

Provincial profile for

- Faryab -

1. Natural resources

Faryab province is **rich in natural resources**. Salt, marble and some trace of oil is found in Andkhoy, Almar and Qayasar districts respectively. There are both natural and plantations of **pistachio forests**. The total area of these pistachio forests is 76,600 Ha and found mainly in the districts of Kohistan, Khawj Sabz Posh and Belchargh. The province has also large area of rangelands (712000 Ha) which are mostly used as summer pastures. Four seasonal rivers i.e. Qaysar, Meymana, Almar and Gurizwan flow through the province. These rivers are mainly fed by springs and there is also extensive network of Karezes in the province. There is only one man made water reservoir by name of Band Sar Hoz on Meymana river which is only used for irrigation.

There are no major developments in the province possibly due to its **poor accessibility**. Almost all the roads are unpaved and there are no nearby markets to the province. The province is worst hit by the drought in the previous years. The drought in 2006 is the worst and 80-90 % crops in the province failed and vulnerable people are selling their livestock as coping strategy. Almost all the districts of the province are worst hit by **drought** except Qayser, Kohistan and Gurziwan districts where drought is not very severe. There are some development activities going in agriculture sector and infrastructure at very slow pace compared to other parts of the country. The presence of international organizations is also very less compared to other parts of the country.

