



UNHCR Sub-Office Central Region DISTRICT PROFILE

DATE: 24/6/02

PROVINCE:	Ghazni	Geo-Code: 06			
DISTRICT:	Jaghatau	Geo-Code: 603			
Population 1990:	Settled :63,940 , Refugees in Pakistan1380, Refugees in Iran : 4200				
CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION					
Total	Returned IDPs	Recent Returnees	IDPs	Children under 12	Female Households
132,265 individuals	479 families	1,329 families	644 families	53,608	992
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: About 73% Hazara and 27% Pashtun					
EXPECTED RETURNING PULATION 2002					
IDPS		1,736 families	RETURNEES		3,930 families
AUTHORITY					
Head Of District:		No universally supported or appointed Woleswal.			
Other Information:		See below			
GENERAL SITUATION					
<p>The administration of the district is divided between two Shuras, each reflecting the predominant ethnic group in the area over which it has responsibility. The majority of Pashtun area (Khawgani, Gulbawri and Khasha) is led by a Shura whose membership is exclusively Pashtun. At the head of this 30-member Shura is Mawlawi Mohammed Moussa, who is also the supreme authority in the area because of his status as Alem. The deputy and acting District Administrator (Woleswal) for this Pashtun-majority area is Abdul Ghafar.</p> <p>Within the membership of the Shura are found Ulemmas, former commanders and district elders. There is a Shura-managed security force of 25 persons under the command of the acting Woleswal. The above arrangement has been approved by the interim provincial authority pending the appointment of a Woleswal to the district.</p> <p>A 35-member Shura governs the majority of Hazara area. Sitting at its head is Said Mohammad Hassan Fikri. Unlike the Pashtun Shura, decisions are taken collectively as the powers of the Head of the Shura are comparatively limited. The Hazara Shura is based in Ghazni because they are also their area's representatives to the Provincial Shura. The majority Hazara areas are Qeyaç, Jermatu, Qarasooç, Sarhab, Gulbawri (Hazara), Kakrak, Shaki and Turgan. Kakrak and Shaki are majority Hazara areas that presently and administratively lie within Waghaz district. However, due to their minority status in Waghaz district, Hazara leaders are lobbying to have their areas become part of Jaghatau district since it is majority Hazara.</p> <p>The district is mountainous and drought-affected. Despite widespread poverty, the security situation remains calm. General priorities, in descending order, are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water- potable and irrigation; 2. Education and health; 3. Income generation (tailoring, carpentry, mechanic work, carpet-weaving); 4. Agriculture extension programs in farming and animal husbandry; and 5. Road rehabilitation. 					

SECTORAL INFORMATION		
SHELTER:	Percentage and the number of houses destroyed:	8% or 1,591 houses
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :	Returnees either occupy their former houses or houses belonging to other villagers, or stay with host families.
	<p>Comments: Areas with a high number of destroyed houses are in Sarhab, Turgan, Kakrak and Shaki (the last two are in Waghaz district- see General Situation above).</p> <p>Most houses are of the traditional design: built of mud-bricks. Shelter materials like sand, stone and mud are available locally. Items such as wooden beams, window and door frames, glass and pipes are not available locally. Tools such as shovels and picks are also not available.</p> <p>In Torgan, 50 returnee families out of 271 families living in the area, are in need of shelter.</p>	
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources and the Distance:	Natural springs, wells and karezes
	Availability of Potable water (%):	3% or 500 families have no access to potable water.

SECTORAL INFORMATION				
	Sanitation and Drainage:		Sanitation is very poor, especially among villages further downstream and drawing water from karezes; and among those wells and natural springs where water is not drawn by hand pump but using different means not all of them hygienic. A proper drainage system with pipes, covered ditches, and septic tanks does not exist in the district. Thus, the general drainage situation is very poor both inside and outside homes.	
	<p>Comments: Given there are manifold users per well, it is difficult for the wells to remain constantly clean. Out of 3,655 wells, only 340 are fitted with hand pumps. The villages without access to potable water are Khairabad, Khoshali, Patya, Qazi, Ghari, Sarkol, Atamir, Aliabad and Siagel. The average distance of these villages to potable water sources is 2- 10 km. The water table in the district lies at a depth between 15-50 m. This wide difference in depth can be attributed to the mountainous terrain that dominates the district landscape.</p> <p>Torgan area in Jaghatu district comprises 48 villages whose population have to fetch water from below mentioned distances: Woch – 45 families – 2 km Kosha – 40 families- 2km Bed Gol- 35 families- 2km Del Mohammed- 35families- 2km Del Shashi – 26 families- 3km Grandab Payen- 35 families – 3,5 km Qol Bayan- 55 families- 3 km</p>			
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:		Wheat, potatoes, clovers, and alfalfa	
	Current Land Condition:		Varies in the district; 8- 30% of arable land is in use.	
	Existing Irrigation schemes:		Springs, karezes, wells and streams.	
	Agri/tool Banks:		Rented tractors fitted with harvesters and traditional hand tools	
	Animal Husbandry		Sheep, goats, cows, donkeys and poultry.	
	Comments: As canals are built very simply using sand banks, much of the irrigation water is lost to evaporation. Cleaning and rehabilitating the karezes will not suffice to meet the demand for irrigation water. Deep wells are needed to fill the gap in water supply. Secondary to the above enumerated needs are improved seed strains, agricultural tools, fertilizer and pesticides.			
INCOME GENERATION:	Main sources of Income:	Daily wages, remittances from abroad, agriculture and animal husbandry.	% of No income in the district	4% or 794 families
	Comments: As it is a drought affected area, agriculture and animal husbandry have been adversely affected. Villagers are desperately trying to weather the adverse conditions because they are fearful of the price they will pay in terms of their investment and survival if this sector is lost. Some residents are engaged in petty trade in order to support their family. The population is interested in vocational training programs in order to reduce their dependence on the agricultural sector. They do not want to emigrate or abandon their land and, thus, prefer to diversify the local economy.			
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before 1998
		No. of Clinic:	5	5
		No. of Mobile Clinic:	0	0
		No. of Hospital:	0	0
		Nurses and Mid-wives	13	13

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	<p>Comments: As most villages are located in a mountainous area, access to health clinics for some is difficult. The current no. of facilities is inadequate and needs to be increased. There is also a shortage of professionally trained medical staff, particularly OB-GYN, vaccination centers, medical equipment and supplies. At least one hospital is needed in the district.</p> <p>The presence of an OB-GYN in the district will facilitate training of traditional birth attendants and increase provision and coverage of better health care to women and their children.</p> <p>Four more clinics are needed: one clinic to serve 14 villages located 10-20 km. north of Khawgani clinic; a second to cover 17 villages located 15-20 km. west of Khawgani clinic; a third to serve nine villages 10-15 km. lying south of Khawgani village; and a fourth to serve Torgan area and which would cover 3000 families if located in Deh Khoshi.</p> <p>The much needed hospital should, ideally, be built in Sadaqat bazaar, the proposed district capital lying 40 km. From Ghazni City.</p>					
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	<i>Types</i>		<i>Currently functioning</i>	<i>Before 1998</i>	
		No. of high School:		2	2	
		No. of Primary School:		13	13	
	No. of Home Base Sch:		32	32		
	Teacher:	Female:	52	Pupils:	Girls:	2,995
		Male:	153		Boys:	7,348
Literacy Rate %:	25%					
<p>Comments: Two high schools, one for boys and another for girls, are needed in Khawgani, an area inhabited by 5,150 families.</p> <p>Seven out of 15 schools do not have any facilities; classes are held in open air, mosques or private homes for which the community pays rent. Existing school buildings are either dilapidated or in a state of disrepair. There is a need for professionally trained teaching staff, a budget for paying their salaries, school supplies and equipment, potable water and latrines.</p>						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:			Not reported		
	Identified priority villages to clear:					
	Comments:					
PROTECTION						
Population Movement:	All segments of the population move freely day and night. There is a steady stream of returnees and IDPs to the district.					
Women/Vulnerable/Minority Issues:	The Shuras are responsible for settling disputes in their respective areas. No disputes have occurred where one of the parties was a returnee family. Any case that cannot be settled locally, is forwarded to the Court in Ghazni City for resolution.					
Land Ownership:	<p>The Shura or Ulemma decides any disputes relating to land if Sharia is the applicable law.</p> <p>The only reported criminal case to have occurred in the district involved a family dispute in Khawgani. The dispute over the division of a plot of land between cousins resulted in the death of one of the parties. The case was resolved by the Shura (Pashtun) in accordance with tradition without resorting to the Sharia.</p> <p>Farmland has to be bought by returnees as is the case for the rest of the community.</p>					
House Occupation:	Returnees are given land for building homes at no charge. Homeless returnees will be accommodated by villagers or allocated a home by the villagers until their own home is ready for occupation.					
Others:	<p>In the Hazara area, disputes are settled either at the village or Ghazni levels because of the presence of the Shura in Ghazni City. While in the Pashtun area, disputes are settled at district level.</p> <p>In the Pashtun area, if the Shura cannot resolve disputes, then the agreement of the parties to the dispute is sought by the Shura to have the matter pending until proper judicial and legal systems are established and operational in the district.</p>					
NGOs Working in the District						

SECTORAL INFORMATION

ICRC- health;
MSF- health;
Ibn Sina- health;
SCA- health and education; and
CARE- Rehabilitation of public infrastructure
HAFO- water (has recently began well digging projects)

Other Comments (Accessibility etc)

The proposed future district center (Sadaqat Bazaar) is located 40 km northwest of Ghazni City. The current district center, Khawgani, lies about 17 km. Northwest of Ghazni City. The state of the road is poor. Simple accommodation facilities are found in Sadaqat Bazaar. Inhabitants from both areas visit Ghazni regularly by bus to conduct their business.

Signature of the responsible researcher: