



Nangarhar Informal Settlement Profiling

AFGHANISTAN

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REACH An initiative of
IMPACT Initiatives
ACTED and UNOSAT

About REACH Initiative

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

For more information, you can write to our in-country office: afghanistan@reach-initiative.org. You can view all our reports, maps and factsheets on our resource centre: reachresourcecentre.info, visit our website at reach-initiative.org, and follow us [@REACH_info](https://twitter.com/REACH_info).

Contents

Introduction and Background.....	4
Methodology and Limitations.....	5
Nangarhar Informal Settlements Cover Page.....	6
Batikot District.....	7
Zaman Khail Camp	
Behsud District.....	8
Daman	Samar Khail Tagab Camp
Daman-Muslimabad	Saracha Ali Khan
Farming Hadid Camp	Watch Tangai
Hadi Akhunzada	
Chaparhar District.....	15
Dawlatzai Family	Safe Abad Trely
Jalalabad District.....	17
Zaren Abad	
Muhmand Dara District.....	18
Ghuraki Camp	Torkham Camp
Musa China Camp	
Rodat District.....	20
Barikab Camp	Shahidano Mina
Hijrat Abad Kabul Camp	
Surkhrod District.....	24
Bar Siyasang	Kuze Sheikh Misri
Daghmajat Tawheedabad	Marghundi
Disabled Family	Muslimabad
Durkhan Mina	Wahdat Mina
Ghuchak	

Introduction

The work of REACH has two main purposes; to support humanitarian activities with thorough information during emergencies and to improve the limited knowledge and understanding about crisis-affected communities and their settlements. As such, REACH works in conflict and natural disaster areas, producing relevant and comprehensive information sources to improve targeted humanitarian assistance. REACH also aims to work directly with community support networks at the settlement level, encouraging a more thorough understanding of people's needs.

REACH work in Afghanistan looks at the ongoing and growing vulnerabilities of internally displaced peoples (IDPs) and returnees, mostly travelling from Pakistan and Iran. Across Afghanistan's 34 provinces, 31 reported forced migration. In addition to regular natural disasters, such as avalanches, floods and earthquakes, conflict in Afghanistan lasting more than three decades has generated further vulnerabilities across the country. As such, REACH Afghanistan identifies information gaps and assessment needs throughout the country, collecting primary data on the situation of populations in need to target and inform humanitarian assistance.

Background

Specific research in the context of Afghanistan has indicated the political, security and social volatility of the country. 2016 has seen a record number of IDPs and returnees, with more than 623,000 people forced to leave their homes due to conflict alone. Many of these displaced peoples moved to informal settlements across Nangarhar. An informal settlement has been defined by REACH as any area in which significant communities of vulnerable people reside, either on separated plots of land or integrated amongst the host community households. Characteristically, these sites have limited access to essential services, such as healthcare and schools, and overall financial vulnerability is prevalent.

The recent surge in IDPs and returnees in Afghanistan has rapidly increased the populations of households in informal settlements across the country. To monitor these changing dynamics, REACH has begun Informal Settlement Profiling. This is a country-wide approach, initially concentrating on settlements in Kabul and Nangarhar, with initial information also being gathered in Kandahar, Herat, Kunduz, Balkh and Baghlan provinces.

As such, REACH aims to identify both IDP and returnee populations by monitoring vulnerable forms of settlements and patterns of movement into and around Afghanistan, allowing key trends to be understood. By working directly with informal settlement residents, this project allows for the identification of the poorest and most vulnerable communities within the sites and across regions. Overall, Informal Settlement Profiling provides a broader framework through which specific sectors could be observed in greater depth, potentially helping future differentiation of humanitarian needs and durable solutions needs. Consequently, information will be gathered from each settlement on a monthly basis, intending to capture any significant changes in vulnerabilities and requirements, in an ever-changing environment.

¹ OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin: Afghanistan, Issue 59 (Geneva, December 2016).

Methodology

A qualitative research methodology was used to conduct this study, carrying out Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and using satellite imagery analysis, direct mapping data collection by field teams and participatory mapping. The initial stage of the project cycle identified provinces in Afghanistan with the largest influxes of IDPs and returnees in the last year, particularly focussing on urban and peri-urban environments. This resulted in the initial focus on Kabul and Nangarhar provinces. Secondary data review was then conducted, which included studies of previous reports and discussions with relevant stakeholders, including local governments, humanitarian organisations and UN institutions, generating a list of key settlement locations within the provinces. Field verification surveys collected basic information on the general composition of each settlement, identified three main community leaders to take part in the KIIs and logged the coordinates of each site. In addition, further informal settlements were identified through a snowballing technique, mostly by speaking with settlement elder, expanding the original list of settlements found in the secondary data review. This provided the geographical baseline study for the project.

The following stage of the research cycle involved more in-depth data collection, focussing on demographics and displacement histories. Enumerators visited each site and conducted the KII by asking the three identified informants a set of structured questions, who then offered one response. These questions asked about population demographics, the displacement history of residents, key community figures and significant waves of arrivals. Upon completion of this data collection, satellite imagery was gathered and direct mapping by field teams and participatory mapping with the KIIs was carried out, providing geospatial information of the informal settlement.

This document compiles all of Nangarhar's informal settlement factsheets. The majority of data was collected in January 2017, with seven settlements surveyed in December 2016. Throughout Nangarhar, 26 informal settlements were surveyed, assessing 408,210 individuals in 59,600 households.

Limitations

- This project intends to assess every informal settlement in Nangarhar. However, new sites are being discovered throughout this research, while some settlements have closed due to evictions. Therefore, generalisations refer to this extensive sample of identified settlements, with new sites being added into later data collection rounds.
- This research relies upon a community discussion with three key informants per settlement. As such, these informants answer on behalf of households in the community. Consequently, findings reflect the informed perspectives of these key informants and should be considered only indicative of the true population. This is particularly relevant for the number of households and individuals in the site. However, the estimations provided by the three informants offers a reliable and thorough representation of the demographic situation within the settlements.



Afghanistan Displacement and Returnee Response

Informal Settlement Profiles: Nangarhar Province

January 2017



Background

Located on the border with Pakistan, Nangarhar hosts more than 400,000 residents across 26 informal settlements, the first of which was established in 1990. Nearly half of these sites are owned by the Government of Afghanistan. The remaining residents live in privately owned properties located closer to health and education facilities.

Around two thirds of the population are recent returnees from Pakistan, and a small number from Iran. The remaining third consists of IDPs

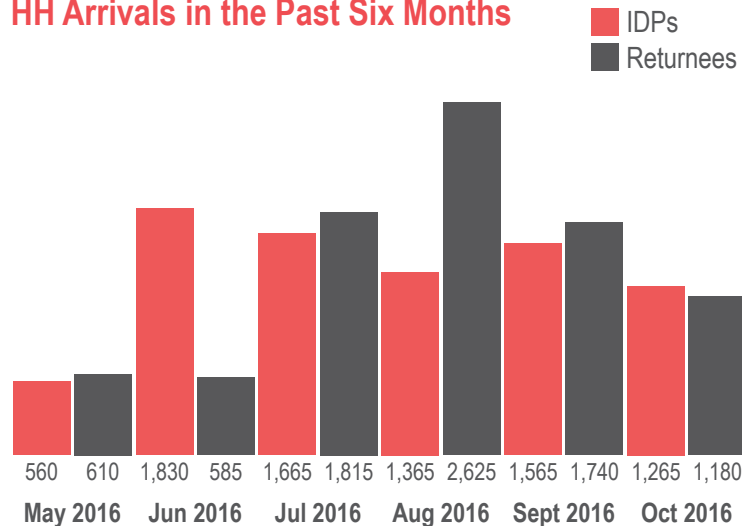
mostly moving from other districts in Nangarhar, though some travelled from the neighbouring provinces of Kunar, Laghman and Paktya.

Ongoing conflict and the need for employment have significantly increased the number of households moving to informal settlements in Nangarhar. Since May 2016, the number of IDP households moving into settlements increased the total IDP population by 75%, while the returnee population rose by 27% during this period.

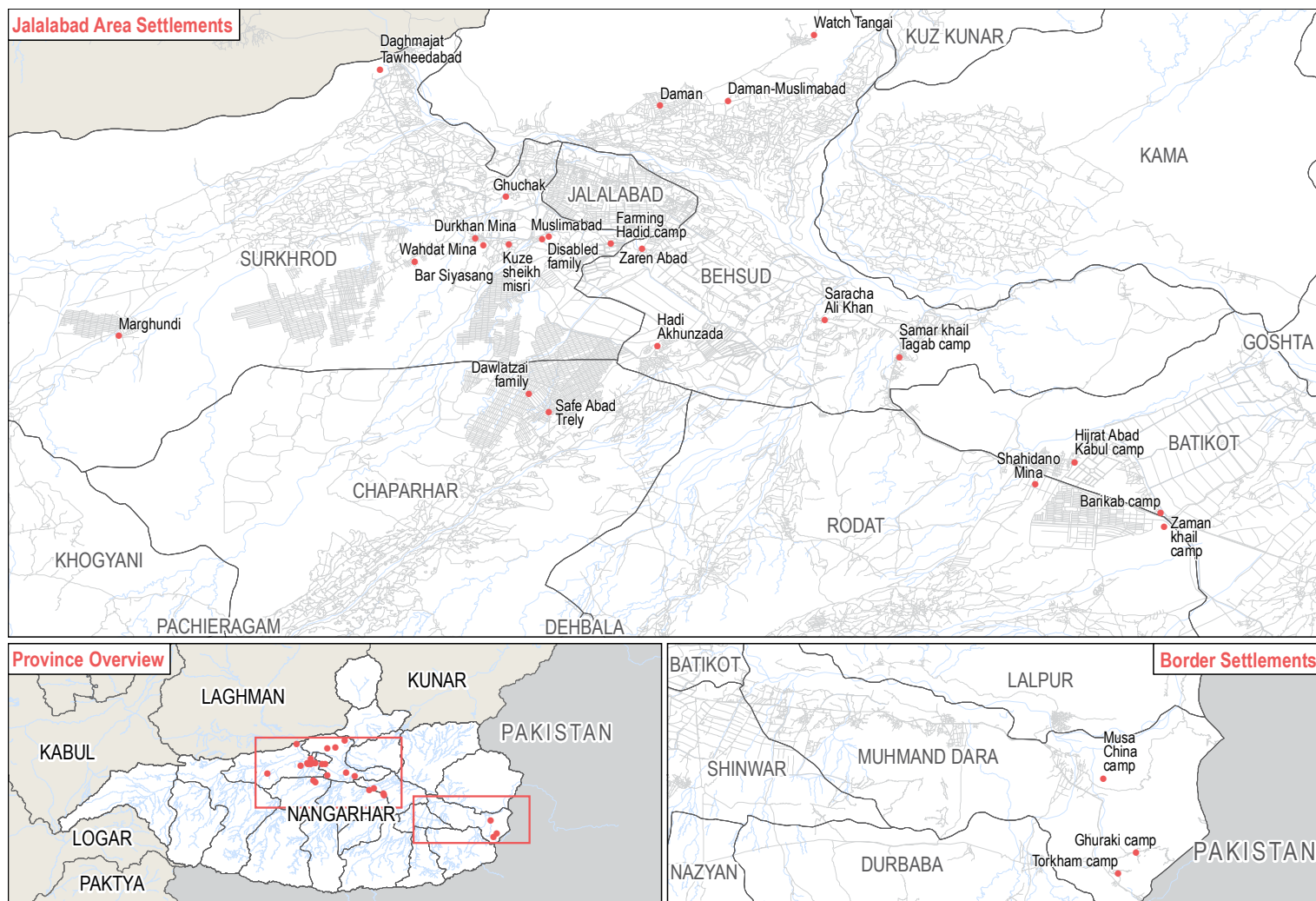
Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	59,600	408,210	6.8
IDPs	19,170	132,820	6.9
Returnees	40,430	275,390	6.8
HH arrivals in the last six months		16,805 of which:	
IDP HHs	8,250		
Returnee HHs	8,550		
Number of informal settlements		26	
Average size of settlement		2,842,678 sq m	

HH Arrivals in the Past Six Months



Nangarhar Province Informal Settlement Locations





Informal Settlement Profile: Zaman Khail Camp

Batikot District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

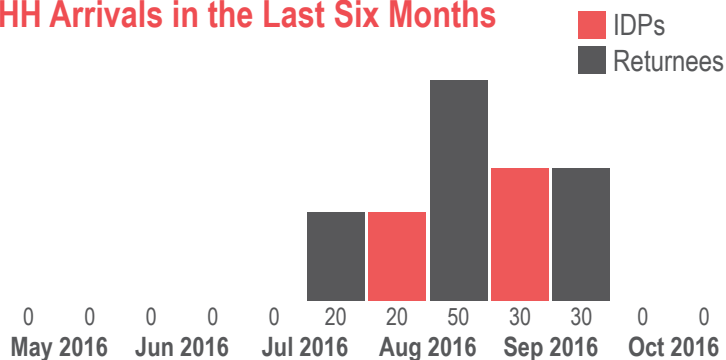
This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Zaman Khail Camp**, located in Batikot district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	550	3,850	7.0
IDPs	100	700	7.0
Returnees	450	3,150	7.0

Size of settlement	606,197 sq m
Average area per person	157 sq m
Altitude	537 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

This informal settlement is situated nearly 20km to the south of Jalalabad city. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not pay rent. All residents are from Pashtun communities. The settlement consists of IDPs, travelling from Kunar, Laghman and other parts of Nangarhar province, while all returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

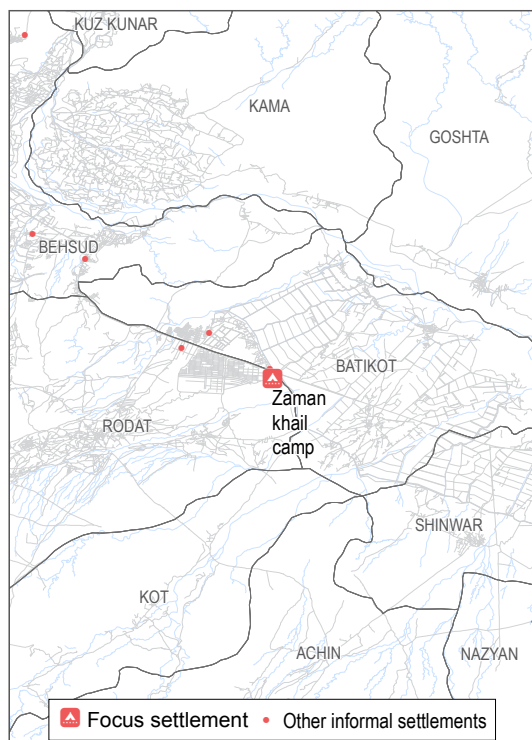
This site was established in 1992 by 150 households travelling from the F.A.T.A. region of Pakistan. The site remained stable for ten years, until 100 returnee households moved again from the F.A.T.A. region in 2002. In 2008, 50 households joined the site from Kohat, Pakistan, and in 2012 a further 100 households arrived from Peshawar, Pakistan. Zaman Khail Camp continued to expand in 2016, with 50 IDP households travelling from Kunar, Laghman and Nangarhar, and 100 returnee households from Pakistan joining the settlement.

The site does not have sufficient drinking water for residents. Nor is there access to health or education facilities. However, most residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as it offers a general sense of security and they reported that they have nowhere else to go.

Previous Areas of Residence

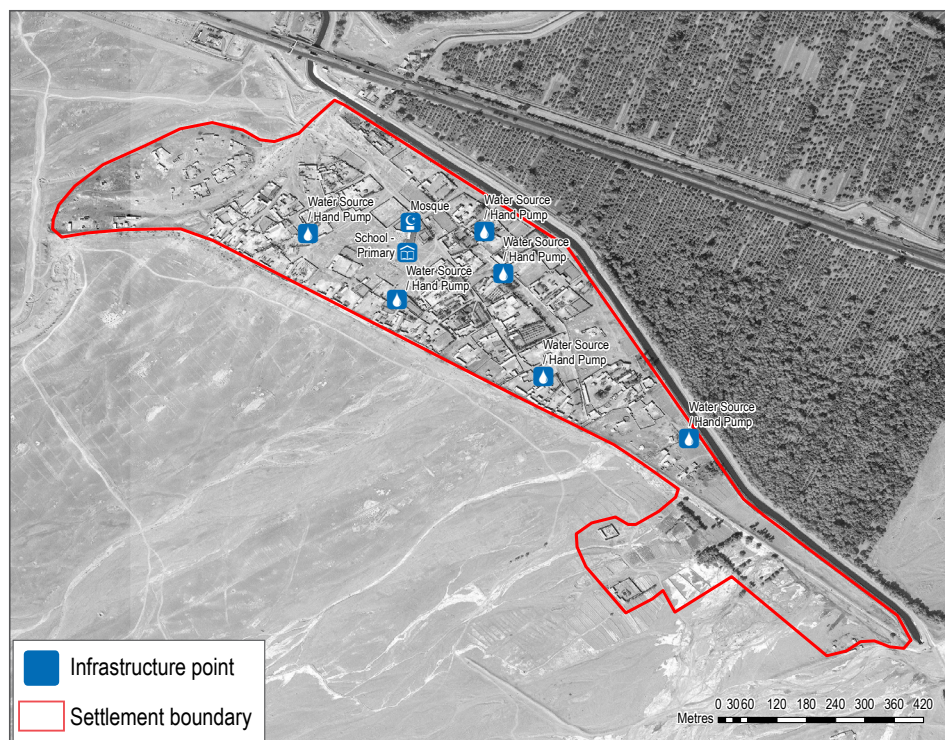


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.2909 Long. E 70.67981





Informal Settlement Profile: Daman

Behsud District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
December 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Daman**, located in Behsud district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **concrete houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	1,200	7,200	6.0
IDPs	300	1,800	6.0
Returnees	900	5,400	6.0

Size of settlement 2,922,343 sq m

Average area per person 406 sq m

Altitude 529 m

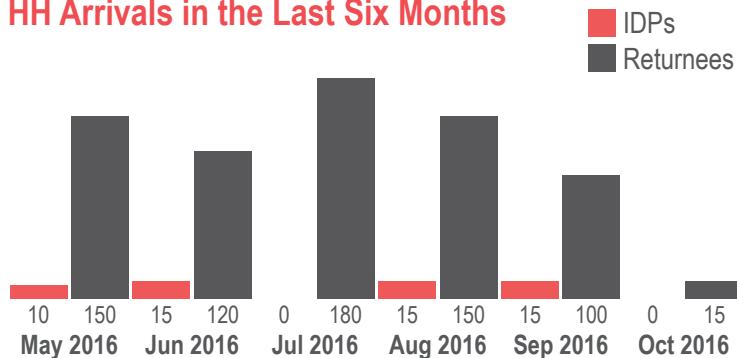
Displacement

This informal settlement is situated on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan and is located at a significant distance from the main city of Jalalabad. Residents do not pay rent. Most of the population are from Pashtun communities (88%) with the rest of the population consisting of Tajiks (10%) and Uzbeks (2%). IDP residents originated in a variety of Afghan provinces including Kunar, Laghman and Nangarhar, while all returnees are from Pakistan.

