



## UNHCR Sub-Office Central Region DISTRICT PROFILE

**DATE: 24/06/2002**

PROVINCE:	Ghazni	Geo-Code: 06			
DISTRICT:	Moqur	Geo-Code: 608			
Population 1990:	Settled: 31,359 , Refugees in Pakistan : 8777				
CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION					
Total	Returned IDPs	Recent Returnees	IDPs	Children under 12	Female Households
70,900 individuals	255 families	740 families	210 families	19,538 (estimate from Feb 02)	565
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: 99% Pashtoon ; 1% Hazara & Tajik					
EXPECTED RETURNING PULATION 2002					
IDPS		405 families	RETURNEES	272 families	
AUTHORITY					
Head Of District:		District administrator has not been appointed yet.			
Other Information:		Sher Khan is the Head of the <i>Shura</i> . The population selects its 20 members and all final decisions are made at <i>Shura</i> level.  A garrison of 100 soldiers, upon the authority of the Ministry of Defence, is in charge of the security in the district. Commander Habidullah is the head of the garrison.			
GENERAL SITUATION					
Moqur district is located at the South West of Ghazni centre, about 105 km away from the centre. The overall security situation is calm; cases of theft have been reported in the past.  Moqur district's population is in great majority composed of Pashtoon, belonging to Ali Khel tribe. The 200 to 300 Hazara families are represented at the <i>Shura</i> .  Moqur district is divided in four main areas, which are as follow: Khoband – Pashtoon area Khodzaie – Pashtoon area Gadakhel- Pashtoon area Manger Khel – Pashtoon, Hazara, Tajik and Hindus. Nomads travel through the district on their way to/back from Kandahar, Boldak and Helmand.  The main priorities of the district are: 1. Water (potable & irrigation) 2. Education 3. Health facilities					

<b>SECTORAL INFORMATION</b>		
<b>SHELTER:</b>	<b>Percentage and the number of houses destroyed:</b>	11 % - 1,286
	<b>Housing Situation of Returning Population :</b>	Returnees either live in their former houses or are lodged by villagers and relatives.
	<b>Comments:</b> Material available for shelter construction in the district includes wooden beams, window & door frames, stones and sand. Additional material – cement and glasses - has to be brought from Ghazni city or Ghaz Moqur bazaar.	
<b>WATER:</b>	<b>Type of Potable Water Sources and the Distance:</b>	Shallow wells, karezes, and natural springs.
	<b>Availability of Potable water (%):</b>	83% - 17 %, that is 2,080 families have no access to potable water (water point distant more than 1 km).
	<b>Sanitation and Drainage:</b>	Traditional latrines without proper ventilation system. Open ditches for drainage. No septic tanks available to ensure cleanness and hygiene in the villages. Sanitation situation is poor, and majority of the families do not have bath.

SECTORAL INFORMATION					
	<b>Comments:</b> Potable and irrigation water, is the first priority in the district. Inhabitants are obliged to fetch their water from far distances, as indicated below:  <u>Kohband area:</u> 1,300 families fetch their water, using wheel barrows, donkeys or foot to access the water point , <b>2- 10 km from their villages</b> (Chaka, Nawrozi, sangar, Tangi, Moqarab Khel, Halal Khel, Dewalak, Karezaki, Bangul Khel  <u>Manger Khel area:</u> Gula khel (80 families), Rana Khel (150 families), Sarcheshma (50 families) and Khandar (500 families) fetch <b>water 2-13 km</b> from their villages.  Access to potable water has been limited in some areas, given the fact that many families fetch water at same sources (ex: Gula Khel).				
	<b>AGRICULTURE: Main crops:</b>		Wheat, alfa alfa, peas, beans, honey melons.		
	<b>Current Land Condition:</b>		A maximum of 30% of arable land is in use, due to the drought.		
	<b>Existing Irrigation schemes:</b>		Karezes, natural springs and limited number of deep wells.		
	<b>Agri/tool Banks:</b>		Traditional tools; farmers sometimes rent tractors, which are not easily available in the district.		
	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>		Sheep, goats, domestic poultry. Limited number of donkeys and horses.		
	<b>Comments:</b> The agricultural sector is severely affected by drought and <i>Lalmi</i> lands are not under cultivation. The irrigation system (karezes and canals) is in urgent need of rehabilitation and improvement to increase level of available water.  Also necessary is the provision of technical support in animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, as well as improved seeds, fertilisers and pesticide.				
	<b>INCOME GENERATION:</b>	<b>Main sources of Income:</b>	Labour work, agriculture, remittances, limited animal husbandry, and shopkeepers.	<b>% of No income in the district</b>	5% - 595 families
	<b>Comments:</b> Agriculture Income Generation projects and vocational training are Moqur district's fourth priority. There is a lack of job opportunities and some of the male adults expatriates in order to secure an income for their families. Children whose fathers are abroad usually do not attend school, and take care of the animals and land.  Food for work project would be appropriate in the following fields: construction of school buildings, road rehabilitation, cleaning of kareze; IGA for female households could revolve around carpet weaving.				
	<b>HEALTH:</b>	<b>Health Centre:</b>	<b>Types</b>	<b>Currently functioning</b>	<b>Before 1998</b>
			<b>No. of Clinic:</b>	1	1
			<b>No. of Mobile Clinic:</b>	nil	
			<b>No. of Hospital:</b>	1	1
			<b>Nurses and Mid-wives</b>	2	
		<b>Comments:</b> Health facilities are the third priority of Moqur district. There is an acute need to rehabilitate the only existing hospital, which is run by the Department of Public health (MoPH). The hospital is only supported by WHO, which provides TB drugs. The hospital lacks medicine and many cases have to be referred to Ghazni city, which is very far from the district, and accessible by roads in poor conditions. Many patients cannot afford to be hospitalised in Ghazni.  Hospital's staff grievances revolve around the lack of accommodation available and meagre salaries. The population expressed the need to have a second hospital in Khod Zae, which is extremely distant from the district centre, and to have clinics to cover the following areas:  Manger Khel, located 8 km from Moqur centre; - Gada Khel; Kohband/ Dawlana (2000 families), 49 kn from Moqur centre; - Larga (1,500 families), 20 km from Dawlana; - Kalrinesi (2,500 families), 45 km from Larga.			

