

Evaluation of the Social Water Management Practices in Saighan Valley



Ph Credits © Mohammaduliah Tahiri

Jim SISSON
External Consultant



Central Highlands Programme (CHP) is common initiative implemented by a consortium of three French NGOs (GERES, MADERA and SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL) funder by the Agency for French Development (AFD). The general objective of the programme is to increase the living standards and quality of life of rural mountainous populations by promoting balanced rural development and preservation of natural resources. The 3.5 years programme was launched in March 2014 in two provinces of the Central Afghanistan: Bamyan and Maydan-Wardak.



© 2017 The Delegation to the European Union, Kabul, Afghanistan.

This report was prepared by independent consultants contracted by implementing partners on behalf of The Delegation to the European Union. The views and opinions in this report do not necessarily reflect the views and options of The Delegation to the European Union or the implementing partner.

Acknowledgements

This consultancy was made possible by the assistance given by the Solidarités team at Saighan. In particular Shah Mamood, Zekrullah, Yaqub, Ezatullah, Nabi, Jaffar, Mohomadullah, and Abdul Gyas were all particularly helpful.

I am also indebted to Fernand Dhondt the Field Co-ordinator/Programme Manager who was always available and willing to offer assistance and advice.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND SUMMARY OF MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

While this report covers many different aspects of water management in the Saighan Valley, the main focus has been on the means by which the communities along the Saighan River manage the water resource in a manner which is both efficient and sustainable. The Saighan Valley is noted for the lack of sufficient water resources to carry on agricultural activities in an effective manner. This has not always been the case as there is much anecdotal evidence that in the first seven decades of the last century the population size, amount of arable soil and the available water resource were in balance. However, since 1980 the population has increased significantly and as a result, the land use of much of the land has been changed from rain-fed low intensity agriculture to intensely cropped land. Consequently, the existing water resources have been found to be insufficient for carrying on irrigated agriculture on an increased area of cereal cropping land using the same water extravagant methods as had been found adequate in the past.

There are four main ways in which irrigated agriculture can be carried on in the valley in a more sustainable manner. The first of these is the obvious one of increasing the amount of available water by improving physical infrastructure. Secondly, if farmers could identify high value crops with lower water requirements, and find markets for them they could concentrate on those cash crops with a resultant reduction in water demand. Thirdly, the use of different agronomic methods by farmers to improve the water utilisation of crops would reduce the demand for water. And finally, the social water management of the existing resource which is the focus of this report could be improved to ensure more equitable management.

A matrix summarising each of these options in terms of the strengths and weaknesses is included at the end of this section.

Alone, the improvement of infrastructure including the development of sources such as ground water, whilst desirable, will not solve the problem of water shortage. The Saighan valley will always be short of water and regardless of what increases are made to the amount of water available, there will always be seasonal dry periods and occasional droughts. However, there is scope for increasing the water available for irrigation by developing the two (possibly three) natural reservoirs. These storages created by landslides, along with another man-made storage, have a combined capacity (estimated) sufficient to irrigate around an additional 2400 jerib¹ of wheat. Another suggestion has been to construct a karez system which would supplement the existing water supply.

Both of these infrastructure developments would require substantial investment as the dams are merely water storages and do not have any of the necessary features to enable full exploitation of the stored water. The viability of a karez has not been demonstrated, and before any commitment to construct one, a feasibility study would have to be carried out. This study has not addressed either of these options in depth as the writer is not sufficiently versed in many of the technical aspects involved.

There is scope for improving the existing physical assets such as repairing canals and canal intakes, but this should be approached in a strategic manner rather than the piecemeal approach currently being used with various actors all making what seem to be random interventions. Such work will only be fully effective if the additional water made available is applied to the crops in a more efficient manner through improved water management.

The replacement of the present cereal cropping with high value cash crops is a change which Solidarités regards as desirable and they are working at demonstrating the various possibilities. However, marketing infrastructure in the valley is in its infancy, and much additional works will have

¹ The jerib is the traditional measurement of land area in Afghanistan. One jerib is 2000m² in area and there are five jerib in one hectare

to be carried out to encourage entrepreneurs to become involved on a larger scale in the marketing of products such as vegetables, fruit, and saffron.

At the moment most water is applied to the fields by flood irrigation, with the timing of watering determined by both tradition and water availability. There is much scope for improvement in water use efficiency by matching the time of application with the stage of plant growth, as well as aspects such as land preparation and methods of irrigation. Solidarités is working on changing both the types of crops grown and method of water application.

As stated above, the primary purpose of the study was to investigate the way in which both the village communities and the valley community managed the water resource. It was concluded that while the resource available was generally well managed by each individual community, there has been no attempt to manage the resource on a valley (or catchment) basis. Taking each village in isolation, farmers are generally satisfied with the manner in which water is distributed. Farmers from “water rich” villages are not concerned that they might be using water inefficiently. They are either oblivious to the fact that the agronomic methods they employ are at the expense of farmers from “water poor” areas, or they using their “position of power” as an opportunity to offset past political and social differences. It should be noted that the boundary between the “water rich” communities drawing water directly from the Saighan River, and the areas along the Saighan River with “water problems”, coincides with the Hazara/Tadjik boundary. However this is not the case with the tributaries where communities of the same ethnic origin also are very unsympathetic to the water needs of each other.

The only solution to this impasse is to introduce a valley wide water management system whereby each community irrigation area is allocated a specific proportion of the available water. This will present substantial challenges and will require implementation of the relevant sections of the *Water Act 2009*. When such a management system is being designed and implemented, consideration will have to be given to aspects such imposing a cap on the amount of land irrigated, particularly in the lowest sections of the valley, and possibly introducing a system where “water rights” can be transferred between land ownership titles. However, these concepts would be very new to Afghanistan and would require much study before their introduction.

Recommendation		Priority	Responsibility
No.	Summary		
Infrastructure			
2.	Engineering and Economic feasibility study of developing two existing dams for irrigation supply	High	Solidarités/ Europeaid
4.	Thorough investigation of technical feasibility of all proposed well sites before construction commences	Moderate	District Governor
5.	Education program on location of in-stream protection walls	Low	WMD
9.	Construct hose pipe demonstration	Moderate	Solidarités/ Europeaid
11.	Develop Scilly spring for domestic water supply	Moderate	Solidarités/ Europeaid
21.	Compile a comprehensive data base for all existing infrastructure	High	
24.	Lining of the Maidanak head ditch	Moderate	Solidarités/ Europeaid
25.	Investigate the viability of drainage water logged areas	Low	Solidarités/ Europeaid

General			
1.	All parties to recognise that Saighan Valley environment is and always will be dry and that agricultural development should take this into account.	High	
10.	All parties to note that the construction of dual purpose (irrigation and domestic) water supply systems will only cause future problems.	Low	
20.	Efforts to be made to include RRD SOs in water management activities	Moderate	Solidarités/ Europeaid/RRD
Agronomic			
7.	Demonstration and extension work to continue in crop management	High	Solidarités/ Europeaid
8.	Demonstrations to be established to show more water use efficient methods of irrigation using conventional means	High	Solidarités/ Europeaid
12	Demonstration of use of <i>flexi flume</i> in horticultural situation	Moderate	Solidarités/ Europeaid
14	Introduce high value crops and encourage movement away from subsistence farming	High	Solidarités/ Europeaid/CARD-F
Social Water Management			
3.	Agreement between recipient villages on the social management of all future wells	Moderate	
6.	Develop a strategic plan for all future water resource development	High	PARBP/WMD
13.	Consult with relevant communities before finalising the location of future mHEP plants	Moderate	PARBP/WMD
15.	Ensure that all farmers have a say in the way water is managed	High	PARBP
16.	Encourage CDCs to appoint interim sub committees responsible for SWM	Low	District Governor
17.	Where appropriate retain and integrate the Mirab system into a catchment management system	Moderate	PARBP
18.	Design and implement a training system for Mirabs initially focussing on measurement of water discharge	Moderate	Solidarités/ Europeaid/PARBP
19.	Brief the DDA on SWM	Low	Solidarités/ Europeaid
22.	Give all possible assistance to the PARBP when it commences operations in the Saighan Valley	High	Solidarités/ Europeaid/district Governor
23.	Locate a copy of the “Qarawna Dam Agreement” documents and assess them for suitability as a model for other situations	Moderate	Solidarités/ Europeaid
26.	Locate and assess the “Daud era” documents and assess their relevance to the present situation.	High	PARBP
27.	Introduce a catchment wide SWM framework for the Saighan Valley	High	PARBP

Contents

Acknowledgements.....	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND SUMMARY OF MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS	5
Definitions Abbreviations and Acronyms	11
1. Introduction	13
2. Objective	13
3. History of Water Management in the Saighan Valley.....	13
4. Approach Used.....	14
4.1 Consultations with Farming Communities.....	14
4.2 Consultations with Government Officials.	15
5. Water Resources of Saighan Valley.....	16
6. Water Infrastructure.	17
6.1. Infrastructure Prior to 1960	17
6.2 Recently Constructed Infrastructure.....	18
7. Uses of Water.....	20
7.1 Irrigation of cereals for home consumption	21
7.2 Irrigation of fodder crops.....	22
7.3 Irrigation of fruit trees	23
7.4 Water for human consumption	24
7.5 Irrigation of vegetables for home consumption and sale.....	24
7.6 Water for Livestock	25
7.7 Water for generating electric power and milling grain.	25
7.8 Other Uses of water	25
7.9 Environmental Values	26
8. Stakeholders in the Management of the Water Resource.	26
8.1 Community Level Stakeholders	26
8.2 District level Stakeholders.	28
8.3 Provincial level Stakeholders.	29
8.4 Stakeholders at River Basin Level	30
8.5 Stakeholders at National level.	31
9. Present Water Management	32
9.1 Water Management at Village level	32
9.2 Water Management at Sub-catchment level.....	38
9.3 Discussion on Water Management.....	39
Annexes.....	43

Annex 1: Agenda for Focus Group Meetings	43
Annex 2: Site Inspection Report - Korsum and Doume Jangal Dams.....	44
Annex 3: Site Inspection Report - Qarawna Dam	46
Annex 5: Efficient Water Use in Cropping – Some Ideas	51
Annex 6: Water User Associations and River Basin Management.....	53
Annex 7: Measurement of Stream/Canal Discharge.....	55
Annex 8: Terms of Reference for the Water Resource Specialist.....	56

Definitions Abbreviations and Acronyms

Afs	Afghani unit of currency 1Af = \$0.02 (approx)
AHDP	Animal Health and Production Project (funded by the European Commission)
ARBP	Amu River Basin Project
CA	Command area
CARD -F	Comprehensive Agriculture and Rural Development Facility
CCDC	Cluster Community Development Council
CDC	Community Development Council
Seer	Unit of measurement usually applied to crop yield. 1 seer = 7kg.
COUC	An Afghani NGO
DDA	District Development Assembly
DDP	District Development Plan
DG	District Governor
D/S	Downstream
FGM	Focus group Meeting
FSL	Full supply level
GE	Google Earth
Gazak	Upland area in the mountain area of Afghanistan
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
KRBP	Kunduz River Basin Project
LRRD	Linking Relief to Rehabilitation and Development through Food Security Interventions in Areas Affected by Natural Disasters and Prolonged Insecurity in Afghanistan
l/sec.	Unit of flow. Litres/sec.
Lucerne	Sometimes called alfalfa
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock
MEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
mHEP	Micro Hydro Electricity Power plant
ML	Megaliter. 1 ML = 1 million litre
mM3	Million cubic meters
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NA	Not Applicable

NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
NABDP	National Area Based Development Program
NGO	Non government organisation
NSP	National Solidarity Program
PARBP	Panj Amu River Basin Program
PM	Project Manager
PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Team
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
SO.	Social Organiser
SV	Saighan Valley
SWM	Social Water Management
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
U/S	Upstream
WASH	Water and Sanitation, Hygiene
WMD	Water Management Department

1. Introduction

In 2009, Solidarités started implementing the LRRD which has the objective of linking emergency and development activities in the Saighan Valley. One of the four main axes is improving access to irrigation water, and in the initial planning it was proposed that this could be achieved through digging wells and equipping them with pumps. Together with the proposed construction of a kareez (or a number of kareez), it was envisaged that the irrigation area could be increased by 200 ha.

The Social Water Management consultancy was originally intended to take place after an initial study of the physical water resource, but it became expedient to reverse the order of inputs and the SWM study preceded the water resource study.

The recently completed SWM study was not able to identify an area of 200 ha where access to irrigation water could be improved, but it was able to identify possible methods of improving management of the resource which would on aggregate increase production by an equivalent of 200ha.

2. Objective

The objective of the Social Water Management study is to:

To provide a better understanding of the social water management in the Saighan District.

- To identify the different **uses of water**
- To characterize the **stakeholders** involved in this management and their relationships.
- To identify and localize the **main problems/issues** linked to this management (conflicts, lack of water...)
- To give some relevant **recommendations** in order to draft some activities to support good practices in terms of Water management.

This should also lead to a re-definition of the initially predicted activities for LRRD project in term of water access for irrigation. The result to be reached is “Yields are secured in drought affected areas” which correspond to the better irrigation of 200ha of irrigated land.

3. History of Water Management in the Saighan Valley

It is not known how long irrigated agriculture has been conducted in the Hazarajat, but it would be measured in thousands of years. During this time, the community based Mirab system evolved. This Mirab or “Water Master” system has persisted in some form in most Saighan District villages until the present time, with the exception of a period during the mid to late 1970s when the government intervened and imposed a state sponsored water management regime.

This intervention was introduced during the office term of President Daud (1973-78). As far as Saighan Valley was concerned, the main impact was the introduction of a river basin approach. This involved the delineation of “zones”, the boundaries of which were determined by perceived access to irrigation water supply. The system resulted in a reasonably equitable distribution of water. The management system provided for various records to be kept including agreed water allocations throughout the (sub) catchment, and was regarded as being an appropriate means of water management particularly by the communities which suffered the most severe water shortages.

In Saighan Valley, the function of Mirab was performed by government appointed officials who ensured that water allocations were delivered to each community. After the fall of the Daud regime, the river basin approach went into decline and with the increasing disorder completely lapsed by the 1980s.

In Saighan Valley, the Mirab system is still retained in various forms. Some villages maintained the traditional Mirab system while others opted for variations of it. Many institutions have been involved in the design and construction of infrastructure but, apart from the village communities themselves, the only known interventions carried out in the field of social water management have been by the District Governor's office and the Provincial Water Management Department, who have both become involved in water management issues in an ad hoc manner. There have never been any state sponsored irrigation schemes.

4. Approach Used

The consultancy was carried out over a period of six weeks of which five weeks were spent in the field in Saighan District. This time in the field was spent reviewing project documents including the LRRD Proposal document, consulting with various stakeholders, conducting Focus Group meetings with communities, carrying out site inspections at various locations, and mapping relevant catchment features.

4.1 Consultations with Farming Communities

To obtain data from the communities, a sample of villages was selected after consultation with the Solidarités Field staff. These villages were as follows.

Table 1

Name of Community	No. of families		Approx area of irrigated land (jerib)	Main Source of water for Irrigation
	(1)	(2)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Khudadad Khil/Baghi Miran	266	266	350	Qarawna stream and Saighan River
Darwishan	?	89	480	Sukhta Chenar stream
Sukhta Chenar	89	70	2000	Sukhta Chenar stream
Qarawna	362	528	1100	Qarawna stream
Qarakhawal	116	125	300	Saighan River
Bayan Qoli	500	315	1600	Saighan River, Charagh Dan stream
Deh Nula/Nowabad/Khudadad Khil	275	205	3500	Saighan River and Qarawna stream
Sar-e-Tang	218	218	500	Saighan River
Sumucha/Deh Aman/Said Baba	370	660	2300	Saighan River
Maidanak (5)	?	200	200	High mountain spring

Notes

- (1) Number as families as contained in data held at Saighan Solidarités Office, source unknown.
- (2) Number of families as reported by community representatives at the meetings
- (3) Total area irrigated as reported at meetings.

- (4) *The names of the water courses include some which have been allocated by the writer as each community seems to know the particular water course by a different name.*
- (5) *This meeting was not a true focus group. When the opportunity presented itself, a lengthy interview and site inspection of the location was conducted with a single farmer. Maidanak is actually an area farmed by part of Said Baba community.*

Meetings were scheduled for each location with each community being asked to send a representative sample of no more than 15 farmers, including farmers from each reach of the canal/water course, a CDC member, and some poor or landless farmers.

Each meeting lasted between two and three hours. The meetings were conducted solely to collect information and the meeting agenda is attached as Annex 1.

4.2 Consultations with Government Officials.

Separate consultations were held with officials from both District and Provincial levels.

These are summarized as follows:

Institution	Date	Person	Outcome
UNHabitat	24/3, 18/4	Abdul Wardud	List of all UNHabitats water related activities
District Govrs Office	28/3	Govr. Saighani	Description of water related issues
Prov. RRD	30/3, 31/3	Dir. Basir	Overview of situation in Saighan District
Prov. WMD	30/3	D/D (Finance)	Overview of situation in Saighan District
	24/4	Dir. Hamid	Overview of situation in Saighan District
Prov. MAIL	31/3	Head Admin	No significant outcome
	25/4	Dir. Tahi	Overview of situation in Saighan District
RRD (District)	5/4	SO's Supon and Ramon ²	Overview of situation in Saighan District
DDA	This meeting was scheduled for 7/4 but was cancelled by the DG		
EuropeAid	26/4	C Hell and E Faubert	Briefing on progress to date

A workshop to confirm the information collected was conducted on April 22nd at the end of the field work in Saighan, and a workshop/brain storming session was held on April 24th with Solidarités field staff. Final consultations were held at National level in Kabul.

The workshop held on April 22nd involved Solidarités senior staff (3 people), RRD SOs, 2 Mirabs, and approximately 6 village leaders from the various parts of the catchment, and the brainstorming session involved all Solidarités Saighan based staff.

² The MRRD employs Social Organisers (SOs) based at District level in most Districts of the country.

5. Water Resources of Saighan Valley

The only available rainfall figures for Afghanistan are for Kabul which has an annual average rainfall of 316mm³, most of which occurs between the months of February and May. In the Saighan Valley case, this rainfall is supplemented by runoff due to snow melt which provides a substantial proportion of the surface runoff from April to June.

There are no stream gauging data for the Saighan River or its tributaries. However, observed stream flows during the brief period of observation exhibited both spatial and temporal variations when two separate high intensity rainfall events in April resulted in flash flooding along the Saighan Valley. Both of these events resulted in very steep hydrographs with the resultant flooding causing damage.

Sub-surface waterflows occur along the whole length of the Saighan River with discharge and recharge at many different points. Some reaches of very permeable material in the stream bed cause rapid infiltration, while in others, springs discharge back into the stream. Thus at any time the stream can comprise reaches of flow downstream of others where there is none, and conversely reaches of no-flow downstream from reaches of flow. This can be exacerbated or negated by diversion of flows for irrigation.

Both drought and floods are frequent occurrences in the area. Although no rainfall data is available, local informants report that the two worst water shortage periods were in 2001-03 and 2007-08. In other years there are dry periods of varying length and severity.

Recommendation 1.

That it be noted that the Saighan Valley suffers from regular droughts which are part of natural environment, and occasional floods.

The groundwater resources in the area have never been systematically studied resulting in very little data available. Uhl⁴ estimated that of a total recharge of 2970 Mm³ in the Amu River Basin, only 3.3% was utilised, leaving a very large quantity available for further exploitation. As the Saighan Valley is within this river basin, it is a reasonable assumption that there are large reserves of groundwater which could be utilised. However, the Ministry of Mines has reported that the geological strata in the Saighan Valley are not suitable for large scale groundwater extraction⁵.

Groundwater discharge can be observed at many points in the landscape such as the bed and banks of streams, at the toe of colluvial outwash areas and higher up in the mountain sides. Local reports have it that many of these discharge points are permanent, particularly those located on the upper slopes of the high mountains where springs have continued to yield water even during the most serious droughts.

There are a number of areas with high ground water tables which are causing water logging and therefore preventing crop or improved pasture growing.

³ Source www.climatetemp.info/afghanistan

⁴ Vincent W Uhl Afghanistan, an Overview of Groundwater Resources 2003.

⁵ Personal communication: Engr. Hamid, Prov. WMD 24.4.10

There are no records of spring yield but the writer estimated the following yields at various locations in the catchment:

Name of Spring	Location	Estimated Yield (l/sec)
Scilly	Sabez Qala	3
Upstream from Scilly spring	Sabez Qala	>10
Doume Jangal	Tail water of Doume Jangal Dam	>20
Qarawna	Tail water of Qarawna Dam	>20

The figures for the two dam-sites are estimates of the inflows into the dam and may not be entirely spring flow, but in the writers opinion most of these flows were from ground water discharge as there had been no significant runoff events for several weeks prior to the observations. Reports from the Maidanak area are that spring flows are >30l/sec. throughout the year.

6. Water Infrastructure.

6.1. Infrastructure Prior to 1960

The water conservation and irrigation infrastructure in the valley was relatively undeveloped until quite recently. Prior to the accelerated development starting in the 1990s, most infrastructure work consisted of water intake structures built annually on the major streams, and earthen canals excavated to convey water from the intakes to the command area. The intakes were often little more than earthen levees constructed across the stream bed and reinforced with local materials such as branches and stones, and would have to be rebuilt each year because of flood damage. A limited number of in-stream concrete weirs were constructed on the Saighan River. Such structures were built in order to lift the stream bed to the level of the surrounding land so that stream flows could be diverted into canals. The location of these structures was determined by communities to fit land ownership patterns and to maximise the command areas.

Water specifically for human consumption came from hand dug wells located on the flood plain and sometimes in the river bed, spring cappings located to capture spring flows and (sometimes) associated primitive reticulation systems to take water to settlement areas. Water for human consumption was also obtained directly from both streams and canals.

Water driven flour mills were a feature of the valley until recent times. The number of these mills has declined markedly due to both the decreased flow levels needed to power them and the provision of motorised mills to some villages under the NSP.

There were no man-made structures to store runoff, and the only groundwater harvesting structures are wells. Kareez have never been constructed in the district.

In 1956 an earthquake and resulting landslides caused the formation of at least two artificial lakes high up in the catchment. Both of these lakes have persisted to the present and appear to be stable structures which are currently not exploited in any significant way for water conservation.⁶ There are reports of two more dams which were created in the same manner as the first two. None of these dams can be considered as infrastructure as they are not utilised for any significant purpose.

⁶ Both Doume Jangal and Korsum dams have large capacities. For further details see the inspection reports (Annex 2)

6.2 Recently Constructed Infrastructure

There have been many interventions by a range of institutions who have built water conservation and utilisation structures in the years since the end of the civil war in 1996.⁷ Amongst many others, some of these interventions have been:

- x Hard surface canals and canal intakes⁸.

The actual number of these is unknown but it is estimated that more than 20 intake structures have been constructed in recent times. These structures often include a weir to raise the stream bed, an inlet to the canal, and (in some case only) a sluice gate to regulate flows entering the canal. No escape sections were observed, and in some cases the first 50 or so metres of the canal have been damaged by flood flows with the foundations being undermined. It is inevitable that many of these structures will require extensive repairs in the next 5 to 10 years. In many cases, communities increase the height of weir off-take structures by constructing temporary diversions on the raised river bed to divert smaller stream flows into their off-take. As a result some downstream farmers may be completely deprived of water.

These structures have been built by institutions such as COUK⁹, JICA, Solidarités, and UN-Habitat¹⁰. In general the hydraulic design is appropriate, but there has been no strategic blueprint that has given direction on where each of these structures should be located.¹¹ The peak flows observed during floods are such that floods with a return period as low as one year will cause considerable damage.

In some cases a canal and associated works serves a number of village communities, but the common practice has been to construct an off-take and canal to serve just the one community. Many of these canals suffer from lack of maintenance and/or poor construction and as a result, seepage losses are high. The total length of sealed canals is unknown but is estimated at over 50km.

- x Earthen canals

Most of the main canals are lined for only part of their distance with up to 90% of the distance being unlined. In addition, there are many sub-canals which are also unlined. The location of these canals is determined by village elders in consultation with their communities. A conservative estimate of the total distance is 200km.

- x Water Storages

There are three large known water storages within the valley and two other reported dams. The three known dams are estimated to have a total capacity of around 800 ML. One of them (Qarawna Dam) commands a large area of cropland within a short distance. The other two which have been mentioned in section 6.1 above were created by landslides and command most of the irrigated areas in the valley, but are further upstream. For further information see Annexes 2 and 3.

⁷ There are no comprehensive records of what has been constructed and what is still functional.

⁸ The topographic nature of the Saighan River has made it possible to utilise hydraulic structures such as weirs to lift the stream bed to a level where flows can be diverted into an adjacent canal. The term "intake structure" as used in this report includes a weir across the stream bed and the inlet to the canal.

⁹ An Afghanistan national NGO carrying out development work in the northern parts of Afghanistan

¹⁰ UNHabitat is the implementing partner for NSP in Saighan District.

¹¹ Appropriate hydraulic design apart from the lack of escape sections and in some cases the elevation of the notch is too low to enable water diversion into the canal.

Recommendation 2.

That both Korsum and Doume villages are inspected by an appropriate water engineer with a view to carrying out the initial planning, design and costing, and where possible to utilise these storages for irrigation.

x HEP Plants

There are 10 known mHEP plants installed under the NSP and by the PRT. All of these are located in the upper and middle reaches of the valley and the communities in the middle reaches report that in normal years there is only enough water to power them during two months.

x Wells

A large number of wells have been dug by various organisations over the past 10 years. UNHabitat who have constructed many of them have reported that 51 wells have been constructed using NSP funding. These wells range from 10 to 30 m in depth with some being lined with cement rings from the top to the bottom, while others have lining from the bottom to the water table surface. Most have adequate protection at the surface and have been equipped with hand pumps.

The present state of these wells varies greatly. The data collected at the focus group meetings indicated that of 18 wells constructed in one particular sample village, only 7 are still functional. The reasons given for this failure rate included saline water, muddy water and broken pumps. There appears to have been very little survey of the groundwater quality prior to the construction or alternatively, salinity levels have risen in the last two years. Broken pumps are a real issue in both technical and social terms. An example is Bayon Qoli village where in recent times, 10 wells have been constructed. Of these 10 wells, only two are still operative with the remaining 8 being non-functional because of saline water or broken pumps. When asked why the functional pumps on the saline wells could not be transferred to the wells with good water but broken pumps, the communities response was that firstly they did not know how to, and secondly that the good pumps “belonged” to the communities where they were located and could not be interchanged with failed or damaged pumps. UNHabitat reported that whilst they conduct training sessions on the use of the pumps, their responsibility for the pumps and wells finishes when they are handed over to the community.

Recommendation 3.

Before any further construction takes place, an agreement is negotiated and done with the recipient community whereby the well and its pump become the property of the community and will not be the property of any sub section of the community.

UNHabitat also reported that wells were dug at locations recommended by the community and that no preliminary survey was conducted to ascertain the quality of the ground water at the point proposed.

Recommendation 4.

That a scientific investigation to determine the probability of encountering suitable water is carried out before excavation commences, and that the result of this investigation carries more weight than the opinion of the community.

x Spring Cappings

There are two known spring cappings in the valley, but it is likely that there are more. The known spring cappings are at Darwishan where the ICRC funded the works, and at Sukhta Chenar where Solidarités carried out the work in c 2007.

x Other Structures

At various points along the main streams, flood protection walls have been constructed to protect adjacent cultivated land. Such structures can be effective in the short term, but the dynamic nature of the stream will inevitably result in either the structure being damaged, or that the erosion will be merely transferred to another section of the stream.

There has been considerable effort made to stabilise the stream banks with plantings of poplars, willows, and tamarix. In most cases these plantings appear to be serving their purpose.

Recommendation 5.

That the WMD Bamyan Province be advised of the potential detrimental effects that walls can have on stream morphology and that they undertake a farmer education encourage farmers to use vegetative means of controlling stream bank erosion.

Recommendation 6.

That a blueprint identifying and prioritizing all future (short/mid/long term) water infrastructure works for the entire valley for water conservation and transmission, be developed with the valley community.

7. Uses of Water

There are currently no unexpected water uses, and both farmers and institutions acknowledge that. The priority water uses from canals and storages were discussed at the focus group meetings and the outcomes of these discussions are summarised below:

Use of canal water	Priority
Irrigation of cereal crops for home consumption	1
Irrigation of fodder crops to feed animals owned by the farmer	2
Irrigation of fruit trees for sale of fruit	3
Water for human consumption	4
Irrigation of potatoes for sale	5
Irrigation of fodder crops for sale	6
Irrigation of vegetables for home consumption	7
Water for livestock	8
Power for mHEP and mills	9
Environmental Values	10

7.1 Irrigation of cereals for home consumption

This water use was overwhelmingly declared as the most important. In the sample villages a total of 1630 ha was reported to be irrigated annually while 3312 ha is grown in the entire district.¹² All communities carry out this activity and wheat is always given priority over other crops and uses when water is in short supply. Water is sourced from canals using gravity systems. No use of pumps was reported and the only known case where springs were used was at Maidanak and Pushtawaz¹³.

Both spring and winter wheat are sown with the latter being the most important.¹⁴ Varieties used are grouped into either “local varieties” or “improved varieties”. Both of these terms are misnomers in that they both include hybrids which are neither one nor the other. The true “improved” varieties are those introduced in the last two years by organisations such as Solidarités, and which are then multiplied by specialised seed growers.

Between 3 and 6 water applications are made depending on water availability. These applications are estimated to be 25-40mm each.

A range of watering strategy/seed variety/resultant yield data was presented at the different focus meetings. Some examples of this data are presented below:

Village	Area sown to vars. (jb)	Area sown to vars.(jb)	No. of waterings vars ¹⁵	No. of waterings vars	Yields from Ceres/Jerib	Yields from Ceres/Jerib
Khudadad Khil	150		7	4	56	175
Suchta Chenar	50	950	5	3	40	>40
Qarawna	100	400	2	4	50	150
Deh Nula	2500	0	4	NA	50-60	NA
Qarakhawal	0	200	NA	3-4	NA	150
Sar-e Tang	720	80	3 ¹⁶	3	100	Not known

The crop is normally sown in the first three weeks of October and germinates by November. As soil moisture during this period is low, an initial watering is necessary before the onset of winter. The next irrigation is at the end of March if spring rains have not occurred. Subsequent irrigations are required at between 4 and 20 day intervals depending on the occurrence of rain and the method of water application used. Some farmers are known to use a total of 8 waterings. All watering is by flood irrigation.

Solidarités staff claim that the amount of water required by the crop can be reduced if sowing is delayed until later in October to reduce the need for the initial watering, and then during subsequent waterings in the March to June period, water should be applied at intervals of 20 days at slow

¹² Source UNAMA Survey (undated) Agricultural data for Bamyan Province

¹³ Both of these irrigation sources are located at a higher elevation than most other irrigation areas and, as a result, are closer to the spring source.

¹⁴ It is estimated that winter wheat accounts for around 90% of wheat sown.

¹⁵ Many participants commented that the number of watering depended on the availability of water. The fact that farmers in the village of Khudadad Khil would water up to 7 times per crop, indicate that this is true.

¹⁶ Sar-e Tang farmers would like to be able to water 3 times per crop but this is seldom possible as river flows have frequently ceased entirely by March.

application rates at specific times during the crop's development. This latter water saving is being demonstrated on Solidarités research farms which have a soil structure typical of most irrigated soils in the valley. It has been estimated that up to 30% of the water currently applied to cereal crops could be saved if crops were sown several weeks later and if water was applied at much slower rates during three particular growth stages (bush, flower and milk stages).¹⁷

Recommendation 7.

That Solidarités continue their present program of introducing improved seed and to augment the extension work in the field of crop water use efficiency by producing and illustrating various techniques of getting water to the root zone at the appropriate time and keeping it there.

The large scale adoption of the Solidarités strategy would have considerable implications for the management of water at the local level. Water allocations to farmers are proportional to the area of the land he is watering and are measured in units of time which are referred to as a "turn". If the Solidarités recommendation that water be applied at a much slower rate than as at present was adopted on a large scale, then the length of time of a "turn" would have to be increased. To illustrate this, consider the following example ¹⁸:

Present situation – a farmer is irrigating a 2 jerib bay of wheat. He is allocated a turn of 30 minutes to apply a 3 cm. watering. Thus the application rate is 6.6 l/sec.

Proposed situation - if the farmer adopted the Solidarités recommendation to allow a slower infiltration rate, he would apply the same amount of water in double the time i.e. 60minutes at 3.3 l/sec.

This would cause considerable disruption to the management of the water delivery to the bay as at present, it is customary for one farmer at any one time to receive the water from the (sub) canal. As the rate of delivery from the (sub) canal would not alter, the number of farmers taking delivery of water would have to be doubled. Obviously, this would take considerable adjustment to the well established routine of both the farmer and the (local) water manager.

Recommendation 8.

That Solidarités and/or the MAIL extension officer establish demonstration areas in middleparts of the valley where the rate of application of water to wheat crops is measured.

7.2 Irrigation of fodder crops.

Fodder crops occupy a total of approximately 3500 jerib in the sample villages.¹⁹ The Deh Nula cluster (Deh Nula, Khudadad Khil (part), and Nowabad) are responsible for 1500 jerib. Some farmers report that returns from sale of lucerne can be up to Afs15000/jerib/year.

The main fodder crops are lucerne and clover, with lucerne stands being retained for up to 8 years and the annual clover pastures being replaced after the first year. Other leguminous species such as chick peas are also grown but on a lesser scale.

¹⁷ Source: Zakrullah Chief crop specialist, Solidarités, Saighan.

¹⁸ The figures used in this example are hypothetical and are used to illustrate the point.

¹⁹ It is not known what the total area of fodder crops is for the District.

Lucerne stands can be cut 4 to 5 times per season in years 3 to 6, but from then on the stand deteriorates and normally by year 8 it is replaced with the next wheat crop. A good stand will yield up to 1.5t of dry matter/jerib/cutting. Farmers store most of the material as hay and use it for winter feeding of their own livestock. If sold, it can bring up to Afs 15000/jerib/year.

Lucerne will respond to increased watering but the watering strategy varies according to water availability. At most, it will receive 3 dedicated waterings and in times of severe drought it will not be watered. Water is applied by flood using the same infrastructure as wheat. Ideally it should be watered once after sowing in September, again in November, and twice more in the April/May period. It can be grazed instead of cut, but normally the July growth is cut and conserved by drying it in windrows and then storing it.

Water is applied by flood irrigation and is applied at similar rates as wheat.

7.3 Irrigation of fruit trees

Apricots are the main cash crop followed by almonds and to a lesser extent, apples. Each are frequently undersown with clover thus requiring a differential watering strategy as clover swards require more frequent waterings.²⁰ The fruit trees are watered by excavating furrows between trees and mounds around each tree. These ditches prevent the flood irrigation from contacting the tree stem and promoting fungal diseases.

All apricots are dried using a sulphur treatment and then sold to agents at the farm gate. These agents are either resident in the village or come from Mazar or Kabul to purchase the crop. While some of the crop is consumed at home the amount is insignificant. Annual returns to the grower in a good year can be as high as Afs 100,000/jerib, but frosts frequently cause crop failures with some areas not yielding commercial amounts for up to 10 years.

The most common variety of apricot tree is a "local" one which grows to a much greater height than the variety recently introduced. Frost damage during bud development is a major hindrance to the industry and there were no reports of anyone using watering strategy to reduce the damage done by frost in the months of March and April when buds are most susceptible. Most orchards are small with the average being in the vicinity of 1 jerib. This small orchard size and the scattered locations of the orchards make it difficult to introduce new technologies and more efficient orchard management methods.

In the 10 sample villages, it was estimated that a total of 1300 jerib were dedicated to fruit and nut growing.²¹

Recommendation 9.

That Solidarités establish a demonstration hose pipe irrigation system to water an orchard in the most water efficient manner.²²

²⁰ Water apricots every 25 days cf. 15days (average) for clover.

²¹ Some of the sample communities (Sukhta Chenar and Maidanak) did not give figures for the amount of orchard land. It was estimated that Sukhta Chenar had about 200 jerib and Maidanak had no land committed to orchards. Other communities quoted surprisingly large areas, for example Bayon Qoli quoted 320 jerib and the Deh Nula cluster stated 400 jerib. The area quoted as used for growing fruit trees should be treated with care as frequently the same land is used for fodder crops.

²² Refer to Annex 5.

7.4 Water for human consumption

Domestic water is obtained from either springs (capped and uncapped), wells equipped with hand pumps, or canals and streams. Treatment such as boiling drinking water is rare with the only treatment being letting it stand in order to settle sediment. An average family of 7 uses an average of 25 l/day for drinking and 10-15 l/person for washing.

In times of drought, some communities have to cart water from permanent springs up to 3 km away. In many instances these water sources are in other villages and taking water has to be done with the agreement of the Shura from the village which “owns” the spring.

Over the past 10 years a number of springs have been capped and protected from contamination. Such work has been done at Sukhta Chenar (Solidarités), and (reportedly) at Kareez Village by ICRC. There are other known springs where such work could be carried out.

Apart from wells, most domestic water is obtained directly from canals and rivers. Such sources are very prone to contamination as livestock have access to the same points. The incidence of water borne diseases is unknown but in 2009 Solidarités stated that there is an average of 4 cases of diarrhoea per family per month²³.

Recommendation 10.

That all WASH programs are planned so that open irrigation canals are not used to supply for domestic consumption.

Recommendation 11.

That Solidarités investigate the possibility of constructing a reticulated water supply system for Qala village using the Scilly spring as the source.

7.5 Irrigation of vegetables for home consumption and sale.

A variety of vegetable crops are grown for home consumption but potatoes are the only crop regularly grown for sale. Estimates of the amount of potatoes grown vary, but their cultivation for sale is concentrated in the upper sections of the valley where water is more readily available. Returns for selling potatoes vary depending on whether they are sold after harvest or stored in order to take advantage of the seasonal shortages in other areas. Reports of up to Afs120/seer have been heard but more frequent prices are in the region of Afs60-70/seer. With yields normally in the region of 4-700 cere per jerib, potato growing can be very profitable. Other vegetable crops grown are onions and carrots which are also sold occasionally.

Recommendation 12.

That Solidarités establish demonstrations which show new irrigation methods such as the flexi-flume to irrigate a vegetable crop and hose pipes for fruit orchards.²⁴

²³ Saighan ECHO WASH Proposal, January 2010

²⁴ Refer to Annex 5.

7.6 Water for Livestock

Water distribution from the canals and streams for the 20000 head of livestock in the District is not controlled.²⁵ There are no dedicated access points and thus animals have free access to water which is used for domestic consumption. During the winter, housed animals have water carted to them and in summer animals, being grazed on the higher Gazak areas, obtain water from springs and soaks. There are many local reports of livestock having perished for lack of water during the severe drought of 2008, but these have not been substantiated as entirely due to water alone as lack of feed must have also been a factor.

