



**UNHCR Field Office Kandahar  
District Profile Baghran**

**Date: 31/12/2002**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	Helmand	<b>Geo-Code</b>	23
<b>DISTRICT</b>	Baghran	<b>Geo-Code</b>	2305
<b>Population in 1990:</b>	Settled: 58128, refugees in Pakistan 29, refugees in Iran 5000		
<b>CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION</b>			
<b>Individuals = 82018</b>		<b>Source: Village shora &amp; Elders</b>	
<b>ETHNIC COMPOSITION</b>			
<b>Pashtun</b>	90%	<b>Hazara</b>	10%
<b>Tajik</b>	%	<b>Uzbek</b>	%
<b>Turkmen</b>	%	<b>Balouch</b>	%
		<b>Other ()</b>	%
<b>CURRENT ESTIMATED IDP POPULATION</b>			
<b>CURRENT ESTIMATED RETURNEE POPULATION (ACCORDING TO UNHCR RECORDS)</b>			
<b>Returned IDPs (Ind./Fam.) 2002</b>	<b>Updated on</b>	<b>Returned Refugees (Ind./Fam.)</b>	<b>Update on</b>
		65 fam. 405 ind.	31 May 2003
			<b>Children Under 12<sup>i</sup></b>
			135
			<b>Female Household<sup>ii</sup></b>
			5
<b>GENERAL SITUATION</b>			
<p>The district is located in the North-West of Lashkar Gah district (9 hours drive). To the North of the district, Ghor province is located, in the East is Uruzgan province, in the South is Musa Qala district and in the West is Farah province. The district is a mountainous area.</p> <p>The district consists of a total of 460 villages (10 big villages and 450 small villages).</p> <p>The temperature of district in summer reaches up to 40°C and in winter, it decreases to 0°C. Dara Baghran is the main bazaar of the district. The Governmental Authorities are located in Baghran bazaar.</p> <p>The political and security situation of the district is stable.</p> <p>The head of the district was a member of the Jamiat Party in the past. He was appointed after the fall of the Taliban Regime.</p> <p>Very few cases of theft and killing were reported in some part but the over all security situation is fine.</p>			
<b>SECTORAL INFORMATION</b>			
<b>SHELTER:</b>	<b>Settlement State:</b>	Houses made of mud, dome roofs surrounded by mud walls.	

## SECTORAL INFORMATION

	<b>Housing Situation of Returning Population:</b>		There are no houses available for the returnees, those who return have to live with their relatives.	
	<b>Comments:</b> There are no destroyed houses in the district, as the area is the least affected one from the war and drought.			
<b>WATER:</b>	<b>Major Water Sources:</b>		Shallow wells, Karezes and Springs.	
	<b>Status of Shallow Wells:</b>		According to a shura estimate, there are 3000 shallow wells in the district. Only 30% of these shallow wells are still functioning. The shallow wells are 30m deep.	
	<b>Access to Clean Drinking Water:</b>		Shallow wells, Karezes and Springs are the sources for drinking water. Men and children bring water in jerry cans, by wheelbarrow, donkeys and on shoulders from a distance of 1.5 Km. Waiting time is normally 30m-one hour to get water. Water is accessible to every one (as it is free even if privately owned).	
	<b>Sanitation and Drainage:</b>		No drainage system in the district. Traditional poorly flashed latrines (water sealed type) are being used by the population, while there is no regular drainage system therefore wastewater flows in to the canals, which makes the potable water dirty.	
	<b>Comments:</b> ASAD is provides hand pumps in the district (e.g.Dara Markez, Pye Sang, Wala Khue etc). The Sarjenjoy, Tajenjay, Gardai Baghran, Burse, Atana, Shena, Sherinpada, Takto and Ehurlay karezes need cleaning. The disease of water diarrhea, T.B and Typhoid are increasing, due to unsafe water and bad sanitation system. The water sources are not enough for the district.			
<b>AGRICULTURE :</b>	<b>Farming System:</b>	<b>Irrigated:</b>	*	<b>Comments:</b> The rain fed land is dry.
		<b>Rain Fed:</b>		
	<b>Main crops:</b>	<b>Type:</b> Wheat and Corn.	<b>Harvest:</b> Poor.	<b>Problems:</b> Shortage of irrigation water, seeds and Agricultural tools.
	<b>Current Land Condition:</b>		According to the shura, 60,000 jeribs were cultivated prior to the drought, of which only 30% is cultivated nowadays.	
	<b>Existing Irrigation schemes:</b>		Tube wells, Karezes, Bore wells and springs.	
	<b>Livestock Situation:</b>		Camels, Sheep, Goats and Cows are the livestock of the district. According to shura prior to the years of drought an estimated 86000 animal were present but only20% of the livestock could survive. The animals are dying because of drought. There is no veterinary clinic in the district.	
<b>Horticulture Availability:</b>		<b>Fruit trees:</b> - <b>Market sale</b> <input type="checkbox"/> - <b>Home use</b> <input type="checkbox"/> *	Pomegranates, Apricots and Grapes.	

## SECTORAL INFORMATION

		<b>Vegetables:</b> - Market sale - Home use <input type="checkbox"/>	Nil.			
	<p><b>Comments.</b> According to the shura there are 700 karezes and bore wells in the district. Only 60% of these karezes and bore wells are still functioning. The inhabitants of the district only cultivate wheat and Poppy as they gain more profit from it.</p>					
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE:</b>	The main road to the district is partly destroyed and the roads inside the district are muddy.					
<b>EMPLOYMENT:</b>	<b>Main Sources of Income:</b>	Daily wages (laborers, working in fruit markets) and selling home products, driving, shop keeping and Agriculture.				
	<p><b>Comments:</b> According to shura 50% of population of the district go to Lashkar Gah, and Kandahar to earn livelihood for their respective families, while most of the remainder are busy in farming, shop keeping, husbandry etc inside the district.</p>					
<b>HEALTH:</b>	<b>HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE:</b>	Number currently functioning				
	<b>Hospital (H):</b>	No				
	<b>Basic Health Center (BHC):</b>	No	No. With female doctors			
	<b>Mother Child Health Center (MCH):</b>	No				
	<b>Emergency Obstetrics Care Center (EOC):</b>	No				
	<b>Expanded Programmed of Immunization (EPI):</b>	No	<b>Where</b>			
	<b>Disability Rehabilitation Facilities:</b>	No	<b>Where?</b>			
	<b>Pharmacies with Medicine:</b>	25	<b>Where?</b> In bazaar.			
	<p><b>Comments:</b> There are no health facilities except the 25 private pharmacies in all over the district. The patients of the district come to these pharmacies for treatment. The inexperienced nurse (In Dara Markaz) and owner of pharmacies treat the patients. According to nurse (Najibullah), 60% of the populations TB patients (which is assumption and might be exaggerated). The diseases of Typhoid, MP and Polio etc are common in the district.</p>					
	<b>EDUCATION:</b>	<b>Education Center:</b>				
<b>Types</b>		<b>Currently functioning</b>	<b>Teachers:</b>	<b>Students/Pupils:</b>		
			<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>No. Of Secondary Schools:</b>		1	4	Nil.	200	Nil.
<b>No. Of Primary Schools:</b>		3	23	Nil.	1300	Nil.
<b>No. Of Informal Schools:</b>	6					

## SECTORAL INFORMATION

	<b>Madrasa:</b>	6
	<p><b>Comments:</b> The secondary school is in Dara Markaz village. The primary schools are in Gardai, Nowmish and Gardni villages. The home-based schools are in Shajoy, Baghjoy, Shelman, Pyesang and Anjar Bash villages. The madrassas are in Dara, Dara Markaz, Reshtay, Lezay, Gardai Baghran and Garai villages. All madrassas are in mosques. According to head of education department, buildings of the schools are in bad condition (except dara markaz school). There are no water and hygiene facilities available in the schools. Averages of 30 students' study in one classroom. There are no professional teachers in these schools.</p>	
<b>MINE/UXOs:</b>	<b>Existence of mines &amp; UXOs:</b>	Nil.
	<b>Identified areas to clear:</b>	Nil.
	<b>Comments:</b> According to shura there are no mines in the district.	

## PROTECTION

<b>Population Movement:</b>	<p>There are some IDPs from Ghor who are now living in Dara Markaez (100F), Sukhta (110F), Shajoy &amp; Maygan (120F), Pye Sang (70F) and Garai (120F) villages. The IDPs left their houses due to drought. 15 families of IDPs from vuch karez village in the same district are now living in Murgh, Dara and Shelman villages. 10% of IDPs are living in tents and the remainder in old houses. There are no returnees in the district.</p>
<b>Women:</b>	<p>Women are not allowed to take part in community decision-making process. Most of them are confined to their homes, but few (mainly heads of household) collect cotton during the harvest period or work in the houses as cleaner/cook, in order to earn livelihood for their respected families.</p>
<b>Children:</b>	<p>According to shura, 60% of the children attend school. While the remainder are helping their families in home chores (e.g. fetching water, bring fire wood etc).</p>
<b>Discrimination:</b>	<p>No cases were reported.</p>
<b>Recovery of Property:</b>	<p>Court and Authorities of Lashkar Gah district (main district of Helmand) solve the disputes in the district (if any happens).</p>
<b>Availability of Land:</b>	<p>No land is available for the landless returnees.</p>
<b>House Occupation:</b>	<p>No cases noted or reported.</p>
<b>Security Situation:</b>	<p>Security is not stable in the district; due to the high crime rate (robbery, looting and killing). The police is not fully functional. The cases of theft, killing and torturing are common in the district. According to the judge, four cases of killings because land disputes happened during one-month time (e.g. thieves killed one person and injured one other in Gardai Baghran, and one man was killed on a land dispute. A young boy killed a man who wanted to sexually abuse him. One man killed his wife and her boyfriend.</p>
<b>Others:</b>	<p>Nil.</p>

## NGOs Working in the District

The following NGO is working in Baghran district, ASAD (Installing hand pumps).

### **Other Comments (including accessibility)**

Traveling in daytime is safe in the district. There is no hotel or guesthouse in the district. No accommodation facilities available for humanitarian actors.

---

<sup>i</sup> **Children under 12: Estimated figure based on Voluntary Repatriation Forms (VRFs)**

<sup>ii</sup> **Female Household: Women returned unaccompanied by men. Estimated figure based on VRFs.**