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types		Currently functioning		Before 1998
		No. of high School:		1		1
		No. of Primary School:		13		9
		No. of Home Base Sch:		-		3
	Teacher:	Female:	15	Pupils:	Girls:	600
		Male:	100		Boys:	6932
	Literacy Rate %:	20 – 30%				
<b>Comments:</b> Education is the second main priority of the district. Most of the classes are held outdoors, due to unavailability of school buildings. Existing school buildings need urgent rehabilitation. Provision of school supplies, equipment and professionally trained teaching staff are also requests which deserve attention.						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:			Yes		
	Identified priority villages to clear:			Around the bazaar; Campany, located along the main road.		
	<b>Comments:</b> Confirmed by ICRC and ARCS. No mine-incidents have been reported recently. However, a place called Campany is infected with anti-tanks mines.					
PROTECTION						
Population Movement:	<p>Moqur has produced an important number of refugees and of internally displaced persons (IDPs). IDPs mainly go to Ghazni centre, Giro and Jaghori districts. It is said that reasons for displacement are linked to lack of job opportunity. On the other side, it is the population's opinion that many natives (IDPs and refugees) of Moqur might be reluctant to return to the district, due to the lack of education and health facilities.</p> <p>Recently, 23 families left Tangi village for Dawlana, since their karezes were not longer in use. They expressed their intention to return as soon as the irrigation system would be rehabilitated.</p> <p>Moqur is the second district for IDP concentrations: IDPs mainly originate from Jawzjan, Kabul and Paktia provinces. Moqur also receives IDPs native of Ghazni centre and Qara Bagh districts.</p> <p>There is no restriction to the movement within the district; this provision also applies to women. Returnees are welcomed in their area of origin.</p>					
Minority Issue:	No reports of minority-related incidents in this mostly Pashtoon populated area.					
Land Ownership:	<p>A Commission composed of 8 members (Ulemas, elders, Commanders) is appointed by the <i>Shura</i> to interview both parties and investigate the case.</p> <p>Depending on the criminal/non criminal nature of the dispute, cases are either judged by the Commission, acting as conciliators (majority of the cases), or pending until District Court is established. Some cases have been referred to Ghazni centre for judgement.</p> <p>No report of land ownership-related incident involving returnees.</p>					
House Occupation:	No reports up to date. However, settling mechanism would be identical as mentioned above.					
Others:	<p>The above-described Commission solves majority of the disputes; it can recommend Judgement based on the <i>Sharia</i>, given the nature of the cases.</p> <p>Any dispute involving a woman requires a representation by the community and the authorities. Same system is applicable for vulnerable cases, which are represented by trustful figures.</p>					
NGOs Working in the District						

SECTORAL INFORMATION
<p>SCA- Education, health, wells (since 1985)</p> <p>COAR – Education, health, wells (since 1999, and currently present in Moqur)</p> <p>Afghan German – Veterinary clinic</p> <p>Ibn Sina – Mother and Child health clinic &amp; vaccination program.</p>

Other Comments (Accessibility etc)
<p>Access from the provincial centre is by rough road.</p>

Signature of the responsible researcher: