

Adraskan HIRAT

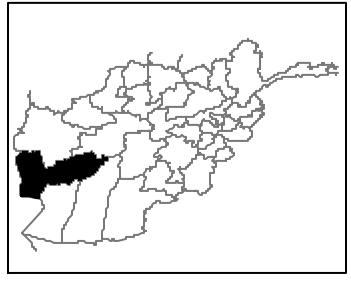
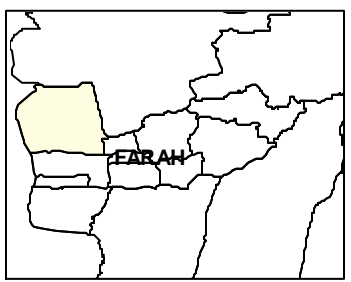
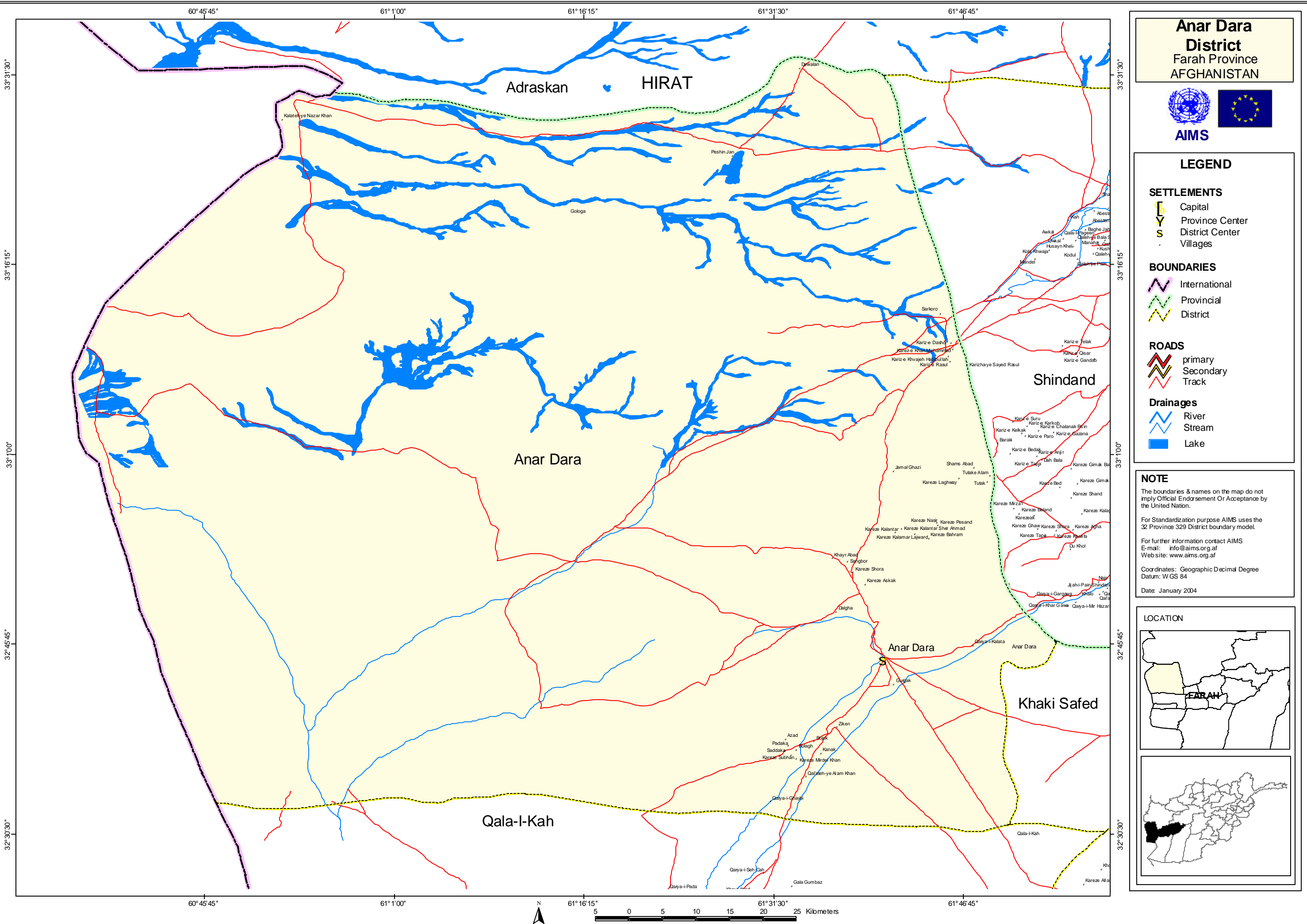
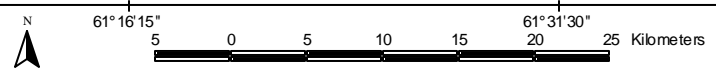
Shindand

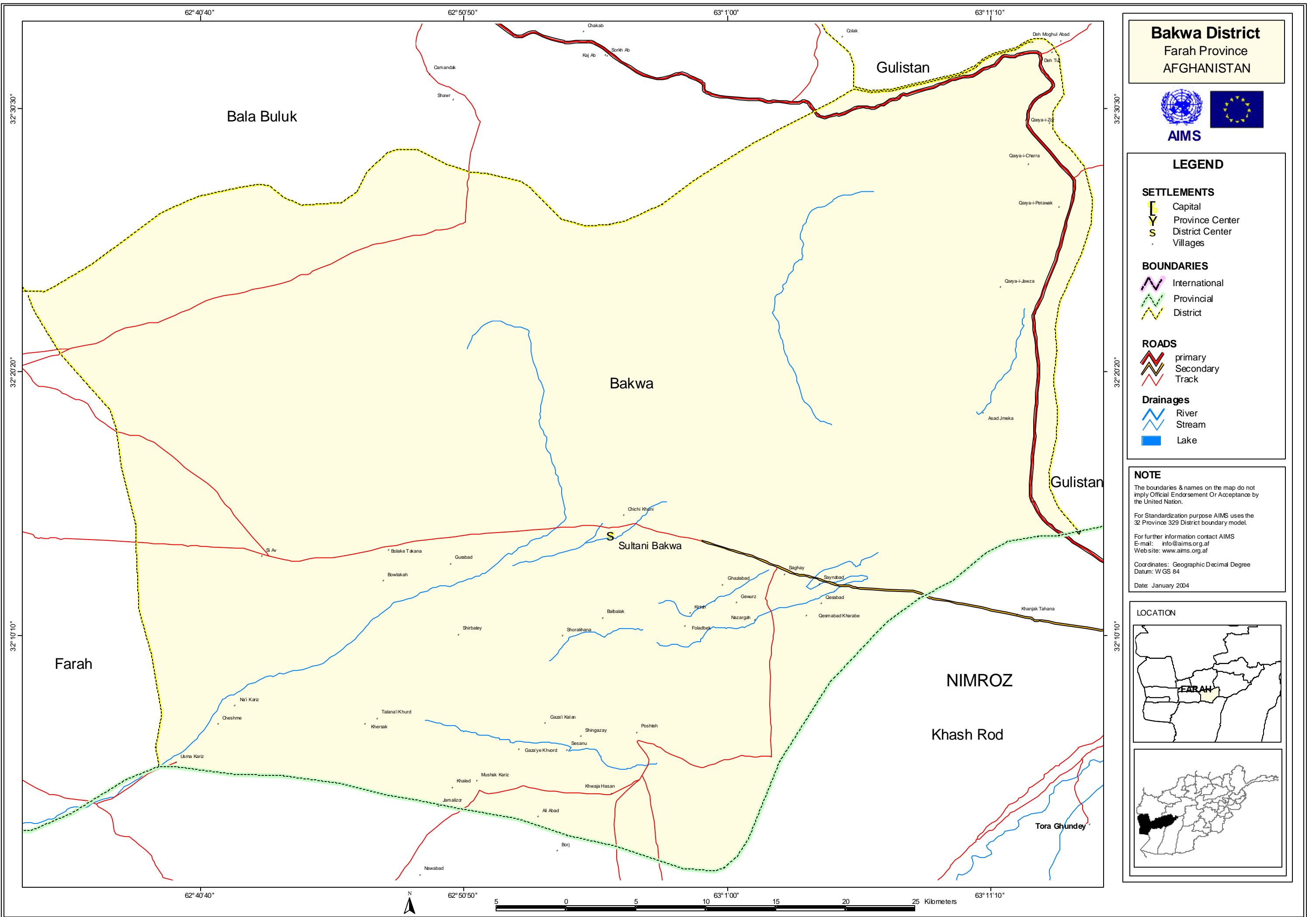
Anar Dara

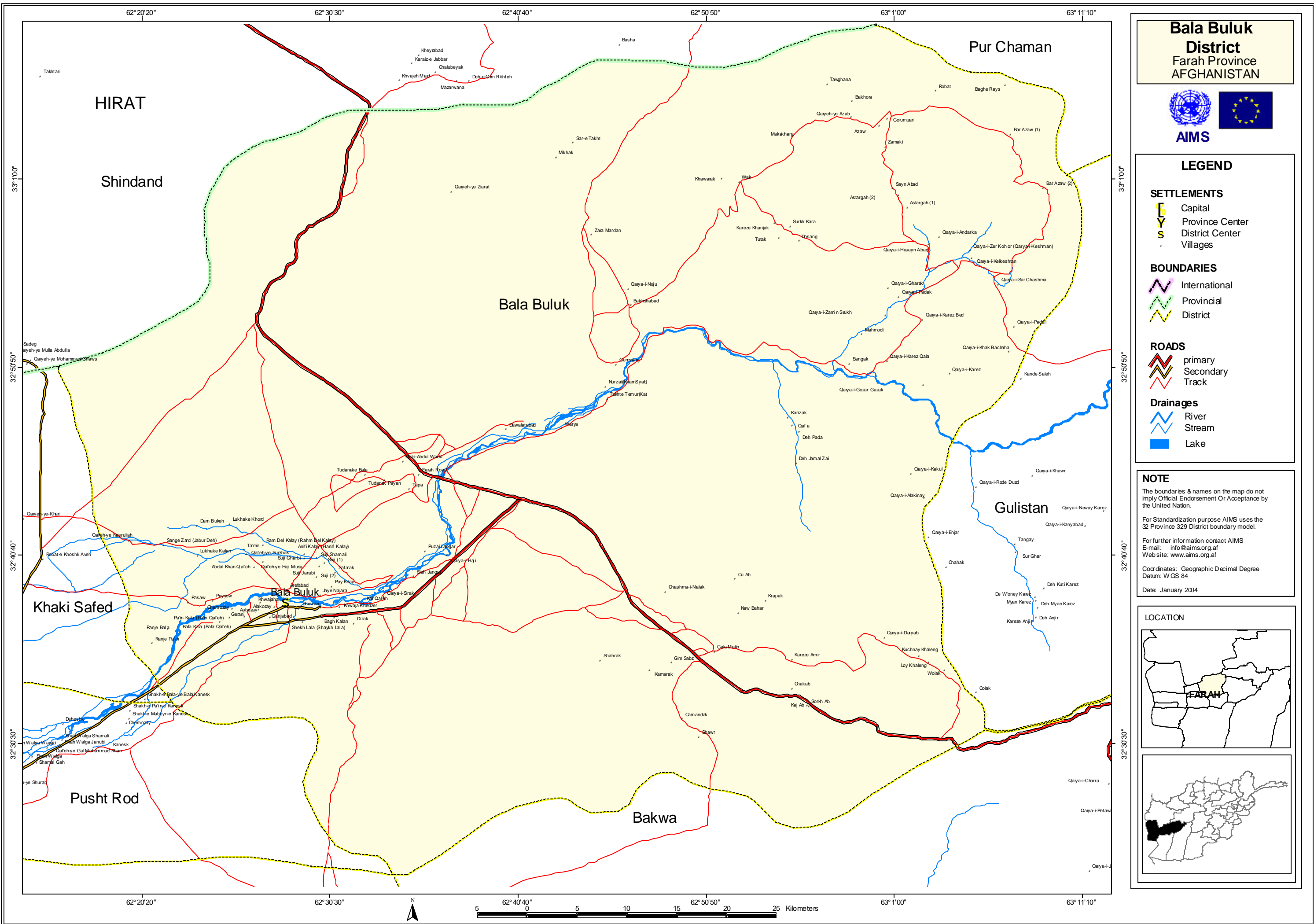
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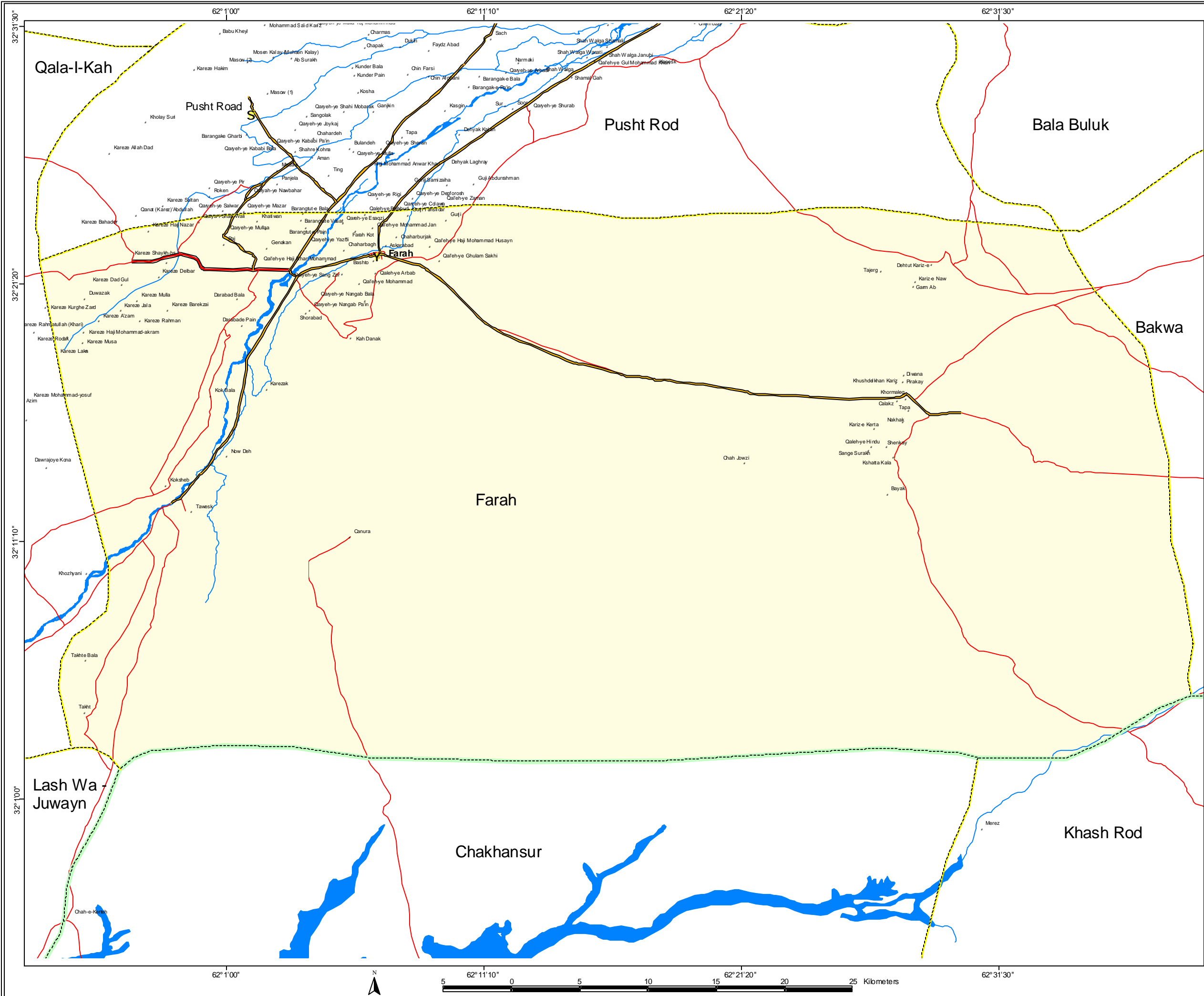
Khaki Safed

Qala-I-Kah









Farah District
Farah Province
AFGHANISTAN



LEGEND

- SETTLEMENTS**
- Capital
 - Province Center
 - District Center
 - Villages
- BOUNDARIES**
- International
 - Provincial
 - District
- ROADS**
- primary
 - Secondary
 - Track
- Drainages**
- River
 - Stream
 - Lake

NOTE

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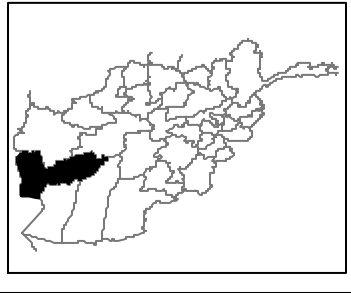
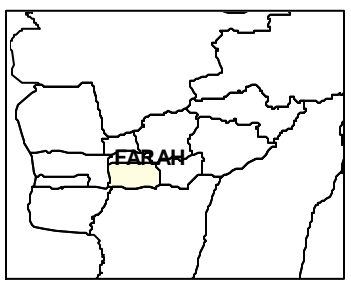
For Standardization purpose AIMS uses the 32 Province 329 District boundary model.

For further information contact AIMS
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Web site: www.aims.org.af

Coordinates: Geographic Decimal Degree
Datum: WGS 84

Date: January 2004

LOCATION



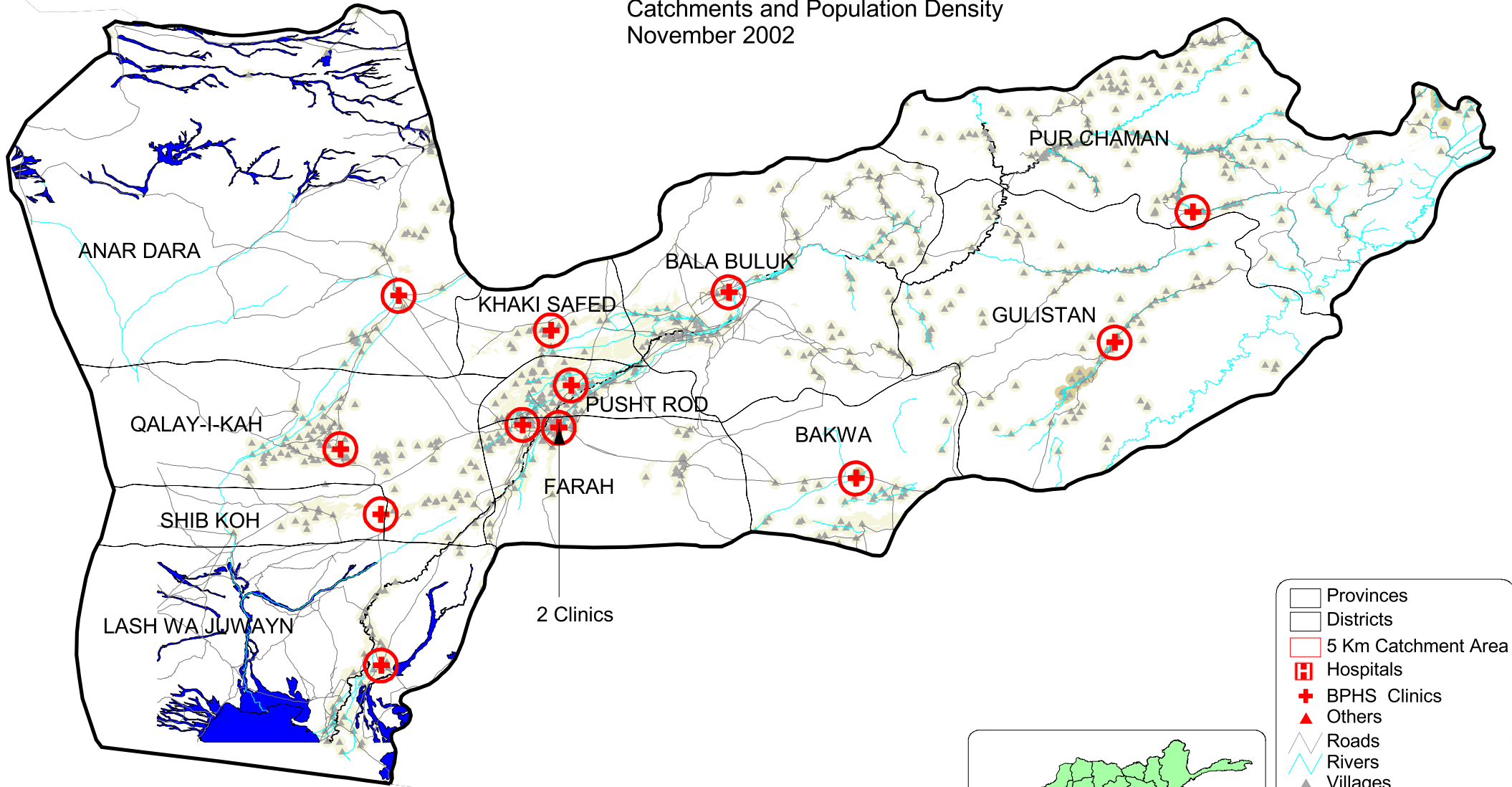
Farah Health Facilities

January 2005

The boundaries and names on the map Do not imply official endorsement or Acceptance by the United Nations.

In some instances more than one Facilities share the same GeoCode. These instances identifies by an arrow

Catchments and Population Density November 2002

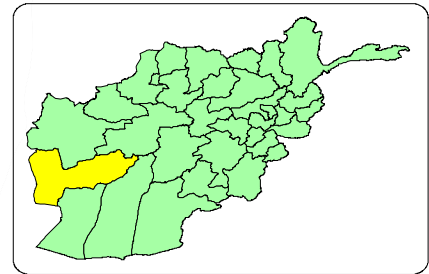


2 Clinics

- Provinces
- Districts
- 5 Km Catchment Area
- + Hospitals
- + BPHS Clinics
- ▲ Others
- Roads
- Rivers
- ▲ Villages
- Lakes

Population Density

- <50
- 50 - 250
- 250 - 500
- 500 - 1000
- 1000 - 2000
- 2000 - 4000
- 4000-8000




**AFGHANISTAN
FARAH PROVINCE
LAND COVER MAP**



LEGEND

BOUNDARIES

- International
- Province
- District

CENTERS

- Province
- District
- Village

ROADS

- Primary
- Secondary

RIVERS

- Main
- Seasonal

LANDCOVER CLASSIFICATION 1993

- Settlements
- Fruit Trees
- Vineyards
- Gardens
- Irrigated: Intensively Cultivated (2 Crops/year)
- Irrigated: Intensively Cultivated (1 Crop/Year)
- Irrigated: Intermittently Cultivated
- Rainfed Crops (flat lying areas)
- Rainfed Crops (sloping areas)
- Pistachio Forest
- Natural Forest (closed cover)
- Natural Forest (open cover)
- Degenerate Forest/High Shrubs
- Rangeland (grassland/forbs/low shrubs)
- Rock Outcrop / Bare Soil
- Sand Covered Areas
- Sand Dunes
- Marshland Permanently inundated
- Marshland Seasonal
- Water Bodies
- Permanent Snow

SOURCES:

1- This Land Cover Map is based on interpretation of Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) satellite imagery of Afghanistan, acquired in 1990 (full coverage) and 1993 (partial coverage). The interpretation was assisted through the use of KFA -1000 space photographs of various regions of Afghanistan, acquired from 1988 through to 1992.

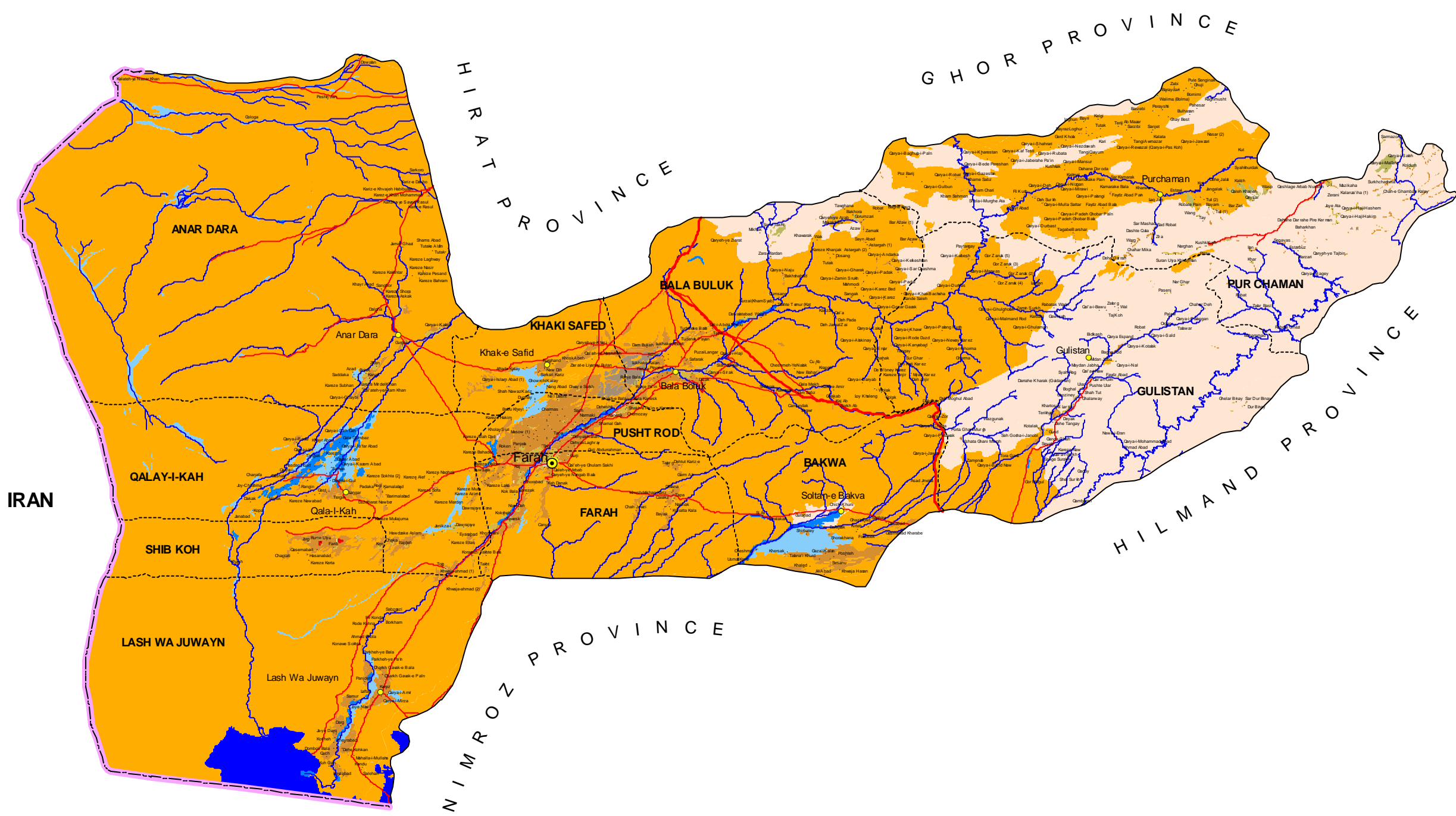
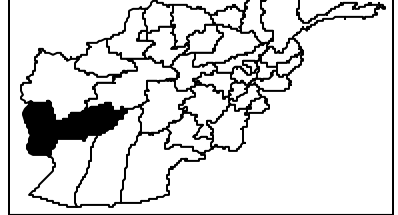
2- Topographic base used for this map is derived from National 1:100,000 scale topographic maps compiled by stereo photogrammetric method using aerial photographs acquired in the late 1950s. The projection of these topographic base maps is UTM, and the coverage of each map is 30 minutes of longitude by 20 minutes of latitude.

NOTE:

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For further information contact AIMS
e-mail: info@hic.org.pk

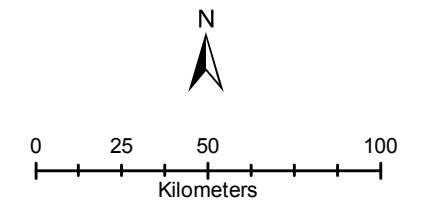
Location Diagram



Date: April 2002



AFGHANISTAN FARAH PROVINCE IDPs Movement



Legend

- District Center
- Capital
- ✕ Airport
- UNAMA Regional Office
- UNAMA Provincial Office
- Major Road
- District Boundary
- Provincial Boundary
- International Boundary

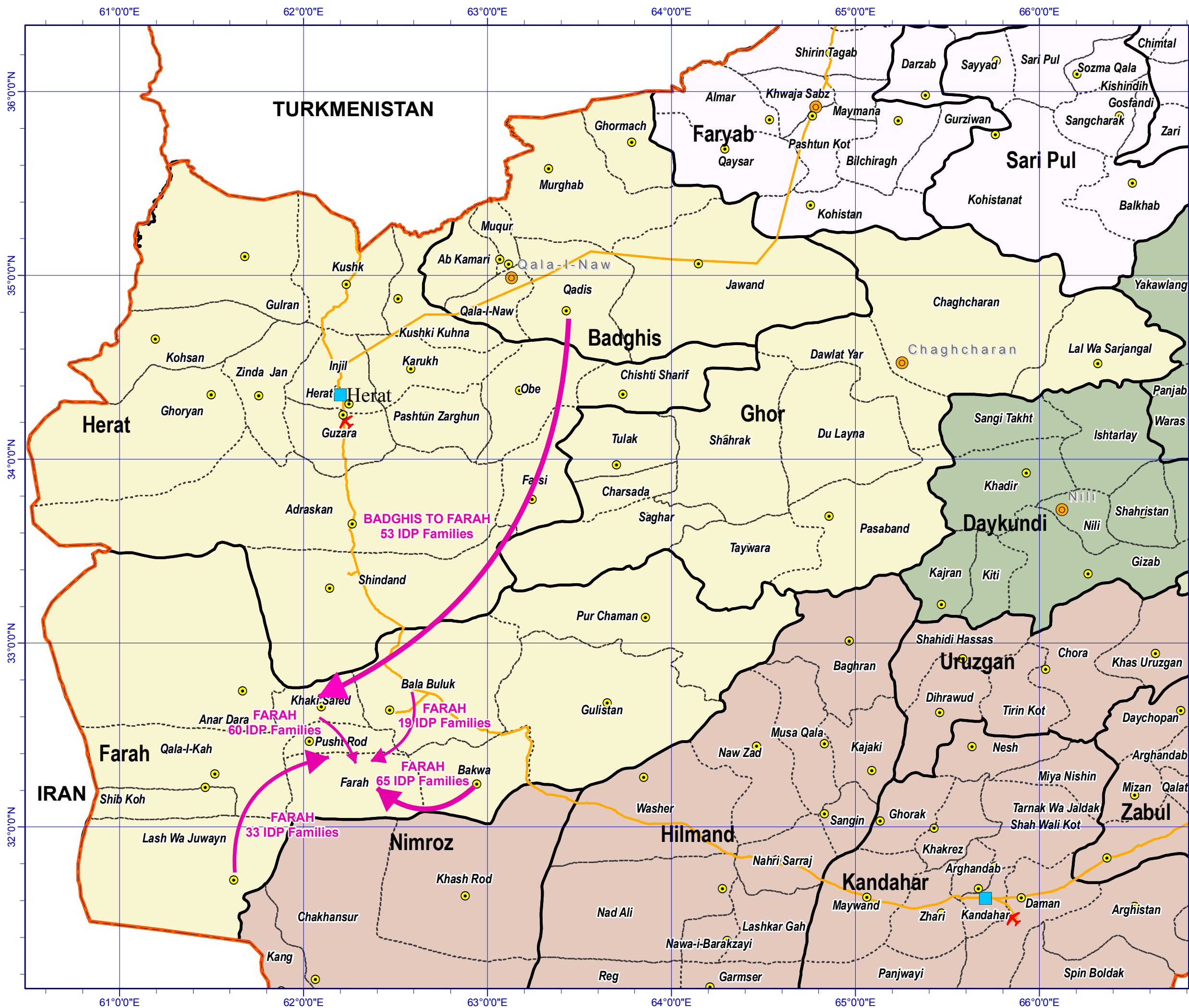
UNAMA Region

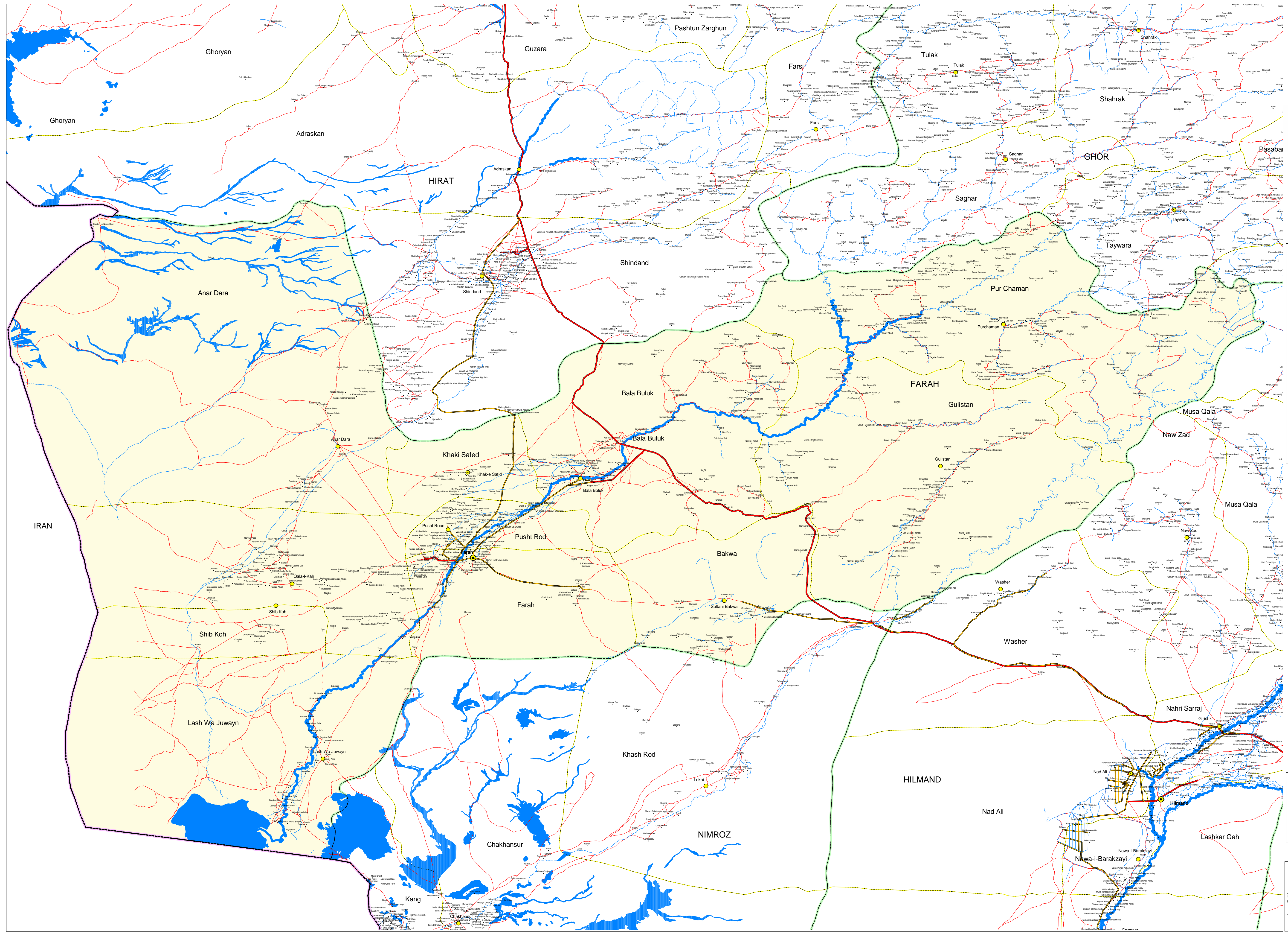
- Bamyan
- Gardez
- Herat
- Jalalabad
- Kabul
- Kandahar
- Kunduz
- Mazar-e-Sharif

The boundaries and names on this map do not imply any official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations



Prepared by UNAMA/HAU
October 28th 2008
Data Source: AIMS/UNAMA
Geographic System : WGS84
Email: imo@unamagroups.org





LEGEND

BOUNDARIES

- International
- Province
- District

ROADS

- All weather primary
- All weather secondary
- Track

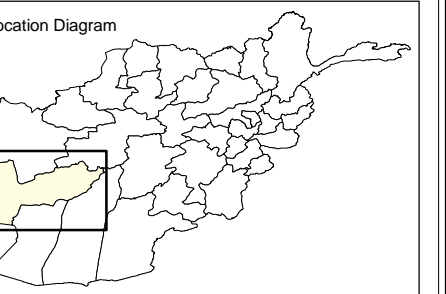
RIVERS

- Main
- Stream
- Lake

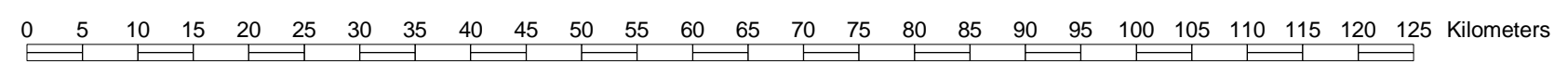
SETTLEMENTS

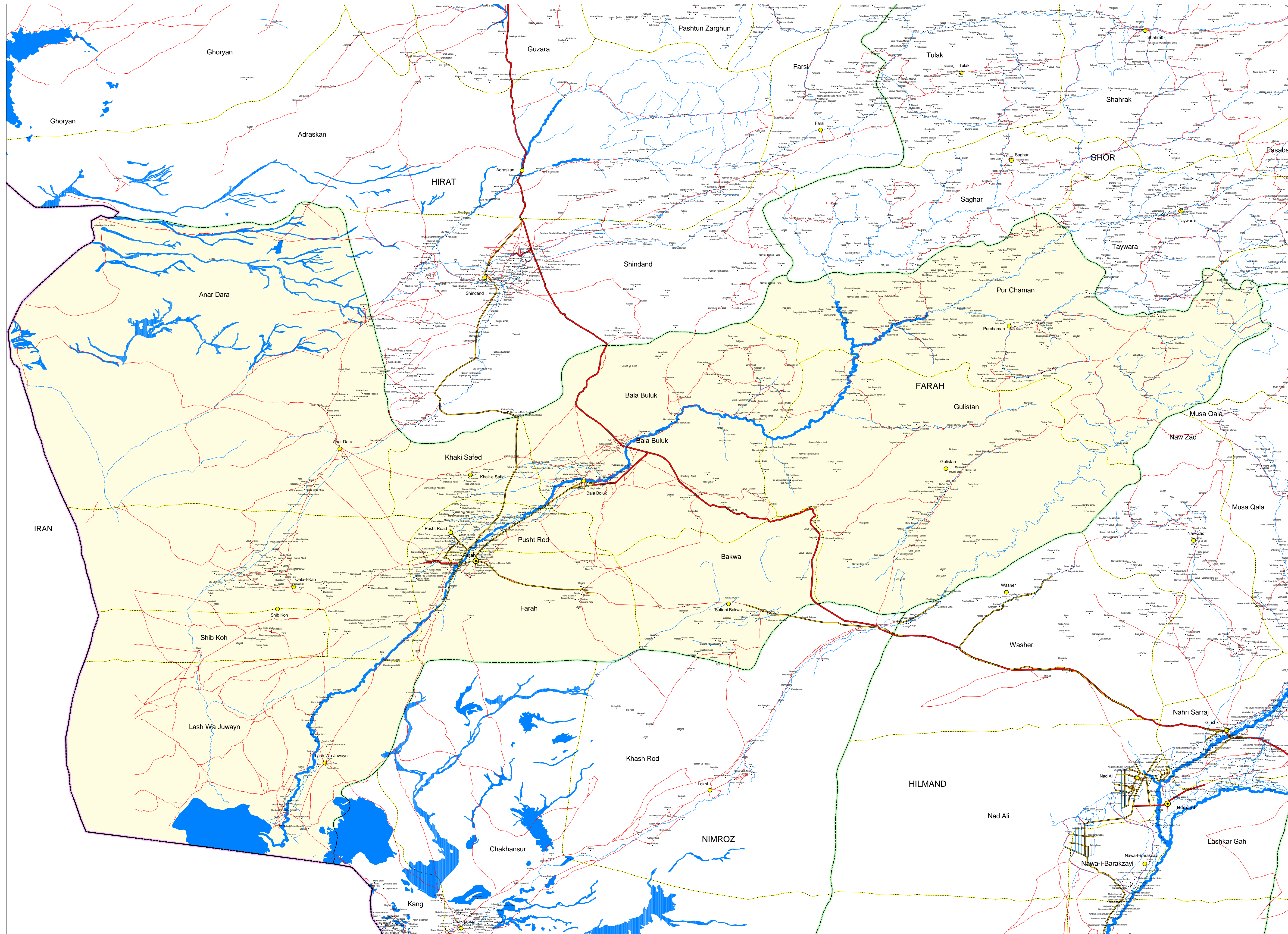
- Capital
- Province Center
- District Center
- Village

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<http://www.aims.org.af>
Print date: Nov 2003



Administrative boundaries are the 32 province 329 district model.

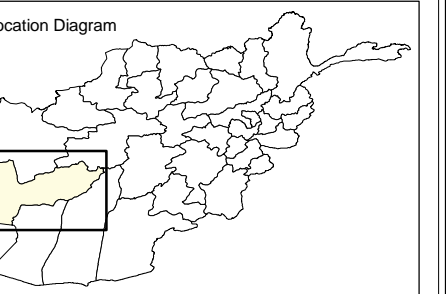




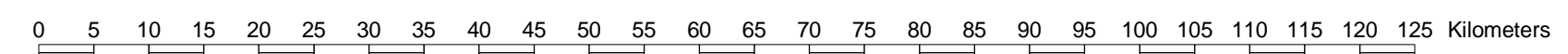
LEGEND

- BOUNDARIES**
 - International
 - Province
 - District
- ROADS**
 - All weather primary
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 - Track
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 - Main
 - Stream
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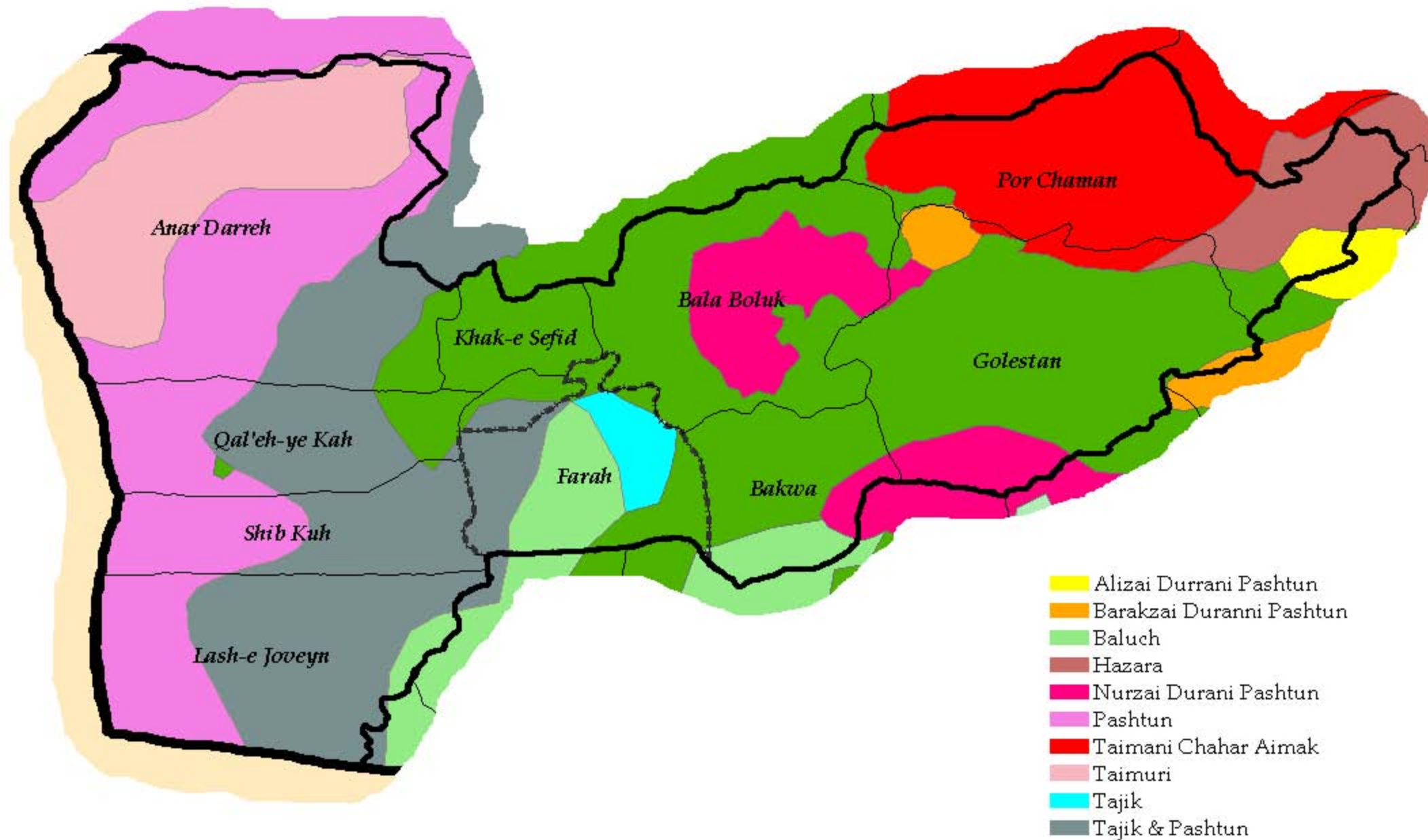


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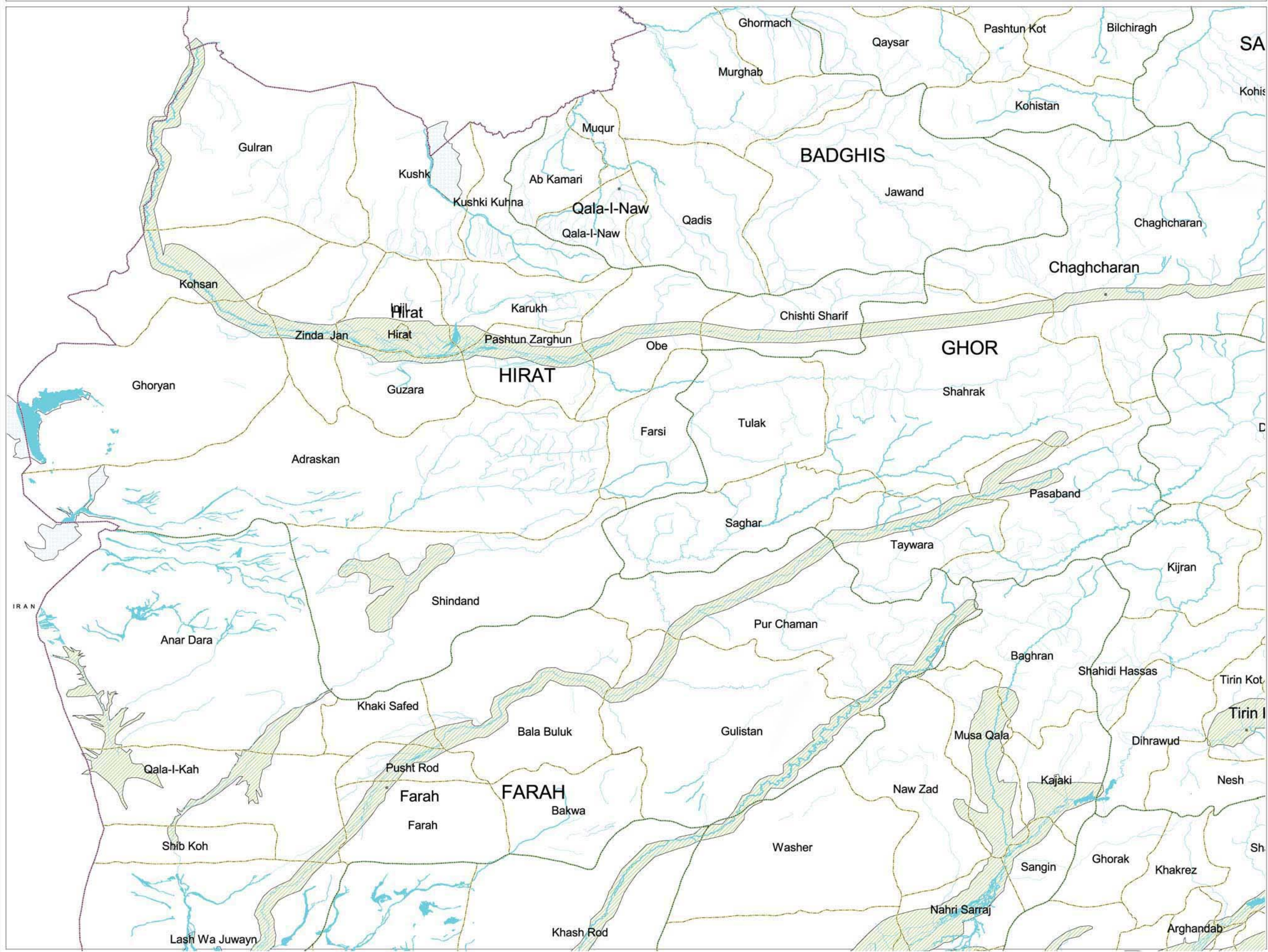


Tribal Farah

Colors represent only tribal/ethnic majorities in a given area; names represent districts



Flood Prone in Western Areas



BOUNDARY

- International
- Provincial
- District

RIVER

- Main
- Stream
- Lake

SETTLEMENTS

- Province Center
- Capital.shp

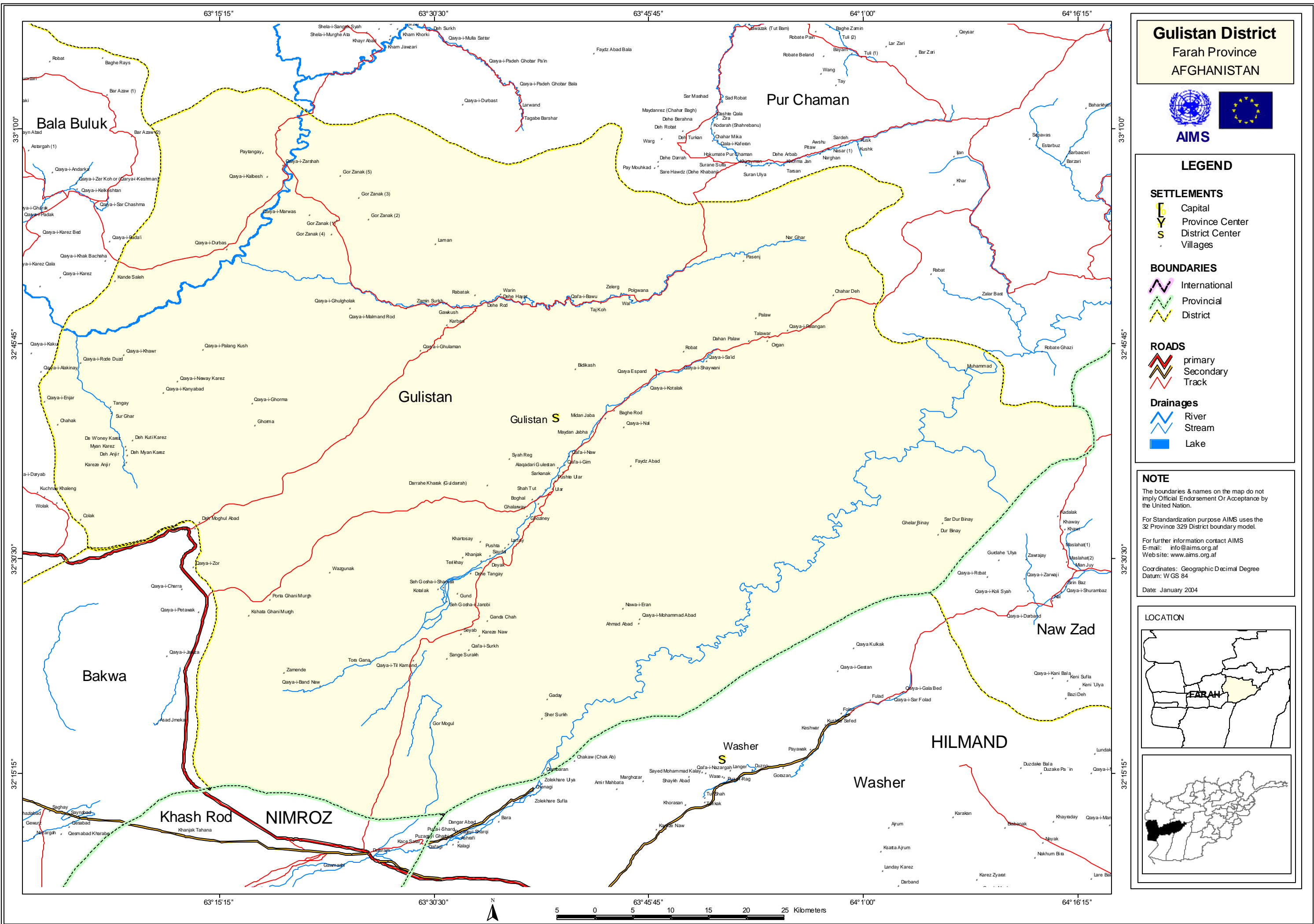
FLOOD RISK

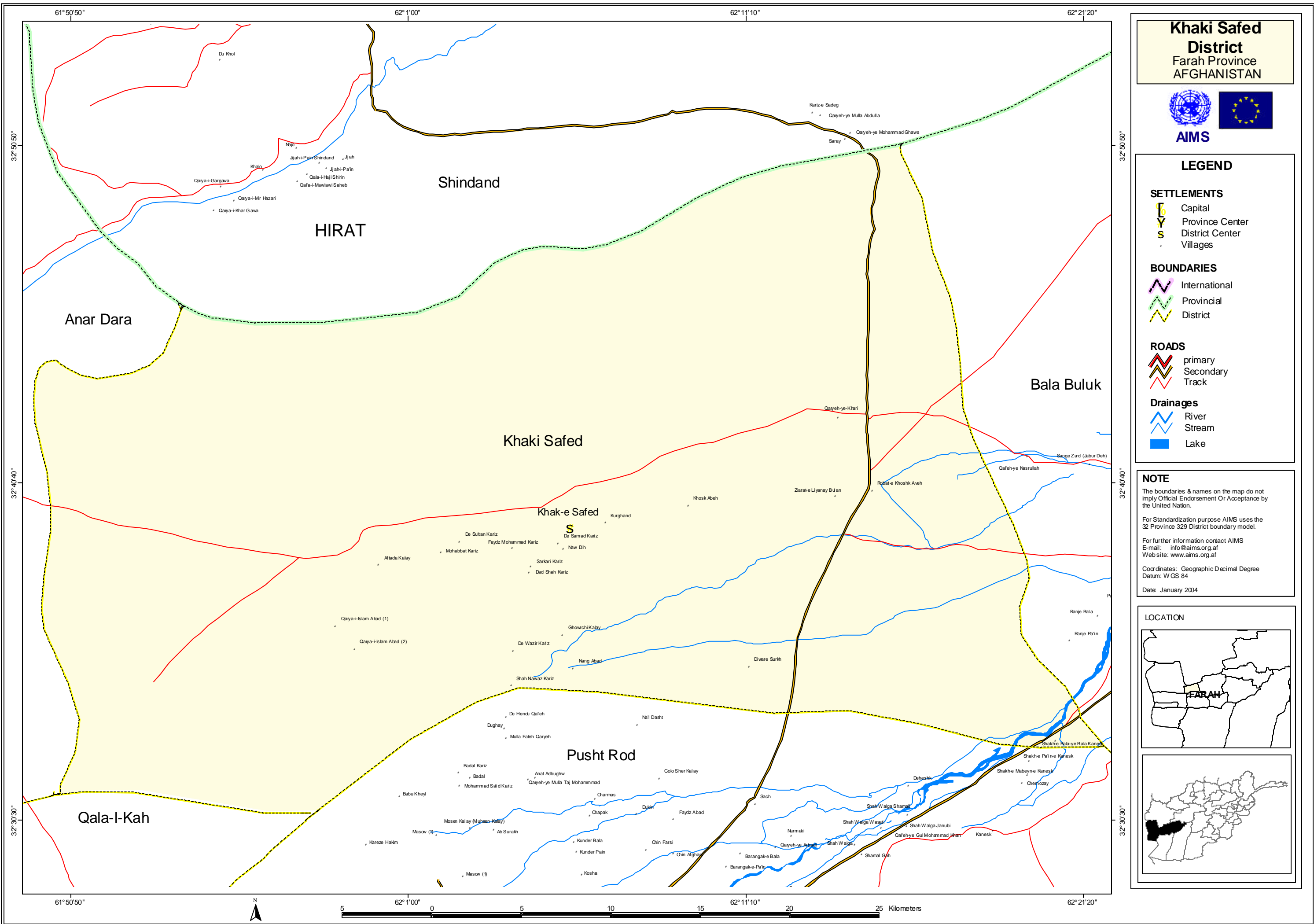
- Flood Prone Areas
- Non-perennial/ Intermittent/Fluctuating
- Land subject to inundation

Source:
Flood Analysis done by CFC



Print Date: March, 2005





61° 50' 50" 62° 1' 00" 62° 11' 10" 62° 21' 20"

32° 50' 50"
32° 40' 40"
32° 30' 30"

32° 50' 50"
32° 40' 40"
32° 30' 30"

61° 50' 50" 62° 1' 00" 62° 11' 10" 62° 21' 20"



5 10 15 20 25 Kibometers

HIRAT

Shindand

Anar Dara

Bala Buluk

Khaki Safed

Khak-e Safed

Pusht Rod

Qala-I-Kah

Du Khol
Nij
Khali
Qaya-i-Gargawa
Qaya-i-Mr Hazari
Qaya-i-Khar Gawa
Jah-i-Pain Shindand
Jah
Qala-i-Haj Shirin
Qala-i-Mawlawi Saheb

Kariz-e Sadeg
Qayeh-ye Mulla Abdulla
Saray
Qayeh-ye Mohammad Ghawes

De Sultan Kariz
Faytz Mohammad Kariz
Mohabbat Kariz
Sarkari Kariz
Dad Shah Kariz
Afada Kalay
Naw Dh

Qaya-i-Islam Atad (1)
Qaya-i-Islam Atad (2)

De Wazir Kafiz
Ning Abad
Shah Nawaz Kariz

De Hendz Qafeh
Dughay
Mulla Fateh Qayeh

Badal Kariz
Badal
Mohammad Salid Kafiz
Babu Kheyil

Moson Kalay (Muhon-Kelay)
Kunder Bala
Kunder Pain
Kosha

Anat Adbughw
Qayeh-ye Mulla Taj Mohammad
Charmas
Chapak
Chin Farsi

Masov (2)
Ab Surakh
Masov (1)

Golo Sher Kalay
Sach
Narmaki

Barangak-e Bala
Barangak-e-Pain

Shah Walga Shamak
Shah Walga Wasaw
Shah Walga Janubi

Qayeh-ye Abad
Shah Walga
Shamal Gah

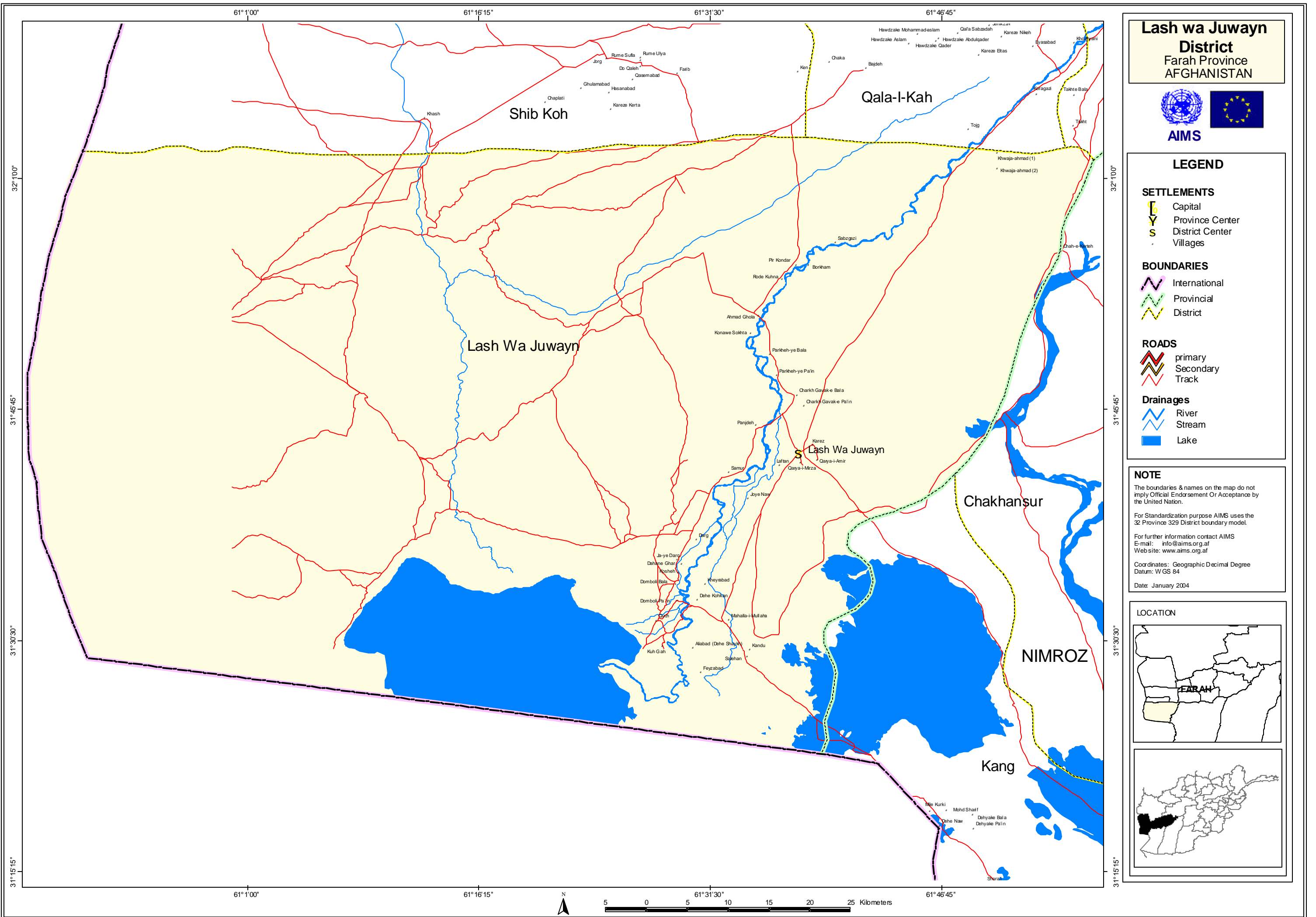
Qayeh-ye Khari
Rabat-e Khoshk Aveh
Zarake Liyanay Bijan

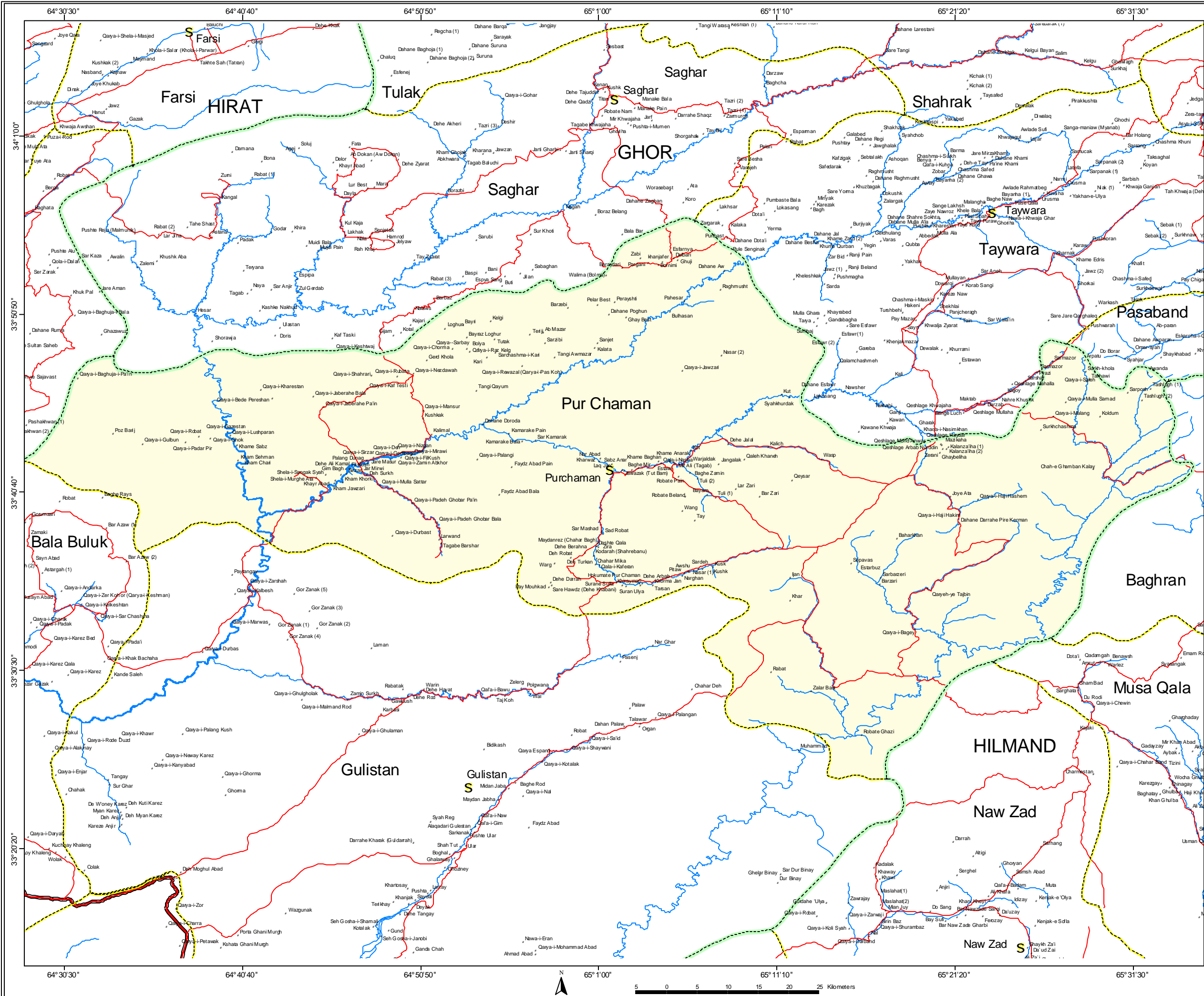
Sango Zard (Jabor Deh)
Qafeh-ye Nasrullah

Ranje Bala
Ranje Pain

Shakhe Bala-ye Bala Kanesk
Shakhe Pain-e Kanesk
Chemozay

Dehshak
Qafeh-ye Gul Mohammad Khan
Kanesk





Pur chaman District
Farah Province
AFGHANISTAN



LEGEND

- SETTLEMENTS**
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 - Province Center
 - District Center
 - Villages
- BOUNDARIES**
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- Drainages**
- River
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NOTE