The settlement was established in 2005 by 100 households, consisting of IDPs from Qarghayi, Laghman and returnees from the F.A.T.A. region of Pakistan. A second influx consisting of 150 households entered the site in 2011, with IDPs travelling from Batikot, Nangarhar and returnees from the F.A.T.A. region. A further 150 households, again with IDPs from Batikot, and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan joined the settlement in 2015. The site continued to expand in 2016 with the arrival of IDPs from Kunar and Nangarhar, and returnees from Punjab, Pakistan joined in 2016.

Around 10% of the population reportedly plan to leave the settlement in the next month as there is no drinking water. These residents reported plans to return to their home of origin.

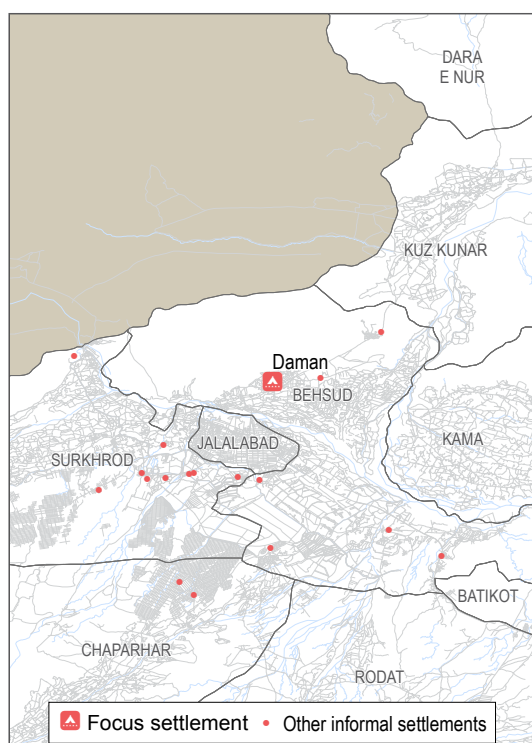
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

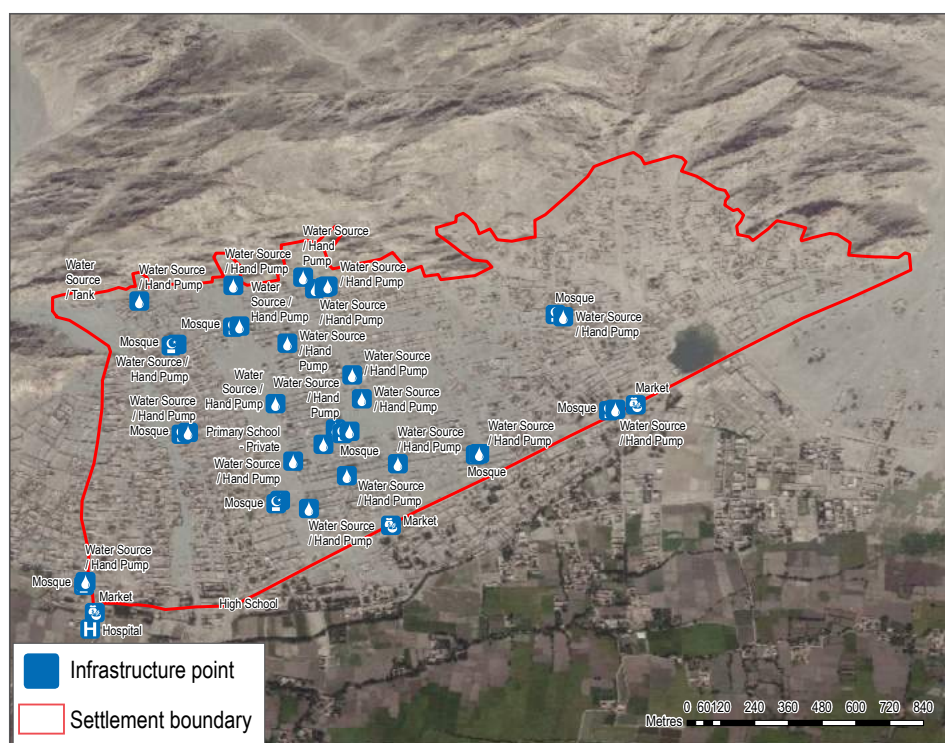


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

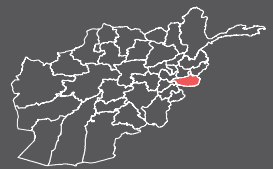
Lat. N 34.46397 Long. E 70.47256





Informal Settlement Profile: Daman-Muslimabad

Behsud District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
December 2016



Background

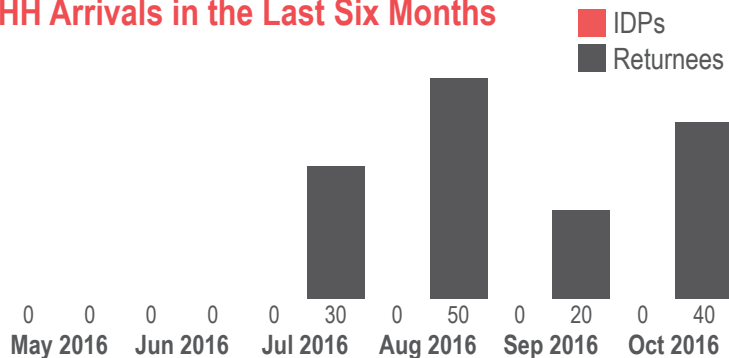
This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Daman-Muslimabad**, located in Behsud district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	240	1,440	6.0
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	240	1,440	6.0

Size of settlement	3,537,681 sq m
Average area per person	2,527 sq m
Altitude	516 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

This informal settlement is situated on a plot of privately owned land, located at a significant distance from the centre of Behsud district. Each household rents land for an average monthly sum of 4,000 Afghanis. The settlement provides shelter to a Pashtun community of returnees, previously residing in Pakistan.

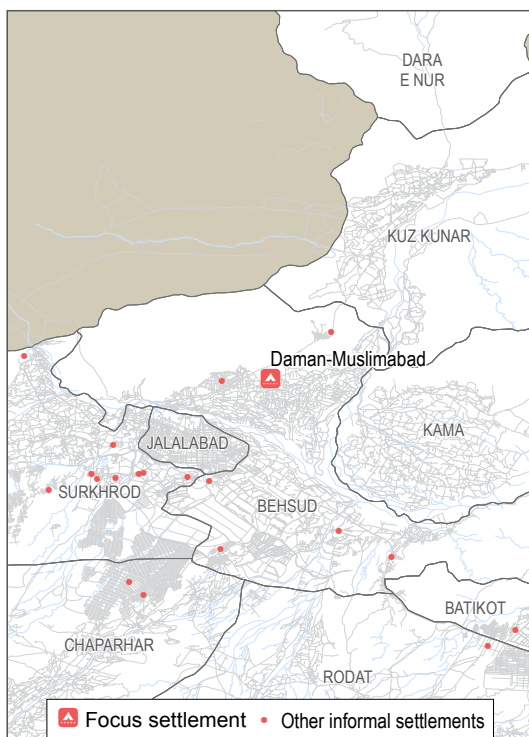
The site was established in 2012 by 40 households mostly from Hazara province. A further 10 households arrived in 2013 from Hazara. The following year, an additional 20 households moved from Peshawar and in 2014, a fourth influx of 30 households travelled from Rawalpindi, Punjab. The site continued to grow in 2016 with 140 more households arriving from Pakistan throughout July, August, September and October.

All residents reportedly intend to stay within the settlement as they are reported to feel a general sense of security. They also have access to potential employment opportunities in the surrounding areas.

Previous Areas of Residence

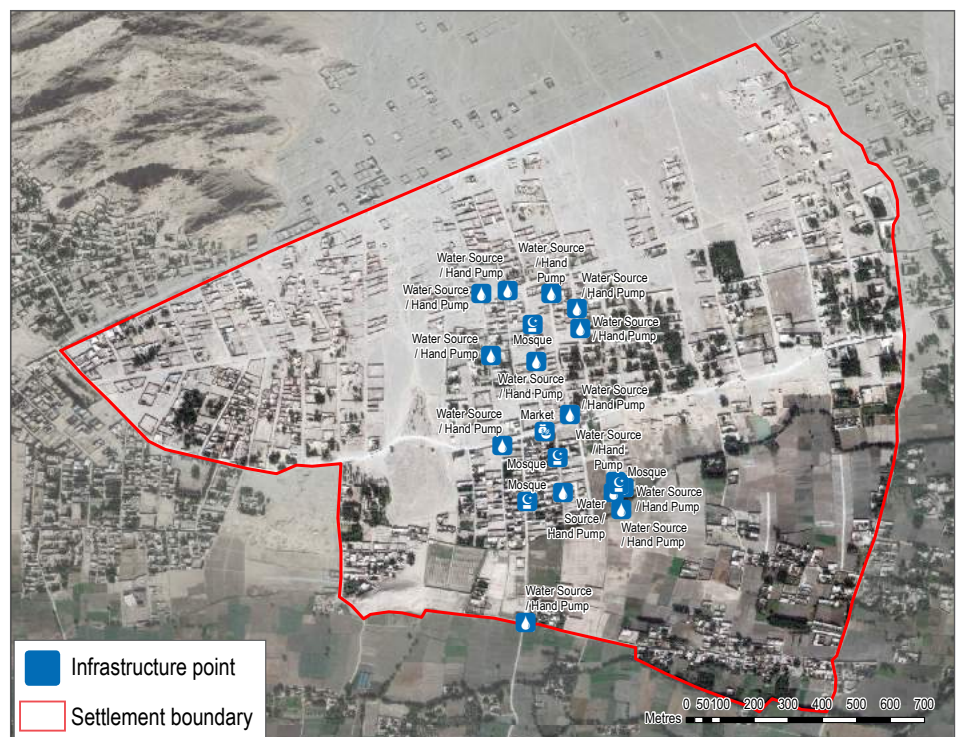


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.46595 Long. E 70.50057





Informal Settlement Profile: Farming Hadid Camp

Behsud District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
December 2016



Background

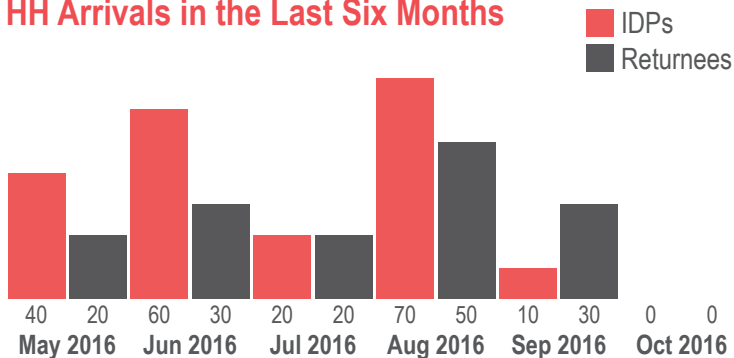
This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Farming Hadid Camp**, located in Behsud district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **periurban** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	4,250	29,750	7.0
IDPs	4,000	28,000	7.0
Returnees	250	1,750	7.0

Size of settlement	415,725 sq m
Average area per person	14 sq m
Altitude	565 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

Farming Hadid Camp is on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not pay rent. Most of the population (70%) are from Pashtun communities, while 30% are Tajik. IDP residents travelled from Kunar, Laghman and other parts of Nangarhar province, while returnees previously resided in Pakistan.

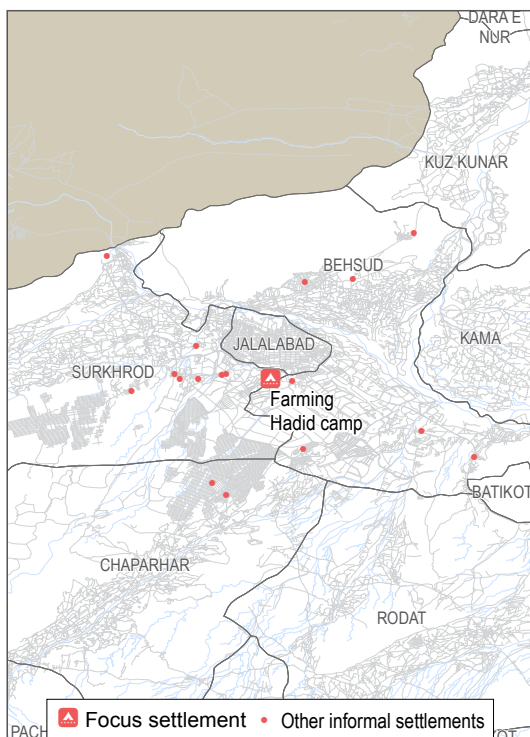
This settlement was first established in 1992 by 1,800 IDP households travelling from Khogyani, Nangarhar. In 1996, a further 700 IDP households joined the site, moving from Dara-e Pech in Kunar. Seven years later, a large influx of 1,000 IDP households arrived from Khogyani, Nangarhar. In 2008, a further 400 IDP households from Dara-e Pech, Kunar, and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan joined the site. The settlement remained stable until 2016, when 200 IDP households from Laghman province and 150 returnee households from Punjab, Pakistan entered the site.

The settlement does not have drinking water, nor does it provide health and education facilities. However, residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as they reported that they feel they have nowhere else to go.

Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.40733 Long. E 70.45244





Informal Settlement Profile: Hadi Akhunzada

Behsud District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

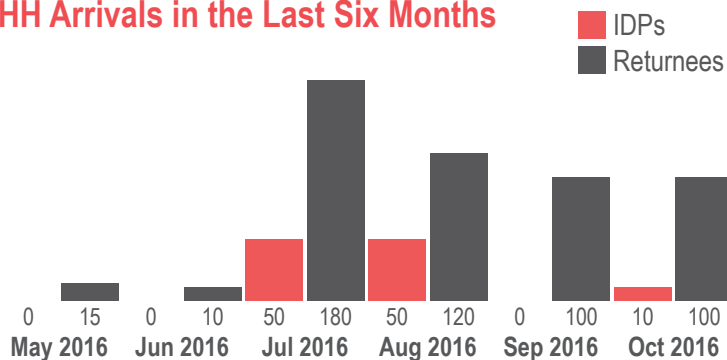
This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Hadi Akhunzada**, located in Behsud district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	1,500	9,000	6.0
IDPs	400	2,400	6.0
Returnees	1,100	6,600	6.0

Size of settlement	6,178,432 sq m
Average area per person	686 sq m
Altitude	614 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

Households in Hadi Akhunzada rent private houses from landlords in the local community. They pay an average monthly rent of 3,500 Afghanis. All residents are from Pashtun communities. IDPs moved mostly from Kunar, Nangarhar and Paktya provinces, while returnees travelled from Pakistan.

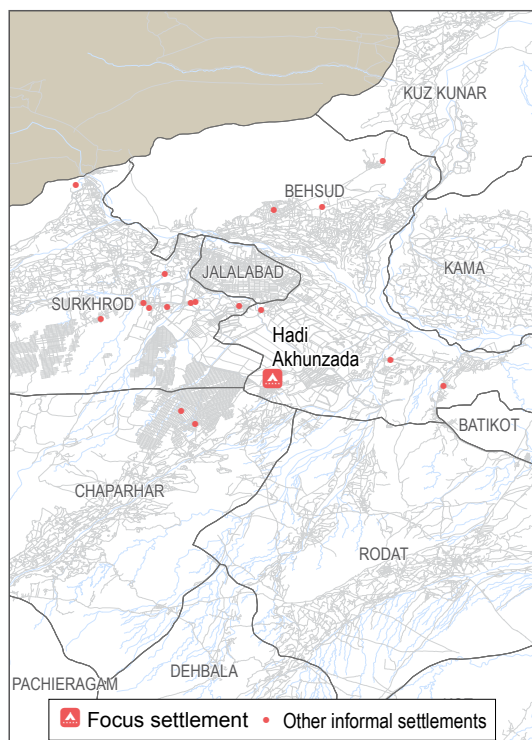
The settlement was established by 300 IDP households from Dara-e Pech, Kunar in 2000. In 2009, 180 households entered the site, consisting of IDPs again from Dara-e Pech and returnees from Kohat, Pakistan. In 2013, 70 households arrived, including IDPs from Dangam, Kunar and returnees from Mardan, Pakistan. A further 150 households joined the settlement in 2015, with IDPs travelling from Achin, Nangarhar and returnees from Punjab, Pakistan. The settlement continued to expand throughout 2016, with a further 655 returnee households moving from Pakistan and 145 IDP households from Paktya and Nangarhar joining the site.