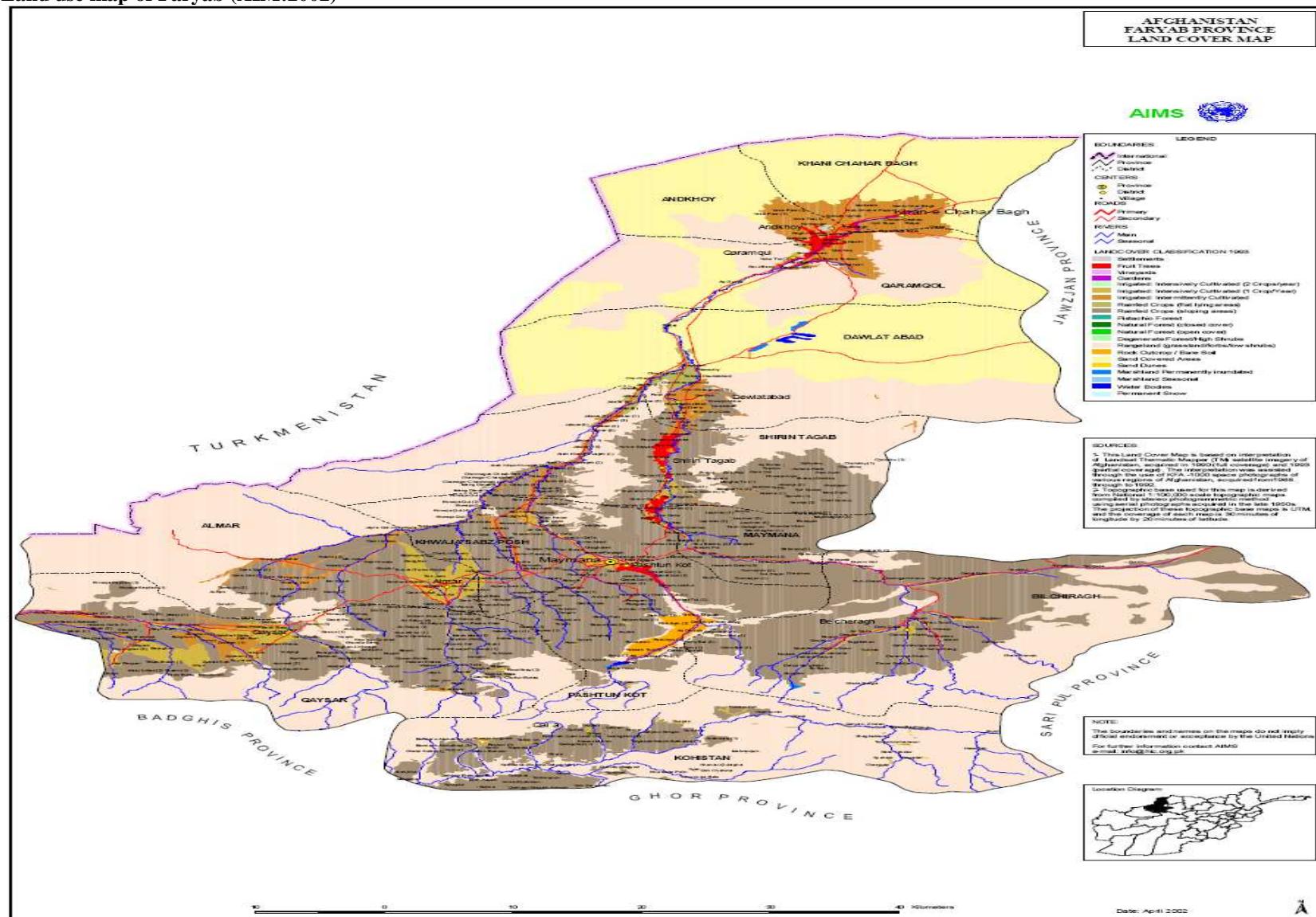
2. Human Resources

According to an estimate more than 40% of the people migrated to other parts of the country, Pakistan and Iran due to the war. According to UNHCR, 82,693 people have returned since 2002-end of 2005 but there may be many other **returnees** especially **IDPs** who are not registered with UN. UNCHR with the help of different IPs is providing transportation facilities, shelter, water and income generating opportunities to the returnees for resettling in the province. UNCHR is also implementing co-existence project for reintegration of different ethnic groups which is a problem. NRC, one of the IPs of UNCHR is mainly helping returnees in settling down and resolving their disputes on water, land and others. NRC has received 450 dispute cases out of which 100 were resolved mainly through indigenous institutions like *Jirga*. NRC has already built 500 shelters for these returnees and is in the process of building another 500. NRC is also helping these returnees in education sector. The returnees are finding it hard to cope due to drought, security, unemployment and reintegration in the society. Some of the returnees even migrate again but those who have no resources for migration stay behind.

People in Qayser, Kohistan, Almar, Shireen Tagab , Andkhoy, Daulatabad and Gurziman districts who have more livestock migrate to summer pastures mainly Kohistan area in the summer and stay in the low lying areas in winter. Total pasture area in the province is 712,000 Ha. **Kochis** are also found in some parts of the province.

The **literacy** rate in the province is roughly less than 40%. There are 430 schools (346 primary, 26 middle and 31 high) in the province and the total enrolment is 217995 (80,000 female and rest male). There are also three big religious schools in the provincial centre. There is one higher education institute in the provincial centre having different faculties like agriculture, education, journalism, geography, history etc. Out of 346 schools only 84 have got buildings, 100 have tents and most of them are unequipped with no proper furniture, laboratories and water facilities. There is even no syllabus for the student of 3rd class. WFP (food for education, school building), NRC (school building), Save the Children (Training and school building), UNICEF (furniture and school building), CHA (support the education of disadvantaged students) and PRT (book distribution) are helping the education sector. The trend of education is increasing since last year and even the people give land for free for school construction. Poor people often send their children to religious schools or even to the schools for the sake of food distributed by WFP.

Figure 1 Land use map of Faryab (AIM:2002)



3. Agriculture

Both *irrigated and rainfed agriculture systems* exist in the province. According to the figures provided by Directorate of Agriculture the total rain-fed area is more (192,800 Ha) compared to 161,600 Ha irrigated/semi irrigated land but according to other sources like WFP 90% of the arable land is rainfed. There are no major changes in agriculture during the last five years. Access to fertilizer, improved seeds and machinery is still a problem. Still 90% of the rainfed land is ploughed through oxen. The drought in last six years has badly hit the agriculture sector as shown in Table 1. In 2005 the crop was relatively good but during 2006, 80-90% of crops failed due to drought.

Table 1: Total land under cultivation, area under wheat and barely and decrease in production due to drought (Source: Directorate of Agriculture Faryab, 2006)

S. N O	District Name	Total land		Area under wheat and Barley (Ha)		% decrease in production of wheat and barley due to drought	
		Irrig.	Rainfed	Irrig.	Rainfed	Irrig.	Rainfed
1	Mayemana	800	100	400	600	40	90
2	Shireen Tagab	13,000	21000	3400	9500	40	90
3	Daulatabad	5,400	19400	2300	11000	50	95
4	Khawj Sabz Posh	6600	16600	4900	8500	30	90
6	Almar	8200	21000	2800	10200	35	80
7	Qaysar	19000	24600	8200	14000	30	90
8	Belchargh	10600	17000	4000	8500	30	70
9	Gurziwan	21600	25400	4200	9200	25	75
10	Pashton Kot	24000	30600	8500	17300	35	83
11	Kohistan	9400	16200	4500	7900	20	70
12	Andkhoy	12000	0	4500	0	65	0
13	Khan Char Bagh	9000	0	4000	0	95	0
14	Qurghan	9000	3500	0	0	0	0
15	Qaramqul	10000	3600	0	0	0	0
16	Total	161600	192800	41,000	94700	-	-

Faryab province is facing serious water shortage problems. The major sources of irrigation are rivers, Karez and springs. Four seasonal rivers i.e. Meymana, Gurziwan, Almar and Qayser are the major source of irrigation. The biggest river Gurziwan passes through districts of Khawj Sabz Posh, Shireen Tagab, Daulatabad, Andkhoy and Belchargh. The Gurziwan river is fed by 35 springs and have 35 big canals for irrigation and water flow in the river for four months (March-July). Meymana river passes through the districts of Pustun Kot, provincial centre, Khwaja Sabz Posh and Andkhoy. Meymana river is fed by 35 springs and have 41 big canals and water is available for irrigation from March-May. River Almar passes through Almar and Andkhoy districts and is fed by 10 springs and have 10 big canals and the water is available for irrigation only from March-May. River Qayser passes through districts of Qayser and Andkhoy and is fed by 10 springs and have 10 big canals and the availability of the water in the rivers is from March-June. A network of Karez exists almost in all provinces but no accurate figure is available with Directorate of Irrigation and Water Resources.

Mirab system is strong in the province and 140 *mirabs* with their assistants are working in the province to assist the irrigation department in repair and regulation of water rights. Most of the irrigation infrastructure was destroyed during war but there is some rehabilitation during the last five years. EIRP, IOM, LBG, Intersos and SSA have helped in rehabilitation of some intakes and lining of some canals. Currently three projects approved by EIRP will start soon i.e. the construction of Ghora, Alamar and Khest Pul water reservoirs.

3.2 Crops

The crops grown on rainfed land are **wheat, barley, mustard, flex, melons and water melons** while the crops grown on irrigated land are wheat, barley, **rice, maize, cotton and vegetables**. A variety of vegetables are grown mainly for domestic consumption and less for sale like potato, tomatoes, onion, egg plant, carrots, leek, okra, spinach, cabbage, turnip, garlic, bean, cucumber and lettuce etc.

The **fruits** grown in the province are pistachio, apples, grapes, peach, pear, cherry, quince, apricot, mulberry, almond, peanut and walnut. As seen in the above table that the production of crops in 2005/2006 has decreased significantly mainly due to drought. More over the occurrence of sunn pests (locally called *Kafshak*) on wheat has reduced the production of wheat and barley in Belchargh, Qurghan and Qarmqul by 17%, 98% and 95% respectively. The incidence of sunn pest is less on irrigated land and has only reduced the production of wheat and barley in Almar and Qaysar district by 4% and 9%. The pest is in hibernation during the winter in mountains and come to low lying areas in summer and damage wheat crop at milking stage. FAO is working on control of the pest during its hibernation.

There are no major changes in cropping pattern except the cultivation of rice has gone down due to drought. The **melons and water melons** grown on rainfed land in Faryab is very famous and it matures late than the ones grown on irrigated land in other parts of the country. Melons, water melons, pistachio, grapes, resins and apples are sold outside. The marketing system is very weak due to poor infrastructure and the greater distance from bigger markets like Mazar and Herat.

3.3 Livestock

As evident from Table 2 sheep population is highest in the province followed by goats. A significant population of oxen, milking cows and calves also exists in the province.

