



Bundesamt
für Migration
und Flüchtlinge



IOM International Organization for Migration
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones



COUNTRY FACT SHEET

AFGHANISTAN

(October 2014)



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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Introduction

This country fact sheet has been produced in order to provide return and reintegration relevant information that shall help returnees to reintegrate better in their country of origin. The aim is to provide updated, reliable, objective and non-protection related return-relevant information about countries of origin. This fact sheet shall provide return and reintegration relevant information on social, economic and medical questions. In addition, you will find an annex with addresses of regional and national institutions as well as national and international organizations and NGOs with different activities.

Population: 25, 500,000 (2012-2013 est.)¹

Language: Pashtu, Dari

Capital city: Kabul

2. Transportation

Functioning transportation networks are essential for economic growth. Roads connect farmers to markets, provide access to health facilities, and facilitate regional trade. Road construction had been a major reconstruction priority and as a result Afghanistan has 12,350 km paved roads.

Road transport

Kabul: buses were donated to Afghanistan by India, Japan and Iran (around 600), all operating in Kabul at the moment. A typical bus fare for transportation within the city is around AFA 10. Private transportation companies also exist. Fares are higher than on public buses. Taxis abound in Kabul (USD 1-10 depending on the distance; much more for out-of-city destinations).

Inter-Province travel: fares vary according to destinations and distances:

Kabul-Herat:	AFA 2000
Kabul-Mazar-e-Sharif:	AFA 1500
Kabul-Kandahar:	AFA 1500
Kabul-Bamyan:	AFA 1500
Kabul-Jalalabad:	AFA 1000
Kabul-Kunduz:	AFA 1400
Kabul-Maimana:	AFA 2000

Mazar-e-Sharif: public buses operate to the outskirts of the city, charging around AFA 2-5. Private bus and taxi services are also available, at higher rates.

Herat: same level of facilities as Mazar-e-Sharif

Southern Region: Kandahar is the only city in the region where taxi services are available. Buses are available between Kandahar and Kabul for AFA1500. No such services between southern provinces, as private vehicles are the only means of transportation in the area (costs depending on type/size of vehicle and destination).

¹ <http://cso.gov.af/Content/files/Settled%20Population%20by%20Civil%20Division..pdf>

Air Transportation

Available Airlines in Afghanistan are Ariana Afghan Airlines, East Horizon, Safi Airways and Kam Air which offer air services to some major cities in the country.

One-way fares: Kabul-Herat: AFA 5,700 - AFA 4,500 Kabul-Kandahar:

For more information on available airlines national and international please refer to the table below:

Code	Airlines	Logo
FG	Ariana Afgan Airlines - www.flyariana.com	
4Q	Safi Airways - www.safairways.aero	
RQ	Kam Air Airlines - www.flykamair.com	
	East Horzone Airlines www.flyeasthorizon.com	
IC	Indian Airlines - www.indian-airlines.nic.in	
AI	Air India Airlines - www.airindia.com	
PK	Pakistan International Airlines - www.piac.com.pk	
	Iran Air Airlines - www.iranair.com	

	Aseman Airlines - www.iaa.ir	
J	Azerbaijan Airlines - www.nac-azal.com	
	Askari Aviation - www.askariaviation.com	
TK	Turkish Airlines - www.thy.com	
G	Air Arabia Airlines - www.airarabia.com	
	Kalitta air - www.kalittaair.com/	
QR	Qatar Airways - www.qatarairways.com	
	tryco - http://www.tryco.us	
7C	Coyne Airways - http://www.coyneair.com/	
	Air Cargo Germany - http://www.acg.aero/	
	AFGHAN JET http://www.flyaji.com/	

International Routes

11 airlines currently operate on international routes ex Afghanistan: e.g. PIA: Islamabad, Aseman Air: Mashad, fly Dubai, Gulf airline, Air India, Jet airway, Turkish Airlines, Ariana Afghan Airlines and more. For more details refer to the table above.

ARIANA Afghan Airline operates to the following international destinations:



3. Telecommunication

The government has been rapidly transforming telecommunications into a leading engine for Afghanistan's renewal by creating a marketing environment that encourages private investment. The communications sector has rapidly increased in comparison to neighboring countries. Afghanistan is now ahead of many countries in the region in terms of service coverage and users penetration.

The price of each minute local call is 3 Afs/min (calls within a network) as a result of strong competition in the communications market. The price of each minute of international call has decreased to 9 Afs/min and is still falling. The price of SIM Cards was US\$ 300 in 2002. Today, it is almost free.

The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has issued 4 GSM licenses to the following companies:



Afghan Wireless Communication Company



Roshan is the trading name for Telecom Development Company Afghanistan Ltd.



MTN is a leading telecommunications operator in the Middle East and Africa.



Providing voice and data services in 30 provinces and 182 districts with more than 12,000 retail outlets.

The following companies are operating under the courier license of Afghanistan:



4. Government and Ministries

Presidential Palace, Gul Khana, Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 220 1378 +93 (0) 20 210 3307

Ministry of Agriculture & Food

Jamal Mena (Opp. Kabul University) Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: + 93 (20) 250 0311, +93 (0) 799 210443
URL: www.agriculture.gov.af

Ministry of Border and Tribal Affairs

Kabul Airport Road, Next to Supreme Court
3rd Makrorayan Kabul, Afghanistan
Phone: + 93 (0) 799 306 794

Ministry of Transportation

US Embassy Road, Next to National Radio
Television Kabul, Afghanistan
Phone: +93 (0) 20 210 1030/1032; +93 (0)700 289 81

Ministry of Commerce

Darulaman Rd. Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 210 0316, +93(0)799-359-794
URL: www.commerce.gov.af

Ministry of Communication

Park Zarnigar, Mohammad Jan Khan Watt, Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20-210 2655
URL: <http://www.moc.gov.af>

Ministry of Defense

Opp. Presidential Palace Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: + 93 (20) 210 0450

Ministry of Education

Deh Afghanan Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 210 0483/0484/0322

