



**UNHCR Sub-Office Kandahar  
DISTRICT PROFILE**

DATE: 01-Dec-02

<b>PROVINCE</b>	Helmand.	<b>Geo-Code</b>	23
<b>DISTRICT</b>	Sangin.	<b>Geo-Code</b>	2313
<b>Population in 1990:</b>	NA		
<b>CURRENT ESTIMATED POPULATION</b>			
<b>Total (Ind.)</b> 26,096			
<b>ETHNIC COMPOSITION</b>			
<b>Pashtun</b>	100 %	<b>Hazara</b>	%
<b>Tajik</b>	%	<b>Uzbek</b>	%
<b>Turkmen</b>	%	<b>Balouch</b>	%
		<b>Other (.)</b>	%
<b>CURRENT ESTIMATED IDP POPULATION</b>			
<b>Total ( )</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.) 2002</b>	<b>Update on</b>
		276 Ind. 47 Fam.	31 May 2003
			<b>Children Under 12<sup>1</sup></b>
			158
			<b>Female Household<sup>2</sup></b>
			8
<b>AUTHORITY</b>			
<b>Head of the District:</b>	Gul Mohammad (From Sangin district).		
<b>Functioning Authorities:</b>			
<b>GENERAL SITUATION</b>			
<p>The district is located 95 Km (4 hours drive) to the North of Lashkar Gah district. To the North of the district is Kajaki district, to the South is Grishik district, to the East is Kandahar province and to the West is Musa Qala district. The district is divided into 5 sectors (Bostanzai, Nasuzai, Katozai, Malmond and Sangin). Each sector has 96 villages. Sangin is the main bazaar of the district. Offices of the authorities are in Sangin bazaar.</p> <p>The temperature in summer is 47°C and 5°C in winter.</p> <p>The head of the district is a former member of Jamiat party, and was appointed following the fall of Taliban Regime.</p> <p>Security of the district is not stable, and there are cases of theft, looting and robbery in the district.</p> <p>Gaul Mohammad (Head of the district) takes money from shopkeepers and businessmen in Sangin by force. He is backed by his brother (Amir Dado), who is the chief of intelligence for Helmand province. Gul Mohammadd and the head of police department have their own forces, which has created a lot of problems of insecurity in the district.</p>			

<b>SECTORAL INFORMATION</b>		
<b>SHELTER:</b>	<b>Settlement State:</b>	Houses made of mud and domed roofs surrounded by walls.
	<b>Housing Situation of Returning Population:</b>	Some of the returnees live in their own houses, while others live with their relatives.
	<b>Comments:</b>	No destroyed houses in the district, and materials for reconstruction are present as well.
<b>WATER:</b>	<b>Major Water Sources:</b>	Helmand River, Karezes, Shallow wells and hand pumps.
	<b>Status of Shallow Wells:</b>	According to elders there are 6,000 shallow wells in the district, which are all functional. The shallow wells are 10-30m deep.
	<b>Access to Clean Drinking Water:</b>	River, Karezes, shallow wells and hand pumps are the source of drinking water. Men and children collect water in jerry cans by foot from a distance of 150m. Which is fetched twice or thrice daily. No discrimination what so ever in getting access to potable water. Potable water is free even from private sources.
	<b>Sanitation and Drainage:</b>	There is no drainage system in the district; people are using traditional poor flush latrines (water seal type). Wastewater flows into the streets making them dirty.