Residents reportedly feel a general sense of security in the settlement and the site provides close proximity to employment opportunities in the city. As such, nearly all residents reported plans to stay in the settlement.

Previous Areas of Residence

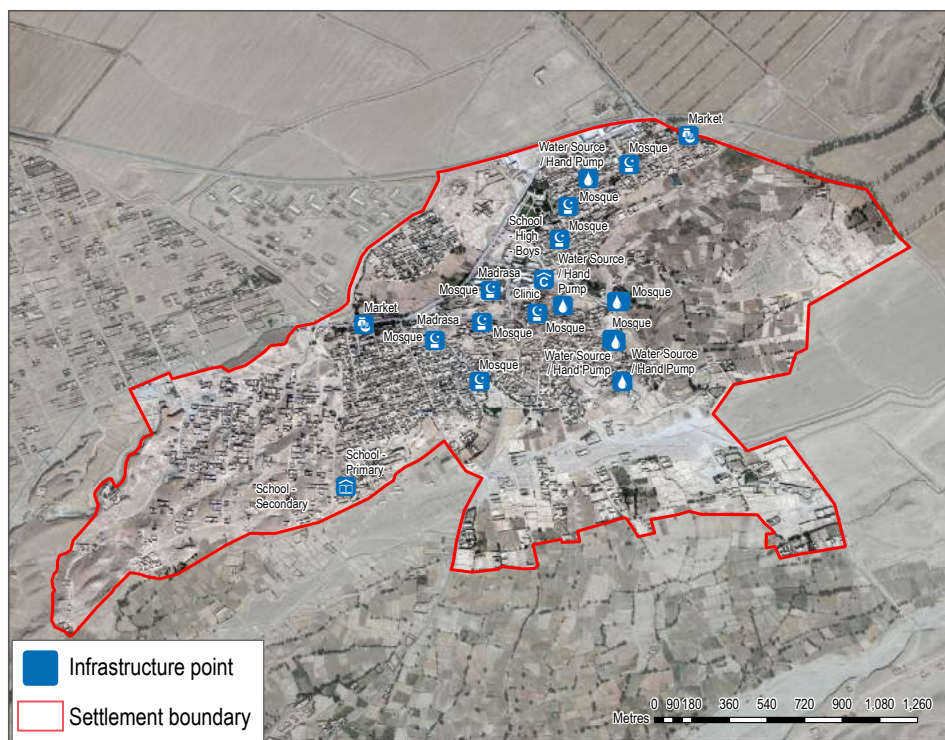


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.3652 Long. E 70.47159





Informal Settlement Profile: Samar Khail Tagab Camp

Behsud District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Samar Khail Tagab Camp**, located in Behsud district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	7,000	49,000	7.0
IDPs	6,000	42,000	7.0
Returnees	1,000	7,000	7.0

Size of settlement	1,706,048 sq m
Average area per person	35 sq m
Altitude	518 m

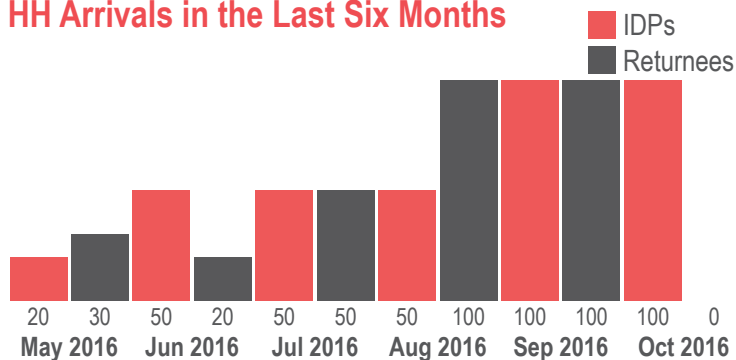
Displacement

Samar Khail Tagab Camp is located on Torkham Main Road, providing access to markets. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not pay rent. All residents are from Pashtun populations. The settlement consists of IDPs, travelling from Kunar, Logar and Kapisa, and returnees previously residing in Pakistan.

This settlement was developed in significant waves, with the first 2,500 IDP households arriving in 1992 mostly from Tagab Kapisa. The site remained stable for 11 years, when 1,000 IDP households from Baraki Barak, Logar arrived in 2003. In 2008, 1,200 households joined the site, consisting of IDPs from Marawara, Kunar and the first returnees from Peshawar and Punjab, Pakistan. In 2014, 1,500 households entered Samar Khail Tagab Camp, consisting of IDPs from Bagram, Kapisa, and returnees from the F.A.T.A. region of Pakistan. The site continued to grow throughout 2016, bringing 400 IDP households and 400 returnee households to the settlement.

This settlement does provide some limited access to health and education facilities. As such, residents reportedly do not plan to leave the site.

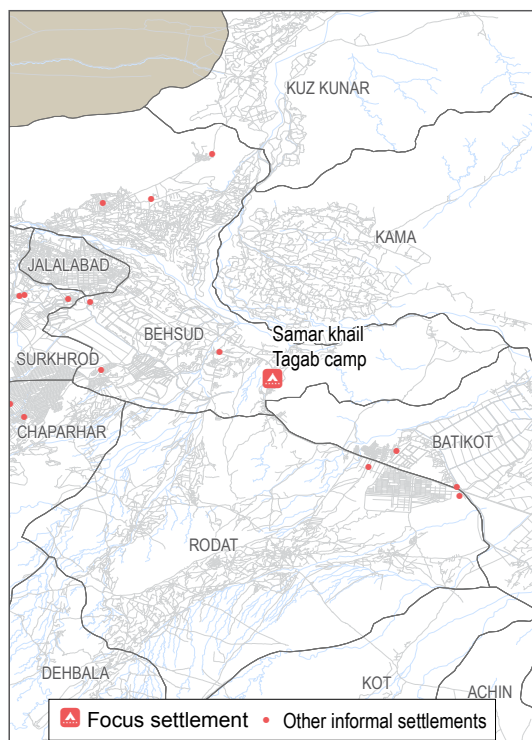
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

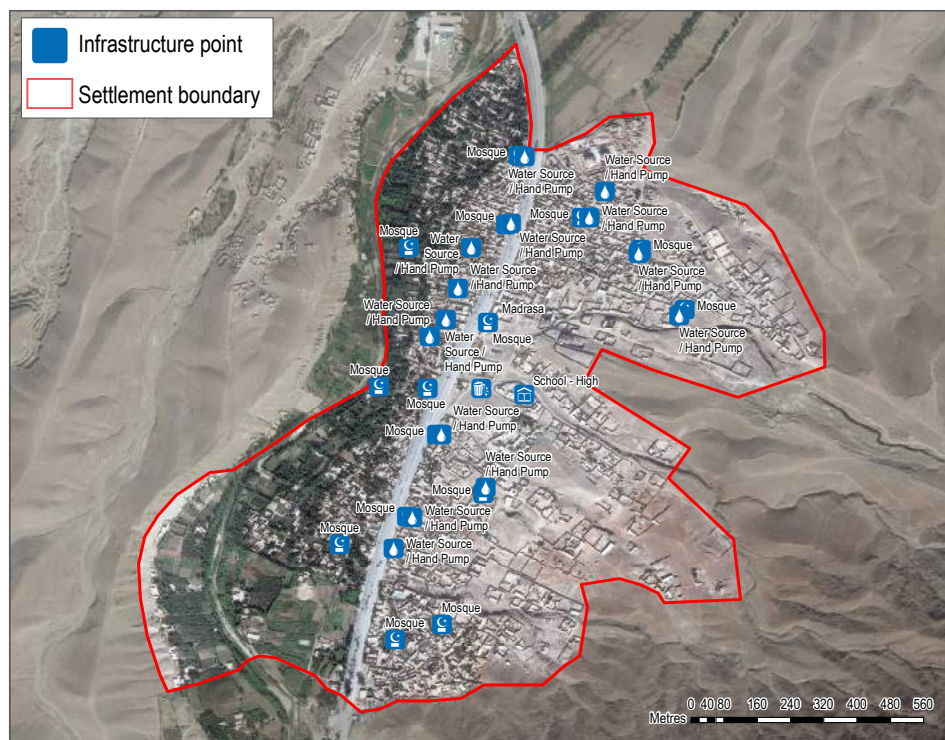


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.36074 Long. E 70.57103





Informal Settlement Profile: Saracha Ali Khan

Behsud District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

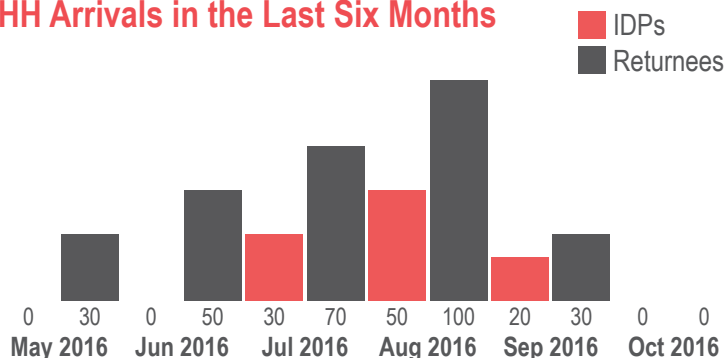
This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Saracha Ali Khan**, located in Behsud district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	1,600	11,200	7.0
IDPs	100	700	7.0
Returnees	1,500	10,500	7.0

Size of settlement	3,702,402 sq m
Average area per person	331 sq m
Altitude	508 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

This informal settlement is situated 6km to the east of the city of Jalalabad. The land is privately owned and each household pays a monthly rent of 6,000 Afghanis. Most of the settlement are from Tajik communities, although 30% are from Pashtun populations. Residents consist of both IDPs, from Kunar, Paktya, and other parts of Nangarhar province, and returnees from Pakistan.

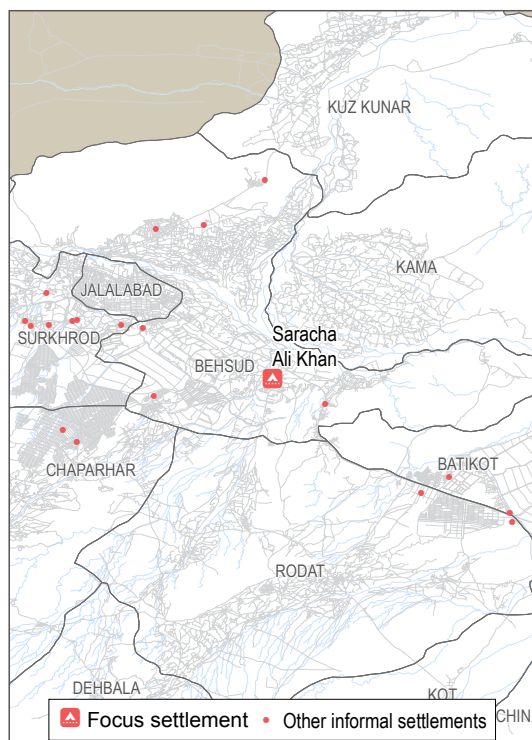
The settlement was first established in 1992 by 20 households travelling from Peshawar, Pakistan. For ten years, the site remained stable until 400 returnee households joined in 2002, also from Peshawar. In 2008, a further 500 Peshwari households arrived. In 2012, 300 returnee households entered the site from the F.A.T.A. region. Throughout 2016, a further 280 returnee households from Punjab, Pakistan and 100 IDP households joined the site from Nangarhar, Paktya and Kunar.

The settlement has access to drinking water and potential employment opportunities. As such, residents reportedly intend to stay in the site. However, there is no access to health or education facilities.

Previous Areas of Residence

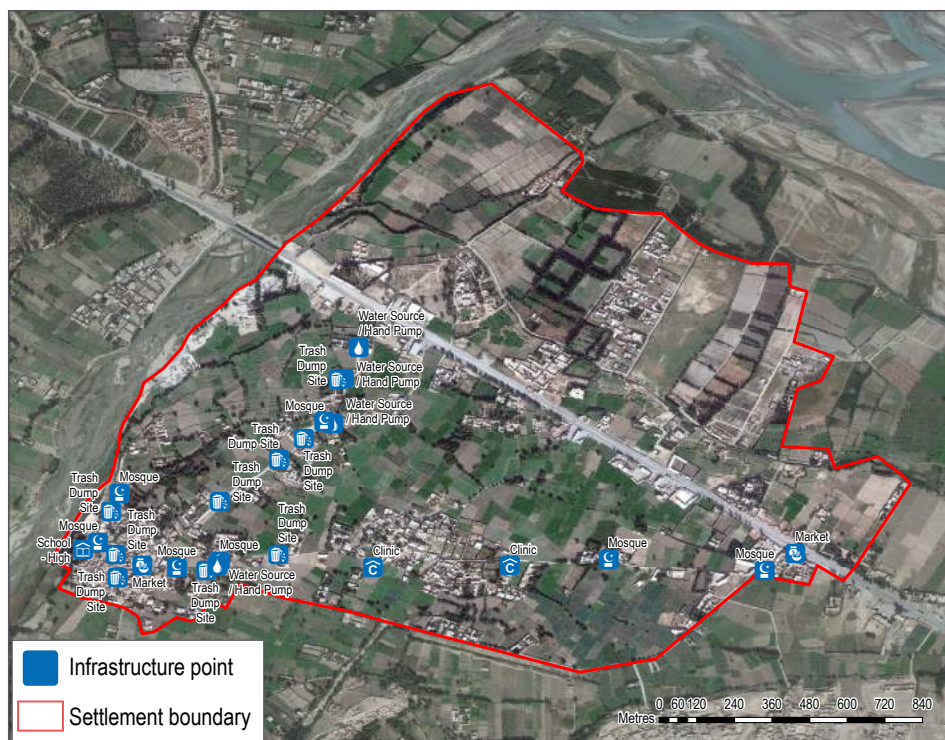


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.37595 Long. E 70.54035





Informal Settlement Profile: Watch Tangai

Behsud District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan

December 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Watch Tangai**, located in Behsud district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	2,700	16,200	6.0
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	2,700	16,200	6.0

Size of settlement 3,733,746 sq m

Average area per person 230 sq m

Altitude 612 m

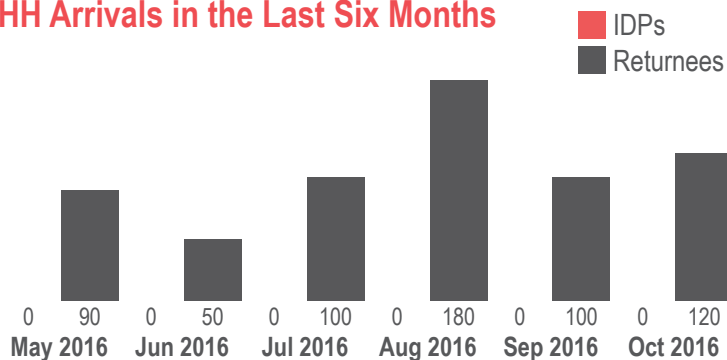
Displacement

Situated in a mountainous region more than 20km from the district of Behsud, this large informal settlement is located on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan. Residents do not pay rent. The entire population have returned to Afghanistan from Pakistan, and all residents are from Pashtun communities.

The settlement was established in 2006 by 450 households travelling from the F.A.T.A. region of Pakistan. A further 750 households arrived in 2008, moving from Peshawar. In 2010, 700 households joined the site, again from Peshawar, from which a fourth influx of 100 households also joined in 2013. Throughout 2016, the site continued to expand with an additional 700 households from Mardan and Peshawar joining Watch Tangai.

Residents have no access to drinking water, although health and education facilities are available. As such, residents reportedly do not plan to leave the settlement.

