



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

DATE: 17.09.02

<b>PROVINCE:</b>	<b>BAMYAN</b>	<b>Geo Code:</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>DISTRICT:</b>	<b>WARAS</b>	<b>Geo Code:</b>	<b>2806</b>	
<b>POPULATION DATA</b>				
<b>POPULATION 1990:</b> Settled: 86166 Refugees in Pakistan: 0, in Iran: 4000	<b>CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION</b>			
	<b>IDPs</b>	<b>Returned IDPs</b>	<b>Returnee</b>	<b>Local Population</b>
51,990 families	70 F	154F	401F	20 941F
<b>ETHNIC COMPOSITION: 99% Hazara, 1% Sayeed (Shia)</b>				
<b>EXPECTED RETURNING POPULATION 2002/2003</b>				
<b>IDPS</b>	1415F	<b>RETURNEES</b>	8039F	
<b>AUTHORITY</b>				
<b>Head Of District:</b>	Fakurii (affiliated with Shura Etefak) (Prior to him, Mahamad Sarwar Jawadi was the acting governor until September 2002.)			
<b>Other Information:</b>	Yasser, affiliated with Hezb-E-Wahdat is the security commander. 20 shuras regrouping each 10 villages have been organised by Oxfam.			
<b>GENERAL SITUATION</b>				
<p>The district has 443 villages and is surrounded with high mountains. Waras city is 240 km away from Bamyan. The road from Bamyan centre to Waras through Yakawlang and Punjab is not accessible during the winter as it requires to go through a pass located at 3 500m. The road from Bamyan through Warras district is not accessible during the winter as it goes through a similar mountain pass. The road network in Waras is extremely deficient and 2/3 of the district is not accessible by road. In April, the main road between Panjab to Sharestan through Warras centre was partly washed away by a severe flood. Oxfam is currently rehabilitating it. Waras district was not heavily affected by the conflicts. When Hazarajat fell to Taliban in September 1998 and shortly after Taliban seized Bamyan, an alliance was made with Taliban by Hujattul-Al Islam Mohhamad Akbari, a Hezb-e-Wahdat faction leader. Subsequently, Taliban withdrew its non-local forces from Warras, leaving the district under the control of Akbari appointees.</p> <p>The district is disputed among Pazdar and Hezb-E-Wadat. This dispute has rendered difficult the appointment of a head of district, as no compromise could be found between both parties. Hence there were no official authorities, which could effectively control the district. Therefore many arbitrary executions were committed by commanders, affiliated with one or the parties in charge of a valley or village.</p> <p>One Hezb-E-Wahdat military base is established while three Akbari military bases are set up, 2 of them have recently been opened. They are reportedly lead by Commanders involved with Taliban in the past.</p> <p>The bazaar located near the capital district is very active and well supplied and is located on a road between Kabul and Uruzgan, which has been recently maintained.</p> <p>Recently, in mid May 2002 a flood stroke the area and worsen the consequences of the long lasting drought.</p>				
<b>SECTORAL INFORMATION</b>				
<b>SHELTER:</b>	<b>Percentage of houses destroyed:</b>	No houses were destroyed during the war. However, many houses have been damaged or are in ruins because the owners have been away for years (no figure available as no assessment has been carried out)		
	<b>Housing Situation of Returning Population :</b>	Usually landless family whose house is destroyed lives with relatives, or work as crop sharers and lives in the landowner's house.		

SECTORAL INFORMATION				
	<b>Comments:</b> There was no major fighting in the area, which was under control of Akbari, hence no houses have been destroyed			
<b>WATER:</b>	<b>Type of Potable Water Sources:</b>	Spring, wells, hand pumps and rivers.		
	<b>Availability of Potable water (%):</b>	20%		
	<b>Sanitation and Drainage:</b>	Traditional system		
	<b>Comments:</b> Oxfam has plans for watsan programmes in the area. In the past they have been working to dig wells and clean canals. Major problems of accessibility to water exist in Kawmerzo, Tatar and Taqopsha areas. In general Waras is a very dry area with very limited access to water for irrigation and drinking.			
<b>AGRICULTURE:</b>	<b>Main crops:</b>	Wheat and barley.		
	<b>Current Land Condition:</b>			
	<b>Existing Irrigation schemes:</b>	Canals, carezes, rivers.		
	<b>Agri/tool Banks:</b>	Hand made tools, ploughs and animals.		
	<b>Animal Husbandry:</b>	Goats, sheep and horses.		
	<b>Comments:</b> 1 to 4 jiribs is the average per family, but 25 % of the population is reported to be landless. 80 % of the land is irrigated .The livestock in the district has been severely affected by epidemics and drought, which resulted in a lack of fodder. OXFAM cannot currently organise vaccination campaign due to shortage of equipment. The head of district office pointed out a disease that affects cows, which has severely reduced the livestock.			
<b>INCOME GENERATION:</b>	<b>Main sources of Income:</b>	Agriculture and animal husbandry. Because of the small landholding, only 20 % of the income of the population stem from agriculture.	<b>% of NO income in the district</b>	6%
	<b>Comments:</b> There is a carpet weaving production in Sharina (10minutes from Waras city). There are a few "cash/food for work" programmes implemented in the area. Currently, OXFAM is rehabilitating the main road going from Panjab to Sharestan through Panjab.			
<b>HEALTH:</b>	<b>Health Centre:</b>	<b>Types</b>	<b>Currently functioning</b>	<b>Before</b>
		<b>No. of Clinic:</b>	2	0
		<b>No. of Mobile Clinic:</b>	0	0
		<b>No. of Hospital:</b>	1	1
		<b>Nurses and Mid-wives</b>	2	N/A