Ministry of Finance

Pushtoonistat Wat, Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 79 310 590
URL: <http://www.mof.gov.af>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Charahi Malek Azghar, Shah Mahmood Khan Watt, Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 70 281 978
E-mail: contact@afghanistan-mfa.net
URL: www.afghanistan-mfa.net

Ministry of Hajj & Religious Affairs

Near District 10, Shir Pur, Shahr-e Naw Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 220 1338

Ministry of Higher Education

Karte Char (In front of Kabul University) Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 250 0318/9
URL: www.mohe.gov.af

Ministry of Information and Culture

Pul-e Baghi Omomi Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 210 1301/2

Ministry of Interior

Shahr-e Naw, Interior Ministry St. Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 70 295 283 +93 (0) 70 220 0165

Ministry of Justice

Pashtoonistan Watt, Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 210 1322
URL: www.moj.gov.af

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Shah Mahmood Khan Watt, Kabul City, Kabul

Ministry of Martyrs and Disabled

Old Microrayon (Next to Ministry of Public Works) Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 230 0369

Ministry of Mines and Industries

Pushtoonistan Watt (In front of Presidential Palace) Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 210 0309

Ministry of Public Health

Charahi Sehat Ama (Near US Embassy) Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 230 1376
URL: www.moph.gov.af

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development

DarulAman Kabul, Afghanistan
Phone: +93 (0)799 210443
URL: <http://www.mrrd.gov.af>

Supreme Court Chief Justice

Great Massoud Road, Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0) 70 285 550

Ministry of Public Works

Old Microrayon 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Block, Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 700 289 599

Ministry of Energy and Water

Darulaman Rd. Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0) 70 275 038
Email: mns427@yahoo.com / mns427@hotmail.com

Ministry of Womens Affairs

Beside Cinema Zainab, Shahr-e-Naw Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 220 1378, +93 (0) 70 288 439
URL: www.mow.gov.af

Ministry of Economy

Shah Mahmood Watt, Kabul City, Kabul

Ministry of Counter-Narcotics

Wazer Akbar Khan 15 St. Kabul City, Kabul

Ministry of Youth

Masoud Road, Beside Italian Embassy Kabul City, Kabul

Ministry of Urban Development and Housing

Macrorayan 3, Kabul

5. Energy, electricity

Afghanistan's power sector is in need of sizable investment, due to a combination of the direct effects of war, a lack of maintenance, and the theft of spare parts and equipment. In addition to generation problems, Afghanistan has severe transmission and distribution limitations. There is no national power grid, so most power generators use independently operated centers. Afghanistan is importing increasingly large volumes of electric power from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and especially Turkmenistan (providing power to large areas of the country's West).

Plans to string additional and higher-voltage transmission lines between these countries and Afghanistan -particularly from Uzbekistan to Kabul – could eventually lead to the creation of a regional power grid. The World Bank and other organizations have provided considerable funding to help Afghanistan develop a master plan for the electric power sector.

Most of the cities do not have access to electricity. In most villages, one generator covers the whole community's needs. Each family contributes up to their projected consumption.

Electricity supply costs approx. AFA 500 - 2000 per month in Kabul, depending on KW consumption. Use of small generators and gas-operated systems is widespread, incurring additional energy expenses.

The below table indicates the cost of electricity per KW for families and others:

S/N	Consumer	Per KW price in AFA
1	Family, from 0-300 KW	1.5
2	Family from 301-700 KW	4
3	Family from 701-up per hour	6
4	For Factories and Ministries of Mines	6
5	For NGO's , IOs, offices	10

Mazar: Most of the city's citizens have regular access to electricity, through provision from Uzbekistan. A metering system is being put in place, with bills to be paid every two months.

Herat: Electricity is supplied by Turkmenistan and Iran. Regular access is ensured in most of Herat city households.

6. Water supply, agriculture, drought

A majority of Afghans lack access to adequate and safe water to meet their most basic needs. Afghanistan faces daunting water resource challenges as the needs for water, irrigation, and hydroelectricity pressure an almost non-existent water system.

The average coverage of safe drinking water in Afghanistan is only 24 percent; while a mere 12 percent of households have access to proper sanitation and sewage systems. Since the majority of the population lacks access to clean water, Afghanistan suffers from some of the highest rates of waterborne diseases in the world, which is one of the leading causes of death among children in Afghanistan. Since water is an extremely valuable natural resource for Afghanistan, water security is of great importance and has ranked among priorities for the people and the Government of Afghanistan alike.

The prolonged drought has had a devastating impact on water resources of the country, on agriculture and livestock, as well as on economic and social life. Many lands are spring-irrigated by water seeping from the underground and flowing on the surface; these lands are thereby directly dependent on and affected by the lowering of the ground-water table that occurs during drought periods.

At an all-time low due to a drought, Afghanistan's ground-water table is also threatened by contaminants such as gasoline and diesel from shops, and from the overuse and misuse of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Various agencies, including IOM, have been providing assistance in digging wells throughout Afghanistan in order to alleviate immediate needs; however, there is no coordinating body, and often deeper wells have had adverse effects on shallower springs and wells supplying water in other parts of the country.

II. ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET

1. General information

Afghanistan's economy is characterized by high unemployment and underemployment rates. Knowledge of the local economic fabric is rather limited, and macro-economic policies have yet to be implemented, creating an environment that is favorable to the emergence of an unregulated, largely informal economy. Construction and international aid are major sources of income. However the latter two entail extensive use of foreign human and technical resources, making it difficult to assess the impact of current efforts on Afghanistan's economy.

2. Income

Depending on the type of jobs undertaken, income varies from an estimated average of AFA 12,000 for business managers and skilled professionals in urban areas, to AFA 2,200 for agriculture workers based in urban areas. With the exception of the latter category, income in urban areas is higher, especially for skilled workers. Recent research also seems to indicate that the potential for income generation is higher in the central and northern regions.

It is to be noted that figures represent rough indications at best, and that business earnings do not necessarily equate household income levels. While the average business income, across all geographical and age groups, is estimated to be slightly above AFA 5,000. Average household monthly earnings can be as low at AFA 2,300. The prevalence of agriculture as the most common field of activity in many areas tends to drive down average income figures. A majority of households also benefit from secondary sources of income, mostly through family connections – support from relatives in country or abroad – or direct work abroad. Seasonal and relatively short-term cross-border migration to Pakistan and Iran, is also a widespread phenomenon. The impact of remittances on the Afghan economy, while largely undocumented to date, is understood to be considerable.

