



**UNHCR Sub-Office JALALABAD  
DISTRICT PROFILE**

DATE: 16/5/2002

<b>PROVINCE</b>	Name:	Nangarhar	Geo-Code:	8	
<b>DISTRICT</b>	Name:	Khogyani	Geo-Code	805	
Population in 1990:					
<b>CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION (ACCORDING TO LA INFORMATION)</b>					
<b>Total (Ind.)</b>	<b>Returned IDPs (Fam.)</b>	<b>Recent Returnees (Fam.)</b>	<b>IDPs (Fam.)</b>	<b>Children Under 12</b>	<b>Female Households</b>
146852	250	1580	1310	58700	1770
<b>ETHNIC COMPOSITION: Pashtun 100% Hazara 0% Tajik 0% Uzbek 0% Other: 0%</b>					
<b>CURRENT ESTIMATED RETURNEE POPULATION (ACCORDING TO UNHCR RECORDS)</b>					
	<b>Returned IDPs (Fam.)</b>	<b>Update on</b>		<b>Recent Returnees (Fam.)</b>	<b>Update on</b>
	31	7/3/2002		2763	10/3/2002
<b>EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002</b>					
<b>IDPS (Fam.)</b>	320	<b>RETURNEES (Fam.)</b>	2560		
<b>AUTHORITY</b>					
<b>Head of District:</b>	Mohd Saeed Qasimee				
<b>Other Information:</b>	The affairs of the district are managed by the district head (Mohd Saeed Qasimee) and the chief of police (Mohd Omer Layeq) and other district government staff. There was no shura functioning at the time of the district profiling mission, however, this was reportedly being established and some preliminary meetings had been held. Other significant individuals in the district are Maulvi Abbas (Judge), Mir Hashim (Attorney), and Mohd Karim (head of the municipality). Government units in the district (with at least one staff member) are the Agriculture, Health, Education, Finance, Statistics and Irrigation.				
<b>GENERAL SITUATION</b>					
This district is located approximately 38 km south of Jalalabad city. It consists of 12 major villages, the biggest of which is Wazeer. The district is highly populated, with 146,852 inhabitants (according to the Regional Health Department records for 2002), second only to Jalalabad in the Eastern region in population size. The weather is cold compared to the rest of the province and in some villages there is snow during winter. The district covers a large area, with some villages located on the Spin Ghar mountains and some areas covered by forest. There is extensive agricultural land, however much of this is not cultivated due to drought.					
<b>SECTORAL INFORMATION</b>					
<b>SHELTER:</b>	<b>Percentage and Number of Houses Destroyed:</b>	55 %			
	<b>Housing Situation of Returning Population :</b>	Most returnees' houses are destroyed.			
	<b>Comments:</b>	Most of the houses in the district were damaged during the Russian war. Due to poor economic conditions, returnees cannot afford to transport the water required to make mud to reconstruct their houses.			
<b>WATER:</b>	<b>Type of Potable Water Sources (and distance):</b>	River, springs, karezes, tube wells, shallow wells and a pipe scheme 3km			
	<b>Availability of Potable water (%):</b>	57%			
	<b>Sanitation and Drainage:</b>	Local system			
	<b>Comments:</b>	DACAAR (March 2002) reports that there are 508 shallow wells in the district, and a further 240 are required. The shura reported that in some villages such as Arghech, Lukhi, Kuz Bihar and Kaga, there is an acute shortage of water. The district is generally drought-affected.			
<b>AGRICULTURE:</b>	<b>Main crops:</b>	Wheat, maize, poppy, vegetables, rice.			