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
	<p><b>Comments:</b> Provision of health services is very poor, particularly for women. Malnutrition is the main cause of mortality of children. In addition there is lack of midwives and female nurses. One clinic is operated by ACF but does not provide surgery services. Lepko operates the other clinic for patients who suffer from TB and leprosy. In addition ACF operates one health post in the valley of Surjoy. Unfortunately, after a dispute between Akbari and Hezb-E-Wahdat factions at the beginning of September 2002, the post was looted and closed down and epidemic of meningitis has been reported by the head of district's office in Sultan Rubat area.</p>					
EDUCATION:	Education Centre:	<b>Types</b>		<b>Currently functioning</b>	<b>Before</b>	
		<b>No. of high School:</b>		3	1	
		<b>No. of Primary School:</b>		45 (34 boys' school & and 11 girls' school)	N/A	
		<b>No. of Home Base Sch:</b>		70	0	
	Teacher:	<b>Female:</b>	41	<b>Student:</b>	<b>Girls:</b>	203
		<b>Male:</b>	166		<b>Boys:</b>	5660
Literacy Rate %:	15%					
<p><b>Comments:</b> The literacy rate and the number of formal schools are very low. Lack of teachers' salary and educational material are main problems. UNICEF has supported primary schools with stationary.</p>						
MINE/UXOs:	<b>Existence of mines &amp; UXOs:</b>		No information available.			
	<b>Identified priority villages to clear:</b>		N/A			
	<p><b>Comments:</b> Presence of land mines has not been reported by local authorities. No de-mining agency works in the area.</p>					
PROTECTION						
<b>Population Movement:</b>	There are a few IDPs from Day Kundi displaced last year, and there are also other IDPs from districts of the province who have stayed in Waras for reasons related to work and income. Since end of March about 317 families (1732 individuals) have left the area for economic reasons (e.g. drought and poverty) while 15 families were displaced for security reasons related to the opposition between Aqbari and Hezb-E-Wahdat.					
<b>Minority Issue:</b>	Sayeed ethnic is a shi'a minority group. The two groups, Hazara and Sayeed, coexist peacefully.					
<b>Land Ownership:</b>	No land registration is available. Most of the disputes are related to land, and they often escalate to political conflicts if the disputing parties are affiliated with Akbari or Hezb-E-Wahdat parties. There is no efficient and reliable dispute resolution mechanism. In the past, Kuchis had recognised pasturage rights on a large amount of the hill land and in some cases they have bought valley land, but such land is currently occupied by Hazaras. Their eventual return to the region may raise disputes, as Kuchis may attempt to obtain payment and/or claim ownership.					
<b>House Occupation:</b>	No reports on house occupation.					
<b>Others:</b>	In Surjoy valley, there has been a recent tension and conflict between Pazdar and Hezb-e-Wahdat. There are reports of civilians exposed to harassment because of their relatives' involved with these parties.					
NGOs' WORKING IN THE DISTRICT						

### SECTORAL INFORMATION

Oxfam: Food distribution, water, sanitation, agriculture, health and community development.

ACF: Support the clinic (the expatriate doctor covers both Waras and Punjab hospitals).

Lepko: Health

WHO: Health

### Other comments (Mission Possibility, accommodation, etc):

During winter, the main road from Bamyan centre to Warras District is inaccessible. When conditions are good the trip can take almost 8 hours. To travel to Waras from Bamyan a security clearance should be requested to RCO in Bamyan 24 hours in advance.

Basic accommodation can be found in OXFAM compound (but there is no international presence).