Table 2: Livestock and poultry population in districts of Faryab (Source: Directorate of Agriculture Faryab, 2006)

District name	oxen	Milking cows	Calves	Sheep (arabi)	Sheep (Qaraqul)	Goats	Horses	Donkeys	Camels	Poultry
Mayemana	900	4200	2250	2750	2500	7400	200	4500	25	9500
Shireen Tagab	4750	5350	3100	21000	15400	32400	320	1150	50	6500
Daulatabad	2400	3100	2200	32200	17450	30500	400	11450	2300	5700
Khawj Sabz Posh	3100	5450	2900	7500	9200	32700	150	10150	55	6700
Almar	4250	4100	2550	31000	30500	42400	200	9600	2400	8750
Qaysar	5700	6800	4200	41500	28200	67300	1500	10400	2200	14500
Belchargh	4850	6200	3850	28200	32500	42500	310	9250	15	12800
Gurziwan	5600	5750	3100	29700	32000	65400	620	9500	22	13750
Pashton Kot	6450	8500	5200	40400	18300	42700	1800	10700	95	9550
Kohistan	3750	4750	2900	29700	24200	41300	240	10220	22	9750
Andkhoy	6500	5400	3700	32000	15500	12800	150	550	550	5400
Khan Char Bagh	4800	3950	2350	24200	14700	13750	110	750	450	4800
Qurghan	4300	4350	2870	22000	15700	12850	80	650	480	4500
Qaramqul	5200	4750	2980	24500	1626	13550	100	450	340	3750
Khwaja Musa	3200	3950	2500	14700	15400	29500	200	8550	1800	8750
Lawlash	3450	4350	2850	15500	2356	32400	300	10350	20	9700
Total	69200	80950	49500	396850	311250	519450	6680	118570	10824	134400

The livestock products sold in the markets are Qaraqul, Qrooth, butter, fat, wool, skins and farm yard manure. The sale of farm yard manure is a growing business and one bag of sheep/goat farm yard manure is sold for 150 Afs in Meymana. Faryab is famous for producing qaraqul from the skin of qaraqul sheep. The sale of wool is very common and there are 40 shops in Meymana dealing in wool only and 10 shops dealing in Qaraqul sheep skin. Due to carpet industry in the province there is great demand for wool and the traders buy 7 Kg of wool for 190 Afs and sell the cleaned wool for 270 Afs mainly to the carpet weavers.

Livestock population has significantly decreased due to war and the recent drought. The lack of fodder due to drought in 2006 was a major problem. Rice straw from other parts of Afghanistan is brought to the province for sale. In 2006 most of the people have sold some of their livestock to feed the remaining while others have sold to get income as most of the crops failed this year.

3.4 Fisheries

Due to lack of perennial water and water reservoirs almost no fish are found in the province.

3.5 Land tenure

According to estimates provided by Directorate of Agriculture Faryab, 67% of the households are landless or having land less than 1 jerib. Medium farmers having land between 1 and 30 jeribs are 30% and large farmers having land above 30 jeribs are only 3 %.

Sharecropping is common but the system is different than other parts of Afghanistan. The two most common sharecropping systems on rainfed land are 1/4th and 1/5th. In both these systems all inputs including labour is provided by sharecropper and only land is provided by the owners and 3/4 and 4/5 of the production goes to the sharecropper and rest to the owner of land. On irrigated land 1/2 and 1/3rd system is common. In 1/2 system half of the seed is provided by tenant and half by owner of land and all other inputs by sharecropper and the production is distributed equally. In 1/3rd system all the inputs including seed is provided by sharecropper and 2/3rd of the production goes to the sharecropper and 1/3rd to the owner of land. Leasing of private land is not very common but leasing of government lands is prevalent. Mortgage is very common and is different than other parts of Afghanistan. If a person provides money against land he will use the land for at least two years.

3.6 Agriculture support services and input supplies

The agriculture Directorate has 13 departments providing support services and inputs to the farmers.

Table 3: Different department in agriculture and livestock directorate Farayab and the extent of service provided

S.No	Name of Department	Extent of coverage
1	Plant Protection	Qaysar, Pushtoonkot, Gurziwan and Daulatabad.
2	Land Management	Provincial centre and all districts
3	Forests	Kohistan, Khwaja Sabz Posh and Belcharagh districts
4	Agriculture Extension	Provincial centre and all districts
5	Animal husbandry	Pushtoonkot, Qayser, Almar, Khwaja Saba Posh, Shireen Tagab, Daultabad and Andkhoy districts
6	Animal extension	Only in provincial centre
7	Animal breeding/AI	Only in provincial centre
8	Silk	Only in provincial centre
9	Qaraqul	Only in provincial centre
10	Mechanization	Only in provincial centre
11	Administration	Only in provincial centre
12	Planning	Only in provincial centre

The Agriculture Directorate in Faryab mainly depends on the support from NGO to provide their services. Recently they have rehabilitated the government owned orchards and pistachio plantation with the assistance from WFP and ECC, have opened two cooperative stores in Belcharagh districts with assistance from FAO, 7 tractors owned by the directorate were repaired by IOM, 80 apple and pear orchards established (planted 2,500 apples and 2,420 pears) and 2,235 sapling of pine were planted with assistance from IOM, distributed 120 sheep to 30 families with financial assistance from IOM and helping FAO in control of sunn pest, fruit fly and water melon fly.