Income generated from public sector activities, despite higher qualification levels, is generally

quite low, ranging from USD 50 to 200 per month on average. The civil service reform is expected to see some changes in income levels in a mid to long-term perspective.

3. Unemployment and Assistance

Unemployment is not recorded on a regular basis. It is however expected to reach up to 45% in some regions, for a national average of 30-35%. Rates are high among all age groups, the youth (aged 16 to 25) being the most active group (around 25% unemployment). Seasonality can in rural areas exert a significant influence over both unemployment and under-employment (up to 40%) rates.

In spite of such high levels, demand is strong for skilled professionals in a variety of activities. Surveys indicate that up to two thirds of all businesses require additional employees. Current efforts are concentrated on the establishment of Employment Assistance Centers in all 34 Afghan provinces, designed to increase institutional understanding of local economic fabrics by establishing links with the private sector and employment needs, provide socio-economic counseling and guidance, offer referral and placement services for employment, skills acquisition or financing purposes.

4. Economic Activity

Economic activity is mostly handled through market and bazaar structures, be it in rural or urban areas, with the exception it seems of the Western region, where economic activity functions on a mobile basis. Urban bazaars outrank rural ones by size as well as customer bases, in some cases catering to up to 60 villages, while rural bazaars usually supply a maximum of 10 settlements. The majority of businesses are long running, small, family-owned structures, employing one or two workers on average.

Urban areas of the central and northern regions do however present larger scale activities, e.g. clothing factories in Kabul city or the gas industry in Jawzjan province. In some successful instances, labor-intensive activities such as carpentry and construction businesses also result in increased employment rates (up to 100).

Crafts, trade and services constitute the major fields of economic activity, with general ware, carpet shops, butcher, bakery, groceries, and cloth being other common occupations. Main activities related to agriculture are fruit/vegetable and grain shops, while industrial sectors are mostly represented by vehicle repair, carpentry, and manufacture through tailoring activities. The latter also constitute a major source of employment for women.

Urban areas generally present a greater diversification of activities, particularly through the provision of services and trade (drugstores, mechanics, clothing, etc.), which in some cases are non-existent in rural areas, where the economy is expectedly predominantly based on agriculture.

The public and NGO sectors also offer a fairly broad range of employment opportunities, at the provincial and central levels. Many Afghans benefit from the strong presence of the international community in major urban centers, particularly in Kabul. International organizations and foreign representations in Kabul generally apply wages far above general income levels.

5. Banking System and Access to Micro-Credits

Following a long period with limited banking service, the formal financial sector in Afghanistan is adding commercial banks and services rapidly, while the Central Bank (Da Afghanistan Bank) still offers some commercial banking functions, these activities are being phased out as the commercial sector adds capacity.

Setting up a bank account is very easy in Afghanistan. The bank may ask you for the following: *Tazkira*/ (ID or Passport); 2 passport size photos; and AFA 1,000 to 5,000 as an initial deposit for the bank account.

To date more than a dozen commercial banks have become active in the country.

- Afghanistan International Bank.
- Azizi Bank.
- Arian Bank.
- Alfalah Bank Ltd.
- Bank-E-Millie Afghan.
- BRAC Afghanistan Bank.
- Development Bank of Afghanistan.
- Export Promotion Bank.
- Habib Bank of Pakistan.
- Kabul Bank.
- National Bank of Pakistan.
- Pashtany Bank.
- Punjab National Bank - India.
- The First Microfinance Bank.
- Ghazanfar Bank.
- Maiwand Bank.
- Bakhtar Bank.

The Primary services currently available are the following:

- International funds Transfer via SWIFT (Society For World Wide Interbank Funds Transfer)
- Domestic Funds Transfers within Afghanistan
- Credit Products
- Letters of Credit and other trade Services
- Saving and Current accounts

International funds Transfer via SWIFT have been available through the Central Bank since July 2003. Commercial banks are currently offering international funds transfers, some using their own facilities and others using the Central Banks capabilities. The Central Banks is able to meet the demands of the banking sector for cash in the official domestic currency (the Afghani) and US Dollar. To remit money to Afghanistan, individuals and business entities need to have an account with a bank in Afghanistan. The Central Bank intends to move out of commercial banking operations, as commercial banks expand operations around the country. The Central Bank can also provide transfers and other banking services in provinces throughout Afghanistan. Money transfer mechanisms such as Western Union are also widely used in Afghanistan.

A growing number of institutions provide micro finance services in Afghanistan. Eligibility criteria tend to vary, though most center on applicants' vulnerability and the potential sustainability of

their projects. Returnees and women, in particular, are regularly assisted under micro finance schemes. Note however that interest rates are generally quite high. Leading micro-credit institutions are:

AKMFB: Aga Khan Microfinance Bank

The First MicroFinanceBank, Kabul, Afghanistan Tel.: +93 79 321 001, E-mail: olivier.massart@akdn-afg.org. Loans up to USD 3,000. Amongst others, returnees, IDPs and vulnerable persons can benefit from this micro finance project.

AREA: Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan

Baghi-e-Bala Road, Karte-Parwan House 35, Street B, Kabul Tel.: +93 (20) 220 11 40, E-mail: areakbl@brain.net.pk. Loans up to USD 300. AREA provides micro finance projects amongst others to vulnerable people, returnees, IDPs and, in particular, to women.

BRAC: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee

75 Mohakhali, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh Tel: PABX: (880-2) 9881265-72 Fax: (880-2) 8823542, 8823614 E-mail: public-affairs@brac.net. Loans up to USD 200.

Operates in the field of education, health and income generation under the umbrella of BRAC-Afghanistan since June 2002. In Afghanistan, there are eight branches of this agency currently providing loans to women, poor and disabled.