7.7 Water for generating electric power and milling grain.

Ten mini HEP stations have been constructed in recent years. These are located predominantly in the upper sections of the valley with the lowest being at Deh Nula/Nowabad. Every one of them uses water from the river with none located on the tributaries. The amount of water available is seasonal and determines the length of time the stations operate. When there are sufficient flows, the stations will operate at night with power being used for lighting. In the upper reaches power is generated for up to 5 months during the November to March period, while the lowest station operates during the two winter months when flows are high and water requirement for other uses is low.

Water is directed to the station by either specially constructed canals or canals constructed primarily for irrigation. The discharge from the stations is often back to the river which concerns the local community as it then becomes unavailable for irrigation in that village.²⁶

In previous periods there were up to 40 operating flour mills in the valley compared with the present 10.²⁷ The reasons for this reduction are the reduced motive power and the introduction of motor driven mills under the NSP. The mills still operating are generally located adjacent to the HEP stations.

Recommendation 13.

That before any more mHEP stations are established, the recipient community opportunity to determine where the outlets will be located.

7.8 Other Uses of water

The commercial value of growing poplars for timber is generally under estimated. Closely spaced poplars are planted on most water courses and the timber is sold as construction material.

There are fish in both the Korsum and Doume Jangal dams. They are caught and mainly used for home consumption by local people but there was no indication that they are sold.

There are a number of high value crops which have much less requirement for water and which Solidarités is presently investigating. One such product is saffron which has been reported as being suitable for the Saighan Valley and another is growing vegetables under greenhouse conditions.

Recommendation 14.

That Solidarités intensify its efforts to identify and demonstrate new crops with high values.

²⁵ Source Unama Survey Undated. This survey includes horses, donkeys, sheep and cattle.

²⁶ However, it will become available to villages lower down in the catchment.

²⁷ These figures are approximate estimates only given by village elders.

7.9 Environmental Values

No community member or government official mentioned the fact that water resources are an essential part of the environment, nor did they appear to have any understanding of the concept. It is included in Table 4 to illustrate this point.

8. Stakeholders in the Management of the Water Resource.

8.1 Community Level Stakeholders

Almost all **families** in the valley are engaged in farming and those that do not own or work land, are directly affected by the access to the district's water sources. All farmers are involved in irrigated agriculture which is the predominant agricultural activity. As individuals, farmers have little impact on water management.

Recommendation 15.

That all farmers including landowners be given a voice in the management of the resource in both the village in which they live and the sub-district in which they carry farming activities.

The 35 **Community Development Councils** in Saighan District were created under the NSP in 2003/04. These councils are the only community based institutions in the villages and are the leaders in all things which require decision making or community action. Each CDC consists of an elected head, a deputy head, an accountant, a secretary and (usually) between 2 and 3 members. While traditional Shuras still exist, the CDC has assumed the dominant role in all development and resource management matters, while the traditional Shura remains involved in resolving disputes amongst community members and other intra village matters. CDCs are usually based on individual settlements (for example Qarakhawal), others represent part of a recognised settlement (for example Qarawna has three CDCs), while others represent clusters of communities (for example Deh Aman and Sumucha). In some villages the CDC has replaced the Shura entirely.

The granting of Afs 20,000 per family to each CDC at their initial establishment led to a grant driven attitude of the CDCs and consequently, the Saighan District CDCs see their role as one of identifying and obtaining assistance from other actors rather than one of facilitating and co-ordinating self help type projects. Each CDC has a bank account and has received training on how to operate it.

In the field of water management, CDCs and/or Shuras play a very significant role at village level in that they decide whether a Mirab should be employed and if so, who should perform that role and what the responsibilities should be. Other responsibilities in the field of water management include prioritising proposed infrastructure works, negotiating with donors such as Europeaid and implementers such as Solidarités, and then supervising such works. CDCs are also the contact point for each village whenever an outside institution such as a government agency wishes to communicate with the community.

As well as resolving intra-community disputes the functions of the traditional Shuras include negotiating with neighbouring communities in time of severe drought for access to water supplies outside their own jurisdiction. During the irrigation season, when the water allocation system fails and a farmer claims to have missed out on his "fair share", the Shura and/or the Mirab will inspect the crops and if appropriate, arrange for additional allocations to be made to that farmer.

Recommendation 16

That CDCs be encouraged to appoint intercommunal committees which will be responsible for all management issues within a village prior to the establishment of another village level committee responsible for that activity

Mirabs are employed in a number of the irrigation areas and not in others. The trend is to find Mirabs in the central area of the valley where there are problems associated with water management which are not insurmountable. In the upper parts, water is adequate and therefore Mirabs are not employed, while in the lower parts Mirabs are not needed because there is insufficient water to make them necessary. Some communities have adopted their own variation of the Mirab system. In Qarawna, the three CDCs have each appointed one Mirab with the three Mirabs then working as a team across the entire Qarawna area, while in Sukhta Chenar each “sub-canal community” appoints their own Mirab from amongst their members. In the latter case, the Mirabs function only during the irrigation season and are replaced each year.²⁸

Where the traditional Mirab system is still used the Mirab is responsible for ensuring water rights of farmers are followed, canals are maintained, and offenders are caught and disciplined.²⁹ He is also responsible for operating any infrastructure such as sluice gates.

Mirabs are paid in kind and the figure of 1/80th of the yield obtained by each farmer is used by most communities. This rate of payment applies to all land and crops regardless of the product being watered.

The Mirab is seldom a spokesman for the irrigating community. At the Focus Group meetings conducted during the consultancy the Mirab (if present) only spoke when leaders referred to him. It is an interesting observation that although it was requested that Mirabs attend these meetings, this only occurred on several occasions.

Recommendation 17.

That where a community wants to retain a Mirab, they be encouraged to do so and the level of engagement of the Mirab should be determined by that community.

Recommendation 18.

That Mirabs receive training in the measurement of stream and channel flows and that they be taken to ensure they understand the importance of conforming to the water allocation in terms of quantity of water delivered rather than the time period for which it is delivered.

The final actor at community level is the **Mullah** whose main function is to assist in the resolution of disputes. Often the Mullah is the best educated person in a community and is thus consulted on other issues such as the location of new infrastructure.

²⁸ Sukhta Chenar has 12 canals and thus has 12 Mirabs. Each farmer with land on the canal has to take his turn of being a Mirab.

²⁹ A “Water Right” is attached to each land title and when the land is sold the water right is transferred with it to the new owner.

8.2 District level Stakeholders.

There are two main stakeholders at this level. These are the District Governor and his staff, and the District Development Assembly.

The **District Governor (DG)** becomes involved in resolving issues on an ad hoc basis and does not have any policy guidelines apart from traditional practice and pragmatism. In most cases he is the final authority on inter-village disputes and only becomes involved when requested. He is also the first point of contact when outside institutions become involved in any water resource related issue, and he takes the lead in issues such as lobbying for the construction of kareez.

The **Saighan District Development Assembly (DDA)** is the community based organisation which is tasked with developing a strategic District Development Plan (DDP)³⁰. It comprises CDC members usually elected via a second tier referred to as CDC Clusters (CDCCs). In Saighan the CDCs are grouped together into 7 clusters, with each CDC appointing two of its members to the relevant cluster. Each cluster then appoints two members to the DDA. Thus the DDA will comprise 14 members who are representative of the general community. To date the only known water related activity of the Saighan DDA is the development of a District Development Plan which listed the “construction of new and restoration of existing irrigation systems” as a major objective. Despite several attempts the consultant was unable to interview the DDA. The DDA plays no known direct role in water management.

Recommendation 19.

That Solidarités seek an opportunity to brief the DDA on the state of the social water infrastructure in the Saighan valley and, when the opportunity presents itself, to monitor the review and amendment of the DDP.

In Saighan there are two district based staff employed by **MRRD**. While they report to the Provincial RRD, they also have a strong relationship with the DGs office. These two employees (known as Social Organisers) have become involved in water supply issues and have assisted institutions such as UNHabitat to implement their infrastructure programs.^{31, 32}

Recommendation 20.

That Solidarités undertake to involve these two RRD SOs in joint activities.

Another government employee who has a potential role in water management is the **MAIL extension worker**. Although this person was not met during the consultancy, information received was that to date, he has not been actively involved in water management.³³ MAIL has established two farmer co-operatives in Saighan and plans to establish another three. These co-operatives are established in selected villages and are intended to become involved in agricultural machinery, and seed and

³⁰ The DDAs are established and supported by the National Area Based Development Program which is one of MRRDs five principle development programs. It was established in 2002 and has the objective of empowering communities to articulate their needs and priorities through an integrated planning and implementation framework. Source: www.mrrd.gov.af/nabdp/aboutus

³¹ UNHabitat is the implementing body which carries out much of the NSP projects in Saighan. Their works programs have included many water supply infrastructure works.

³² The two Social Organisers are Dr Mohammad Sobkan and Mr Abdul Rahman who both have a wide knowledge of the district’s water resources and management.

³³ The MAIL extension worker was invited to attend the stakeholder workshop but did not come.

fertiliser distribution. To date they have not been particularly successful.³⁴ The initial establishment is carried out by the provincial office and once established, they are supported by District staff.³⁵

UNHabitat which presently employs five engineers in the district has been very active in implementing works programs involving upgrading water utilisation infrastructure. Between 2003 and 2009 they have constructed 16 new irrigation canals, at Bayon Qoli, Sar-e Tang, Sukhta Chenar, Qarawna, Qarakhawal, Said Baba, Charagh Dan, Qurghan, Dohne Sarayak, Doume Jangal, and Erganak.³⁶ They have also constructed micro HEP plants at Said Baba, Deh Nula and Qarawna, and 51 wells at Karez, Airghana Chacha, Qala Bigale, Amrout, Bayon Qoli, and Said Baba.³⁷

All works undertaken by UNHabitat are determined at national level with the works program passed to the district office via the Provincial Manager. It is not known how the works are prioritised. Their responsibility ends when the works have been completed and they do not conduct any training on the subsequent management of the works.³⁸

Other known institutions which have been involved in water resource development are Solidarités (dam, canal and intake construction), COUK (canal and well construction), PRT (mHEP station construction), the Bayaani Foundation (wells) and JICA (funding for canals and mHEP).

The only known farmer organisations carrying out activities in the Saighan valley are the co-operatives established by Provincial MAIL. To date their operations have had little impact on SWM.

Recommendation 21.

That the Provincial WMD update the data base on all infrastructure works involve conservation in the Saighan valley and that to do this they consult with each mentioned institutions.

8.3 Provincial level Stakeholders.

Provincial level sections of the National Ministries of Energy and Water, Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock, and Rural Rehabilitation and Development have roles in the development of water resources in the district, but none are currently playing an active role in social water management.

As described above the **Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and Development** has a number of programs (NSP and NABDP) which are directly involved in village and water resource development and also in capacity building. However, apart from the latter activities of the NABDP and the NSP which are directed at DDAs and CDCs, the MRRD has no role in social water management. The provincial MRRD office is a strong advocate for the construction of karez in Saighan.

Similarly the **Water Management Department**, which is the provincial level agency for the MEW, is involved in planning infrastructure works and has had little involvement in social water management.

³⁴ Sources in other provinces such as Balkh province have indicated that the co-operatives will only ever be a means of distributing agricultural inputs such as seed and fertilisers to “selected” farmers.

³⁵ Source: the Director of the provincial MAIL office.

³⁶ The first six of these villages were included in the sample identified for focus group meetings. The final village (Erganak) was listed by UNHabitat but does not appear on the register of CDCs.

³⁷ There is no record of Karez village on the list of CDCs.

³⁸ All information on UNHabitat’s operations was supplied by Mr Abdul Wardud of the Saighan District office of UNHabitat.

The Director of the WMD did comment that there was a data base of all Saighan canals in his office but that it was not accessible at the moment. He also stated that a register of all Mirabs would be created in the near future.³⁹

The WMD office is a substantial recently constructed building. There are a total of four staff, of whom three are administrative, and the only staff member with a qualification or experience relevant to rural water supply is the Director himself. There was no evidence of any of the equipment needed to carry out either field or administrative work. The WMD is currently involved in establishing 7 stream gauging stations on the Bamyan River.

During the 2008 drought the WMD produced a paper at the request of the MEW. This paper described the impact of the drought on surface and sub surface water resources, and the reduction in irrigated areas. It also recommended measures to reduce the impact on communities.⁴⁰

The Bamyan WMD has not been involved in either the KRBP or its successor the PARBP although launching of the PARBP in Bamyan is imminent. The Director demonstrated a good knowledge of the water resource situation in the Saighan Valley. He also advised that the PARBP staff had already carried out site inspections at five locations in Saighan.⁴¹

Past works carried out by the WMD have included the construction of two canals downstream of the Qarawna dam and the repair of a canal at Sukhta Chenar/Darwishan. In each of these activities, the WMD funded the works, developed the technical design and supervised the contractor. These works were carried out in 2007/8 and were opened by the DG in 2008.⁴²

The **Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock** has an office at Provincial level. This office is staffed by the Director and approximately 7 others (6 positions in cropping and one in animal husbandry). These staff have little involvement with the Saighan District but the Director did outline plans for four major activities for the district. Of these plans, two had direct relevance to water management.