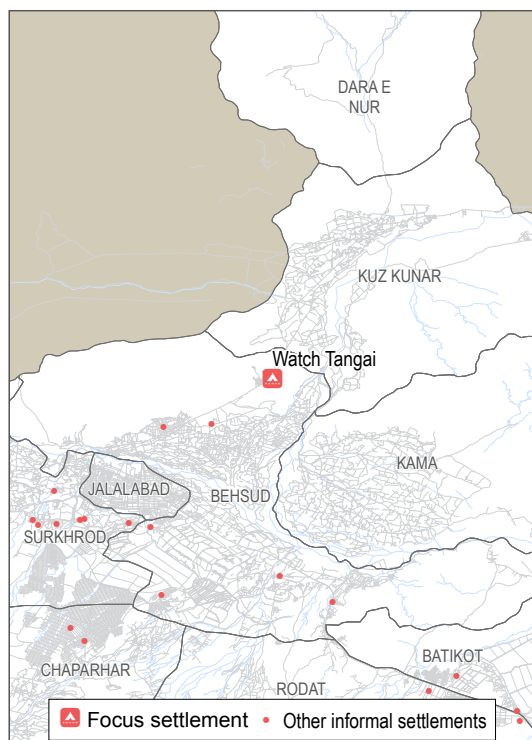
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

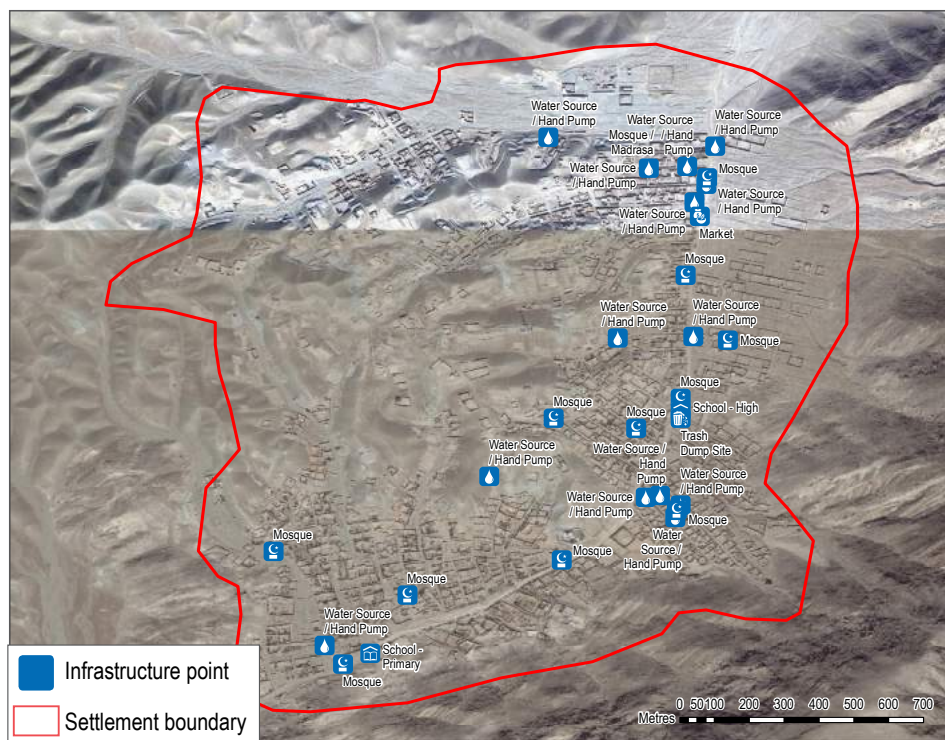


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.49299 Long. E 70.53592





Informal Settlement Profile: Dawlatzai Family

Chaparhar District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Dawlatzai Family**, located in Chaparhar district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **concrete houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	5,000	35,000	7.0
IDPs	700	4,900	7.0
Returnees	4,300	30,100	7.0

Size of settlement	9,440,695 sq m
Average area per person	270 sq m
Altitude	696 m

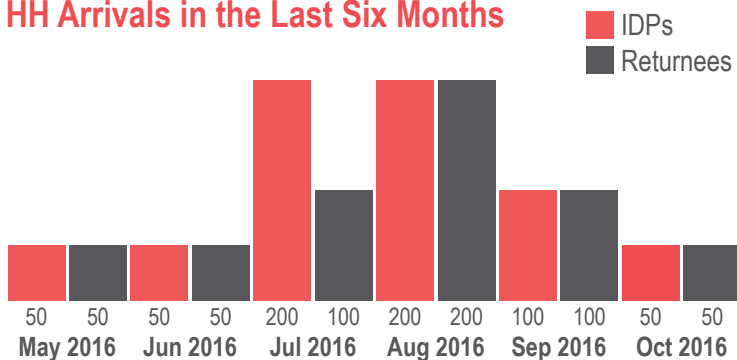
Displacement

This informal settlement is situated 8km to the south of Jalalabad. Unlike many other sites in the region, this settlement consists of privately rented concrete houses. However, landlords do not receive financial compensation. All residents are from Pashtun communities, with IDPs moving from Kunar, Paktya and other areas of Nangarhar province, while all returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

The settlement was first established in 2002 by 700 returnee households from Peshawar, Pakistan. A significant influx occurred in 2008 with 2,000 returnee households joining the site, again from Peshawar. In 2010, 600 households arrived from Punjab, Pakistan, followed by 400 households from the F.A.T.A. region of Pakistan in 2012. Throughout 2016, the first IDP households arrived, including 700 IDP households from Nangarhar, Kunar and Paktya provinces, as well as 600 returnee households from Pakistan.

Residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as it offers a general sense of security and some, limited access to medical facilities in Chaparhar district.

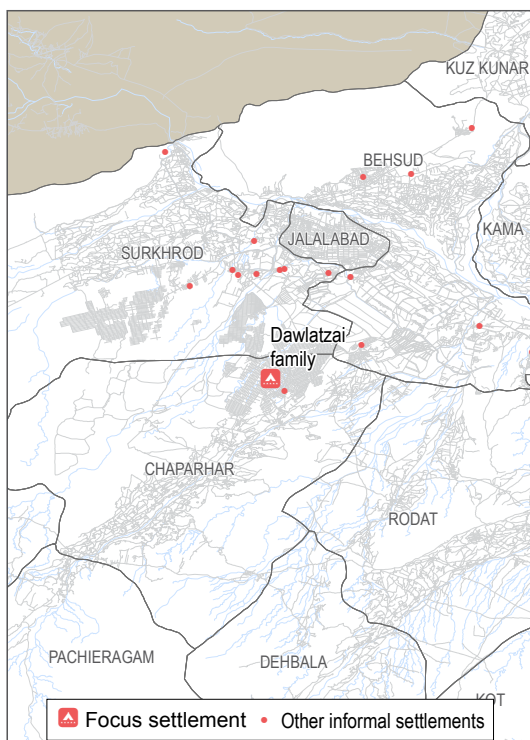
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



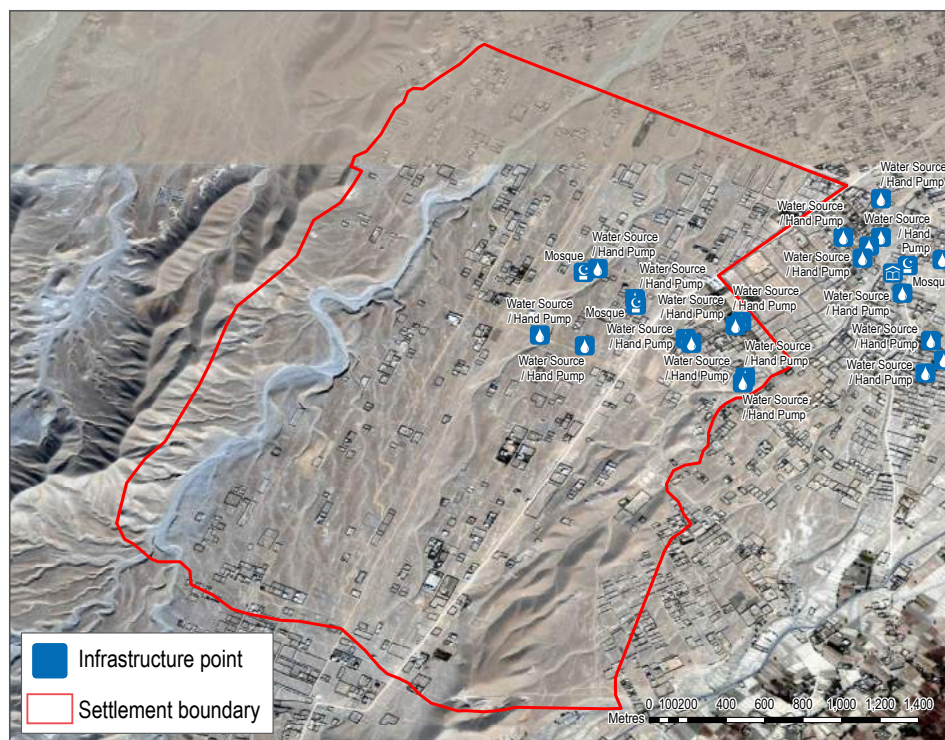
Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map



Lat. N 34.34553 Long. E 70.41861



Informal Settlement Profile: Safe Abad Trely

Chaparhar District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan

January 2017



Background

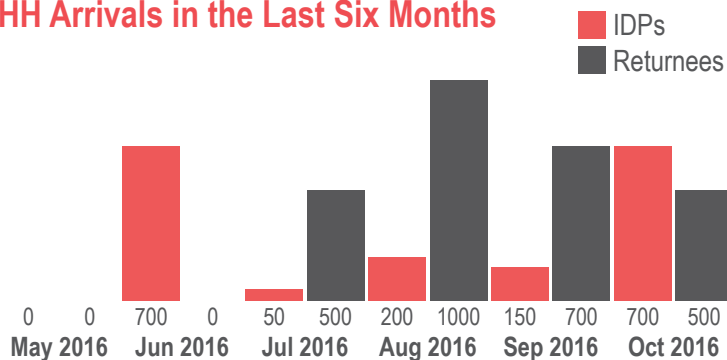
This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Safe Abad Trely**, located in Chaparhar district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	12,500	87,500	7.0
IDPs	1,500	10,500	7.0
Returnees	11,000	77,000	7.0

Size of settlement	4,351,378 sq m
Average area per person	50 sq m
Altitude	689 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

Situated around 8km to the south of Jalalabad city, this settlement is on privately owned land, although residents do not pay rent. All residents are from Pashtun communities. The settlement consists of IDPs, travelling from Kunar, Laghman and other parts of Nangarhar province, as well as returnees previously living in Pakistan.

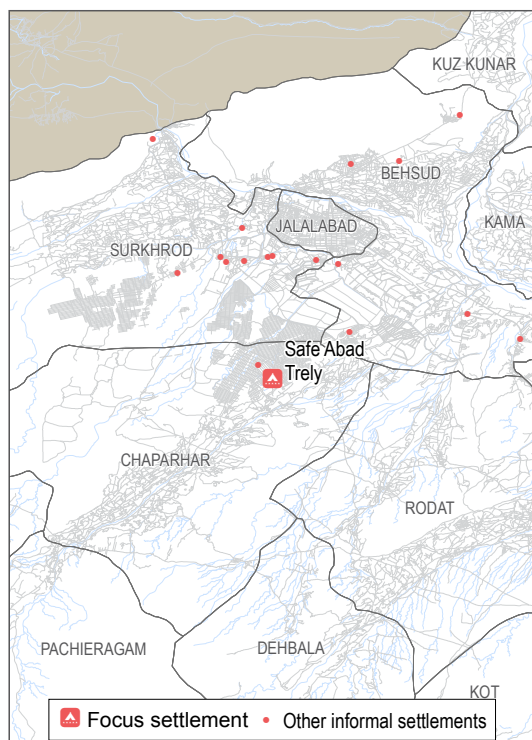
The site was established in 2002 by 1,000 returnee households from Peshawar, Pakistan. A further 3,500 households arrived from Peshawar in 2008. In 2012, the settlement grew by 2,000 households travelling from the F.A.T.A. region of Pakistan and a further 1,000 households arrived from Punjab, Pakistan in 2014. Safe Abad Trely grew significantly in 2016, with 2,100 IDP households from Kunar, Laghman and Nangarhar and 2,900 returnee households from Pakistan arriving.

The site provides some limited access to drinking water, but there are no health or education facilities. However, the settlement is in a secure location and consequently residents reportedly do not plan to leave the site.

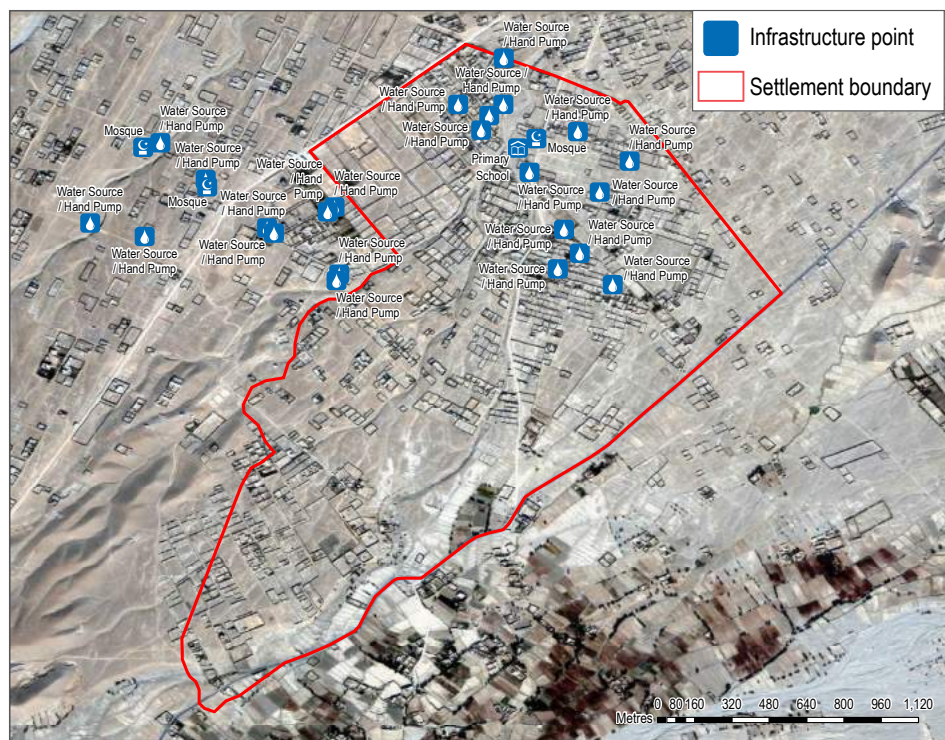
Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map



Lat. N 34.338 Long. E 70.42684



Informal Settlement Profile: Zaren Abad

Jalalabad District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
December 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Zaren Abad**, located in Jalalabad district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

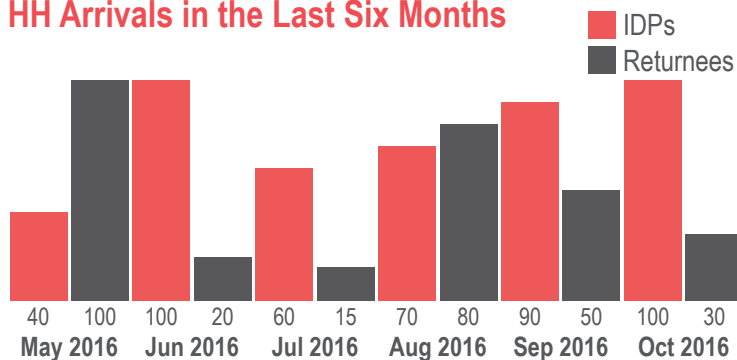
	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	1,300	7,800	6.0
IDPs	400	2,400	6.0
Returnees	900	5,400	6.0

Size of settlement 288,081 sq m

Average area per person 37 sq m

Altitude 584 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

This informal settlement is situated in the centre of Jalalabad city, with residents renting private houses from landlords in the local neighbourhood. However, residents do not pay rent. Both IDP and returnee residents are from Pashtun communities. IDP residents were displaced from Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar provinces, while all returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

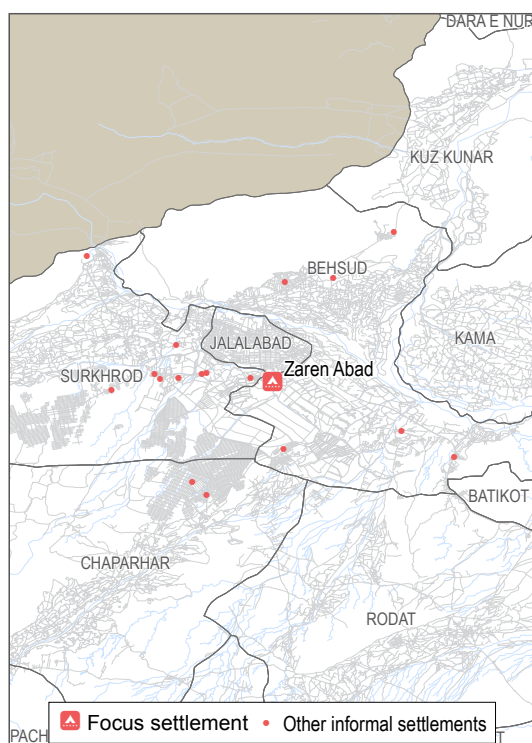
The site was founded in 1998 by 15 returnee households previously living in Peshawar, Pakistan. The settlement remained stable until 120 households, including IDPs from Kot, Nangarhar and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan joined the site in 2005. In 2008, a further 150 households moved to Zaren Abad, consisting of IDPs from Alishang, Laghman and returnees from Punjab, Pakistan. A fourth wave of 200 households moved to the settlement in 2014, with IDPs from Dangan, Kunar and returnees from Peshawar and Punjab, Pakistan. The site continued to grow throughout 2016 with 490 IDP households and 325 returnee households moving into the settlement.

Nearly all residents reportedly plan to stay within Zaren Abad as the site offers a general sense of security and potential employment opportunities in the city.

Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.40537 Long. E 70.46516





Informal Settlement Profile: Ghuraki Camp

Muhmand Dara District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Ghuraki Camp**, located in Muhmand Dara district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	800	5,600	7.0
IDPs	600	4,200	7.0
Returnees	200	1,400	7.0

Size of settlement	2,968,352 sq m
Average area per person	530 sq m
Altitude	680 m

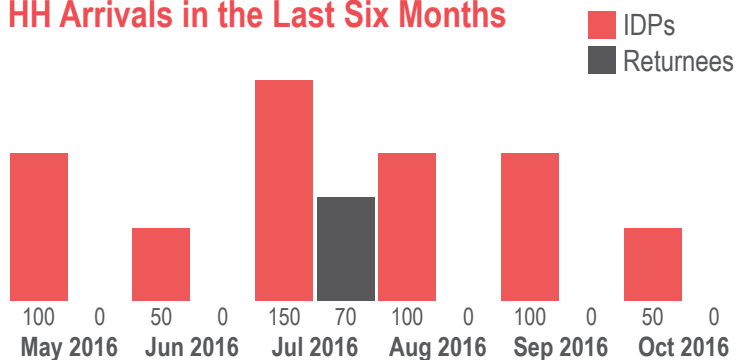
Displacement

Ghuraki Camp is an informal settlement situated nearly 70km from Jalalabad City, and is 4km from the Torkham and Jalalabad Highway. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not pay rent. The site hosts IDPs from other areas in Nangarhar province and returnees from Pakistan, all of whom are from Pashtun communities.

In 2006, the site was established by 20 households moving from the F.A.T.A. region of Pakistan. A further 80 households arrived in 2008, with returnees travelling from Peshawar, Pakistan. Four years later, 20 households from Punjab, Pakistan joined the site and an additional 80 households from the F.A.T.A. region arrived in 2014. The settlement expanded significantly in 2016, introducing the first 600 IDP households from across Nangarhar to the settlement. After this last reported influx, there remains space for the settlement to increase in size.

As Ghuraki Camp is situated in a mountainous region, the site does not have sufficient drinking water, nor does it have access to health and education facilities. However, many households earn a living helping people move across the border from Pakistan. As such, residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

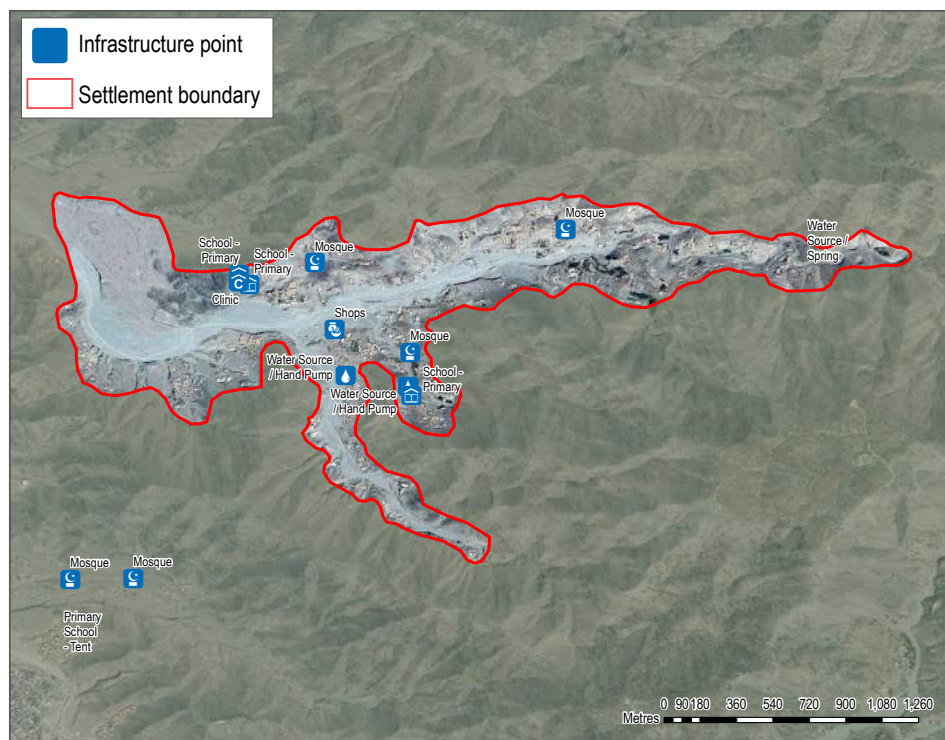


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.14941 Long. E 71.09563

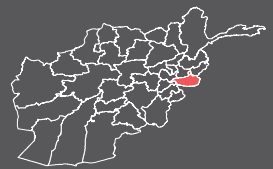




Informal Settlement Profile: Musa China Camp

Muhmand Dara District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan

January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Musa China Camp**, located in Muhmand Dara district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	500	3,500	7.0
IDPs	400	2,800	7.0
Returnees	100	700	7.0

Size of settlement	3,926,250 sq m
Average area per person	1,122 sq m
Altitude	432 m

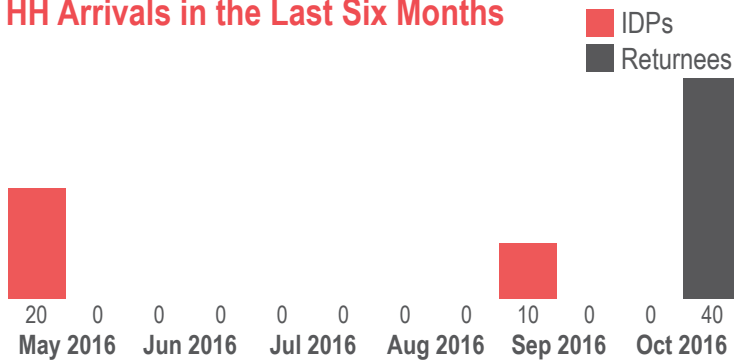
Displacement

This informal settlement is situated 60km from Jalalabad city and is almost 3km from the Torkham and Jalalabad Highway. The land is privately owned, although residents do not pay rent. All residents are from Pashtun communities with IDPs travelling from other parts of Nangarhar province, while all returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

The settlement was established in 2008 by 300 IDP households travelling from Kot, Nangarhar, from which a further 50 households arrived in 2009, along with returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan. In 2011, 50 further households arrived, consisting of IDPs from Kot and returnees from F.A.T.A., Pakistan. In 2014, 30 households joined the site, with IDPs again from Kot and returnees from Mardan, Pakistan. Throughout 2016, 30 IDP households and 40 returnee households entered the settlement.

Most residents reportedly intend to stay in the settlement as it is close to potential work opportunities, despite limited access to health and education facilities.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

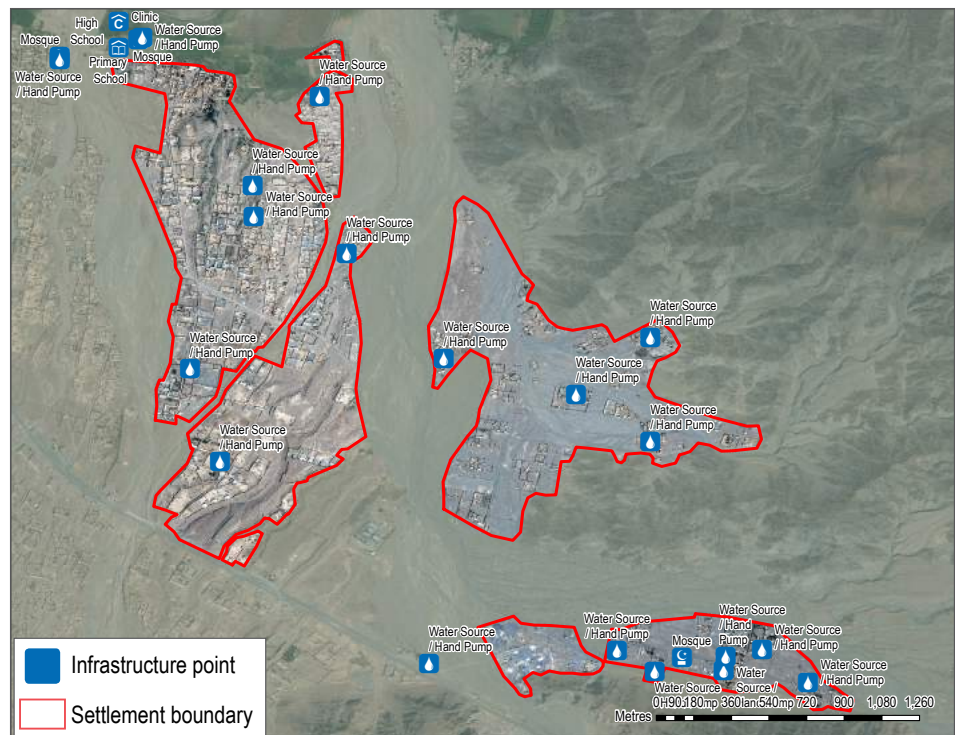


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.19839 Long. E 71.07438





Informal Settlement Profile: Torkham Camp

Muhmand Dara District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Torkham Camp**, located in Muhmand Dara district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	380	2,660	7.0
IDPs	180	1,260	7.0
Returnees	200	1,400	7.0

Size of settlement	765,918 sq m
Average area per person	122 sq m
Altitude	662 m

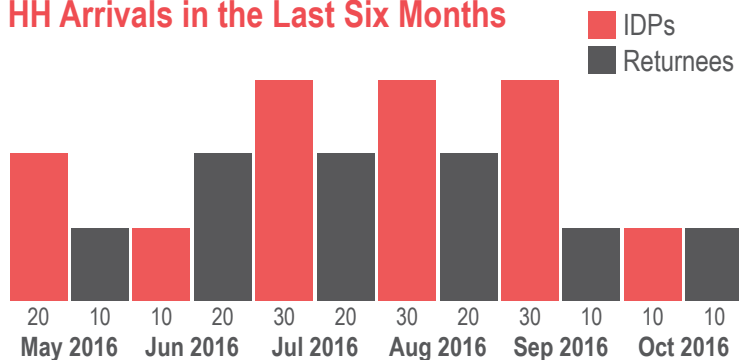
Displacement

This informal settlement is situated 75km from Jalalabad city, close to the Torkham border with Pakistan. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not pay rent. Both IDP and returnee residents are from Pashtun communities. The IDP households travelled from Kunar and other parts of Nangarhar province, while returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

The settlement was first established in 2012 by 30 returnee households from Peshawar, Pakistan. A second wave introduced 50 households from the F.A.T.A. region of Pakistan, followed by 20 households travelling from Punjab, Pakistan in 2014. In 2015, 30 households joined the site, consisting of the first IDPs from Shinwar, Nangarhar, and returnees again from Peshawar. The last reported influx included 150 IDP households mostly from Kunar and 90 returnee households from Pakistan, arriving in 2016.

Residents of this settlement mostly work at the Torkham border, helping displaced people move their belongings across the border from Pakistan. As such, residents reportedly do not intend to leave the site, despite a lack of drinking water.

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

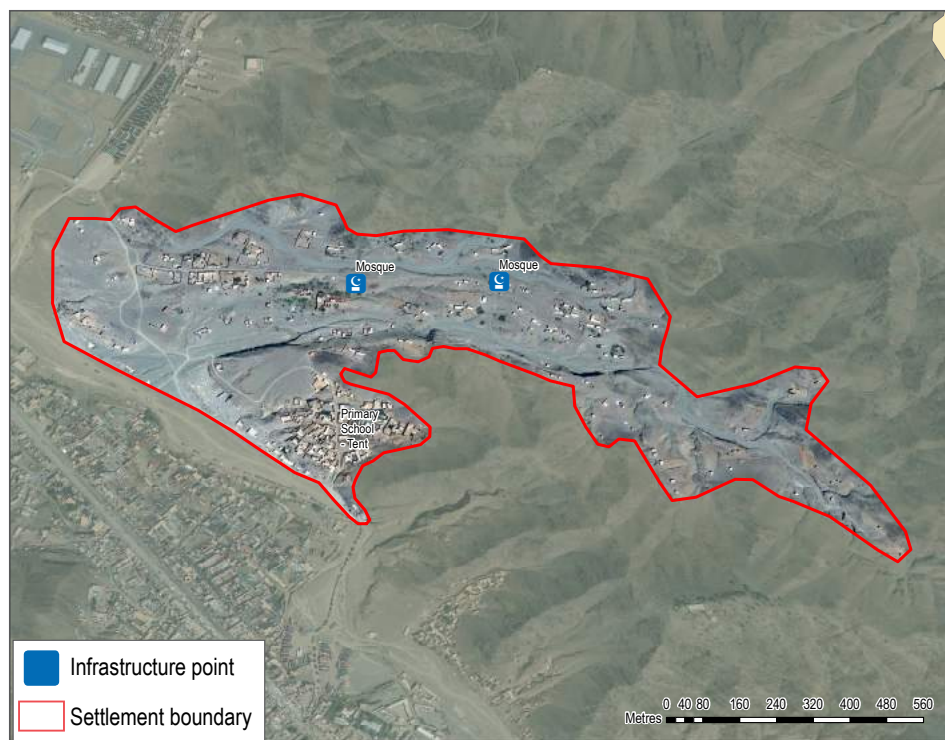


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.13589 Long. E 71.08405





Informal Settlement Profile: Barikab Camp

Rodat District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

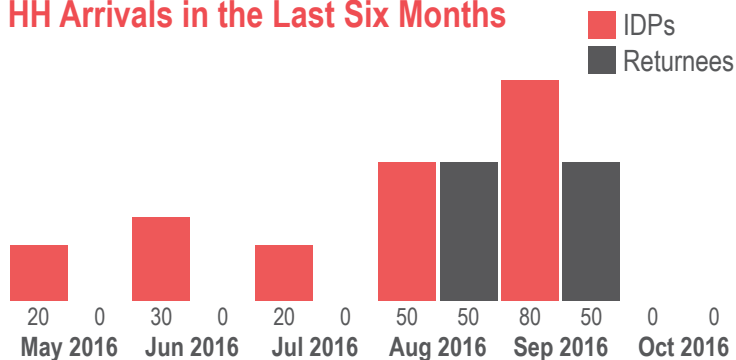
This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Barikab Camp**, located in Rodat district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	5,000	35,000	7.0
IDPs	200	1,400	7.0
Returnees	4,800	33,600	7.0

Size of settlement	5,047,423 sq m
Average area per person	144 sq m
Altitude	543 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

This large informal settlement is situated nearly 20km from Jalalabad city. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not pay rent. The settlement hosts IDPs from other districts in Nangarhar province and returnees from Pakistan, all of whom are from Pashtun communities.

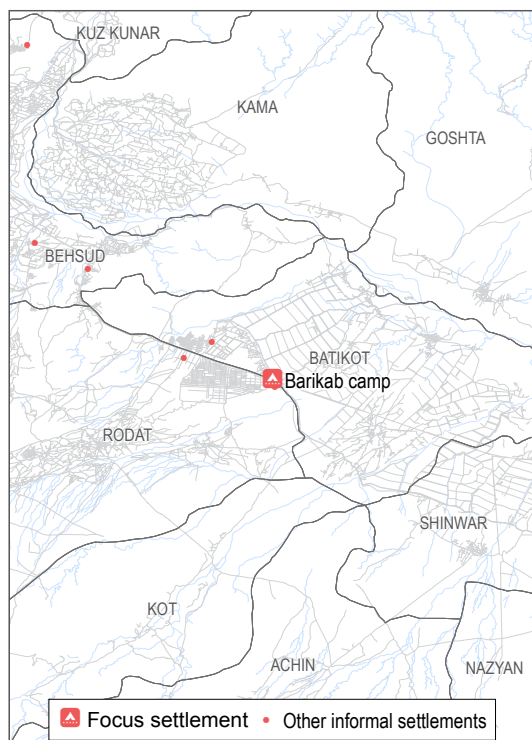
The largest influx of residents established the site in 1992, when 3,000 households moved from the F.A.T.A. region of Pakistan. In 2008, 1,600 households from Peshawar, Pakistan joined the site. The settlement remained stable until 2016 when 200 IDP households from across Nangarhar and 100 returnee households, mostly from Mardan and Peshawar, entered the settlement.

Despite a lack of drinking water, health services and education facilities, all residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as they feel they have nowhere else to go.