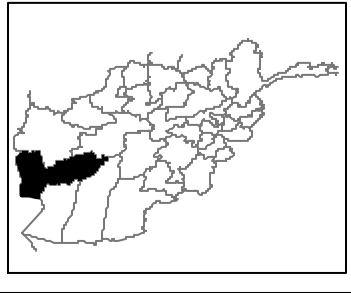
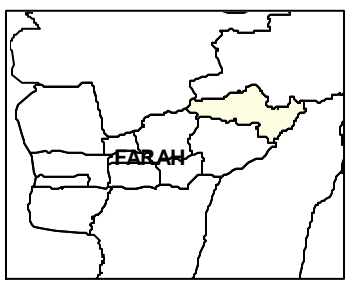
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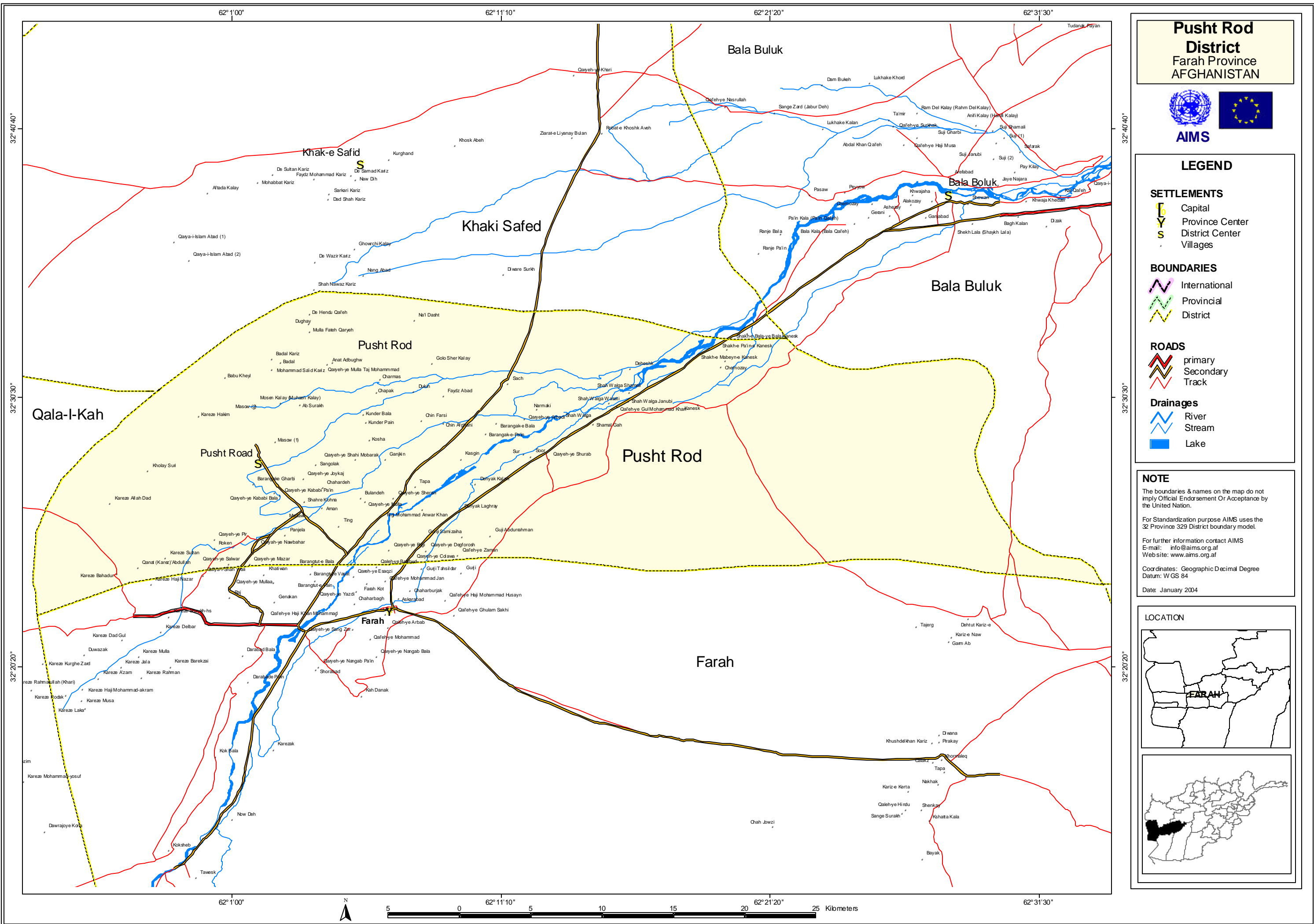
For Standardization purpose AIMS uses the 32 Province 329 District boundary model.

For further information contact AIMS
E-mail: info@aims.org.af
Web site: www.aims.org.af

Coordinates: Geographic Decimal Degree
Datum: WGS 84
Date: January 2004

LOCATION





Pusht Rod District
Farah Province
AFGHANISTAN



LEGEND

- SETTLEMENTS**
- Capital
 - Province Center
 - District Center
 - Villages
- BOUNDARIES**
- International
 - Provincial
 - District
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NOTE

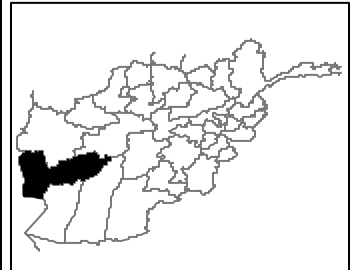
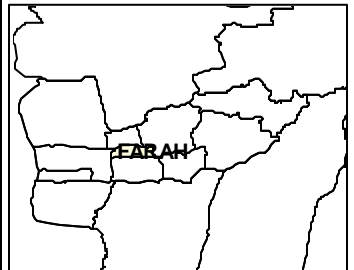
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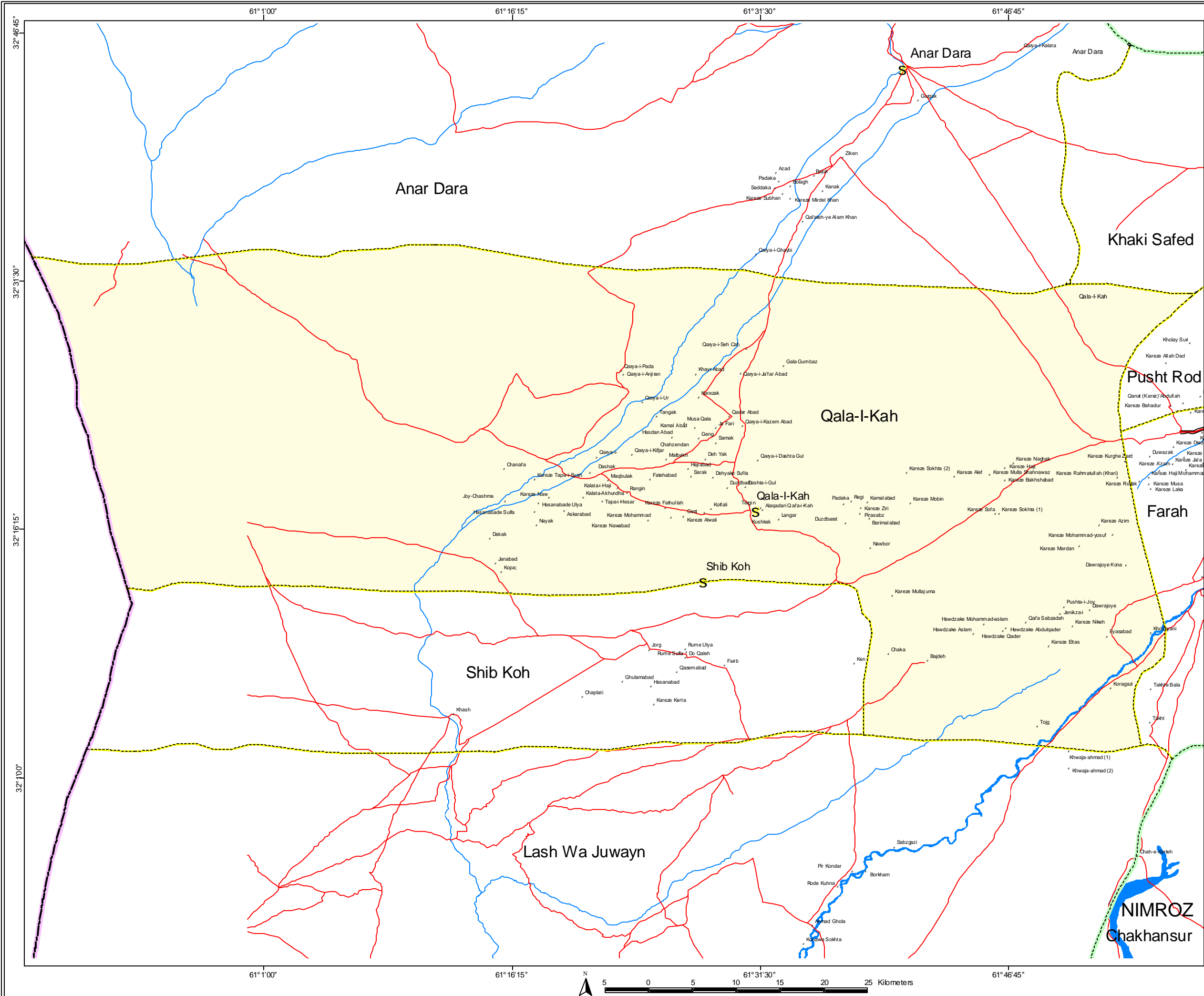
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Date: January 2004

LOCATION





Qala-I-Kah District
Farah Province
AFGHANISTAN



LEGEND

- SETTLEMENTS**
- Capital
 - Province Center
 - District Center
 - Villages
- BOUNDARIES**
- International
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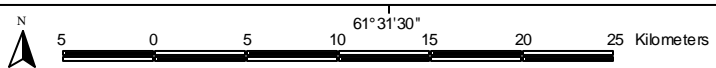
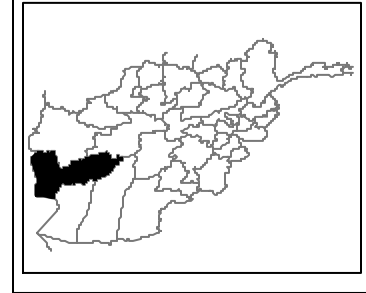
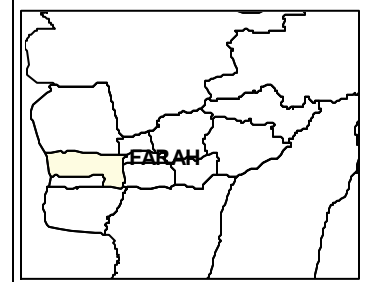
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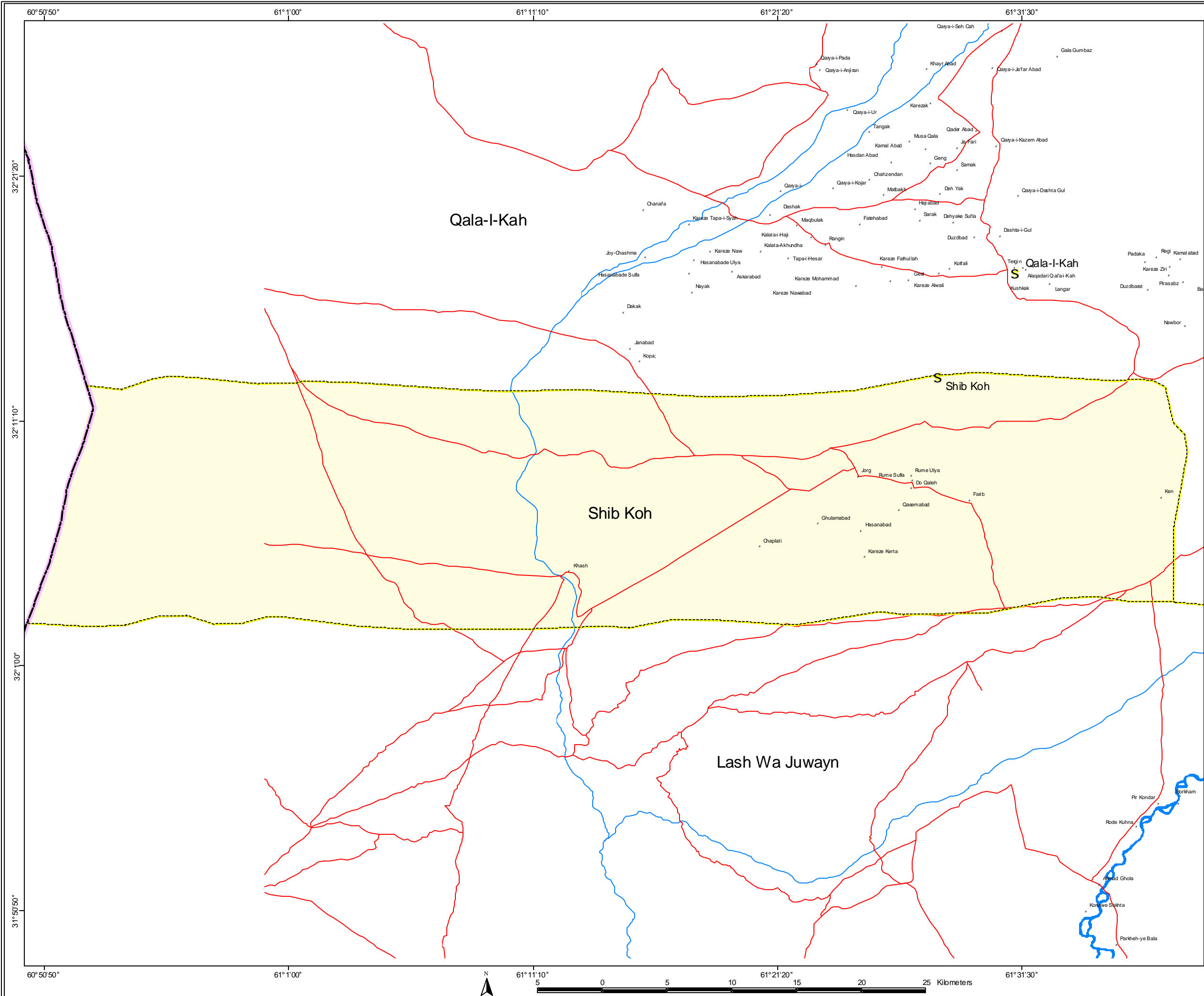
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Coordinates: Geographic Decimal Degree
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Date: January 2004

