



**UNHCR Sub-Office Central Region
DISTRICT PROFILE**

DATE: 18 September 2002

PROVINCE:	BAMYAN/BAGHLAN	Geo code:	13	
DISTRICT:	Kahmard	Geo code:	1311	
POPULATION DATA				
POPULATION in 1990: Settled: 39962 Refugees in Pakistan: 7 & in Iran: 1700.	CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION			
	IDPs	Returned IDPs	Returnee	Local Population
N/A	N/A	117 families	305 families	6 400 families (32 000 individuals)
ETHNIC COMPOSITION:85%,Tajik 8%Hazara, 6% Tatar and 1% Pashtoon				
EXPECTED RETURNING PULATION 2002				
IDPS	N/A	RETURNEES	N/A	
AUTHORITY				
Head Of District:	Mr.Malim Abdul Ahmad(Tajik)			
Other Information:	Head of Police Department is Mr. Toofan (Tajik, previous governor in 2001).			
GENERAL SITUATION				
<p>The district is situated at 140-km away from Bamyan centre, at the border with Samangan Province and is divided into five valleys (Hajar, Madr, Tangipushta, Ashpusht and DoAb-e-Mekh-I-Zarin). It is located at an altitude of 1475 meters, the lowest altitude of the province. The main river, Ajar, is an important source of water for the district. The district is considered to be the richest of all Bamyan province. In the past, the district was a hunting ground of the King Zaher shah.</p> <p>No major destruction of houses, education and health centres and shops took place during the war. The district has been shaken by rivalries and armed conflicts between Toofan, ethnic Tajik allied to Khalili and Commander Rahmatullah allied to Mollawi Islamuddin, Governor of Samangan province who ambitions to extend his jurisdiction to the district. Toofan has retreated in July to Saighan, and this withdrawal was ensued by a displacement of families, mainly to Saighan.</p> <p>Mid-June 2002, after fighting between the opposing factions, the district fell to commander Rahmatullah, affiliated with Jamiat and closely involved with Taliban during the war. Human rights violations have been reported in various parts of the district.</p> <p>In 13 September, Toofan launched an offensive on Kahmard in a bid to take control over the district.</p>				
SECTORAL INFORMATION				
SHELTER:	Percentage of houses destroyed:	50 houses (30 totally and 20 partially) are destroyed.		
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :	Returnees are either living with their relatives or have rehabilitated their destroyed houses.		
	Comments: The most affected area is Hajar valley. There is no shelter reconstruction project implemented in the district.			
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources:	Spring, wells and river water. There are 140 wells and 80 active springs in the district.		
	Availability of Potable water (%):	20%		
	Sanitation and Drainage:	Traditional system: septic tanks.		

