Hashish cultivation like Shinwar distt. of the province. About 50% of irrigated land of the above mentioned areas of the province is being irrigated by Opuam in spring and by Hashish in Autumn.

But, the common rehabilitation programme can not prevent the poppy/Hashish cultivation at all. Only the first irrigation Rehabilitation programme by ARDP by UNHCR funded project 89/AR/PAK/RP/387/AFG (g) last year could reduced the cultivation of the poppy 7% .

6. The eastern and southern areas of Nangarhar province to be considered as the second target area to implement the rehabilitation programme.
7. The UNHCR funded project 90/AR/PAK/RP/377/AFG (a) implement by ARDP unfortunately could not get positive results regarding the poppy cultivation in the project area.



The area more destroyed and secured now to implement Rehab. Programme (Target area)

Mainly there are no serious needy. But is secured now (This area is classified as the second target area.)

The area which is no secured now. But has been damaged by war.

Province of
NANGARHAR

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| LEGEND (with examples) | Walaayat (province) | Walaayat (district) | Alaqadazi (sub-dist.) |
| Name | LOGAR | KOLANGAR | CHAPKHI |
| Code | 05 | 0506 | 0503 |
| Centre | ★ Pol-e Alam | ○ (see note) | ● Cdia Amrudin |
| <small>Note: Centre (or O alternate center) shown only when it differs from Wala. or Alaq. name. (See other side for sources and lists). Map by UNIDATA / Mapping Service Pakistan (6/90)</small> | | | |

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