The first was the construction of the Dar-e-Ujak canal which would take water from the Gazak area of Kahmard District to the lower parts of the Saighan Valley (Bayon Qoli area). This would provide sufficient water to irrigate 1000 ha. of land. The second was to become involved in watershed management activities in the upper catchment areas. The plans are still being developed by the provincial MAIL office.⁴³ The estimated cost of the water diversion proposal is in the region of US\$1.5 million. The Director indicated that the money is available and has been approved at national level.⁴⁴

8.4 Stakeholders at River Basin Level

The **Panj- Amu River Basin Programme** is a major stakeholder for water management in the Saighan valley. To date neither it nor its predecessor, the Kunduz River Basin Programme, has been involved in water management in the Saighan Valley, but the PARBP is to commence planning and implementation work in Bamyan Central District in the very near future. Only after will it begin

³⁹ Both registers of Mirabs and data bases of canals in the Province are kept by the WMDs in Badakshan and Takhar Provinces.

⁴⁰ This paper is undated and does not indicate who wrote it. The paper covers all Districts in Saighan. It is held in the Solidarités office at Saighan.

⁴¹ This is highly unlikely as this was the first time that such inspections had been mentioned by any of the stakeholders involved in Saighan water management. The statement is included in this report for completeness. The 5 locations included Korsum dam, a dam site near Bayoni, Charagh Dan Canal, Deh Amon canal, and a dam site in Said Baba.

⁴² This is strange as at the meeting with the DG on 28 March 2010, no mention was made of this.

⁴³ The Director envisages an NGO like Solidarités or Helvitas implementing the plans!

⁴⁴ None of the other people consulted mentioned this and therefore all the statements made by the Director should be treated with caution.

operations in Saighan.⁴⁵ It will take a lead role in social water management activities either becoming directly involved or by supporting other institutions such as NGOs to carry out the SWM planning and implementation.⁴⁶

The SWM activities will be commenced before the infrastructural activities and will be similar in nature to those implemented in the KRBP. At this stage it is anticipated that interventions will start in 2011. The SWM interventions will be at both sub-catchment and river basin levels and will be using the river basin approach so the downstream water users will become stakeholders.⁴⁷

The NGO Solidarités is both an existing and a potential stakeholder. Effective water management is essential to the land and crop management activities currently being advocated by Solidarités. Their present interventions in fields such as cropping and horticulture all are directly related to water availability and thus they have an interest in ensuring that the water resource is managed in a sustainable manner. The present LRRD project which Solidarités is implementing is due to finish in December 2011, and will overlap with the SWM activities of the PARBP.

Similarly, Europeaid is a stakeholder in that they are funding both the LRRD and the PARBP.

Recommendation 22.

It is desirable that the PARBP commence interventions in the SWM field in the Sai soon as possible.

8.5 Stakeholders at National level.

These have already been mentioned above and include MRRD, MEW and MAIL.

The GoIRA has recently passed a new **Water Law**. This was signed by the President in April 2009 and will provide the framework under which the water resources of Afghanistan are managed. This framework will use the river basin approach, and provides for the establishment of River Basin Councils which will have certain responsibilities and powers including the strategic management of water resources, determining water allocations and issuing water use permits. The new law also enables the MEW to establish Associations of Water Users.

A summary of stakeholders and their relevance to SWM in the Saighan valley is as follows:

Institution	Location	Description	Relevance to SWM in Saighan Valley	
			Present	Future
Farmers	Saighan	4633 farming families farming 19454 jerib of irrigated land	H	H
CDCs	Saighan	35	H	M
Shuras	Saighan	Council of Elders	M	M
Mirabs	Saighan	Some communities only	H	H

⁴⁵ Source: CB Hell, Europeaid; 26 April 2010.

⁴⁶ The SWM model has been introduced successfully in both the Kunduz River Basin and the Amu River Basin projects

⁴⁷ In this context the term "sub catchment" refers to the Saighan River.

Mullahs	Saighan	All communities	L	L
Co-ops	Saighan	2 in existence, 3 more proposed	L	L
District Governor	Saighan	Oversees all development activity	H	M
DDA	Saighan	Develops strategy, seeks funding	L	M
Social Organisers	Saighan	Mobilises communities	M	M
MAIL EOs	Saighan	Employed by MAIL	L	M
UNHabitat	Saighan	Implements NSP projects	M	L
NGOs	Saighan/Bamyan	Solidarités, COUK	M	H
WMD	Bamyan	Plans/constructs water I/structure	L	H
Prov. AIL	Bamyan	Responsible for in field w/managt.	L	L
Prov RRD	Bamyan	Provides funds for development	L	M/L
PARBP	Kabul/Kunduz	Implements R/basin strategy	NA	H
Europe Aid	Kabul	Funding body	H	H
PARB Council		Provides strategic direction	NA	H
MEW	Kabul	Supervises WMD staff	M	L
MAIL	Kabul	Supervises Prov. MAIL staff	L	L
MRRD	Kabul	Makes strategic investment	M	L
National Govt	Kabul	Implements the Water Law	M	H

H High; M - Medium; L Low.

9. Present Water Management

The following descriptions are for the ten sample irrigation areas selected for study. These sample villages are representative of each of the three main reaches of the Saighan River, and also its major tributaries.

9.1 Water Management at Village level

The present water management at village level ensures that the available water resource is shared equitably amongst all farmers from that village. All communities consulted agreed that even though there was often inadequate water available, what was available was always shared evenly. As has already been described this is achieved in different ways by different villages.

Qarakhawal village normally has enough water for its relatively small irrigated area. The total CA is 215 jerib and the average area irrigated per family is 0.9 jerib.⁴⁸ The village suffers from relatively short annual droughts, and in recent years has only suffered a serious drought in 2008.

⁴⁸ All command area figures used in this section are approximate and were obtained using Google Earth. Boundaries were identified from the Google Earth image and later confirmed or amended on the advice of local staff. The measurements were then made from the image and CA areas calculated. In many cases the areas so obtained differed significantly from those quoted at the focus group meetings by the farmers.

There is no “turn” system used at village level and farmers use water as they please. During the Daud government (late 1970’s), the turn system was applied to the valley as a whole and the village was allocated one and a half days per month. At the moment the only people who are inconvenienced by water shortages are those farmers at the end of the canals who sometimes have to irrigate at night. Similarly the mill and mHEP operate only at night when flows are adequate to provide the energy needed.

There has never been a Mirab and all decisions regarding maintenance and other management issues, such as allowing water to be used by other villages, are made by the community. At one time, some five or more years ago, the police became involved to resolve a dispute over water with a neighbouring village. Details of this dispute were not clear and the other village was not named. There have been no such disputes since then.

Qarawna Village (CDCs I and II) has a CA of 1350 jerib and an average of 2.7 jerib per family. There is a major water storage (estimated capacity of approx 150 ML) immediately upstream from the CA. There is adequate water to irrigate all the CA, and annual periods of water shortage are usually limited to one month (May).

The community employs three Mirabs who work as a team across the entire CA. One of these three Mirabs are appointed by elders from each settlement and may be replaced if the community wishes. There is no Mirab bashi and one of the three is responsible for operation of water releases from the dam.⁴⁹ There is no “turn system” operating within the village at the moment. Instead of allocating a specified period of time for water access to each farmer, the Mirabs ensure that there is equitable distribution. Although it was not specifically stated, this is most likely done by making observations of the crop condition and then, where deemed appropriate, making flows available to those crops where there appears to be water stress. Mirabs are paid “in kind” which is specified as one eightieth of the crop yield obtained by each farmer.

When the dam was constructed some 10 years ago, the institution which built it (Solidarités) insisted on the Qarawna community making an agreement with the communities immediately downstream from it. Under this agreement the communities of Nowabad and Khudadad Khil were to have access to any water in the dam which the Qarawna community did not require. The details of this agreement were documented and copies of this document were kept by each community and the DG. When asked if we could see the document, Mullah Kadir of Qarawna after first agreeing, could not locate it so the actual details were never available. At the moment the combination of the partly open sluice gate and the discharge from several leaks appears sufficient for the needs of the three communities (Qarawna, Khudadad Khil and Nowabad).⁵⁰

One specific issue which is currently unresolved is that of accessibility for Qarawna CDC III communities located upstream of the dam during periods when the water level in the ponded area is high. At such times, sections of the access road between these three settlements are inundated and the only way to pass along the road to/from Deh Nula is by using a truck with a high clearance.⁵¹

The “turn” system which operated during the Daud era was gradually replaced by the present Mirab system as “the regulation imposed by government resulted in too much conflict”⁵². Details of such

⁴⁹ On each occasion that the dam was inspected, the sluice gate was partially open and it appeared that it was jammed with the opening/closing mechanism being not functional.

⁵⁰ For a more detailed description of the physical situation at the Qarawna dam see Annex 3

⁵¹ The farmers claim that it has always been possible to traverse the inundated sections but if the dam were at FSL there would be at least 3m of water covering the lowest sections of the road. For further details see Annex3.

⁵² Comment by several farmers/village elders at the FGM conducted at Qarawna on 1 April 2010.

conflicts were not made available but probably resulted from the Qarawna community objecting to what they considered was a short “turn” allocated to them.⁵³

Recommendation 23.

That further attempts be made to locate the original document/s describing the term agreement between the Qarawna and downstream communities. It should be reviewed to ascertain whether the statement of the agreement would have a positive effect on water distribution.

Sukhta Chenar has a total of 15 canals all sourced from the Sukhta Chenar stream which is a reasonably reliable water source with only some small villages in the upper reaches.⁵⁴ The village employs a different system of water management in that each year the farmers select one of their numbers to act as Mirab during the irrigation season. This is done for each canal and as a result, there are up to 15 Mirabs who are changed annually. Taking his turn serving as an unpaid Mirab is considered an obligation of each farmer.

The responsibilities of each Mirab are similar to Mirabs elsewhere in that their prime function is to ensure that water allocation to each member of his “turn” is delivered. In Sukhta Chenar, the term “turn” refers to the collective of farmers located on a particular canal. Each “turn” (or canal) of farmers is allocated a particular time to use water and within the “turn” each farmer has a “turn” proportional to his landholding. As the farmers “turn” is measured in time, it is inevitable that those farmers in the lower reaches of a canal will receive less water than they would have had their farm been at the top of the canal. This difference is due to the water losses incurred during the transmission stage. This fact is usually not understood by farmers.

Other functions of the Mirab are to prevent theft of water and to organise low-level types of maintenance such as desilting canals.⁵⁵ When any of the five intakes located on the stream are damaged, the relevant Mirabs will unite to organise minor repairs but to date they have not carried out any major construction works.

When approach is made from a downstream community for water release during drought, the matter is referred to the Shura and the Mullah. On some occasions permission is given, but it is also frequently refused.⁵⁶ Fighting within the village over water allocation has occurred but there is no memory of inter village fighting.

The Provincial WMD has carried out some repair works on the canals in the village although the farmers did not acknowledge this when asked. The means by which the needs of the community were identified by the Provincial Department are not known, but it is most likely that the CDC advised the DG (possibly at a meeting of the DDA), and the DG then passed on the request to the Provincial WMD who then inspected the site and submitted a design and costing to MEW. According to the WMD Administrative Manager, this is the standard process for responding to requests from District level.⁵⁷

⁵³ This is the writers speculation only.

⁵⁴ This name was given by the writer as there appears to be no commonly accepted name for the stream.

⁵⁵ The penalties for unauthorised diversion of water are very minor with the matter always resolved by mediation and discussion.

⁵⁶ Refusal is expected to be the norm as if a downstream irrigation area is suffering water stress, then there is a good chance that the upstream (or potential donor irrigation area) will also be suffering albeit at a lower intensity.

⁵⁷ The Administrative Manager of the Bamyan WMD is Mr Najmudin.

Maidanak irrigation area is a very new one with recently constructed infrastructure creating the potential to irrigate a previously unirrigated area located above Said Baba village where all the Maidanak farmers are originally from. Although a very small area, approximately 25 jerib, it has been the site of much investment with very expensive canals, aqueduct and tunnel to get water to it. This investment is going to waste as currently the head ditch is earthen and very little of the water diverted to it reaches the field.

Water from a reliable spring with a substantial yield is shared between farmers in the Maidanak area and the neighbouring village of Pushtawaz. The two communities have reached an agreement whereby Pushtawaz farmers who by far outnumber Maidanak farmers, have access to the water in the day, leaving the Maidanak farmers full access at night. There is no Mirab or other formal management system.

Recommendation 24.

That Solidarités further investigate the CA at Maidanak with a view to reconstruct on the left hand side to prevent water losses.

Said Baba and Sumucha/Deh Aman Irrigation Areas are located downstream from Qarakhawal, with Said Baba being the most downstream of the Hazara villages which are in the upper sections of the valley. Said Baba has 280 families at the moment and the average sized family farm is 2.3 jerib. Sumucha and Deh Aman come under the one CDC jurisdiction and thus are managed as one settlement in most issues. Between them they have a total of 380 families with a total irrigated area of about 1200 jerib which is 3 jerib/family

Neither irrigation area has ever had a Mirab, but they presently practice a system of “turns” between the two settlements. Under this system each of the two communities has a four day “turn” during which time all flows are diverted to that particular irrigation area. After having its “turn” a village will then have a four day wait while the second settlement has its “turn”. This system has been agreed upon by the communities and is a remnant of the original zoning system from the Daud era.