SECTORAL INFORMATION				
	<p><b>Comments:</b> The district needs more hand pumps for potable water. The water of river and karezes causes diarrhoea and skin diseases in the district. The sources of drinking water aren't enough for them.</p>			
<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>	<b>Harvest:</b>	<b>Problems:</b>
		Wheat, Maize, Corn, Beans, Peas etc.	Fair.	Existing of agriculture diseases.
	<b>Current Land Condition:</b>		Prior to the drought 110,000 jeribs of land were cultivated but now only 30,000 are cultivated due to drought.	
	<b>Existing Irrigation schemes:</b>		According to shura River, Karezes and Tube wells make up the irrigation schemes in the district.	
	<b>Livestock Situation:</b>		Sheep, Goats and Cows are the livestock of the district. According to the shura prior to drought, they had 10-12 domestic animals per house but now they have some of these animals. There is one veterinary clinic in Sangin bazaar. VARA supports the veterinary clinic.	
	<b>Horticulture Availability:</b>		<b>Fruit trees:</b> - Market sale <input type="checkbox"/> - Home use <input type="checkbox"/>	Apricots, Pomegranates, Melon, Watermelon and Grapes.
<b>Vegetables:</b> - Market sale <input type="checkbox"/> - Home use <input type="checkbox"/>			Potatoes, Tomatoes, Turnip etc	
<p><b>Comments:</b> The agriculture diseases are Sperghazhi, Insects, Shera and Surkhakan. There are seven karezes in the district (Malmond area). Which are all functional.</p>				
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE:</b>	The main roads in and outside the district are in poor condition. One bridge is needed on the river in Sangin Bazaar to link the district to Musa Qala, Baghran, Ghore district and Uruzgan province.			
<b>EMPLOYMENT:</b>	<b>Main Sources of Income:</b>	Agriculture, business and daily wages (e.g. selling of home products, labouring, employee on forms).		
	<p><b>Comments:</b> According to elders 60% of population are busy in farming, 30% are working as daily wagers while the remainder are engaged in business (bring goods from Iran or Pakistan and spare parts of vehicles from Dubai).</p>			
<b>HEALTH:</b>	<b>HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE:</b>		<b>Number currently functioning</b>	
	<b>Hospital (H):</b>		0	
	<b>Basic Health Centre (BHC):</b>		1	<b>No. With female doctors</b>
	<b>Mother Child Health Centre (MCH):</b>		0	
	<b>Emergency Obstetrics Care Centre (EOCC):</b>		0	
	<b>Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI):</b>		1	<b>Where?</b> In hospital
	<b>Disability Rehabilitation Facilities:</b>		Nil	<b>Where?</b>
	<b>Pharmacies with Medicine:</b>		33	<b>Where?</b> In clinic and bazaar.
	<p><b>Comments:</b> The BHC and the private pharmacies are in Sangin bazaar, which are supported by government. 8 MD male doctors have established private clinics in the bazaar. The health facilities are not sufficient for the whole district. The diseases of Rematizeme, Typhoid, TB and Malaria are common in the district. One male and female paramedic doctor. One male nurse and a dentist serve in the clinics, water and hygiene facilities are available in clinic, while 10-15 patients are provided medical care daily.</p>			

SECTORAL INFORMATION						
<b>EDUCATION:</b>	<b>Education Centres:</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>	<b>3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1773</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>No. of Primary Schools:</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>No. of Informal Schools:</b>					
	<b>Madrasa:</b>	<b>0</b>				
	<p>There is one high school in Sangin bazaar, where 23 male teachers and 730 male students are attending the school. The secondary schools are in Katozai, Nasuzai Ulya and Nasuzai Markaz villages.</p> <p>The primary schools are in Charkhakyen, Malmond, Ghargai, Meyanrodi, Nasuzai Sufla, Bostanzai and Peshtogai villages. UNICEF provides books and stationery to these schools. Buildings of the schools are in bad condition; there is no water and hygiene facility in the district, an average of 25 students study in one classroom.</p> <p>Ockenden International trains the teachers.</p>					
<b>MINE/UXOs:</b>	<b>Existence of mines &amp; UXOs:</b>		Puza Manda, Haji Fateh Mohammad Pech, Ghalagai, Markaz, Shakar Shella, Surai Qala, Haji Abdul Khan, Aka Kele, Nasuzai and Charkhakyen villages are mined.			
	<b>Identified areas to clear:</b>		Nil			
	<b>Comments:</b> According to shura and villagers one year ago MCP and DAFA cleared the roads of the district from mines. But no NGO has cleared the above-mentioned areas. The mines exist from the Russian war. In Charkhakyen village 4 people (6 months ago) and in Shakarshella village another person (a month ago) died because of mines.					
PROTECTION						
<b>Population Movement:</b>	<p>According to the elders the IDPs who are settled all over the district, are from Baghran, Naw Zad, Marja, Khanishin, Uruzgan, Ghor, Kandahar, Faryab, Badghis, Maimana and Saripul.</p> <p>80 families of assisted returnees from Iran and Pakistan and very few forced ones from Iran live in Barakzai, Kangiyan manda, Peruzai, Kang Barakzai, Sangin Bazaar and Malmand villages.</p>					
<b>Women:</b>	Women cannot take part in the community decision-making process and they are traditionally confined to their homes. Female heads of households are working in other homes as domestic servants.					
<b>Children:</b>	<p>According to the shura elders, very few (10% estimated) of the children attend school, while most of them are busy in farming with their fathers. Some have joined the local militia and there are reports of sexual exploitation.</p> <p>According to the teacher of a school, the local commander some boys to join the militia. Girls are not allowed to attend school in the area.</p>					
<b>Discrimination:</b>	No cases were reported.					
<b>Recovery of Property:</b>	First the cases are referred to the shura, and if it is unable to deal with these cases, they are then referred to the courts.					
<b>Availability of Land:</b>	No land is available for landless returnees.					
<b>House Occupation:</b>	No cases of house occupation were reported.					
<b>Security Situation:</b>	Security in the district is not stable, there are cases of looting, theft, robbery, harassment by militia etc.					
<b>Others:</b>	Nil					
NGOs Working in the District						
The following NGOs are working in Sangin district, UNICEF (education), HI (Mine Awareness).						

**Other Comments:**

Travelling in daytime is safe in the district. There is no hotel or guesthouse in the district, or any other accommodation facility for humanitarian actors.

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