SECTORAL INFORMATION				
	<p>Comments: The average walking distance from a village to the main source of water is 20 mn. The availability of water has decreased in the last three years due to drought but the resource of water is sufficient for irrigation purpose (except in Dora, Doshakh, Madr). On the other hand, the district will require improvement for irrigation water to avoid flood. Solidarites has recently completed canal rehabilitation in Chukor Dara, Banaq and Ruy-e-Sang, canal protection wall in Dasht-e-Safied, and Loranj and retention wall in Hajar. In addition, the agency is implementing a water reservoir project in Yakhak.</p>			
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:		Wheat, barley, rice & Potatoes.	
	Current Land Condition:		In 2001, 17 % of the rain fed land has been cultivated and 62.5 % of the irrigated land.	
	Existing Irrigation schemes:		90% is river water and 10% spring water.	
	Agri/tool Banks:		Locally made tools and animals.	
	Animal Husbandry:		In average a family owns 2 sheep, 0.78 goat, 0.47 cow, 0.47 ox and one donkey.	
	<p>Comment: A big landowner owns 70 jerribs and small landowner about 6 jerribs. 6 % of the families are big landowners and 60 % are small landowners. 38.5% of the arable land is irrigated and 61.5% rain fed. 51 % of the families use an average of 3 jerribs for orchards (mainly apricots). Water has not been a problem for irrigation purpose expect in 2 valleys, Madr and Doru, where mainly animal husbandry is practised. Solidarites is organising throughout the district distribution of seedling and fertiliser and a project of vegetable garden as well as improvement of orchards production. Focus distributed improved wheat seeds with fertiliser for 165 farmers in the year 2001. Solidarites has organised vaccination campaign and de-worming of livestock, established a veterinarian clinic and is implementing programme of re-capitalisation of livestock. The livestock has been slightly affected by war and disease (3 % of livestock died).</p>			
INCOME GENERATION:	Main sources of Income:	Economy is mainly oriented towards agriculture. Livestock does not represent a significant source of income.	% of No income in the district	9.5 %
	<p>Comments: 1.6 % of the population get income from shop keeping, mainly in Ruy-E- Sang. A coalmine is operated in Duab Mekhzani. There is no industry in charge of the exploitation and rather individuals digging and selling coal at the bazaar. CAWC and Solidarites operate in this sector.</p>			
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before
		No. of Clinic:	2	1
		No. of Mobile Clinic:	0	0
		No. of Hospital:	0	0
		Nurses and Mid-wives	3	0
	Doctor	1M	2 (1 M & 1F).	
<p>Comments: WHO and MSF operate in this sector and IMC Ibn-Sina is operating a health post in Ruy-E-Sang.</p>				
EDUCATION:	Education	Types	Currently functioning	Before

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	Centre:	No. of high School:		1	1	
		No. of Primary School:		9	8	
		No. of Home Base school		7	100	
	Teacher:	Female:	14	Student:	Girls:	496
		Male:	83		Boys:	2181
Literacy Rate %:	30%					
Comments: UNICEF has supported primary schools. Focus plans to implement activities in the sector. 2 schools in Ruy-e-Sang are being reconstructed by PINF and one school is rehabilitated in Dushakh.						
MINE/UXOs:	Existence of mines & UXOs:		Anti-personal mines are present in the region, especially in Ruy-e-Sang, Banak, Laghaki, Qaghor and Madr.			
	Identified priority villages to clear:		Roy-E-Sang			
	Comments: No field mine incident has been reported in the area by local authority. Mines are present in former check posts as well.					
PROTECTION						
Population Movement:	Tajik IDPs who were displaced from Bamyan fear that conditions of safety for their return in Bamyan are not yet guaranteed. The recent fighting which took place in the area has brought about displacement towards other districts, especially some Ethnic Tatar would have left to Samangan province. Since the conflict occurred between Rahmatullah faction and Toofan factions, there has been displacement of families for security reasons, mainly to Saighan, Mazaar-Sharif and Kabul. UNHCR check posts report a displacement of 53 families (274 individuals) as a result of the conflict. This figure is only an indicator and displacement is likely to be more significant.					
Minority Issue:	Ethnic Hazara are a minority in the area. There is an unconfirmed report saying that they are discriminated in the district.					
Land Ownership:	No problems reported.					
House Occupation:	Some houses of ethnic Hazara living abroad have been occupied by Tajiks.					
Others:	In Ruy-E-Sang, Dodari, Laghaki, Qaghor, Banaw and Madr, there are reports of human rights abuses against civilians ranging from rape, assault, looting, arbitrary imprisonment, and coercion in feeding faction. Generally, supporters of Hezb-e-Wahdat are exposed to human rights violation in the district. US coalition forces report that a Jihad has been declared against foreigners.					
NGOs Working in the District						
Some international organisations, namely AMI, Solidarites (Dashte Saked village), Habitat (Kelich, Doshak and Doroo villages), MSF (Doabi Mekhi Zarin village) and Focus (centre of district) have started their humanitarian activities in the district.						
Other comments (Mission Possibility, accommodation, etc):						

Clearance must be requested 48 hours in advance. The recent fighting in the area and the continuous tension does not allow any mission to the area.

Accommodation is possible in the guest house of Solidarites.