The fact that two different communities, with different ethnic origins, can do this successfully, is a point of interest as the differences between Tadjik and Hazara is often quoted as preventing inter communal co-operation. Even though Said Baba usually has a longer irrigation season than Sumucha/Deh Aman, there is no evidence of enmity between the two communities.

Both communities have extended the “turn” system that applies to the villages, to their own canals. Each canal within a village has a “turn” of water with each farmer receiving an allocation (measured in time) according to the size of his land. The communities stated convincingly that distribution was fair and equitable.

Another sign of co-operation within the communities is their willingness to pool resources to carry out maintenance such as repairing canals. They stated that in the past when buying cement or other materials was necessary, they raised money by putting a levy on each water user with the area of land watered being the factor determining how much each individual would have to pay.

The combined communities do not feel any obligations to pass flows on to the other downstream irrigation areas.

When asked, the communities declared that no government official has ever visited the area to discuss or plan any water supply or management issue. The one exception to this was a visit from the Provincial Governor last year when a dam site was discussed. However, both the RRD SOs are active in the area, and the WMD Director visited Deh Aman in 2009 to inspect the same dam site.

Recommendation 25.

That the feasibility of draining the waterlogged areas in Said Baba/Sumucha and Bayon investigated.

Darwishan village is located downstream from Sukhta Chenar on the same tributary of the Saighan river. It is a comparatively small village with only 70 families and an irrigated area of 200 jerib giving an average (irrigated) land ownership of 3 jerib per family. It is part of Dahne Sarayak CDC.⁵⁸ The CDC does not normally become involved in water issues.

All decisions regarding water management are made by the Shura and there is no Mirab. The “turn” system is not used. Instead, the elders determine how much land a farmer may irrigate and ensure that water distribution is equitable. Water shortages are common and in severe cases the elders will visit the upstream Sukhta Chenar to request releases. These requests for irrigation water are not often met.

Frequent flood damage necessitates regular repairs to intakes which are mainly of local construction.⁵⁹ An aqueduct which had been functioning for many years was destroyed and has not been replaced. Furthermore, the canal, which is long and passes through difficult terrain, is often damaged by rock falls. Repairs are carried out by the community at the direction of the Shura.

The relationship between Darwishan and its upstream neighbour is not good. For example when it was suggested that a joint meeting be held, the idea was rejected quite firmly.

The Deh Nula Irrigation area is farmed by people from a number of settlements and as a result is socially quite complex even though all farmers are Tadjik. The farmers come from Deh Nula itself, Nowabad, and part of Khudadad Khil. There are a total of 770 families dependant on an area of 700 jerib which is less than 1 jerib per family. The area is close to the main road and the centre of the District administration. It is mainly dependant on the Saighan River for irrigation water but part of the Nowabad area is also commanded by the Qarawna stream.

There is one Mirab for the canals with off-takes at Jin Khana, which is at the upstream end of the irrigation area and commands much of the irrigation area. There are a number of other canals for which there are a total of three Mirabs.⁶⁰ None of the canal community practises the “turn” system and there is no concept such as equity of access to water. The Mirabs are responsible for trying to distribute water according to crop needs, but inevitably those at the top of either the river or the canal get more than those at the bottom.

Other duties of the Mirabs include taking pre-emptive action to minimise flood damage, organising repairs and de-silting of the canal.⁶¹ Payment is in kind with each irrigator contributing one eightieth of his harvest. This is a practice accepted by the community and disputes over payment or reluctance to pay are rare.

⁵⁸ The village of Dahne Sarayak could not be located on any map, but it is listed on the CDC data base as having 137 families.

⁵⁹ There are many stream off-takes in the valley mainly located on tributaries. As they are constructed of local materials (soil, stones and dead vegetation), they are regularly washed away during the March/April period when most floods occur.

⁶⁰ It is not known how the Mirabs are appointed or how long their terms are. In a complex system like Deh Nula, it would be most likely that they are appointed by the CDC/Shuras, possibly on the basis of one Mirab for each CDC jurisdiction.

⁶¹ There are a number of sluice gates fitted to some of the canals. These are designed for regulating canal flow at the intake and where canals branch. The gates inspected by the writer were often incomplete with various components missing. However, they were utilised to good effect during the April floods.

A number of stream bank protective walls have been constructed and much of the water course has been planted with vegetation. Some of the walls have obviously been constructed by a riparian farmer to protect his land. If this continues there will be potential for disputes to arise as the practice of protecting stream banks with structures, such as groynes and walls, can often transfer the erosion to another sector of the water course.

Many farmers and community leaders recognise the need for a more effective management system, and some urge for a return to the days when the entire valley was divided into zones with defined allocations for each zone. The community claim that there has never been any interest shown by government at any level in their water management problems.⁶²

Khudadad Khil Irrigation area. It is located downstream from Qarawna and is on the right bank of the Saighan River. The average amount of land owned per family is 2.5 jerib on a total of 500 jerib of CA. Of the six villages which form the Khudadad Khil community, farmers from two of them (Baghi Miran and Khudadad Khil sub village) form the bulk of landowners in the irrigation area.

There is one Mirab for this irrigation area. Water distribution is his main function, and a system of ‘turns’ is practised with some of the smaller areas, having a ‘turn’ as short as 15 minutes. Both the Mullah and the Shura play a role in resolving disputes peacefully. To carry out repairs and maintenance each family must provide one representative. De-silting of canals is undertaken annually.

In most years the Khudadad Khil community is requested by downstream farmers (presumably Nowabad) to release water. This occurs in mid June and the Khudadad Khil community always responds by assisting the community requesting the water.

Bayon Qoli Irrigation Area is a large area towards the lower end of the Saighan Valley. The settlement comprises 3 villages of which two (Bayon Qoli and Sabez Qala) contain the most irrigation land in the studied area. The leaders advised that there were a total of 500 families (Bayon Qoli 400 and Sabez Qala 100) in the settlements, but this is quite different from the figure of 315 obtained from other sources. The average holding per family is 2.6 jerib. However, the presence of a large area with high water tables reduces the cropping area per family to approximately 2 jerib per family.⁶³

Water is diverted from both the Saighan River and the Charagh Dan stream with the irrigation areas being at the downstream end of both. As a result irrigated crops suffer extended dry periods particularly those dependant on the three canals drawing water from the Saighan River. There are five canal systems which each have their own CAs. Thus the system is a complex one with a need for good co-ordination and management.

Despite the complicated nature of the irrigation system there is no Mirab and the community manages the entire process with intervention by the Shura only when necessary. Each farmer is allocated a ‘turn’ of the water as measured in time. The order of access to water from each canal is determined by lottery. Unauthorised diversion of water and conflicts do not occur. Any necessary maintenance is carried out by the community and, when major repairs or additions are needed, the Shura will take the leadership.

The days of the zoning system introduced by the Daud government are remembered fondly and the community unanimously regrets the dropping of the regulations. Under that system, Bayon Qoli was

⁶² This is debatable as the location of the irrigation area is adjacent to the DGs office and the DG is often consulted by communities on water supply matters

⁶³ At the focus group meeting the farmers advised that there was a total of 1800 jerib in the command area and that a total of 1600 jerib was irrigated. These figures vary from those estimated on the map where the areas are 1300 and 1000 jerib respectively.

allocated 7 days per month of all flows in the Saighan River for 7 months each year, and 7 days for every 10 days of the Charagh Dan stream flows. There was no community based Mirab as the government employed district based staff to supervise the allocations.⁶⁴ There has been no visit by any government official in the water sector since 1978.⁶⁵

Sar-e Tang Irrigation Area obtains its entire water supply from the Saighan River. It is the furthest downstream of all the sample villages and is 325 jerib in area with an average area of 1.2 jerib per family.

As for Bayon Qoli, the community remembers the Daud government introducing the zoning system for the valley, and is advocating its re-introduction. They claim that the original documents describing the regulations still exist. The past ten years have been ones of acute water shortages with (at most) three waterings being applied to wheat crops. The canals used to supply the irrigation area are approximately 3 km long and are earthen with high water losses. Like Bayon Qoli there is no Mirab and the community regulates the use of water.

In times of water stress, Khudadad Khil and Deh Amon both release water for emergency use in Sar-e-Tang but the amounts are minimal.

Recommendation 26.

That attempts be made to obtain the documents developed during the Daud era, be reviewed in the light of the present situation.

9.2 Water Management at Sub-catchment level

The only institutions currently making an input into the management of the water resource at a sub catchment level are the District Governors office, the Provincial Water Management Department and the MRRD through the Social Organisers.

District Governors Office. As already mentioned, the District Governor intervenes in inter communal disputes when requested. However, most of his efforts have been directed at obtaining more investment in infrastructure at the village level. He is concerned by the level of migration of Saighan people away from the District, and he believes the best way of halting or slowing this movement is by improving irrigation water supplies by increasing the amount of water available.

He is very aware of the need to improve the water management situation and believes increasing the amount available as the best approach. He is not in a position to lead the process of adopting a strategic approach as he is aware of the recently passed legislation, and as he is waiting for it to be introduced when the PARBP commences activities in the District.

The Provincial Water Management Department. Like the District Governor, the focus of the WMD is on infrastructure and not on strategic resource management. The Director is aware of the impending intervention by the PARBP, but sees it more as a means of improving infrastructure than increasing the efficiency of SWM. If not addressed, the lack of resources available to the provincial WMD will become evident when the PARBP commences intervention.

⁶⁴ Comment made by village elder at the FGM conducted in Bayon Qoli on 8 April 2010.

⁶⁵ This statement made during the focus group meeting is of dubious accuracy as the Director of Provincial MAIL advised me that a dam was proposed to be constructed at a site in Bayon Qoli under the PARBP and that the site has already been inspected. The name of the site is Dar-e Wasazan.

Although the present Director of the WMD is focussed on infrastructure, the fact that the department produced a drought strategy in 2008 is evidence that they are aware of the need for planning albeit it in emergency situations.

The Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development. MRRD has carried out capacity building at community level via the two social organisers who facilitate communication between the communities and other actors. These two workers would be very valuable in the event of a sub-catchment water management structure being established as they both have a good knowledge of the social and physical environments.

The farming community. The community has very mixed feelings about the introduction of a sub catchment wide water management structure. It is very apparent that the lower catchment villages who are deprived of water will grasp at any straw that might improve their situation. When each community was asked what improvements to water management they would like to see, only one community nominated a sub catchment wide management structure.

9.3 Discussion on Water Management

Communities have adopted a number of different management strategies to regulate the use of irrigation water within their own areas. These range from a formal Mirab system which gives considerable powers to the Mirab, to one in which the community has empowered itself. Each of these strategies appeared to be working with an acceptable level of efficiency and social equity.

The most apparent failing of the system as implemented within a village was the reliance on units of time to measure water volumes. Such a method of flow measurement will inevitably lead to miscalculations which result in more water being delivered to land located on the upper reaches of a canal, than is delivered to the same area of land on the lower reaches. Some communities (eg Darwishan, Deh Aman/Sumucha, and Qarawna) deal with this by having village elders inspect all crops and, where necessary, allocating additional flows to crops exhibiting water stress. Other communities say that the unevenness of water distribution of water along a canal does not matter as each farmer has land at various points along the canal. Thus all farmers have land in the top, middle and lower sections, and therefore all farmers will get some extra water for their “top” land, and all farmers will get less water for their “bottom” land. Qarakhawal is one community which has made such a claim.

After each focus group consultation had concluded, satisfaction scores were allocated to each community. These scores were based on the perceived satisfaction of the community with the supply of irrigation water. It also took into account the length of dry period, the amount of water available during the irrigation season and the frequency of conflicts. Two scores were allocated. The first was for the degree of satisfaction within the community for the management of the water available to it, and the second was for the management of water within the valley. These scores are presented in the two tables⁶⁶ below:

Community	Satisfaction Score for Water Management Within the Village
Maidanak	8
Qarakhawal	8
Sukhta Chenar	8

⁶⁶ Scores were allocated by the consultant sometimes in consultation with the Solidarités team and sometimes by himself. Scores were allocated on a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 representing total dissatisfaction, 5 representing “not happy but accepting of the management”, and 10 representing “total satisfaction”.

Qarawna	7
Said Baba	7
Darwishan	7
Sumucha/Deh Aman	7
Deh Nula/Nowabad	6
Khudadad Khil	8
Khudadad Khil/Baghi Mirran	6
Bayon Qoli	8
Sar-e Tang	8

The conclusions which can be drawn from these results are:

1. The water user is generally satisfied with the manner in which the water available to his community is managed.
2. There is no considerable variation between villages in the degree of satisfaction in the management of water within villages.