AFSG: Ariana Financial Services Group operated by Mercy Corps

Mercy Corps Afghanistan Fund, Dept. NR PO Box 2669 Portland, OR 97208 1-800-8522100, USA and Mercy Corps International, 10, Arab Karam Khan Road, P.O. Box 314, Quetta, Pakistan. Loans up to USD 1,000. AFSG provides loans to groups of four to eight persons with a minimum of 16 years and six months of business experience.

Afghanistan Rural Microcredit Programme-AKDN, Bamyan Branch

Sarasyab, Beside UNHCR Office, Bamyan city, Bamyan Branch Manager: Lutfulrahman Lutfi Thuraya: +88 216 211 348 13 Mobile: +93 (0)79 39 0800 Email: armp_bamyan@hotmail.com, lutfrahman_lutfi@hotmail.com. Loans up to USD 2,000. Most assistance is focused on Kabul and a number of other larger cities. Aga Khan has plans to expand to more remote provinces.

III. HOUSING

Housing is the most important concern for returnees, with high inflation in real estate prices, great demographic pressure on Afghanistan's urban centers, and a general shortage of dwellings that are in good condition.

Kabul is currently home to nearly 4 million people. A high number of people, who fled the country are still returning home. More than 2 million houses were destroyed or damaged beyond repair, while all basic health and education facilities ceased functioning. According to surveys conducted on behalf of Afghanistan's Ministry for Housing and Urban Development, an average of 2.8 families, or 18-20 persons, are thought to live in houses generally built to accommodate six.

Afghan authorities have been taking some limited steps to try and remedy the housing shortage, mostly relying on the expansion of the private construction sector. Cities such as Kabul, Jalalabad and Herat have seen large-scale real estate projects multiply over the past time. However, little control is exerted over construction volumes, heights, prices, etc. Priority is also given to office buildings.

A land distribution programme has been established by the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation for the purpose of distributing intact and uncultivated governmental land to address the housing needs of eligible returnee and IDP compatriots. So far government land for distribution has been identified in 29 provinces. This represents over 300,000 plots, 17,800 of which have been distributed. To be eligible for this programme, returnees must (a) possess a Tazkera (national ID card) from his/her respective province (b) possesses a Voluntary Repatriation Form (VRF) or other valid documents that confirm his/her return to the country or from internal displacement to the area of origin and permanent residence (c) does not own land or house under his/her name; the name of a spouse or minor child in Afghanistan. Returnees should however be aware that plots often represent little more than deserted land, in the absence of infrastructure.

Buying a house or an apartment remains a distant dream for most of Kabul's citizens. A simple three-room apartment now costs around USD 80,000 while houses start from USD 100,000 and go up to a staggering three million dollars in different parts of the city. In addition, landlords are keen to request up to 12 months' advance rent payment.

- **Kabul**

The average monthly rent, in a safe area, for an apartment large enough to house one family (3 Rooms) is USD 300 –500. The average price of a similar property is above USD 100,000.

- **Herat**

The average monthly rent, in safe area, for an apartment large enough to house one family (3 Rooms) is USD 200-250. The average price of a similar property is USD 40,000.

- **Mazar**

The average monthly rent, in safe area, for an apartment large enough to house one family (3 Rooms) is USD 150 -200. The average price of a similar property is USD 40,000-50,000

- **Kandahar**

The average monthly rent, in safe area, for an apartment large enough to house one family (3 Rooms) is USD130. The average price of a similar property is approx. USD 23,000.

IV. HEALTH

1. General information

Afghanistan's modern health facilities are mostly concentrated in Kabul and other large cities. The country has always had a shortage of medical facilities, particularly in rural areas. The current government is working to reopen hospitals and boost the level of available care. Considerable amounts have also been earmarked for the construction of clinics throughout the country. However the question of human resources continues to deserve attention.

The country is in dire need of skilled Afghan professionals who would be able to provide sustainable medical services to the Afghan population. The death rate in Afghanistan is among the highest worldwide. However, with the help of foreign donors and international relief organizations, surgical departments of hospitals have been revived in some cities, and special centers have been established to rehabilitate victims of landmines.

Despite these efforts, the average life expectancy is only 44 years. War, recurrent droughts, poor sanitation and the absence of immunization programs have led to widespread malnutrition and outbreaks of diseases such as cholera (caused by unsanitary drinking water), malaria, measles, tuberculosis, typhoid and diseases caused by intestinal parasites. WHO and other health organizations are working in partnership with the Ministry of Public Health towards developing awareness of these diseases, and provide timely treatment.

Better care for women and children is an urgent need; childhood mortality in Afghanistan is 191 in 1,000 live births. Hospitalization is usually handled in neighboring countries, Peshawar (Pakistan) in particular, for those Afghans who can afford traveling to those areas. The absence of a health care system contributes to the disparity in the access to health services in Afghanistan. Medicines are becoming more widely available in Afghanistan, with a prevalence of imports from Pakistan and Iran.

In order to further improve the health sector performance the Ministry of Public Health is taking a number of steps, including:

- Increasing the number of health facilities with female staff
- Establishing sub-centers in remote and rural areas
- Deploying mobile teams to conduct clinics in underserved areas
- Providing refresher training opportunities for health staff
- Training and deploying community health workers to encourage and educate women about using health services
- Strengthening and expansion of community midwifery education training courses

The Ministry was candid about the need to mobilize additional domestic and foreign resources to ensure continuing progress in the health sector and build on its hard-won successes.

2. Human resources

A few but engaged cadres of medical personnel, primarily from the international community, are providing health care at modern standards. Most of these services are concentrated in Kabul. A few military field hospitals have been set up as a result of the U.S.-led coalition war. Some medical facilities supported by the Red Cross are operating in various parts of the country.

In rural areas, the supply of trained health personnel is nonexistent. In 24 of 34 provinces, for example, where construction of new facilities is under way, there is no medical staff to operate these new structures. For every 10,000 people in the country, it is estimated that there is an average of 1.8 physicians. Because three-quarters of the physician operate in or near Kabul, most provinces have less than one physician per 10,000 people. The greatest need is for primary care physicians in pediatrics, women's health, internal medicine and ob-gyn.