Agriculture directorate is getting assistance mainly from FAO, WFP and IOM (which have stopped its activities in the province). Coordination for Afghan Relief (CHA) and ACTED have also done some

activities on smaller scale in the province. The support from NGOs in the province is very less compared to other parts of Afghanistan. Still the people have no access to improved seed, fertilizer and agricultural machinery.

3.7 Agriculture structures

A total of **86 cooperatives** are working in all the districts of the province which are registered with Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock in Faryab having a total membership of 18600 farmers. The entire cooperative has a saving of 9,300,000 Afs and a total of 93,000 jeribs of land is owned by the members of the cooperatives. These cooperative have not got any support from government or any other organizations. There are no other structures except the emerging NSP Shoras in the province.

3.8 Agriculture related business

Although the province is producing lot of agriculture products but mainly trade is done in non- perishables due to less access to outside markets which are very far away. Raisins, almond, walnut, mustard, flex and medicinal plants like *anja*, *makh*, liquorice roots and cumin are sold to outside markets. There is no local market for sale of fruit and vegetables

Qaraqool making from sheep skin and carpets and **glem making** are the two main livestock based industries which are providing livelihood to a significant proportion of the population especially women. All the wool from the province is absorbed in carpet and *glem* making and even wool from other parts of Afghanistan is brought in the province to overcome the shortage. Forty shops in Mayemana are only dealing in wool business. Gang market is the main livestock market in the provincial centre which deals in live animals, livestock feed and livestock products. Gang market operates two days in a week.

4. Other business activities

There are no other major business activities except small shops dealing in different items. Some 25 saw mills and carpentry shops operate in Mayemana. Mostly the wood is imported from outside mainly Turkmenistan. There are no other major businesses in the province. Salt is extracted from mines in Andkhoy and traded on smaller scale.

5. Security

Overall the security is good compared to other parts of Afghanistan but some sporadic incidents like the killing of 4 policemen recently occurred in the province. The province is still a stronghold for warlords and most of them are armed.

6. Physical infrastructure

The **road infrastructure** in the province is completely in shambles and there is hardly any paved road in the province. Although PRT have started rehabilitation of road infrastructure recently but still there is a lot more to be done in this sector. Majority of the roads connecting the provincial capital with districts centres and other provincial centres are dirt roads which are blocked in winter due to snow. The biggest road in the province is the one connecting Andkhoy district with provincial centre (approx 220 Km long) and most of the districts centres are located on this road. The second biggest road (above 200 Kms) is from Meyemana to Herat.

Power is almost non existent in the province and only people who can afford to run diesel generators are benefiting from power. In the past a diesel operated generator owned by the government supplied electricity to provincial centre but it is no more operational due to its age and high fuel costs. The work on power supply from neighboring Turkmenistan to Faryab province is going on and shortly power will be available to most part of the province. There is one central hospital in the provincial centre and district hospital in almost all the districts and clinics on village level providing basic medical services. Dug wells and tube wells are the major source of drinking water and according to rough estimates less than 20% of the population has access

to clean drinking water (on average 15-45 households benefit from a dug well or tube well). DACAAR, Inter SOS, CHA and ACTED are working in water supply sector in the province.

7. Institutional constraints

- **Poor infrastructure** especially roads is a major constraint for development of the province.
- The **existences of armed commanders** from the past are also hindering the development process.
- **Corruption, nepotism and favoritism** are major hurdle in proper functioning of government departments.
- **Ethnic problems** also exist in the province.
- **Misconceptions about NGOs work** and the work of most NGOs is mixed up with PRT which has not good reputation in the area.

8. Credit

Informal credit is common mostly in rural areas. The NSP programme is implemented in the province by BRAC (Provincial centre and Shireem Tagab district) and ACTED (in 3 provinces).