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	<b>Current Land Condition:</b>		More than 60% of the land is not cultivated due to drought.			
	<b>Existing Irrigation schemes:</b>		Karezes			
	<b>Agri/tool Banks:</b>		Locally-made tools and tractors			
	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>		Cows, goat, sheep, donkeys, mules and camels.			
	<b>Comments: Some of the irrigation channels have been destroyed by flooding and construction of protective walls is required. Much water is wasted during spring when the snow melts, and the shura has therefore suggested that reservoirs should be constructed at Wazir valley and Khadar Khail villages.</b>					
<b>INCOME GENERATION:</b>	<b>Main Sources of Income:</b>	Agriculture, horticulture, forestry and employment abroad	<b>% of NO income in the district</b>	25%		
	<b>Comments: Vocational training (carpentry or carpet weaving) and construction of irrigation systems would provide good opportunities for income generation.</b>					
<b>HEALTH:</b>	<b>Health Centre:</b>	<b>Types</b>	<b>Currently functioning</b>	<b>Before 1998</b>		
		<b>No. of Clinic:</b>	2	2		
		<b>No. of Mobile Clinic:</b>	0	0		
		<b>No. of Hospital:</b>	1	1		
	<b>Nurses and Mid-wives</b>	13	0			
<b>Comments: In Kanga hospital there are 5 male and 2 female doctors, 3 technicians, 3 pharmacists, 1 x-ray technologist, 1 surgical doctor and administrative staff. Wazeer and Lukhi clinics have 3 doctors, 4 vaccinators, 1 technician, 1 dentist, 4 community mobilisers and 2 health educators. WHO has also recorded 20 traditional birth attendants, 3 EPI (vaccination) centres, 2 MCH facilities and a TB control centre (Health Resources by District, Eastern region of Afghanistan, May 2001). In comparison with other districts in the region, Khogiani has good health facilities, however many patients have to walk long distances in order to access the services.</b>						
<b>EDUCATION:</b>	<b>Education Centre:</b>	<b>Types</b>	<b>Currently functioning</b>	<b>Before 1998</b>		
		<b>No. of High School:</b>	4	3		
		<b>No. of Primary School:</b>	34	22		
		<b>No. of Home Based Sch:</b>	4	4		
	<b>Teacher:</b>	<b>Female:</b>	5	<b>Pupils:</b>	<b>Girls:</b>	3013
		<b>Male:</b>	399		<b>Boys:</b>	15475
	<b>Literacy Rate %:</b>	8				
<b>Comments: Data on number of schools, teachers and students provided by UNICEF (July 2002). Ten primary and 2 of the high schools are without buildings and the Bar Bihar school building is reportedly damaged. Those which do have buildings do not have sufficient capacity for the number of students.</b>						
<b>MINE/UXOs:</b>	<b>Existence of mines &amp; UXOs:</b>		Zava Ghundi, Kilagho			
	<b>Identified priority villages to clear:</b>					

<b>SECTORAL INFORMATION</b>	
	<b>Comments:</b> The Regional Mine Action Centre also reports that there are mines awaiting clearance in Ahmad Khail and Hashim Khail (March 2002). Extensive areas in Shagi, Arghech, Zemla, Kambo-i-Kwas Khail, Bazar-i-Khaja, Khogyiani, Hakim Abad, Daga, Khwaran, Shakar Khail and Majnoon Khail have already been cleared.
<b>PROTECTION</b>	
<b>Population Movement:</b>	The rate of refugee returns to Khogyani is moderate comparing to the population size, with 12,353 individuals recorded as returning through the UNHCR assisted process between 1 March 2002 and 26 June 2002.
<b>Minority Issue:</b>	NTR
<b>Land Ownership:</b>	There were reports of two cases of land occupation in Kaga village.
<b>House Occupation:</b>	NTR
<b>Others:</b>	NTR
<b>NGOs Working in the District</b>	
DACAAR, IRC, HNI and some national NGOs such as ACLU are present in the district.	
<b>Other Comments (including accessibility)</b>	
<p>The main problems of the district are potable water and irrigation. It was suggested by the district authorities that construction of a water reservoir at Wazeer valley and digging of shallow wells in Arghech, Bihar and Kaga villages would solve some of these difficulties. They also cited education as a priority, and requested construction of a school building and provision of teaching materials.</p> <p><b>POPULATION:</b> Information on the total population in the district is taken from the EPI report prepared by the Regional Health Directorate (2002)..</p>	