3. Health and education

Education determines whether a mother knows how to feed her child, like to ensure that water is boiled and clean. As example, up to 80,000 Afghan children die of diarrhea every year. Afghan

physicians need training, retraining, continuing higher education and upgrading of their skills and knowledge base. While university methods of teaching seem to be applied at a fairly acceptable standard, practicing is a problem.

4. Information for returnees

Physically and mentally disabled persons, as well as victims of abuses, when considering return, must ensure strong family and community support. Medical assistance is widely unavailable for the treatment of a variety of diseases and afflictions. Surgical operations can only be handled in selected places, which generally lack adequate equipment and personnel. Diagnostics equipment such as computer tomography scan (one in Kabul) or Magnetic Resonance Imaging is equally unavailable.

V. EDUCATION

1. General information

The once robust and well-respected education system in Afghanistan has fallen over the past two decades into a state of neglect. War has destroyed more than 70 percent of the schools and there are not enough teachers or necessities such as textbooks and notebooks to provide adequate educational services. Under the repressive regime of the Taliban, girls did not have access to education, Despite success in sending children to school now, gender disparity trends in education remain worrisome. The literacy rate for young women between the ages of 15 and 24 is only 18 per cent, compared to 51 per cent for boys.

Afghanistan faces a daunting task in reducing illiteracy rates in the country with an estimated 11 million currently illiterate Afghans aged 15 and above. Improving literacy rates will require the combined efforts of the Ministry of Education and other partners within the Government of Afghanistan as well as communities, the private sector and other non-government actors.

Education is however a government and donor priority, which has resulted in a sharp increase in the number of Afghans enrolled in the educational system, as well as large scale construction of new school buildings. As in the field of health, the country is in dire need of qualified teachers. Difficulties arising from human resources shortages are particularly acute in rural areas.

2. Developments

More than 5.4 million children are now enrolled in schools today. On average girls make up about 35 percent of school-attending children, but in the southern and eastern parts of the country the number of girls attending school is far lower.

The Ministry of Education, in partnership with international organizations such as IOM and UNOPS, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and private nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), such as Help the Afghan Children has focused its efforts on the construction and refurbishment of school buildings throughout the country.

The provision of education materials such as books and other supplies is also handled countrywide. The number of qualified teachers, especially women, remains low. At present, teachers' income also remains problematic. Nonetheless, an anticipated reform of Afghanistan's civil service regime as well as encouragements for the return of qualified teachers, currently residing abroad, offer promising perspectives. The overall aim of Afghan authorities

and the international community, however remains to provide education for all school-age children and reclaim the "lost generation" of students who were denied education.

Access to educational services varies considerably according to provinces. There are currently approximately 4,700 formal schools and 2,000 non-formal learning establishments. These include primary and secondary schools. Universities are active in major urban centers, including Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif. With respect to Universities, IOM's Return of Qualified Afghans Program has contributed to the placement of several qualified professors with Afghanistan's Ministry of Higher Education. In addition, several Western countries (UK, US, Germany) have established university exchange, as well as scholarship, programs allowing Afghan students to spend part or their entire curriculum abroad.

The dates for the academic year tend to vary according to the regions and weather conditions. Major cities are indicated below: Kabul, Mazar, Herat: 22 March – 5 December Bamyan, Ghazni, Ghor: 21 April – 6 November Jalalabad, Kandahar, Hilmand: 6 September – 5 June

3. Technical and vocational education

Formal educational institutions include vocational/technical high schools, and tertiary institutions such as the Kabul Polytechnic Institute. Numerous institutions, under the overall guidance of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, offer training courses. The Ministry of Education also houses a department of vocational education handling 41 schools providing assistance in this respect. Activities generally focus on mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, carpet weaving, metal-works, hairdressing, tailoring and office management.

CHA (Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance)

House 76, Cinema Zanaib Road, Sharh e Nau, Kabul, Kabul Province, Afghanistan Director: Eng Abdul Wassay Arian E-mail: arian@cha-net.org <http://www.cha-net.org>

ACT (Agency for Construction Training)

413, Gul Haji Plaza, University Road, Peshawar, Pakistan, E-mail: alamgul@brain.net.pk
<http://www.pcpafh.org/Organization/ACT/>

AGTTP (Afghan German Foundation)

Shir Mohammad E-mail: agttp@hotmail.com

SORVACH (Services Organization for Rehabilitation of Vocational, Agriculture, Construction and Health)

First Street Ansari Square, Shahr-e-Naw, Kabul
Jamshid Ayubi E-mail: Sorvach_kbl@yahoo.com

4. Universities

Kabul University / Polytechnical University

7000 students of which 1600 are female students in Kabul University, 1447 students in Polytechnical University

University of Education / Kabul Pakiya University

Dr. Mohammad Daud Rawish, Dr. Ghulam Mohammad Neyaz,
No. of Students at the University of Education: Male: 2078 / Female: 1770
At Kabul Pakiya University: Male: 50 / Female: 0

Bamyan University / Takhar University

Hassan Rezaie Qadratullah,

No. of Students Male: 139 Male: 392 Female: 5 Female: 75 Total: 144 Total: 467

Jouzjan Higher Education / Balkh University

Habibullah Habib

No. of Students Male: 405 Male: 3171

Female: 351 Female: 1602 Total: 756 Total: 4773

Faryab Higher Education / Badakhshan Higher Education

Sher Mohammad Ehsan, Abdul Qader Jahan

No. of Students Male: 139 Male: 360

Female: 152 Female: 167 Total: 291 Total: 527

Kapisa University / Nangarhar University

Abdul Ahad Khliqi, Dr. Mohammad Zaher Zaferzai

No. of Students Male: 975 Male: 3246

Female: 10 Female: 242 Total: 985 Total: 3488

Baghlan Higher Education / Kunduz Higher Education

Nafas Jihad, Abdul Qudus

No. of Students Male: 778 Male: 40

Female: 171 Female: 30 Total: 949 Total: 70

Herat University / Kandahar University

Abdul Rahoof Mokhles, Qamarudin Saifee

No. of Students Male: 1934 Male: 1188

Female: 843 Female: 4 Total: 2777 Total: 1192

Khost University / Parwan Higher Education

Faiz Mohammad Faiaz, Mohammad Saber Saberi

No. of Students Male: 1130 Male: 875

Female: 2 Female: 184 Total: 1132 Total: 1059

5. Returnees

The Ministry of Education requests that all returnees are registered in Afghan schools of their provinces before the educational year starts. In order that returnees can be registered in Afghan universities, certificates and diplomas obtained abroad must be validated by the closest Afghan representation, prior to the return. The Ministry then provides the prospective student with an acceptance letter, which allows him/her to take the entry exam of the university of his choice. Completed application forms, along with one photo, should be submitted to the directory of student affairs of the Ministry, leading up to the issuance of a university admission card.