9. Stakeholders

The following table gives a brief description of each stakeholder

Stakeholders	Rank	Comments
National authorities	2	Have presence in the centre and also in some accessible districts
Regional and local	2	Although structures are there but not fully functional due to lack of resources, infrastructure and security.
Regional and local organizations	3	Cooperatives and CDS are emerging new organisation but have not much influence
NGOs/CBOs	1	Limited presence of NGOs but they are very influential
Religious organizations	2	Religious organizations exist in the province but they have very flexible attitude.
Traditional organizations	1	<i>Jirga</i> is one of the strongest and oldest institutions in the area and more recently NRC has resolved 60% of the disputes of returnees through <i>Jirga</i> .
Commercial and business groups	3	No significant commercial and business groups.
Groups defined by beneficiary status, social analysis, rural appraisals or gender analysis	3	These groups exist in the province but has very they are not much influential.
The press	3	Press is almost non-existent in the province
Donors	1	The role of donors is significant as the majority of funds are provided by them to both NGOs and government departments
Warlords	1	Presence of armed warlords in the province and they can either hinder or facilitate any development process.

10. Summary of key potential development opportunities

Following key potential development opportunities are recommended for the province and districts.

1. Due to severe drought this year and in the past few years the province is in emergency situation and is in the need of urgent help. UN has launched a US\$76 million drought appeal for Afghanistan, out of which US\$50 million will go to WFP. The UN has received a positive response to this appeal and this money plus financial resources from other sources should be properly utilized to mitigate the effects of the drought in Faryab and other drought affected provinces in Afghanistan.

2. Farayab province is facing huge shortage of irrigation water every year. Building reservoirs for water harvesting and diverting water from perennial sources can address the drought and lack of water up to some extent. One perennial sources of water in Kohistan district and one in Badghis province (Murgab) has already been surveyed for its diversion but this plan need to be implemented on priority basis. Moreover, repair of already existing irrigation structures should be done on priority basis to minimize the water loss.
3. Most of the agriculture in the province is rainfed, so following suggestion are made for revival of agriculture.
 - Introduction of drought resistant crop varieties in the province.
 - Introduction of improved seed, fertilizer and mechanization in the province.
 - Reintroducing of pistachio on commercial basis
 - Further development of melon and water melon on rainfed land as it is unique in Afghanistan and the crop matures late than other parts of Afghanistan.
 - Further development of other perennial horticulture especially grapes, apples, almond and walnuts and processing centres for surplus and perishables.
 - Commercialize vegetable production.
 - Effective control of the crops pests (sunn pest, fruit fly and water melon fly) and diseases in the province.
4. A large number of livestock is present in the province compared to other provinces. Following measures are recommended.
 - Provision of livestock support services which are almost non-existent.
 - Provision of support to vulnerable families who are selling livestock as a coping strategy due to drought.
 - Increase the number of *qaraqul* sheep to strengthen the *qaraqul* making industry for which Faryab was famous. Increase the number of other sheep who provide wool for carpet weaving to meet the demand for wool locally.
 - The province has a large area of rangelands. These rangelands should be managed on scientific basis through introduction of rotational grazing, fencing and reseeding to address the shortage of fodder in the province.
5. A lot of medicinal plants are found in the province but only three are mainly traded (*Anja*, *Makh*, Liquorice and black cumin). There is a potential in further developing this sector.
6. Carpet and *glem* weaving is the main cottage industry in the province providing employment to the majority of households especially women. This industry should be further strengthened by bringing improvements in weaving and finding suitable markets for the products.
7. Salt mines in Andkhoy district, marble mines in Almar district and oil in Khawaj spin village in Qayser District should be further explored and developed on commercial basis.
8. Embroidery, cotton and silk products making which is prevalent in the province on smaller scale should be further developed.
9. There is lack of skilled labour in the province. Vocational training in masonry, electrician, carpentry, mechanic etc should be arranged for the youth and unemployed in the province.