Previous Areas of Residence

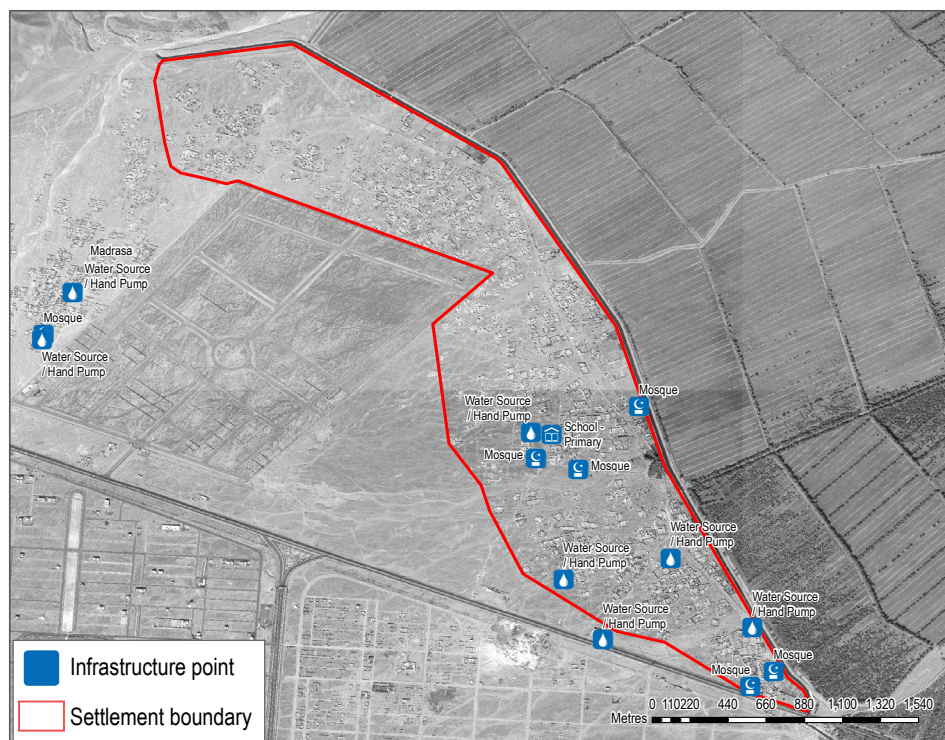


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.29641 Long. E 70.67842





Informal Settlement Profile: Hijrat Abad Kabul Camp

Rodat District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

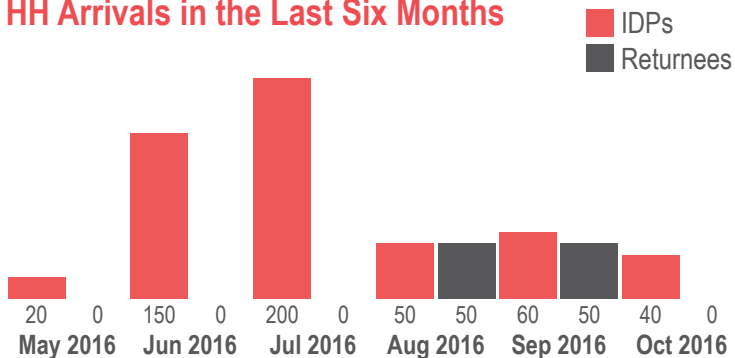
This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Hijrat Abad Kabul Camp**, located in Rodat district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	3,800	26,600	7.0
IDPs	2,000	14,000	7.0
Returnees	1,800	12,600	7.0

Size of settlement	2,126,318 sq m
Average area per person	80 sq m
Altitude	564 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

This informal settlement is situated nearly 20km to the north of Jalalabad city. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not pay rent. The population is largely populated (99%) by Pashtun communities, although around 1% are from Tajik communities. The settlement is comprised of both IDPs, travelling from Kunar, Laghman and other parts of Nangarhar province, and returnees previously living in Pakistan.

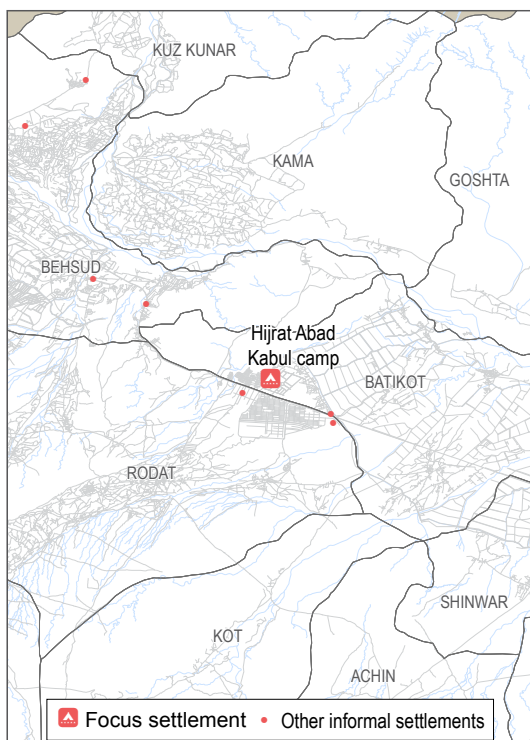
The site was established in 1992 by 1,400 IDP households from Alingar, Laghman and Marawara, Kunar. In 2005, the first returnees entered the site, bringing 1,600 households from the F.A.T.A. region and Punjab, Pakistan. In 2015, 200 homes joined the settlement, consisting of IDPs from Kot, Nangarhar and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan. There have been no new additional arrivals to the site despite space for the settlement to expand since the last reported arrivals in 2015.

There is a lack of drinking water and no access to health or education facilities in the settlement. However, residents reportedly feel a general sense of security in the site. As such, they reported that they do not intend to leave the settlement.

Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.31741 Long. E 70.64318





Informal Settlement Profile: Shahidano Mina

Rodat District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Shahidano Mina**, located in Rodat district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **concrete houses**.

Key Figures

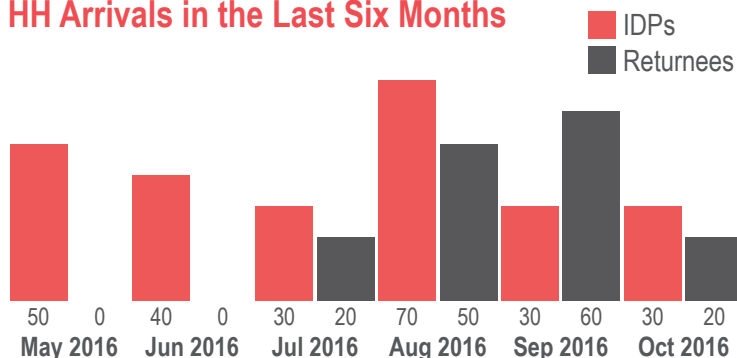
	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	700	4,900	7.0
IDPs	450	3,150	7.0
Returnees	250	1,750	7.0

Size of settlement 7,547,190 sq m

Average area per person 1,540 sq m

Altitude 603 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

This informal settlement is located around 20km to the south of Jalalabad city. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan, and each household pays an average monthly sum of 4,000 Afghanis. The settlement consists of both IDPs from Kunar and other parts of Nangarhar province, and returnees from Pakistan, all of whom are from Pashtun communities.

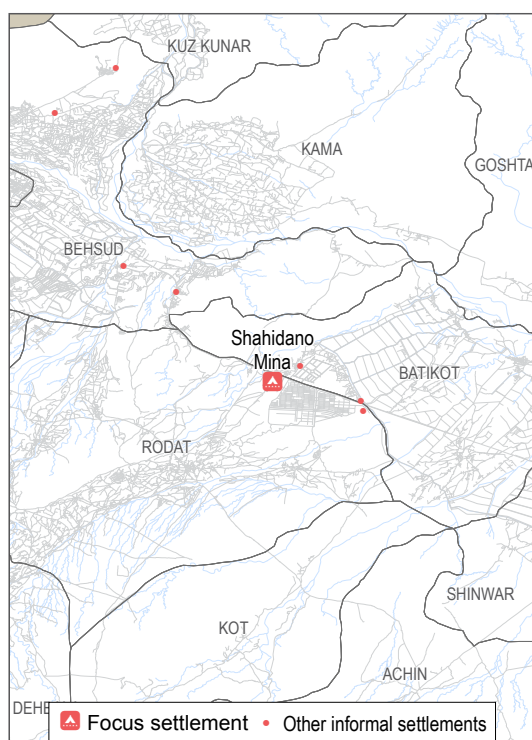
This new settlement was established in 2015 by 300 IDP households travelling from Kot, Nangarhar and returnees from Peshawar and Punjab, Pakistan. Residents continued to join the site in 2016, with 250 IDP households from Kunar and 150 returnee households arriving from the F.A.T.A. region of Pakistan. Since the last reported arrivals, there remains space for the settlement to expand.

The settlement has little access to drinking water, limited education facilities and even less access to public health services. However, residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as it offers employment possibilities in the local area.

Previous Areas of Residence

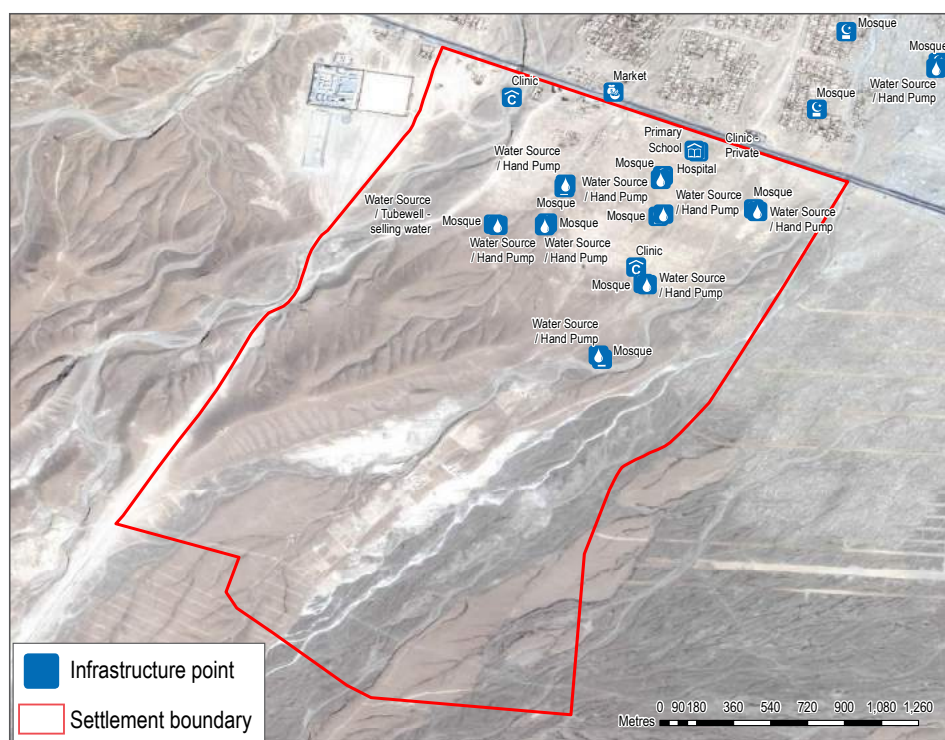


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.30829 Long. E 70.62697





Informal Settlement Profile: Bar Siyasang

Surkhrod District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Bar Siyasang**, located in Surkhrod district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	2,300	16,100	7.0
IDPs	0	0	N/A
Returnees	2,300	16,100	7.0

Size of settlement	5,619,442 sq m
Average area per person	349 sq m
Altitude	641 m

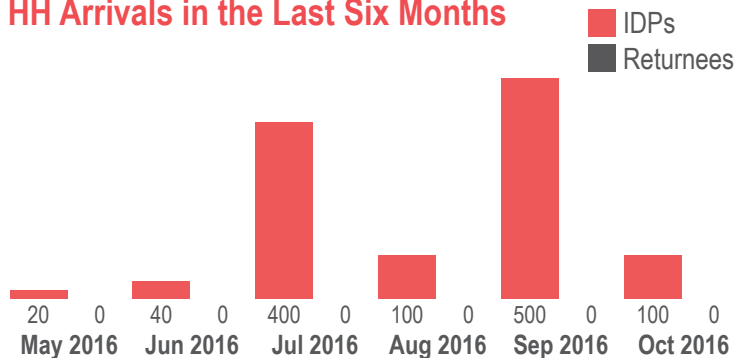
Displacement

Bar Siyasang is a large informal settlement situated a substantial distance from the city of Jalalabad. The settlement is on privately owned land, although residents do not pay rent. The site is populated by Pashtun communities returning from Pakistan.

The settlement was founded in 2002 by 200 households returning from the F.A.T.A. region. The site remained stable for six years, until 600 households travelled to the settlement from Peshawar. In 2010, 400 households from Mardan joined the site. A further 300 households from Mardan entered the site in 2013. Some of these households moved from Bar Siyasang to other informal settlements in Afghanistan to be closer to family. However, the settlement significantly expanded in 2016 with 1,160 households moving to the site from across Pakistan.

Residents reportedly intend to stay within the settlement as the site offers a general sense of security and work opportunities in the city. Health and education services are also available, although access to drinking water is limited.

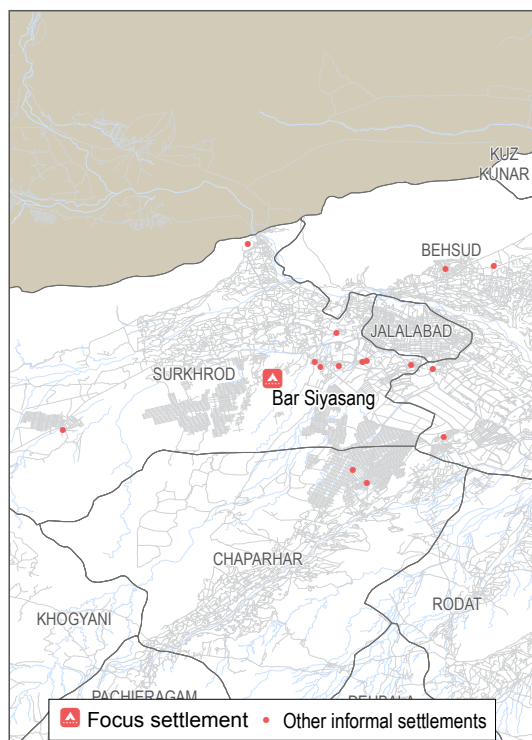
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

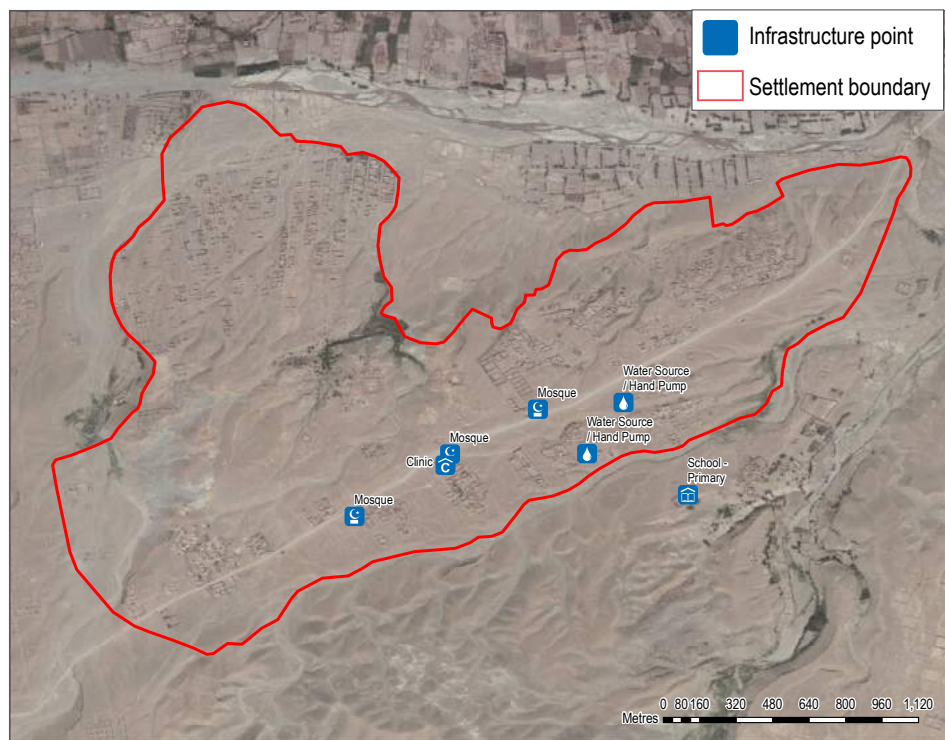


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.39978 Long. E 70.37179





Informal Settlement Profile: Daghmajat Tawheedabad

Surkhrod District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan

January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Daghmajat Tawheedabad**, located in Surkhrod district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	810	5,670	7.0
IDPs	40	280	7.0
Returnees	770	5,390	7.0

Size of settlement	242,138 sq m
Average area per person	43 sq m
Altitude	545 m

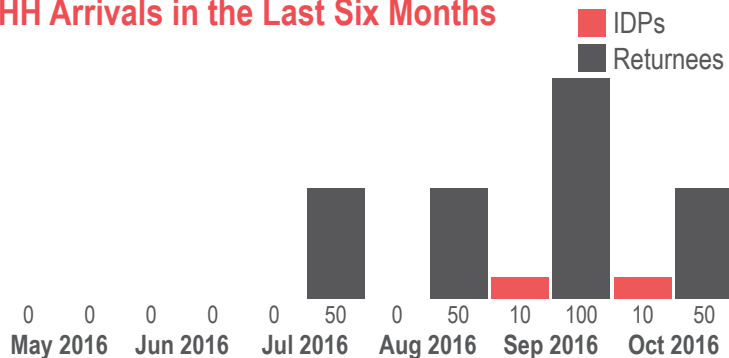
Displacement

This informal settlement is located a significant distance from the centre of Surkhrod district. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not pay rent. Both IDP and returnee residents are from Pashtun communities. Most IDPs previously lived in Laghman, Logar and other parts of Nangarhar province, while returnees previously resided in Pakistan.

The settlement was established by its largest influx of 650 households from Peshawar, Pakistan in 2005. A further three waves of returnees later arrived from Peshawar, consisting of 50 households in 2007, 300 households in 2008 and 50 more households in 2010. The settlement continued to expand throughout 2016 with 250 Peshwari returnee households and 40 IDP households from Nangarhar, Laghman and Logar joining the site. There remains space for the settlement to expand after the last reported influx of residents.

Residents of this site reportedly experience extreme financial hardship. Despite insufficient drinking water, nor access to health and education facilities, residents reportedly intend to remain in the site as they reported that they do not have the financial means to move elsewhere.

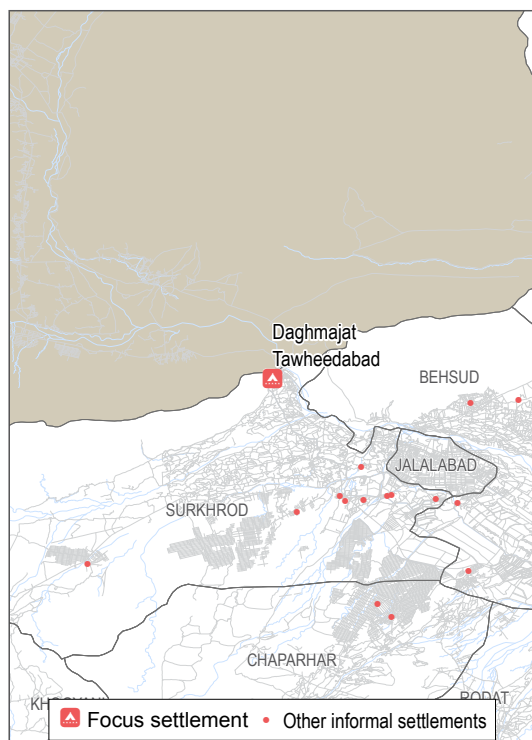
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map



Lat. N 34.47892 Long. E 70.35744



Informal Settlement Profile: Disabled Family

Surkhrod District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan

December 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Disabled Family**, located in Surkhrod district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	540	3,780	7.0
IDPs	400	2,800	7.0
Returnees	140	980	7.0

Size of settlement 118,754 sq m

Average area per person 31 sq m

Altitude 588 m

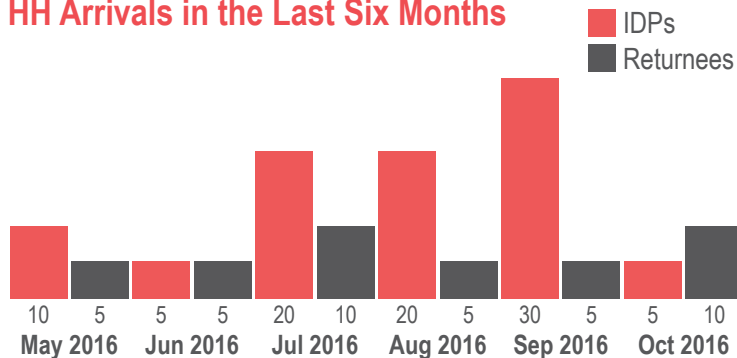
Displacement

This informal settlement is on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not pay rent. The population is ethnically diverse, with 80% coming from Pashtun communities, 10% from Tajik populations, 5% Hazara and 5% Uzbek. The settlement hosts IDPs from Kunar, Laghman and other parts of Nangarhar province, and returnees from both Pakistan and Iran.

This settlement was developed in four waves, with the first 158 IDP households travelling from Khogyani, Nangarhar in 2008. In 2012, 140 IDP households travelled from Dangam, Kunar and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan. A further 102 households arrived in 2014, bringing IDPs from Dawlatshah, Laghman and returnees from Punjab, Pakistan. The settlement continued to expand in 2016, with the arrival of 100 IDP households and 50 returnee households from Balochistan, Pakistan and Kerman, Iran.

Most residents reportedly intend to stay within this settlement. However, around 20% reported plans to leave in the next month as the site has insufficient drinking water and there is a lack of employment opportunities in the area.

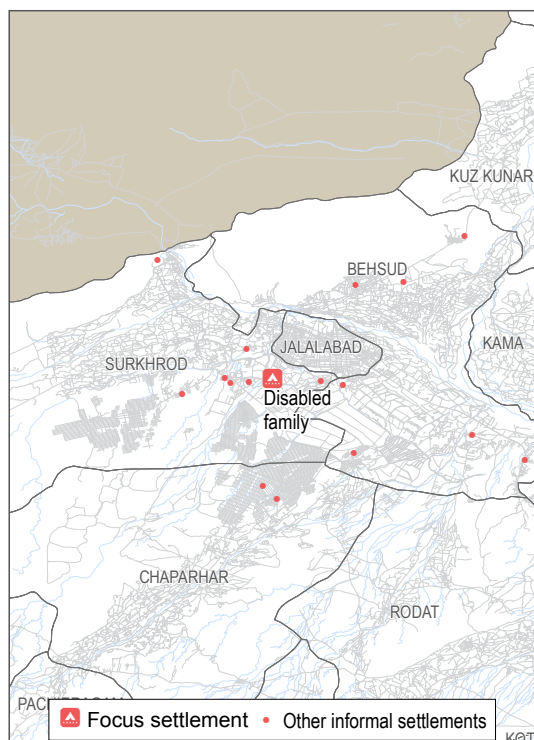
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.40931 Long. E 70.42419





Informal Settlement Profile: Durkhan Mina

Surkhrod District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan

January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Durkhan Mina**, located in Surkhrod district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	650	4,500	6.9
IDPs	200	1,400	7.0
Returnees	450	3,150	7.0

Size of settlement	453,145 sq m
Average area per person	101 sq m
Altitude	592 m

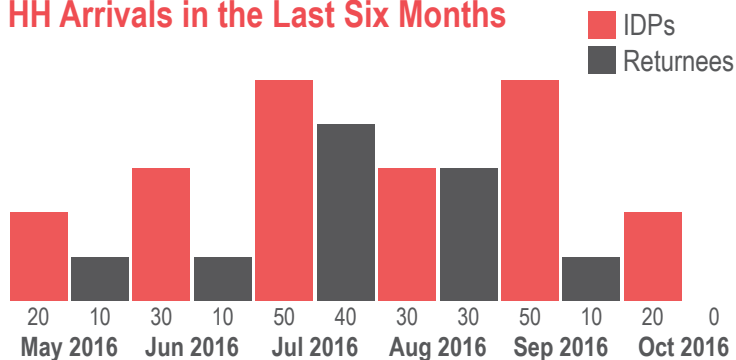
Displacement

This informal settlement is in the city of Jalalabad, on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan. Residents do not pay rent. The population consists of returnees from Pakistan and IDPs from Nangarhar, Kunar and Laghman, all of whom are Pashtun.

The settlement was established in 2002 by 59 households returning from the FATA region of Pakistan. In 2005, an additional 50 households entered the site, with IDPs travelling from Khogyani, Nangarhar and returnees moving from Peshawar, Pakistan. A third influx consisted of 200 returnee households, moving again from Peshawar in 2008. In 2012, the site expanded by 41 returnee households from the FATA region. The site then remained stable until 2016, when new residents joined the site, consisting of 200 IDP households from Laghman and Kunar, and 100 returnee households from Punjab, Pakistan.

Nearly all residents reportedly plan to stay in Durkhan Mina as it provides a general sense of security and close proximity to work in the city.

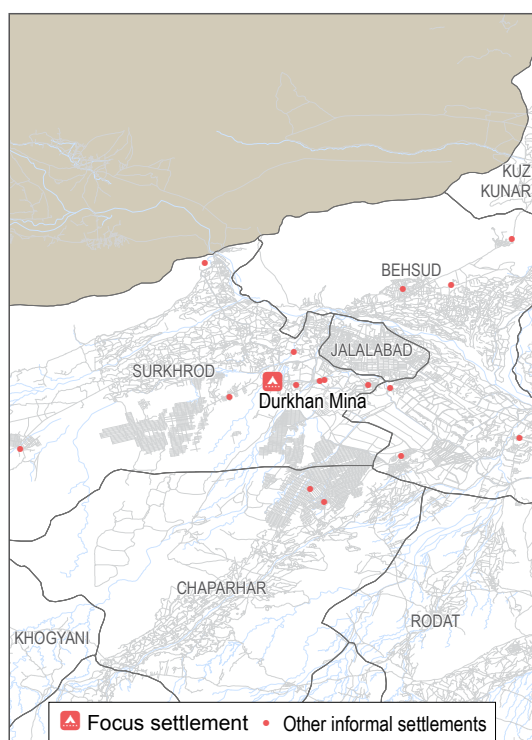
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

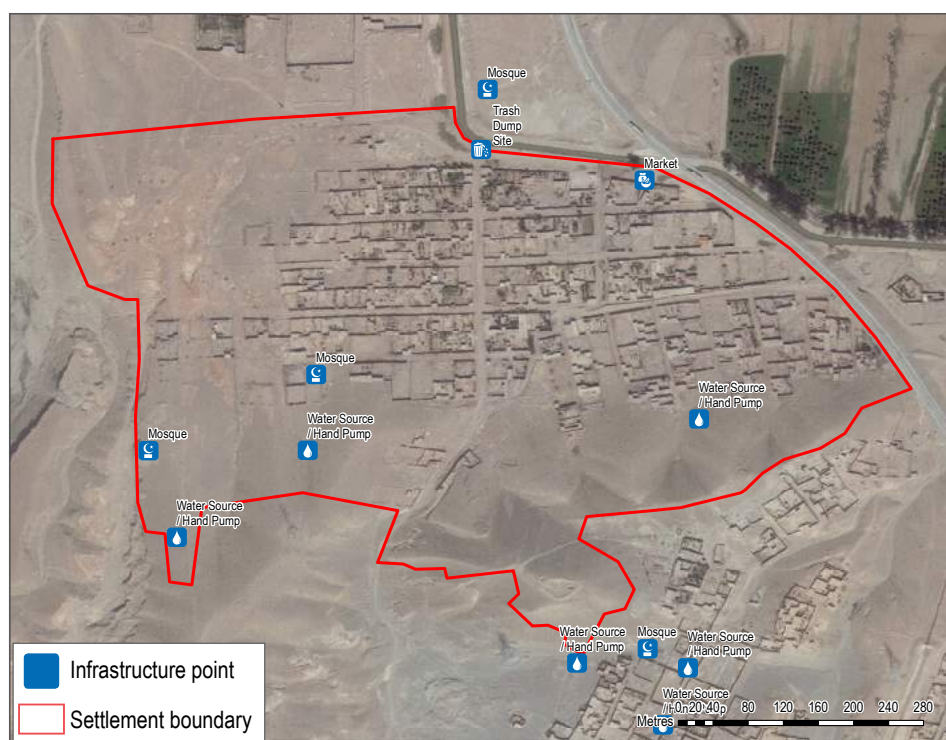


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.40945 Long. E 70.39663





Informal Settlement Profile: Ghuchak

Surkhrod District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Ghuchak**, located in Surkhrod district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **concrete houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	450	2,700	6.0
IDPs	70	420	6.0
Returnees	380	1,680	4.4

Size of settlement 2,409,334 sq m

Average area per person 892 sq m

Altitude 545 m

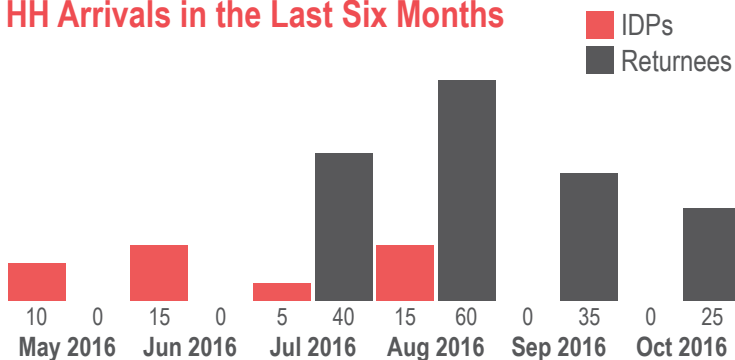
Displacement

This informal settlement is situated in the middle of Surkhrod district. Residents rent private houses from landlords in the local community. Households pay an average monthly rent of 6,000 Afghanis. The population consists of returnees previously living in Pakistan and IDPs from Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar provinces, all of whom are Pashtun.

As one of the oldest settlements in Nangarhar, the site was established in 1990 by 50 IDP households travelling from Khogyani, Nangarhar and Alishang, Laghman. The site remained stable until the arrival of 60 IDP households from Achin, Nangarhar and Marawana, Kunar in 2012. A further 40 households joined the site in 2014, travelling from Batikot, Nangarhar. In 2015, 70 households arrived including IDPs from Goshta, Nangarhar and returnees from the F.A.T.A. region and Peshawar, Pakistan. Site expansion continued in 2016 with a further 185 returnee households mostly from Punjab, Pakistan and 45 IDP households from Kunar and Nangarhar joining the settlement.

Residents reported feeling a general sense of security in the settlement. Due to employment prospects in the city, residents reported that they plan to stay in the settlement.

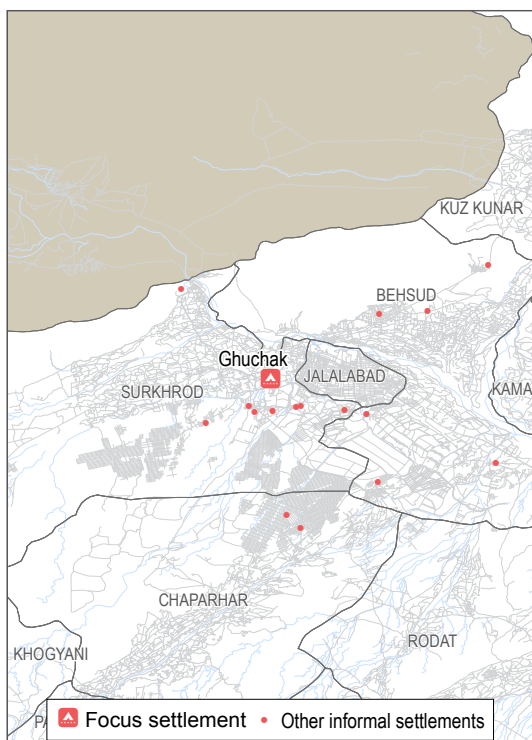
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.42632 Long. E 70.40921





Informal Settlement Profile: Kuze Sheikh Misri

Surkhrod District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan

January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Kuze Sheikh Misri**, located in Surkhrod district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	3,200	22,400	7.0
IDPs	500	3,500	7.0
Returnees	2,700	18,900	7.0

Size of settlement 1,830,986 sq m

Average area per person 82 sq m

Altitude 604 m

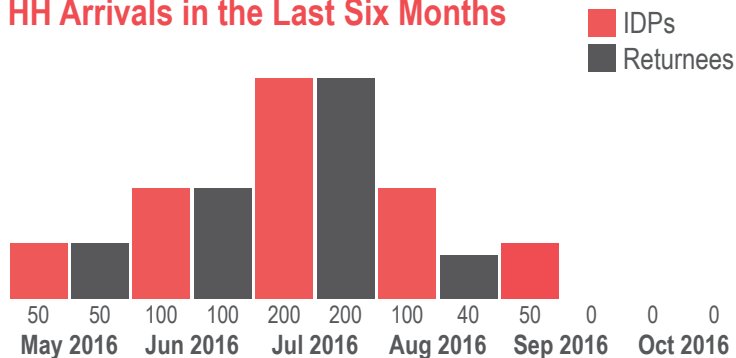
Displacement

This large informal settlement is situated on Torkham Main Road. The land is owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not pay rent. All residents are from Pashtun communities. IDPs moved to the settlement from Kunar, Laghman and other parts of Nangarhar province, while returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

The settlement was established in 2004 by 200 returnee households travelling from Peshawar, Pakistan. In 2005, the settlement increased in size substantially with 1,660 households arriving from Kohat, Pakistan. A further 150 households joined the site from Peshawar in 2008. In 2010, a further 300 households arrived, again from Peshawar. Throughout 2016, the settlement continued to expand with 500 IDP households from Kunar, Laghman and Nangarhar, and 390 returnee households from Punjab and Kohat, Pakistan joining the site.

The settlement does not have access to water, education or health facilities. However, residents reportedly suffer extreme financial hardship and consequently reported that they do not have the means to move from Kuze Sheikh Misri.

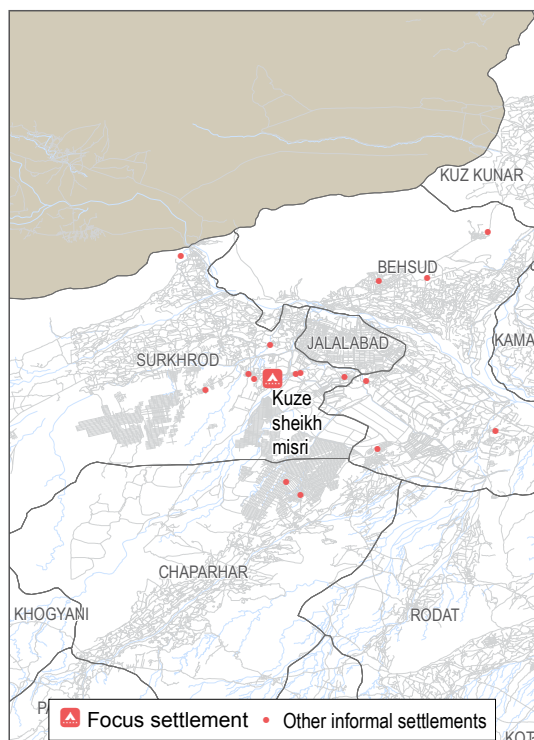
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

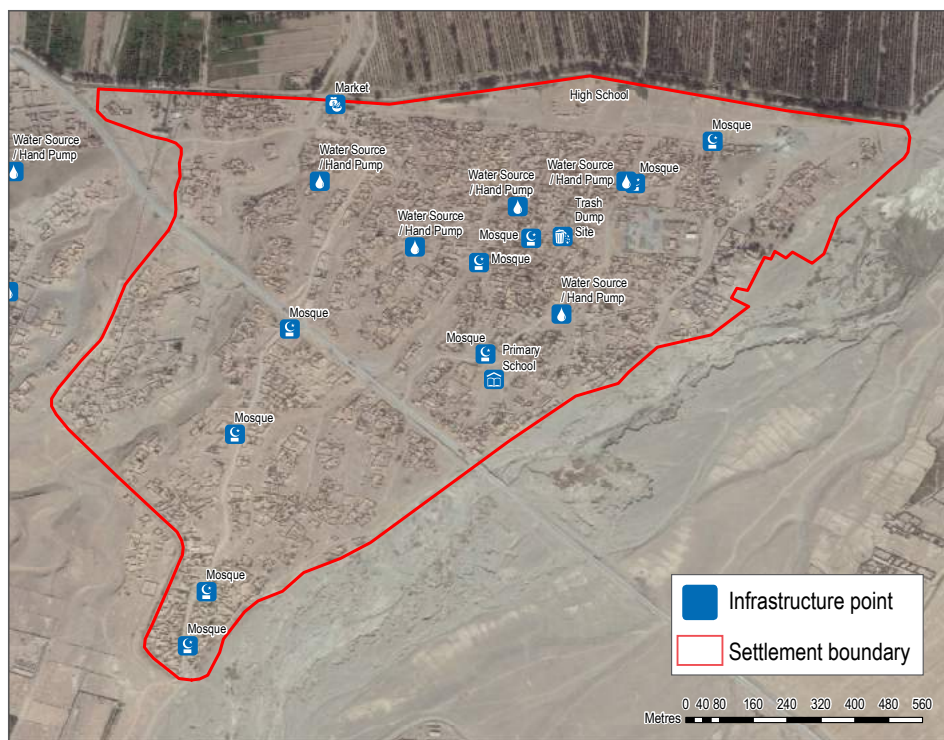


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.40695 Long. E 70.4105





Informal Settlement Profile: Marghundi

Surkhrod District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Marghundi**, located in Surkhrod district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **rural** and its residents live in **mud houses with solid roofs**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	630	4,410	7.0
IDPs	30	210	7.0
Returnees	600	4,200	7.0

Size of settlement	2,705,616 sq m
Average area per person	614 sq m
Altitude	769 m

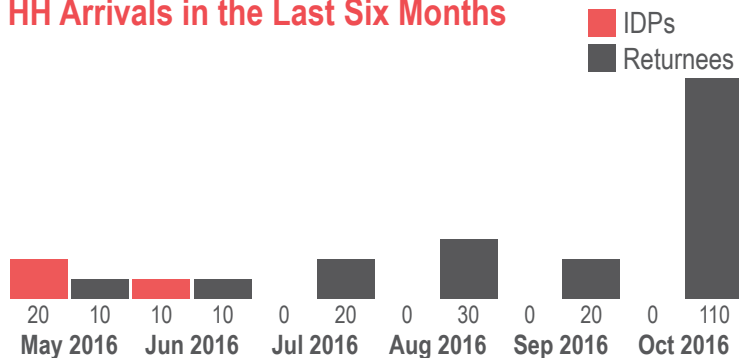
Displacement

This informal settlement is located nearly 20km away from the centre of Surkhrod. Residents live mostly in mud houses, with some families living in tents. The land is privately owned although residents do not pay rent. All residents are from Pashtun communities. This site hosts IDPs from Kabul, Logar and other areas of Nangarhar, while all returnees are from Pakistan.

The settlement was established by 100 returnee households from Kohat, Pakistan in 2009. A second influx of returnees arrived from Peshawar in 2012, consisting of 70 households. In 2014, a further 100 households entered the site again from Peshawar. An additional 30 returnee households joined Marghundi in 2015 from Peshawar. The site continued to grow throughout 2016, with the first 30 IDP households arriving from Nangarhar, Logar and Kabul, as well as a further 300 returnee households from Pakistan.

Residents of this settlement are particularly vulnerable and reported that they do not have the financial means to move elsewhere. The site has insufficient access to water, health and education facilities. However, residents reportedly plan to stay in the site as they feel it offers a general sense of security as it is located close to two police posts in Haji Qadeer Town.

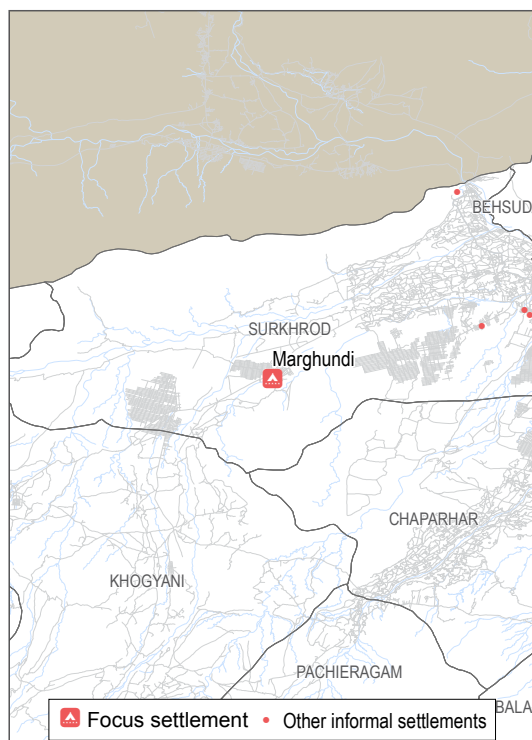
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence

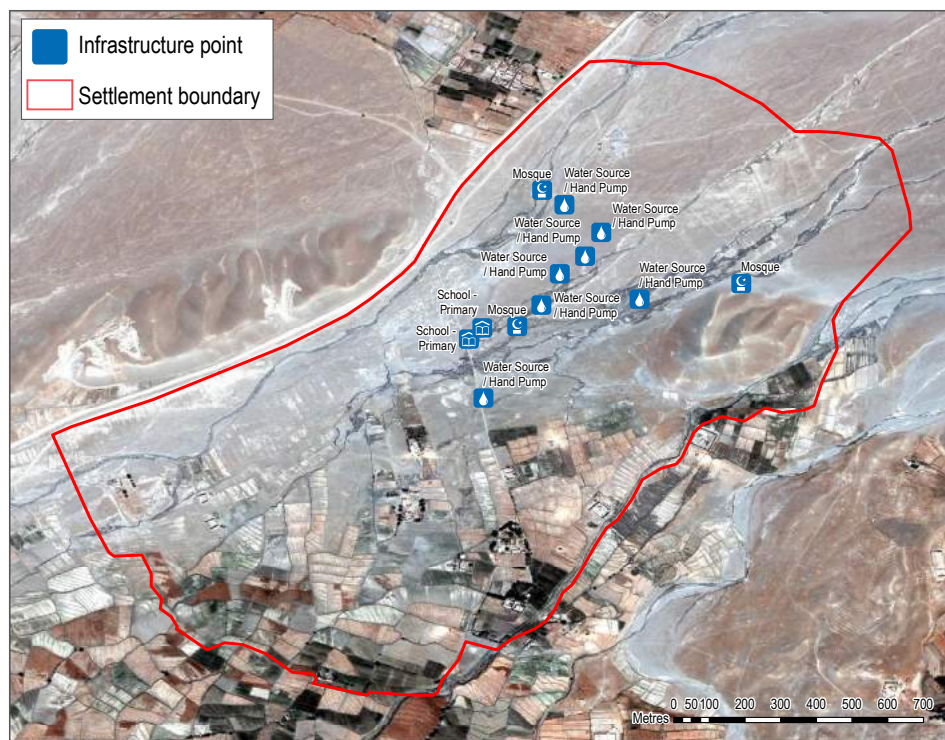


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.36941 Long. E 70.25001





Informal Settlement Profile: Muslimabad

Surkhrod District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
December 2016



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Muslimabad**, located in Surkhrod district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **partial mud houses**.

Key Figures

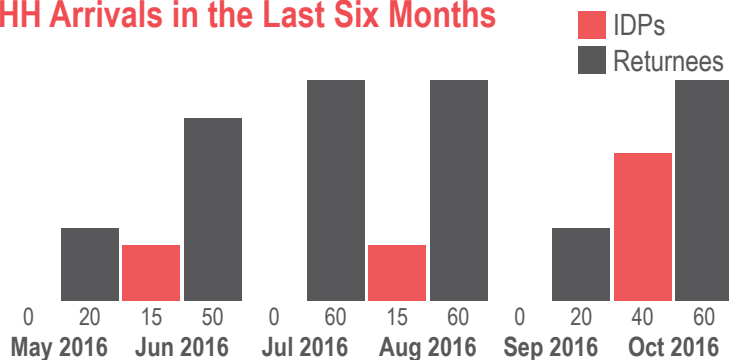
	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	1,300	7,800	6.0
IDPs	200	1,200	6.0
Returnees	1,100	6,600	6.0

Size of settlement 514,582 sq m

Average area per person 66 sq m

Altitude 583 m

HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Displacement

This informal settlement is situated in the middle of Surkhrod district. The land is privately owned, although residents do not pay rent. The settlement is largely comprised of Pashtun communities, with just 10% coming from Tajik populations. Most of the residents are returnees previously living in Pakistan, although around 15% are IDPs travelling from Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar provinces.

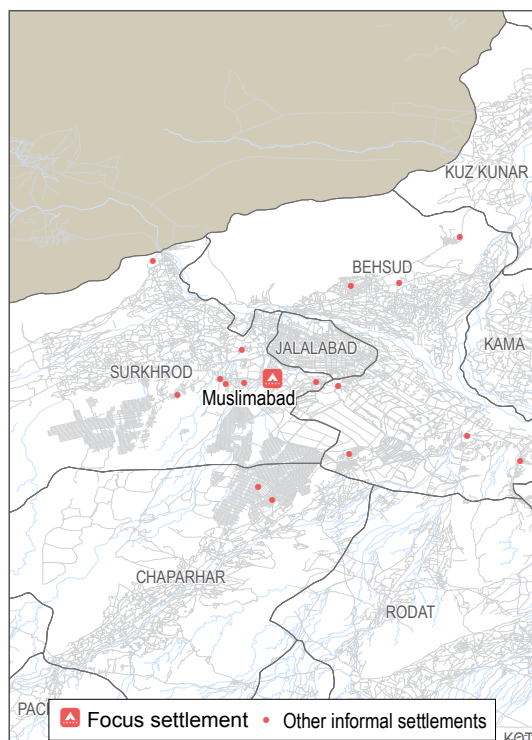
The site was established in 2001 by 200 households from Peshawar, Pakistan. This was followed by 200 households in 2006 consisting of IDPs from Batikot, Nangarhar and returnees from Punjab, Pakistan. The settlement grew by 150 households in 2009 with IDPs from Achin, Nangarhar and returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan joining the site. In 2012, a fourth influx of 350 households joined the settlement, including IDPs from Batikot, Nangarhar and returnees from Punjab, Pakistan. The settlement continued to grow throughout 2016, with 70 IDP households from Kunar, Nangarhar and Laghman and 330 returnee households entering the site.

The settlement has insufficient drinking water, though it does provide access to health and education facilities. Residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as it provides a general sense of security and potential work opportunities in the city.

Previous Areas of Residence

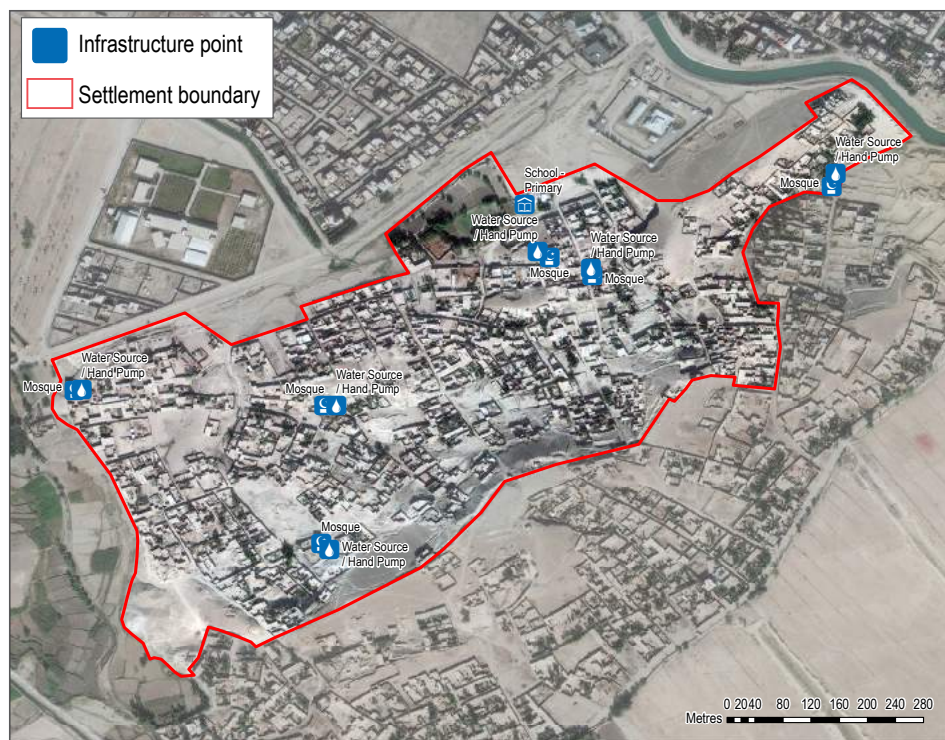


Location Map



Informal Settlement Map

Lat. N 34.40989 Long. E 70.42689





Informal Settlement Profile: Wahdat Mina

Surkhrod District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan
January 2017



Background

This profile provides an overview of conditions in the informal settlement **Wahdat Mina**, located in Surkhrod district, Nangarhar province. This settlement is **peri-urban** and its residents live in **full mud houses**.

Key Figures

	Households (HH)	Individuals	Avg HH Size
Current residents	1,000	7,000	7.0
IDPs	400	2,800	7.0
Returnees	600	4,200	7.0

Size of settlement	751,439 sq m
Average area per person	107 sq m
Altitude	603 m

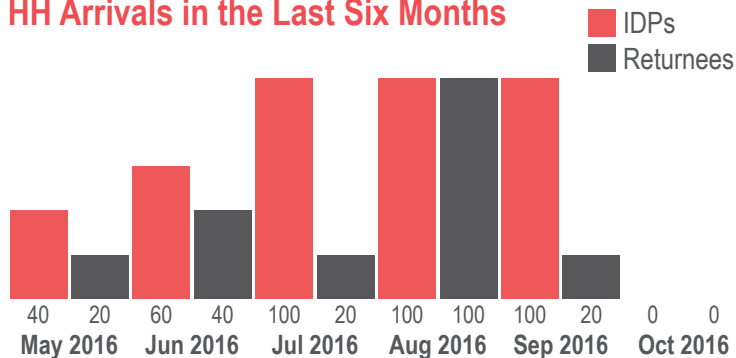
Displacement

Wahdat Mina is a large informal settlement located near Kuze Sheikh Misri Camp. It is situated on land owned by the Government of Afghanistan and residents do not pay rent. The majority of residents (98%) are from Pashtun communities and the remaining 2% are Tajik. Most IDPs travelled from Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar provinces, while returnees previously lived in Pakistan.

The site was established in 2004 by 130 households returning from the F.A.T.A. region of Pakistan. A second wave of 200 households travelled from the same area in 2005. Three years later, 40 households entered the site consisting of returnees from Peshawar, Pakistan. In 2010, a further 30 households arrived from the same area. The settlement remained stable until 2016, when 400 IDP households from Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar, and 200 returnee households from Pakistan entered the site.

The settlement does not have drinking water, although residents do have access to education and health facilities. Residents reportedly plan to stay in the settlement as it offers a sense of security and the close proximity to the city offers work opportunities.

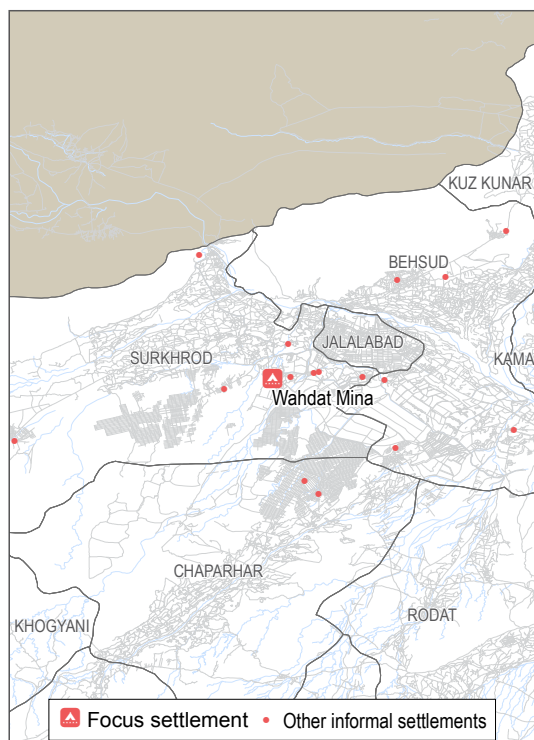
HH Arrivals in the Last Six Months



Previous Areas of Residence



Location Map



Informal Settlement Map



Lat. N 34.40645 Long. E 70.39992