The case of Afghans residing abroad and wishing to see their diplomas recognized in host countries may be handled at the Ministry of Higher Education. Provided the incumbent's registration and successful completion of studies can be traced through university records, diplomas may be issued and transmitted to the applicant. Issuance of the diploma comes at a small fee.

VI. CONSIDERATIONS FOR RETURNEES

Social and economic considerations must be factored in when envisaging the return of potentially vulnerable individuals, such as women, children and the elderly or single parents with small children. In such cases, reintegration in a socially and religiously conservative environment presents additional challenges.

VII. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, NGOS AND LINKS

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Main Office: 41, Jadi Solh (Peace Avenue) PO Box 3232, Kabul
Tel (digital): + 93 (20) 200 38 12 E-Mail: AFGKA@unhcr.ch

Kabul: Hanzala Mosque Road, Ghiasuddin Watt Street No. 4, Kolola Pushta, Kabul
Tel. (digital): + 93 (20) 200 38 12
E-Mail: E03Tel@unhcr.ch

Sub Office Mazar-I-Sharif Karte Shafakhana, Mazar-I-Sharif
E-Mail: AFGMA@unhcr.ch

Herat: Chaharahi Aameryat (Aameryat Square), Herat
Tel. (digital): + 93 (20) 226 42 35
Tel. (satellite): +873 763 097 236
E-Mail: AFGHE@unhcr.ch

Jalalabad: Opposite Khewa Ada (Bus Terminal), Jalalabad City, Nangarhar Province,
Tel. (satellite): + 873 762 876 940
E-Mail: AFGJA@unhcr.ch

Kandahar: Shar-e-Now, behind Jam-e-Surkh, Near Kandahar Stadium, Kandahar City,
Kandahar Province,
Tel. (local): 220 666 or Tel. (Thuraya): + 882 165 1100 690,
E-Mail: AFGKD@unhcr.ch

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Ansari War House 1093, behind UNICA guest House, Shar-I-Naw, Kabul
Phone:+ 93 (20) 22 01 104 E-Mail: iomkabul@iomkabul.net

Bamyan: Sari Asyab, Bamyan District, Bamyan Province, Satphone Number: 00 88
21.689.800.579 E-Mail: iom.bamyan@eikmail.com

Gardez: UN Compund Staphone Number: 00.873.763.090.430, E-Mail:
iomgardez@eikmail.com

Herat: Mahbas Street, House 1095, District 1, Herat Tel.: +93 40 220 143 E-Mail:
iomherat@herat.iomkabul.net

Kandahar: Dand District, Shahr-I-Now, Next to Mirwais Hospital, Kandahar Tel.: +9370 301 449
E-Mail: hsokandahar@eikmail.com

Kunduz: Pahlawan Ghafoor House, Court Street, Kunduz Satphone Number:
00.873.763.057.985 E-Mail: iomkunduz@eidmail.com

Mazar-e-Sharif: Karte Mamorin, House 7, Street No. 2, Mazar-i-Sharif Satphone:
00.873.762.904.660 E-Mail: iommazar@mazar.iomkabul.net

United Nations Children's Fund

House 83, Street No. P, Part 2, District 4, Shar-e-Naw, Kabul
Tel. (local): 33337 Tel. (digital): + 93 (20) 220 0439 or
Tel. (satellite): + 873 762 925 533, + 873 761 924998,
E-Mail: aco@unicef.org; kabul@unicef.org

Herat: Welayat Road, Opposite Agriculture Departement, Herat
Tel. (local): 220 798 Tel. (Thuraya): + 882 168 980 0456
E-Mail: herat@unicef.org

Faizabad: Tel. (satellite): + 873 762 708 120
E-Mail: faizabad@unicef.org

Jalalabad: Manzili Said Abas, Raigh Shah, Mard Khan Road, Zone 4, Jalalabad
Tel. (local): 3195 Tel. (satellite): + 873 762 731 990 Fax (satellite): + 873 762 731 991
E-Mail: jalalabad@unicef.org

Kandahar: Dand Road, District 6, Kandahar,
Tel. (satellite): + 873 761 925 385
E-Mail: sanwari@unicef.org

Mazar-I-Sharif: House No. 99, Hospital Road, District 3, Mazar-I-Sharif,
Tel. (local): 33 84; 35 49 or Tel. (satellite): + 873 762 925 535,
E-Mail: mazar@unicef.org

AIMS Afghanistan Information Management Service (AIMS)

Prime Minister's Compound, next to AACA, Kabul
Tel. (Thuraya): + 882 168 980 0599,
E-Mail: info@hic.org.pk
URL: <http://www.aims.org.pk>

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation FAO

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Jamal Mena Kabul, Afghanistan
Tel. (digital): + 93 20 210 1722 or Tel. (mobile): + 93 (0) 70 277 471,
E-Mail: fao.af@fao.org

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

C/O UNDP, Shah Mahmood Wat. Kabul
Tel. (mobile): + 93 (0) 70 275 811 or Tel. (mobile): + 93 (0) 70 277 868,
E-Mail: david-ilokabul@hotmail.com

United Nations Assistance in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Shah Mahmood Ghazi Wat, PO Box 5, Shar-e-Naw, Kabul

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

PO Box 5 GPO, Shah Mahmood Wat, Kabul,
Tel. (mobile): + 93 (20) 210 2085,
E-Mail: registry.af@undpafg.org.pk

World Health Organisation (WHO)

Main Office House No. 249, Street 10, Wazir Akbar Khan,
near Pakistan Embassy, Kabul

Tel. (digital): + 93 (20) 230 0181 or Tel. (mobile): + 93 (0) 70 279 010, 011, 012 or

Tel. (Thuraya): + 882 1633 330 737,

E-Mail: whoafghanistan@hotmail.com

Support Office: House 218, Margalla Road, F-10/3, PO Box 1963, Islamabad, Pakistan,

Tel. + 92 (0) 51 221 1224, 210 4110,

E-Mail: supply@whoafg.org

World Food Programme (WFP)

Main Office , Street # 4, Koshani Watt (Behind Kabul Bank), Shar-e-Now, Kabul, Afghanistan

Tel: +93 797 662 000 - 4/+93 700 282 820 - 4

Fax: 1331-2513 (7807) / +873 763 089 561,

Kabul Tel. (satellite): + 873 763 044 995

Tel. (Thuraya): + 882 162 111 0189 or Tel. (mobile): + 93 (0) 70 278 593,

Fax (satellite): + 873 763 044 996,

E-Mail: WFP.kabul@wfp.org

Area Office Bamyan: Tel. (Thuraya): + 882 1654 200 332

Area Office Faizabad: Tel. (satellite): + 873 761 851 625 and

Tel. (Thuraya): + 882 1654 200 392

Area Office Jalalabad: Tel. (satellite): + 873 761 352 23 and

Tel. (Thuraya): + 882 1654 200 332

Area Office Kabul: 103 Peace Street, WFP Compound Block B, Wazir Akbar Kahn Mena, Kabul,

E-Mail: kabul@fayaz.shah@wfp.org

Tel. (digital): + 93 (20) 2100 216, 217, 218

Area Office Kandahar: Tel. (satellite): + 873 763 044 985 and

Tel. (Thuraya): + 882 1654 200 337

E-Mail: kandahar.sikandar.h.khan@wfp.org

Area Office Mazar-I-Sharif: Tel. (satellite): + 873 763 089 720

Tel. (Thuraya): + 882 1621 110 204

E-Mail: mazar.quy.gauvreau@wfp.org

NGO's active in the field of medical aid:**Afghan Health and Development Service**

St. 38, St. 4, Zargonna Mydan Shahr-e Naw Kabul City, Kabul,

Phone : + 93 (0) 20 210 716

E-Mail : info@ahds.org ahdskabul@hotmail.com

Aide Médicale Internationale (AMI)

Hs. 14, St. A, D 4/10 Karte Pawan, Kabul City, Kabul

Mobile: +93 (0) 79 338 239 +93 (0) 70 281 658

E-mail: homafigha@amifrance.org

URL: www.amifrance.org
Erwan Le Gran (Country Director)

NGO's active in the field of humanitarian aid:

Action Contre la Faim (ACF)

Hs. 180, St. 15, Rd. 3, Wazir Akbar Khan Kabul City,
Kabul Mobile : +93 (0) 70 224 694
E-mail: acfafgha@kbl.pactec.net
URL: www.actioncontrelafaim.net
Frederic Bardou (Country Director)
E-Mail: acf4m@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr
ACF has missions in Kabul, Mazar-e-Charif, Sar-e Pol, Region of Hazaradjat (Banyan, Ouzrgan, Ghor), Panjsheer and Kandahar)

ACF-Kabul/Logistics

Microyan 3 Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0) 70 272 766

Afghan-German Help Coordination Office (AGHCO)

Hs. 7, St. 7, Taimani (Near Gharwall Mosque), P.O. Box 994 Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0) 70 224 891, +93 (0) 70 277 766
Satellite: +882 (168) 985 506 56
E-mail: aghco_kbl@hotmail.com
Abdul Malik (Regional Manager)

Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan (AREA)

Hs. 12, St. 6, Khwaja Mullah Ln. Darulaman Rd, Karte She Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 250 0268
Mobile: +93 (0) 79 214 472,
E-Mail: area@pes.comsats.net.pk
URL: www.area-afg.org
Eng. Khalil shah (Executive Director)

Afghan Development Association (ADA)

Hs. 48, Haji Mir Ahmad Mosque, Karte Parwan (Across from Haji Mir Ahmad Sarai) Kabul City,
Kabul Tel. (Thuraya): + 882 162 113 0087
E-mail: ada@neda.af, <http://www.afgdevas.org>
Abdul Razique Samadi (Managing Director)

CARE International in Afghanistan

Chahar Rahi haji Yaqoob, park Road, Shar-e-Naw, Kabul City,
Kabul Phone: +93 (0) 20 220 1101/1098
Mobile: +93 (0) 70 243 325, Tel. (mobile) + 93 (0) 70 276 716
Tel. (satellite) + 873 762 212 633
URL : www.care.org/afghanistan

Caritas Germany

House No. 649, Char-ye-Shaid, District 10, Shar-e-Naw, Kabul City,
Kabul Mobile: +93 (0) 70 283 313, +93 (0) 70 283 955
E-Mail: caritas_germany_Kabul@yahoo.de
URL: www.caritas-international.de

Dudger Niemann (Head of Mission)

Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (CHA)

Hs. 1&2, St. 3, West of Baharistan Park Karte Parwan Kabul City,
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URL: www.ch-net.ort

Dr. Mohammad Fareed Waqfi (Head of Office) Peshawar House No. 95, Street 6, N3, Phase 4
Hayatabad, Peshawar, Pakistan
Tel. + 92 (0) 91 387, 813 299

Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR)

Paikob-e0Nawar, Wazirabad Kabul City,
Kabul Phone: +93 (0) 20 220 1520 Mobile:+93 (0) 70 288232
E-mail: dacaar1@get2net.dk
URL: www.dacaar.org

Gorm Pedersen (Director) Peshawar 10 Gulmohar Lane, University Town, PO Box 855,
Peshawar Pakistan
Tel. + 92 (0) 91 850 732, 853 856
Fax. + 92 (0) 91 840 515

GOAL

House 339, St. 4, Taimani Watt Kabul City,
Kabul Mobile: +93 (0) 70 286 727
URL: www.goal.ie
Ann Marrie (Country Director Assistant)

Islamabad: House 12, Street 39, F 6/1, Islamabad, Pakistan
E-Mail: goal@comsats.net.pk

HOPE Worldwide

Corner of Ln. 12 and St. 13, Wazir Akbar Khan Kabul City,
Kabul Phone: +93 (0) 20 290 138 Mobile:+93 (0) 70 275 168, +93 (0) 70 284 399
Satellite: +882 (162) 112 50009
Email: Mark_timlin@hopeww.org
URL: www.af.hopeww.org
Dr. Mark Timlin (Director)
Tel/Fax (digital): 229 0138 Tel (mobile) + 93 (0) 70 275 168
URL: <http://www.hopeww.org>

Mercy Corps (MC)

Hs. 55R, St. 5, Qalai Fatullah (Near Herat Bus Stop Transport) Kabul City,
Kabul Mobile: +93 (0) 70 289 441 Tel (satellite): + 873 762 201 815
E-Mail: admin.kabul@mercycorpsfield.org
URL: www.mercycorps.org
Michael Bowers (Country Director)

Kandahar Office. Tel. (satellite): + 8873 762 641 443;

Taloqan Office. Faizabad Road, Taloqan Tel. (satellite): + 873 761 369 415

Norwegian Afghanistan Committee (NAC)

206 St. 3, Ansari Square, Shahr-e Naw Kabul City,
Kabul Mobile: +93 (0) 70 285 532 +93 (0) 70 284 525; Tel. (satellite): + 873 761 965 075
E-Mail: nacadmin@neda.af
Astrid Sletten (Country Director);
Ghazni: Tel. (satellite): + 873 761 965 075 Ningarhar, Ningarhar City, Badakhshan, Shar-e-Naw,
Faizabad City,
Badakhshan Tel. (satellite): + 873 762 842 420
E-Mail: nacbad@eikmail.com

NGO's working in the domain of agriculture:**Helping Afghan Farmers (HAFO)**

Main Office 53-B-Park Avenue, University Town, Peshawar, Pakistan
Tel. + 92 (0) 91 844 674 Tel. (mobile): + 92 (0) 300 590 3427 Fax: + 92 (0) 91 570 4677
E-Mail: hafo99@yahoo.com; hafo@paknet.com.pk,

Kabul: Hs. 404, St. 3, Qalai Fatullah Kabul City, Kabul Tel. (mobile): + 93 (0) 70 279 752,

Ghazni: Plan-e-3, close to Shams-ul-Afrin High School, Ghazni Satellite: +882 (168) 985 0235,

Kandahar: Kaeta-e-Malemin, Manzil Bagh, Kandahar City,
Kandahar Mobile: +93 (0) 70 303 797 Satellite: +882 (162) 113 8727,

Wardak: Jagatoo district, Sadat Baba Khil Village

Norwegian Project Office/Rural rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan

St. 1, Opp. Masjid Omarjan Kandari, Karte Parwan Kabul City,
Kabul Phone: +93 (0) 20 250 1065

Peshawar Office: 15 B Old Jamrud Road, U.P.O.Box 823, University Town, Peshawar, Pakistan
Tel: + 92 (0) 91 815 129; 851 107; 854 497 Fax: 92 (0) 91 840 107
E-Mail: nporraa@pes.comsata.net.pk

NGO's working with women and children:**Afghan Women Resource Centre (AWRC)**

Main Office House No. 122, Usmania Lane, Arbab Road, P.O. Box 1412 Peshawar, Pakistan
Tel: + 92 (0) 91 840 311
E-Mail: awrc@brain.net.pk; Awrc1989@hotmail.com
Sub Office: House No. 221, Street 2 Qali-Fathullah, Sector 10,
Kabul Mobile: +93 (0) 70 280 179 +93 (0) 79 203 056
Aziza Ahmadyar (Regional Manager)

Children in Crisis (CIC)

Hs. 41, Jami Watt, Charahi Shahid Kabul City,
Kabul Mobile: +93 (0) 70 281 401, +93 (0) 79 337 816
E-Mail: cicafg@ceretechs.com
URL: www.childrenincrisis.org.uk
Simon Nicholson (Programme Director)

NGO's active in the field of information:

Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU)

Charahi Ansari (Opp. Insaf Hotel and Popolano's Restaurant), Shahr-e Naw Kabul City, Kabul

Mobile: +93 (0) 276 637

E-Mail: areu@areu.org.pk

URL: <http://www.areu.org.pk>

Andrew Wilder (Director)

NGO's providing assistance in the educational sector:

CHA (Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance)

Hs. 1&2, St. 3, West of Baharistan Park Karte Parwan Kabul City,

Kabul Mobile: +93 (0) 70 291 722

URL: www.ch-net.org

Dr. Mohammad Fareed Waqfi (Head of Office)

NGO's or IO's providing housing:

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements HABITAT

Bostan Sarai, next to Kabul Municipality, Zarnigar park, Kabul

E-Mail: samantha@undpafg.org.pk

Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)

Hs. 30, Malik Yar Watt, Shahr-e Naw Kabul City,

Kabul Phone: +93 (0) 20 220 1266 Mobile:+93 (0) 70 282 539

E-mail: Kabul@acted.org

URL: www.acted.org

Kabul Regional Office: Jamal Mina, Sangee St. (close to Kabul Engineering Faculty) Kabul City, Kabul Mobile: +93 (0) 70 208 269

E-mail: kabulbase.pr@acted.org

Charikar Office: Section 6, Gul Ghondi Road, Haji Gul Md. Hs.(Opposite Charikar Bank)

Taloqan Office: New Preject Area, Shahid Square, Besides HT Office, Talogan, Pul-e-Khomri, Besides Quolourdo No.4, Pul-e-Khomri

Mazar-I-Sharif Office: Kart-e-Mamorin, Opposite Balkh Station, Mazar-I-Sharif

Mobile: +93 (0) 70 501 310

E-mail: mazar@acted.oerg

URL: www.acted.org

Maimana Office: Right Side of Kohie Street, Sharab Bik House, Maimana