Annex 1: Provincial Database (Faryab)

Programmes/projects		Agency/donor	Approx Value (US\$m)	Comment, significance
No	Completed			
1	Pistachio and orchards plantations	ECC/WFP	Not known	50,000 pistachios planted in total through Directorate of Agriculture with assistance from ECC/WFP while 80 orchards of apples and pear were planted with assistance from IOM.
2	Irrigation	EIRP, LBG, IOM, InterSoS, SSA	Not known	EIRP rehabilitated two canals while other organizations did canal lining and repair of intakes. InterSoS built Balgazi water reservoir in 2004
Ongoing/planned				
1	Water supply	DACAAR, Intersos, Acted , CHA	Not known	Working in different districts
2	Agriculture and livestock	IOM, FAO, WFP	Not known	IOM has wound up its activities. Other NGOs like ACTED & CHA have limited activities in agriculture
3	Education	WFP, NRC, Save the Children, UNICEF, CHA & PRT	Not known	WFP has food for education programme and also building schools while other are building schools, providing trainings and furniture and books. CHA has accelerated primary education programme (2004-2007) in six districts with 10,000 students.
4	NSP	GAA, ACTED, CHA	Not known	GAA working in Andkhoy and Waramqul districts. ACTED working in Pustoonkot, Almar and Qaysar and CHA working in Shireen Tagab, Khawaja Sabz Posh and Daulatabad
5	Microfinance	BRAC, ACTED	Not known	Working in a few districts of the province
6	NADBP	MRDD	Not known	5 projects completed. Last repair project of intake to divert water in progress (Andkhoy district).
7	Livelihoods improvement	MRRD, UNCHR, CHA	Not known	MRRD mainly providing alternative livelihood to poppy cultivation. UNCHR providing income generating & co-existence projects. CHA also implementing project phase III (funded by EC).
8	Irrigation	EIRP	Not known	Have approved projects for building three water reservoirs (Ghora, Almar, Khustpul) but work not started yet.
9	National Emergency Employment Programme (NEEP)	MRRD	Not known	14 tankers providing drinking water to 13 districts in the province
10	Emergency response to natural disasters	MRRD	Not known	Provided support to flood affected population in 3 areas of Belcharagh & Gurziwan districts this year.
11	Health	Save the Children, AADA, CHA, SAF and IAM	Not known	Working mainly in provincial and district centres.
12	Promotion of Medicinal plants in Pushtoon kot districts	CHA/NOAB	Not known	This project will end in 2007.
13	Food for work	WFP	Not known	Programme incorporates all districts in the province. Main activities are secondary road rehabilitation, digging of wells & canal repairs. WFP works directly with communities instead of contracting to other NGOs.

Annex 2

Working methodology used:

DACAAR water supply office is based in Meymana with two field offices in two districts. Senior advisor for RRERS project visited the province from 1-4th October, 2006 for data collection. DACAAR office in Faryab facilitated meetings with different government officials, UN organisations and NGOs working in the province. A thorough data was collected during for two days from these sources and also the data from different sources was triangulated. Moreover additional information was obtained from DACAAR officials who have a through understanding of the area. Some of the figures obtained from some sources may not be very accurate and reliable but can help in understanding of the situation.

No written document about the province was found at any of the offices visited. Moreover it was more difficult to meet government officials due to fasting month in which most of the offices are deserted. Some of the government officials showed reluctance to share the information besides explaining to them the purpose of the study.

Annex 4: List of persons/agencies visited/contacted

Name	Position/agency	Topic discussed	Date
Abdul Muqeem Raskh	Director planning/Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock	Agriculture and livestock activities in the province	2 October, 2006
Abdul Manan Jorzada	Deputy Director/Directorate of Agri. and Livestock	Agriculture, livestock and general information about the province	2 October, 2006
Mohammad Younis & Ghusuddin	Director Administration and Deputy Director /Irrigation and water resources department	Irrigation infrastructure and problems	2 October, 2006
Molvi Asadullah Jamali	Director, Education department Faryab	Education	2 October, 2006
Sveinung Lystrup Thesen	Assistant Project Coordinator/ NRC	Refugees and IDPs settlement	2 October, 2006
Eng. Salimi	Director /MRRD	MRRD activities and development activities	3 October, 2006
Aris Azizi	Head of UNCHR office Faryab	Refugees	3 October, 2006
Muhammad Samimi	Manager/CHA office Faryab	CHA activities and general information	3 October, 2006
Sbhan Elder	Head of WFP sub-office	Drought and WFP activities	3 October, 2006
Javed	Acting Base Manager/ACTED	ACTED activities and general information	3 October, 2006
Bismillah	Provincial Manager Water supply office DACAAR	Drinking water, irrigation and general information about province	3 October, 2006