Community	Score for W/Management In the Valley	Explanation
Maidanak	9	Located in uplands; source is a spring which is shared with 1 other community only.
Qarakhawal	7	High in catchment
Sukhta Chenar	7	Reliable springs adjacent to the irrigated area; has jurisdiction over stream flow.
Qarawna	8	High in catchment; has control over a major storage; considerable recent investment in infrastructure.
Said Baba	5	Suffers regular shortages due to upstream diversions
Darwishan	4	Immediate upstream neighbour controls all flows
Sumucha/Deh Aman	5	Same as Said Baba
Deh Nula/Nowabad	4	Located mid catchment and therefore has little control over flows. Attempts to negotiate agreements with U/S neighbours
Khudadad Khil	4	
Khudadad Khil/B. Miran	4	
Bayon Qoli	0	Has no control over amount of water received from upstream and as a result suffers frequent drought.
Sa-e-Tang	0	

These scores indicate a very different pattern for satisfaction within the valley with the main conclusions being:

1. Satisfaction with the way water is managed in the valley is highest in the upper villages and lowest in the lower reaches.
2. Communities can be grouped into three basic groups according to their level of satisfaction with the way water is managed within the valley viz.
 - x Communities which are satisfied
 - x Communities where there are problems and where water shortages are accepted as part of the farming system
 - x Communities where there is total dissatisfaction and which hope for a return to the zoning system.

Existing and Potential Areas of Conflict

1. Ethnicity

The uppermost villages on the Saighan River are Hazara while those villages in the middle and lower reaches are Tadjik. Thus of the villages in the sample, Qarakhawal, Said Baba and Maidanak are all Hazara with the remaining villages being Tadjik. The past 50 years have given the Hazaras ample reasons to attempt to withhold resources from neighbouring villages which are Tadjik, and it is anticipated that the Hazaras will continue to be unco-operative in matters like the implementation of water management using the river basin model. Therefore if such a system were to be introduced then there would have to be some incentive included to induce the upper villages to participate.

2. mHEP.

The continued discharge of mHEP plants into the river will always be seen as a waste of water and therefore will generate ill feeling, but where the consumers of the electricity are also the irrigators the problem will be sorted out with the community determining its own priorities.

3. Water Right.

The communities of Saighan Valley do not recognise that water is common property which, according to the law, must be shared amongst all consumers. Instead, they see the water as being owned by that community which has jurisdiction over the land from which the water comes from. Therefore, the Qarakhawal community considers that it has every right to use the water present on its land, as it wishes and, that it has no obligation to pass the water on to downstream users. Similarly, the Qarawna community does not recognise the right of any other community to the water that is stored in the Qarawna dam as the dam is located on Qarawna land. Although it has negotiated an agreement with downstream communities regarding use of the water from Qarawna dam, the agreement does not commit the Qarawna community to cede any water right to any other community.

This situation will also be encountered if either of the existing earthquake dams were to be developed in order to give downstream communities access to the stored water, or if a Kareez was constructed in say the upper reaches of the Qarawna stream to provide more water to water stressed villages in downstream areas. The community where the water storage or collecting infrastructure was located would consider the water to be their property and would have to be convinced otherwise before they would allow other communities to have access to it. Similarly, any water transmission infrastructure such as canals passing through one village to deliver water to another village would have to be the subject of special agreements and concessions before the upper village would agree to it.

Recommendation 27.

That a social water management system which is based on the Saigha adopted.

Annexes

Annex 1: Agenda for Focus Group Meetings

Date Canal/Village

PROGRAM

Item	Activity	Details	Person/Speaker	Time Allocation
1	Opening and Prayer		Leader	5 mins
2	Introduction	Purpose of SWM study Conduct of the meeting Introduction of participants	Solidarity leader	10 mins
3	SWM	Meaning and relevance of SWM	JS	15 mins
4	History of the () Canal	When constructed and by who, Damage (flood etc), Previous interventions (who, what, when)	Village leaders	30 mins
5	Uses of the water	Irrigation, humans, livestock, industrial (mills), HEP, other, priorities	Village leaders	15 mins
6	Uses of Irrigation water horticulture	Crops (species, water requirement, yields, pests, etc) Fruit and veg – Pasture – Other - (area grown, types, water requirement, yields, home consumption, sale, number watering per crop).	Solidarity staff	10 mins
7	Water availability	Seasonal variation, long term trends, spatial distribution,	Solidarity staff	30 mins
8	Management	(1) Shura, CDC, Mirab, community, fees, “turn”, penalties, maintenance, (2) Problems (3) Suggestions	JS	45 mins
9	Infrastructure	Suggestions	JS	
10	Proposed legislation	Summary of relevant factors	JS	20 mins
11	Closure	Thanks and prayer	Leader	5 mins
Total time				3 hours

Annex 2: Site Inspection Report - Korsum and Doume Jangal Dams

Date of Inspection 13th April 2010

Both dams are located in the upper reaches of the Saighan River. Korsum dam is 10km SW of Said Baba village and is located between the villages of Kalacha and Khoja Ganj, and Doume Jangal a further 9 km SW from Korsum and is between Kalacha and Doume Jangal villages.

Both dams were formed by rock slides caused by an earthquake in 1956. In both cases the slide came from the NW and inundated the Saighan River. In the case of the Doume Jangal Dam, an entire village was covered with (reportedly) a very high mortality rate.

Both of the storages have significant capacity (est. Korsum 400ML and Doume Jangal 350ML) which could have a significant impact on the water resources available for use in D/S irrigation areas. This volume would be adequate to provide 2 waterings of 30mm to an area of approx 4500 jerib. (assuming 20% losses in transmission). It is not envisaged that any new land should be developed for irrigation but that existing areas where crops are continually moisture stressed in the months of May, June and July, should have supplementary watering.

1. Doume Jangal Dam.

At the time of inspection the dam was full to capacity and overflowing. The “embankment” is very broad based and was estimated to be in excess of 10m in height with a freeboard of over 2m. No leaks around the toe of the D/S batter were observed, although discharge from the spillway may have concealed any leaks.

The dam was spilling through an excavated spillway located at the eastern end of the embankment. This spillway had a crest width of approximately 8m and was over 30 m long. It appeared reasonably stable with only a few minor secondary erosion heads in it.

The overflow passes through irrigation areas at Khoja Khist and Kalacha where it is utilised for wheat and other crops.

The batters of the ponded area were stable with no signs of further landslips.

Fish were observed in the ponded area and there were signs that of small scale fishing activities.

2. Korsum Dam.

This dam is different in that it does not have a spillway and indications are that it spills very rarely if at all. There is a low point in the embankment on the northern end where minor overflows may have occurred in the past, but there is no constructed spillway. As the observed inflow was considerable and soaks were observed below the dam in the stream bed, the “embankment” must be sitting on a gravel/sand foundation with sub surface flows passing through it.

The “embankment” was estimated at being approximately 8m high and the batter slopes appear stable.

To exploit the water resource contained in these two storages certain activities both social and structural, would be needed.

Doume Jangal.

- x Reshape the existing spillway to enable a flood with (at least) a 50 year return period to be safely conducted to the stream bed.
- x Install an intake structure, a vertical shaft and a sluice gate that will enable water to be released from the lower sections of the reservoir in a regulated manner

Korsum

- x Construct an adequate spillway. Note – before spending large amounts of money on this, investigations should be made into the size of the sub surface by pass currently passing under the embankment.
- x Install an intake structure, a vertical shaft and a sluice gate that will enable water to be released from the lower sections of the reservoir in a regulated manner

Before any structural works are designed, a process to develop appropriate management protocols and regulations with both the communities immediately below and at the far end of the catchment, should be carried out. These regulations and agreements should have the following objectives:

- x Ensure that the communities immediately downstream are not dis-advantaged and that their access to water in crucial periods is increased.
- x Ensure that additional water is available to farmers from Deh Aman down as far as Sar-e Tang.

In addition to the above, a whole of catchment water distribution plan and a strategy aimed at increasing the efficiency of water transmission and field application developed. The strategy should provide for the staged development of the infrastructure works and should pay special attention to in-canal losses.

Jim Sisson

Consultant Social Water Management Specialist

29 April 2010

Annex 3: Site Inspection Report - Qarawna Dam

Location:

The dam is located on the Qarawna River which is a tributary of the Saighan River. It is approx 6.5 km south-west from the Deh Nula Masjid which is on the main Saighan-Bamyran road.

GPS co-ordinates were not possible because of the steep chasm sides blocking the signal. A point approx 200m downstream of the dam embankment was recorded as: N 35 09.323' E 067 37.481'.

Background/History:

A comparatively large dam was constructed at this site by Solidarités c 2000. There are reports that it was constructed at the site of a (Russian built?) low level weir.

Water from the dam is used by farmers from the Qarawna II and III CDCs and by farmers in other areas commanded by the dam. All supply from the dam is by gravity. Apart from farmers in Qarawna who benefit most, the farmers from Nowabad, Khudadad Khil and De Nula would obtain some benefit. If releases of water are made in an appropriate manner, farmers from as far downstream as Sar-e-Tang could benefit.

The water is used primarily for irrigation with livestock and human domestic consumption being very much of secondary importance.

Many CDC Shuras and government officials are aware of the dam and its potential, and various officials have declared that the capacity should be increased by raising the crest and FSL.

Solidaritie requested the inspection and report as they have made a submission to ECHO for funding to rehabilitate the dam for both WASH and Irrigation purposes.

Description of the Site.

The dam was inspected on two occasions by the writer, firstly on 1 April 10, and again on the 10th April 2010.

The dam is located in a very steep sided and narrow chasm with cliffs an estimated 100m high on either side for it's entire length. These cliffs are of sandstone (?) origin and exhibit frequent fractures in the strata.

The dam is an earthen embankment with masonry batters on both the U/S and D/S sides. The spillway is concrete with a spill length of approx. 4m. and is located at the western end (LHS) of the embankment. The height of the crest above the streambed on the D/S side is estimated at 18m+/- and freeboard is estimated at 3m.

An iron turn-table on the crest of the embankment adjacent to the spillway controls the operation of a discharge gate valve at the toe of the D/S batter.

An access road traverses the east side of the dam with sections of the road approx 3m below FSL. This road provides access to Qarawna and Deh Nula etc, for three villages U/S from the dam. The point where the road crosses the embankment forms an emergency flood bypass which is approx 1m above FSL..

The dam capacity was estimated to be in the vicinity of 100-150ML. and has the approx surface dimensions of 50m x 350m and a (reported) maximum depth of 17m.

Observations.

1. There was a steady inflow from the stream entering the tail water. This was estimated to be in the region of 10-20 l/sec.
2. A large amount of sediment deposit was present in the upper reaches of the ponded area. Rock and earth from the cliffs has also fallen into the ponded area.

3. The embankment appears quite stable and there are no obvious leaks occurring under it.
4. At the time of inspection, the WL was about 5m below FSL, and the spillway showed no signs of having ever operated. (This was later confirmed by the Qarawna mullah).
5. Sections of the road adjacent to the east side (RHS) of the ponded area showed signs of recent inundation and there had been works carried out recently to lift the road pavement to reduce the impact of rising water levels on access.
6. The gate valve appeared to be closed but there was still a substantial discharge at the outlet point.
7. There were no obvious signs that this discharge control facility is used. It was locked and there were a number of bolts missing from the structure.
8. Discharges were also occurring quite low down on the LHS. These flows were coming out of the rock strata adjacent to the buttress between the embankment and the cliff.
9. The combined flow of the discharges from the design outlet and the “buttress outlet” was sufficient to create a steady flow in the stream below the dam.
10. The WL at the time of the first visit was about 500mm below that at the time of the second visit (9 days).
11. The canal constructed to convey water from the dam to the command areas is seriously damaged by rock falls and there appears to have been no attempt to clear these falls. The location and design of this canal is flawed in that sections are located at the toe of scree slopes which are most unstable, and because parts of the canal should have been protected by including a concrete slab/roof in areas where there were potential rock-falls .

Secondary Information.

1. The dam is monitored regularly by a Mirab who is responsible for controlling discharges.
2. The dam is emptied (almost) ever year in order to supply flows to D/S irrigators.
3. The regular inundation of the road is a serious hindrance to farm operation.

Water Usage.

The dam is located on a water course which is a very important irrigation and domestic water source for 5-600 families and 400 ha of land. During high flow periods it would also supply water to another 270 families located further D/S.

It was reported to the writer that soon after construction, the communities of Qarawna I and II reached an agreement with the communities of Deh Nula, Khudadad Khil, and (maybe) Nowabad, whereby “when Qarawna farmers had filled their own requirements, the D/S communities were granted access to any water remaining”. It was reported (Qarawna mullah 14/4/10) that this agreement had been documented, but when asked if a copy could be made, there was a negative response.

Conclusions:

The amount of stored water is reasonably constant, with the observed inflow being approximately equal to the combined discharges. This state is acceptable to the Qarawna communities as it enables them to utilise the small discharge without passing on any of the flow to D/S communities.

There were no indications that anyone is trying to manage the body of water in a logical and sustainable manner. The report that the Mirab does this is very spurious.

Increasing the capacity of the dam would be worthless as the leaks around the LHS abutment will continue to cause significant losses to the point where the dam is at an (estimated) 5% of capacity. Repair of such leaks is a difficult process with there being no certainty of the outcome.

Over time the capacity of the dam will be gradually reduced by both siltation and further rock falls.

Access by U/S communities is a serious problem which is best overcome by lifting the level of the road using local material. The idea of trying to protect the road by building a masonry wall is not a good one.

The canal is not operating as designed.

Recommendations.

A. Engineering

1. That an appropriately qualified/experienced engineer inspects the site to confirm or otherwise contest, the technical findings of this report,
2. That no action be taken to repair or alter the physical structure of the embankment,
3. That further investigations be made into the operation of the gate valve outlet, and repairs to be implemented if needed,
4. That an inspection be carried out of the U/S water course to identify the source of sediment and that works be carried out to ameliorate the erosion. Note: it is acknowledged that a part of the sediment is coming from the cliffs and the road but there is nothing that can be done about that,
5. That the canal be re-aligned and where necessary be protected from rock falls, and
6. If the storage is to be used for WASH purposes, then water should be delivered to the village by mean of a buried pipe, and not merely extracted from the canal.

B. Management

1. The community to be advised on the river basin management model and of their obligation to share water resources equitably with D/S communities.
2. The existence of the original "Agreement" be investigated further,
3. A Mirab to be trained in the operation and maintenance of the gate valve, and
4. A Water User Association to be formed for the entire Saighan catchment and to be empowered to oversee the management of the water resource in an efficient and equitable manner.

J K Sisson

Consultant

29 April 2010

Annex 4: Kareez

Introduction.

Many parties are urging Solidarités to investigate and then if appropriate, construct a kareez⁶⁷ or a number of them. These parties include the Saighan District Governor, the Director of MRRD and many communities (Qarawna, Deh Nula, and Qarakhawal) all advocated the construction of kareez as one way of solving the water shortage problems in the valley.

Kareez is the name given to underground structures designed to intercept shallow groundwater flows and pass it to the surface where it will be available for use for either human consumption or irrigation. They are said to be common in parts of southern Afghanistan and Iran but there are no reports of them in the northern or central parts of Afghanistan

During his mission the SWM Consultant inspected two sites above the Qarawna dam. These sites had been suggested as appropriate for kareez construction by the District Governor and the Qarawna Mullah.

Site Description

The location is approximately 9.5 km SW of the Qarawna dam in Qarawna CDC I. The first possible site is just north of the village of Dana Sangchang, and the second is a further 500m along the road towards Zargu Lugac village.

Both sites are located on colluvial outwash at the toe of steeper stony slopes. The geology is unknown. At the foot of the colluvial material is an alluvial flood plain through which the Qarawna stream passes.

Seepage areas across the colluvium, springs along the stream and high water tables indicate that the area is a discharge area for groundwater. Local reports (the Mullah) have it that water quality is good.

Site Suitability for Kareez Construction.

This report will not comment on the technical suitability for construction of a kareez. To determine the suitability the following investigations need to be undertaken:

1. A hydro geological survey to determine the potential yield and hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer.
2. A cost benefit analysis to determine if the construction and operation of the kareez would be economically viable.
3. An engineering design with complete costings.

In addition to the above, firm agreements would have to be made between communities where the kareez would be located, the communities where the transmission canals would be located, and the communities where the water would be used.

Comments by the SWM Consultant

1. A constant flow passes down the Qarawna stream to enter the Qarawna dam and then through the dam to the irrigation command areas below. Interception of the base flows by constructing a kareez at the site inspected would not increase the total amount of water available for irrigation as diversion of the base flow would merely reduce the discharge onto the flood plain and stream. Any canal system constructed to convey water to the dam would be performing the same function as the stream currently performs.

⁶⁷ In some places kareez are known as qanats

2. A more cost effective method to exploit the water resource in the area would be to drain the flood plain using sub surface drainage.⁶⁸ Such drains could be located to discharge into the stream at strategic points where the generated surface runoff could pass on down to the dam without re-entering the water table. It is unlikely that such drains would increase the amount of water available for irrigation but they would lower ground water tables and thus increase the area suitable for cropping. It would not be appropriate to excavate surface drains.
3. Examination of the literature on kareez reveals that most are constructed in environments which are arid and where the kareez discharge site is adjacent to the area/s where the water will be utilised.⁶⁹ This is not the case for the proposed site.
4. The idea of exploiting groundwater resources in the Qarawna area using kareez has been mooted as a solution to water shortages as far away as 21 km (Sabez Qala and Bayon Qoli). On the way to such areas the conserved water will have to pass through a major storage and through a number of different communities via permeable streams and canals before it reaches its destination. Saighan communities are noted for their unwillingness to share resources particularly water, with other communities. The task of developing a workable agreement between these various communities would be a very challenging one and the pitfalls which could arise are numerous.

⁶⁸ Depending on the soil structure, a network of sub-surface drains could be installed to lower the water table. Such drains could be slotted PVC pipes wrapped in geo-textile and surrounded by sand/gravel, or simple agricultural drains consisting of trenches with gravel placed in them and then backfilled with soil.

⁶⁹ Source <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/kariz>

Annex 5: Efficient Water Use in Cropping – Some Ideas

Following are some suggestions regarding ways of increasing the effective use of water for agricultural activities undertaken in the Saighan Valley. All are suggestions which may be applicable as they have been successful in various parts of the world. However, the different environment in the Saighan valley may present obstacles to their adoption.

1. Mulching of fruit trees

One way of reducing evaporation from the soil surface is to use a mulch. This has most application in horticultural situations where each individual plant can be treated rather than an entire crop.

At the moment Solidarités field officers encourage farmers to use any material which is available which can be spread on the ground around the tree stem. However, this idea has not been taken up on a large scale, possibly because there is a dearth of material which is considered suitable. Some alternative materials which would form an adequate mulch are gravel/stones, black polythene sheeting, and straw.

2. Stubble mulch farming

Many farmers in arid environments are now retaining as much as possible of the stubble from the previous years crops on the surface. The next crop would then be sown into the stubble with a minimum of soil disturbance with the crop residue forming a mulch which would both protect the germinating seed and reduce the evaporation from the soil surface.

Problems which may occur would include an increase in plant fungal diseases and a difficulty in preparing the seed bed given the lack of suitable seed sowing equipment.

3. Cereal cropping on raised beds

As flood irrigation is the most inefficient method of getting water to the root zone it is highly desirable to use any other method which will get adequate water to the plant roots with reduced water losses.

Replacing flood irrigation with furrows might have some application as the soil appears to be reasonably friable with sufficient hydraulic conductivity to permit water applied in a furrow between raised beds to reach the root zone. The obvious disadvantage to this would be the reduced area of land sown as the furrows would take up space as the beds would be a maximum of 2m in width.

4. Laser levelling

Farmers currently level the irrigation bays “by eye” and as a result the soil surface is not level with differences in height between the highest and lowest points of a bay being as much as 10 cm. When water is applied to such a surface, the distribution will be uneven with the lower parts receiving too much and the higher parts too little.

The use of laser levelling equipment has been successfully tried in Balkh province with great success in reducing water use. However, the process requires equipment (tractor with a blade and laser apparatus) and skilled operators and thus it is unlikely that it would be possible for subsistence farmers such as those in SV to afford the cost.

5. Hose Pipe Irrigation

Next to drip irrigation, application of water to the individual plant is the most water use efficient method of irrigation and could have a place in SV for watering high value fruit crops. This method which has been implemented successfully in many places such as China, involves diverting water from a source such as a canal or well into a storage tank where it is held until needed. Water is then applied directly to the fruit or nut tree via a reticulated system which

comprises an outlet to the tank, a buried system of HDPE pipe, a system of stand pipes with faucets, and finally a hand held flexible hose which is used to fill the ditches surrounding each individual tree.

Such a system is both capital and labour intensive but it does result in water savings of over 50%.

The water reservoir could be sited in a location where it could be filled by gravity from an existing channel, and if it still commands the orchard to be irrigated then no pumps would be needed. The capacity of the storage tank and the size of HDPE pipe would be determined by the size of the orchard and the water requirement of the trees.

To justify such an investment orchards with a minimum size of 3 jerib would be needed and unfortunately, this is not the case in SV where most commercial fruit growing is in areas of less than 1 jerib. However, if fruit growing is to become a major activity with land presently used for cereals being converted to fruit, then hose pipe irrigation would be a viable method of irrigation.

An added advantage would be that farmers using such a method would become familiar with the concept of applying specific volumes of water and not rely on “time” as a measurement.

6. Flexi Flume

The flexi flume method of taking water from a head ditch and applying it to vegetable crops has been trialled in Balkh province. Further details of this method can be obtained from the following web sites:

<http://afghanag.ucdavis.edu>

<http://bartlett.net.au>

Annex 6: Water User Associations and River Basin Management

River Basin Management has the following objectives:

1. The most efficient utilisation of water resources by all stakeholders,
2. Equitable allocation of water resources to all users including the environment, and
3. All stakeholders to have an input into the prioritisation of water uses and allocations.

The third objective can only be achieved within a community based administrative framework comprising, in the case of Afghanistan, a five tiered structure. The Water Law 2009 which provides for the establishment of RBM⁷⁰ describes the following institutions:

A. The Supreme Council of Water Management.

Although the functions of this institution are not defined in the Water Law 2009, it is most likely that it will become the peak body at a national level for all issues involving water management.

B. River Basin Councils.

There will be five RBCs established in the country and the one that Saighan Valley will become part of is the Northeast RBC. The Council will be comprised of representatives from all identified stakeholders, of which the water using community is one. Their main function will be to facilitate integrated planning and involve all water users in the decision making process related to the management and development of water resources.

C. River Sub-Basin Councils.

There is provision for the formation of RSBCs under the Act, and Saighan Valley falls into the Kunduz RSBC. Whilst the Act specifically mentions "User representatives" as being included in the membership of RSBs, Article 17 which describes RSBC membership, only refers to "water use government institutions and other concerned agencies' reps in the river sub basin" (sic). Thus if this is the final definition of RSBC membership, then there is reason for concern as the majority of water users (i.e. farmers) would not be represented.

D. Water User Associations.

The Water Law also provides for the establishment of WUAs but does not give any details of their jurisdictions nor their functions and Powers.

Despite this omission, it is reasonable to conjecture how such a WUA could fit into the Saighan Valley situation and how it would relate to the institutions both above and below it in the organisational structure.

The Saighan Valley is a very well defined unit where the boundary of political jurisdiction (the District) matches the geographical boundary. Apart from some overlap of settlement areas within the irrigation areas there is a reasonable amount of coincidence between a settlement and the area farmed by farmers living in each settlement. Thus the basic unit for the management of each irrigation area would be the individual community. Each of these communities within the valley would form a Water User Group would formally elect several representatives.⁷¹ These representatives would then sit on a Water User Association which would be the organisation responsible for making decisions on how the water resource in the valley is managed.

⁷⁰ The only copy of the Water Law available to the consultant was one entitled "Water Law Taqins Recent Draft – English 2007 version". This would seem to be an earlier draft and is probably not the final law as passed by Parliament and signed into law by Presidential decree.

⁷¹ In other areas it has been found that communities accept the idea of electing three representatives – one with a high wealth ranking, one with a medium wealth ranking, and one either landless or low wealth. Rankings have been determined by the amount of land owned.

Issues which crossed sub-catchment boundaries would be referred to RSBCs (or RBCs). Each RSBC would be comprised of representatives from each of the component WUAs, government, and other stakeholders such as the environment, industry and possibly health.

Annex 7: Measurement of Stream/Canal Discharge

At the moment, Mirabs use the time of duration of a flow to measure the actual volume of water passing a particular point. This can lead to false measurements. For example, a flow of 60 minutes duration in the upper reaches of a canal will have a discharge different to a flow of 60 minutes duration in the lower reaches of the same canal, the difference being due to infiltration and evaporation losses in the intervening reaches.

To correct such errors the flow at set points should be measured. This can be done by a number of methods including the construction of weirs incorporating “V notches”. However, the simplest way is to use the formula:

$$Q = V \times A / 1000$$

Where Q is the discharge in litres/second

V is the velocity in metres/second

And A is the cross-sectional area in m².

“V” can be calculated by measuring the time it takes for a float such as a leaf or match to pass along a measured distance, and “A” can be determined by measuring the physical dimensions of the canal (i.e. the wetted perimeter).

Obviously this method has many potential errors but, it has the advantages of being simple and inexpensive and one which could be carried out by Mirabs after adequate training. The process can be streamlined by calibrating the site where the measurement is carried out by developing a stage height curve.

Annex 8: Terms of Reference for the Water Resource Specialist

Unfortunately the order in which inputs by the Water Resource Specialist and the Social Water Management Specialist was reversed from that which was originally planned. As a result this report contains many assumptions which are not based on adequate data. These assumptions include the actual amount of water available and technical issues such as drainage characteristics, plant water requirements, civil engineering related to water storages, and certain hydro-geological aspects.

Amongst other things the input by the Water Resource Specialist should cover the following:

- x Inspect and make preliminary designs and costs for the installation of appropriate additions to the Korsum and Doume Jangal dams, in order that they may be used as irrigation storages.
- x Carry out an hydro-geological assessment of selected areas in order to determine the yield of shallow aquifers and their suitability for exploitation of groundwater for irrigation by constructing kareez.
- x Make an assessment of the hydraulic design of existing irrigation water off-take and transmission structures in the Saighan Valley.