



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

DATE: 18/09/02

PROVINCE:	BAMYAN/BAGHLAN	<i>Geo code:</i>	28	
DISTRICT:	SAIGHAN	<i>Geo code:</i>		
POPULATION DATA				
POPULATION in 1990:	CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION			
	IDPs	Returned IDPs	Returnee	Local Population
5500F	100F	900F	110F	4500F
ETHNIC COMPOSITION: 70%Tajik, 27%Hazara, 3 % Sadat				
EXPECTED RETURNING PULATION 2002				
IDPS	500 F	RETURNEES	500 F	
AUTHORITY				
Head Of District:	A. Hadi (Tajik), affiliated with Hezb-E-Wahdat party			
Other Information:				
GENERAL SITUATION				
<p>Saighan city is located at some 60 km from Bamyan city in the north of the province at an altitude of 2,050 metres in a valley. Tajiks live in the main valley, Amrod, bordering Kahmard district. Azara and Sadat live in the upper parts of the district bordering Bamyan and Yakawlang. The relationship between both groups is good and peaceful. Road conditions from Bamyan to Saighan are not good and it is reported mined in Aqraba Kotal. The high pass located at about 3000 m renders the road inaccessible during the winter. The main cause for displacement has been drought.</p> <p>In September 1998, the district fell to Taliban. In 2001, Taliban lost Saighan, and Commander Toofan, a Hezb-I-Wahadt supporter, took control of the area. There was no major destruction in the district, or significant displacement of the population.</p> <p>The withdrawal of troops of Toofan, a Tajik commander affiliated with Hezb-e-Wahdat, from Kahmard district to Saighan has brought up a lot of tension in the district but did not cause any population movement for security.</p>				

SECTORAL INFORMATION		
SHELTER:	Percentage of houses destroyed:	Approx. 40 houses have been totally destroyed, and another 40 partially destroyed.
	Housing Situation of Returning Population :	Good. Solidarites has reconstructed 39 houses.
	Comments:	Most of the destroyed houses are located near Aq Rabat, especially Qatarsun, Ghorrab and Kohgaday.
WATER:	Type of Potable Water Sources:	100 wells, 120 springs, rivers and canals.
	Availability of Potable water (%):	20%
	Sanitation and Drainage:	Traditional system.
	Comments:	It takes an average of 20 minutes from a village to reach a source of water. The district has been severely affected by drought. The rivers of the district have faced a 20% decrease its water in 2001 and 40 % in 2002. Water supply is insufficient for irrigation purpose. CAWC has planned to reinforce a canal in Sayeed Baba. Soldairites has started a water project through "cash for work" throughout the province, consisting of canal and dam rehabilitation, well construction, and retention wall construction and water reservoir.

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
AGRICULTURE:	Main crops:		Wheat, potatoes and barley.			
	Current Land Condition:		Only 20% of the rain fed land was cultivated in 2001; but no seeds were planted and no fertilisers were used for this land.			
	Existing Irrigation schemes:		Canals and rivers.			
	Agri/tool Banks:		Locally made tools, ploughs and animals.			
	Animal Husbandry:		18 250 herds: sheep (49%), donkeys (21%), goats (14.5%), cows (8.5%) and oxen.			
	Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A big landowner (8% of families) owns 18 jerribs and a small landowner (49% of the families) owns in average 3 jerribs. 40.5 % of the arable land is irrigated. • Orchard production (mainly apricot) is an important part of the income of the district. • Horticulture programme is implemented in Karezak by CAWC. Throughout the district, Solidarites has organised distribution of seeds, tools and fertiliser, and also implements vegetable garden projects. CAWC is also involved in agricultural projects. • 5 % of the livestock died in 2001 due to disease and drought. Ab Bala (100 % ethnic Hazara) is one of the most significant zone of livestock for all Saighan district. • Solidarites implements in the whole district a programme of de-worming and vaccination of the livestock. In addition, the agency implements a programme of re-capitalisation of livestock. 					
INCOME GENERATION:	Main sources of Income:	95% of the population earns income from agriculture and animal husbandry.	% of NO income in the district	11.5%		
	Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock is 3.5 times more important in terms of income generation than agriculture. 15% of the population earns income from shop keeping. CAWC operates a carpet-weaving programme, which involves about 100 women. • An important part of the no-income population (living on charity) lives in Ab-Qara. • Emergency programmes enabled a sufficient food security in the district and the population has started re-capitalising its assets but still depends on humanitarian assistance. • Several programmes of "cash for work" (for road construction in Qalacha and water projects - in various parts of the district) are implemented in the districts by Solidarites. 					
HEALTH:	Health Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before		
		No. of Clinic:	0	1		
		No. of Mobile Clinic:	2	0		
		No. of Hospital:	0	0		
		Doctor	1 (male)	N/A		
	Nurses and Mid-wives	2 males, 1 female	3			
Comments: Provision of health services has always been poor, particularly for women. Water borne diseases are the main affections in the area. AMI and IBN SINA support the 2 mobile clinics. UNICEF provides EPI routine and MIC.						
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	Types	Currently functioning	Before		
		No. of high School:	1	1		
		No. of Primary School:	12	4		
		No. of Home Base Sch:	0	0		
	Teacher:	Female:	3	Student:	Girls:	130
		Male:	84		Boys:	3364

SECTORAL INFORMATION							
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PROTECTION							
Population Movement:	<p>There are about 50 families recently displaced from Kahmard for security reasons. All of them are related to a military group supporting Toofan. They are present in Suma, Dehnula, Dehiman and Qarwana.</p> <p>Since March 2002, about 80 families have been moved from Saighan to other districts and provinces due to poverty.</p>						
Minority Issue:	Hazara is the minority group. There is no tension reported between Tajiks and Hazaras.						
Land Ownership:	No problems reported.						
House Occupation:	Military groups of Toofan (about 300 soldiers) are occupying houses in Dehnula, Dehiman, Qarwana and Suma while the owners and their families live in tents.						
Others:	<p>Domestic violence against women and honour killing are common in the district although they have not been sufficiently reported.</p> <p>In July 2002, General Toofan, Tajik Commander of Kahmard was defeated in Kahmard by Rahmatullah and Mullah Zoi, affiliated with Jamiat. General Toofan retreated to Saighan, and Dehiman became his military base. This has caused insecurity in the district, especially in villages bordering Kahmard. Last August, there have been many reports of attempt of Rahmatullah and mullah Zoi to enter Saighan through Bayoni and Jangalak.</p>						
NGOs Working in the District							
<p>Solidarites-Agriculture sector. CAWC - Agriculture, income generation, education and sanitation. NCA –Water.</p>							
Other comments (Mission Possibility, accommodation, etc):							
<p>For travelling inside the province security clearance should be requested to RCO Bamyān 24 hours in advance. The road is accessible for most part of the year and the trip takes two hours. Solidarites or CAWC can offer accommodation.</p>							