LOCATION





Shib Koh District
Farah Province
AFGHANISTAN



LEGEND

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 - Province Center
 - District Center
 - Villages
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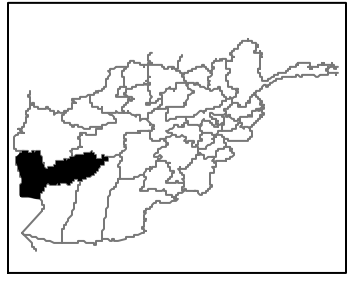
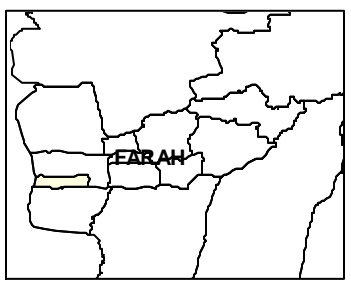
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LOCATION



MAIN HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

- Drought
- Population exodus due to natural disasters and insecurity
- Seasonal flooding and winter
- Locust infestation
- Consequences of man-made disasters initiated by ISAF, Operation enduring freedom, AGE and Taliban operations
- Disease outbreak

IDPs STATISTIC

- IDPs in Qala-I-Naw: 620 families (source: DoRR)
- Recently returned: 185 families from Qala-I-Naw to Qadis and 55 families from Kandahar to Badghis

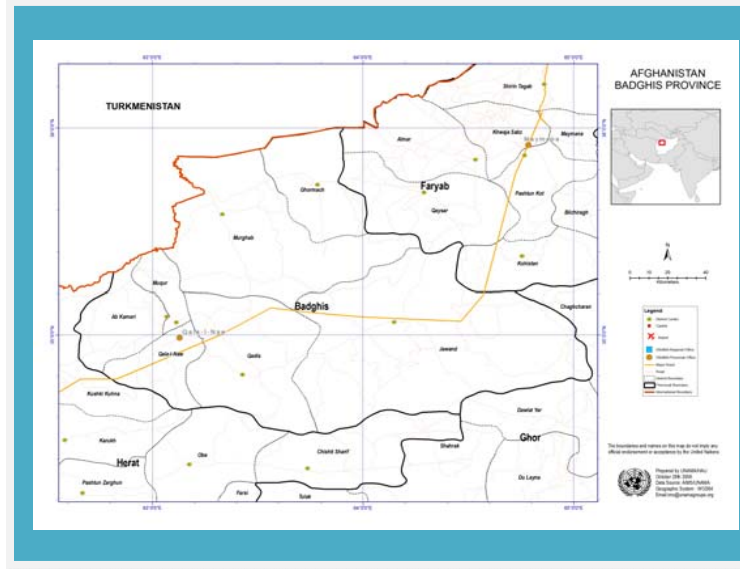
DROUGHT

- Drought affected: 150,045 individuals (source: Afghanistan Joint Emergency Appeal, 2008)
- Food distribution plan for 2008: 7,313 metric tones.
- Food delivered since January 2008: 2,636 metric tones (source: WFP)

WINTER

- Assisted families in 2007: 6,200 families (source: UNAMA)
- Expected winter caseload in 2008: 7,000 families (source: PDMT)

UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN BADGHIS PROVINCE



ACCESSIBILITY

Ghormach, Bala Murghab and Jawand districts are not accessible due to insecurity. HA to Ghormach is delivered from Mazar. The rest of the districts are accessible on a case by case basis. Access by road from Herat leading to Badghis capital is mostly inaccessible due to AGE operations.

EXISTING COORDINATION MECHANISMS

- Provincial Disaster Management Team led by the Governor
- Winter Task Force
- IDP Task Force led by DoRR
- Humanitarian Regional Team led by UNAMA

HUMANITARIAN PROVINCIAL PROFILE BADGHIS PROVINCE, OCTOBER 2008

AGENCIES IMPLEMENTING

HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

UNAMA, NPO/RRAA, WVI, BRAC, ARCS & PRT

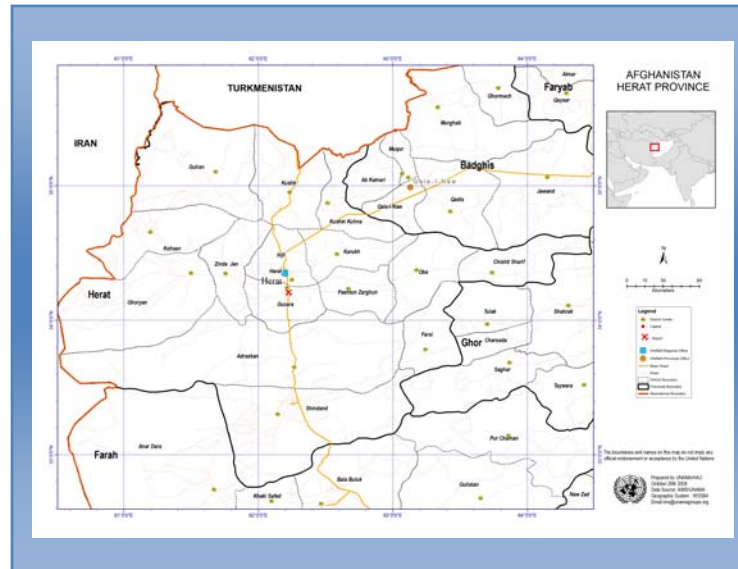
GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS

The governmental departments have very limited capacity to deliver assistance effectively to the targeted population. Major problems of the international community dealing with the authorities are:

- Transparency
- Lack of reporting and accountability
- Limited coherence and follow up
- Lack of commitment
- Coordination

HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGES

- Insecurity
- Very limited government capacity
- Low presence of the international community and local donors
- Little support from the central government to the provincial authorities.
- International military intrusion in the humanitarian space



ACCESSIBILITY

Farsi, Kushk-i-Kuhna and part of Shindand districts are inaccessible due to AGE activities.

EXISTING COORDINATION MECHANISMS

- Humanitarian Regional Team led by UNAMA
- Provincial Disaster Management led by the Provincial Governor
- IDP/Deportee Task force led by DoRR
- UN Humanitarian Taskforce led by UNAMA
- Emergency health taskforce led by the Dept of Public Health

**HUMANITARIAN PROVINCIAL PROFILE
HERAT PROVINCE, OCTOBER 2008**

AGENCIES IMPLEMENTING

HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

UNAMA, WFP, IOM, UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, WVI, CRS, IRC, INTERSOS, NPO/RRAA, CA, ARAA, AHDA, DACAAR, ICRC, IFRC, ACBAR, ARCS, CESVI, HELP, NRC, SNI, JRS, ARCS & PRT.

GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS

Herat governmental departments, especially ANDMA, have limited capacity to deliver assistance effectively to the targeted population. Major problems of the international community dealing with the authorities are:

- Lack of transparency
- Limited reporting and accountability
- Little coherence and follow up
- Lack of commitment
- Coordination

HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGES

- Insecurity
- Limited government capacity
- Low presence of international and local donors
- Little support from the central government to the provincial authorities
- International military intrusion in the humanitarian space

MAIN HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

- Drought.
- IDPs, both protracted and new caseload due to natural disasters and tribal conflicts
- Deportees from Iran
- Winter and seasonal flooding
- Consequences of man-made disasters initiated by ISAF, OEF, AGE and Taliban operations
- Disease outbreak

IDPs/DEPORTEES STATISTICS

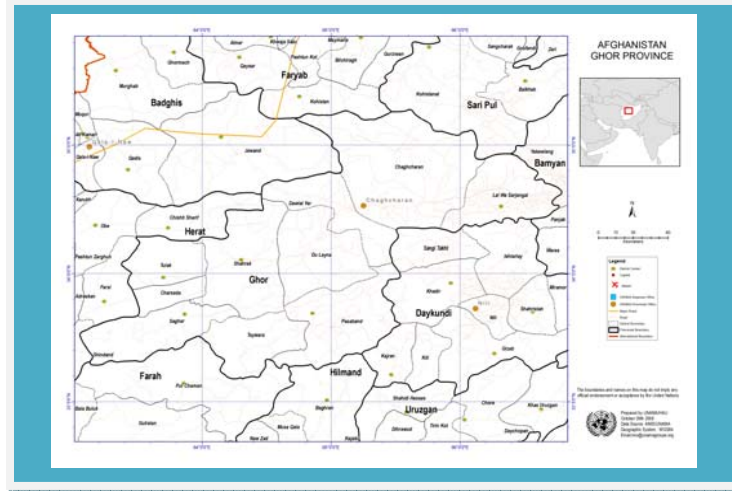
- IDPs: 7,000 families (source: DoRR)
- Deportees since January 2007 through Islamqala crossing point: 679,374 individuals, this includes 380 families (source: UNHCR)

DROUGHT

- Drought affected: 241,823 individuals (source: Afghanistan Joint Emergency Appeal, 2008)
- Food distribution plan for 2008: 23,882 metric tones (source: WFP)
- Food delivered since January 2008: 15,104 metric tones (source: WFP)

WINTER

- Assisted families in 2007: 20,000 families (source: UNAMA)
- Expected winter emergency caseload 2008: 20,000 families (source: PDMT)



ACCESSIBILITY

HA to Lal-wa-Sarjengle district is channeled through Bamiyan. Taiwar and Pasaband are not accessible due to AGE activities. All other districts are accessible by road. Access by road from Herat leading to Ghor capital is limited due to regular AGE attacks and during the winter due to snow.

EXISTING COORDINATION MECHANISMS

- Provincial Disaster Management Team led by the Governor
- Winter Task Force
- IDP Task Force led by DoRR
- Humanitarian Regional Team led by UNAMA

MAIN HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

- Drought
- Population exodus due to natural disasters and tribal conflicts
- Harsh winter and seasonal flooding
- Consequences of man-made disasters initiated by AGE and Taliban

IDPs STATISTIC

IDPs in Chaghcharan: 500 families (source: DoRR)

DROUGHT

- Drought affected: 177,921 individuals (source: Afghanistan Joint Emergency Appeal, 2008)
- Food distribution plan for 2008: 17,741 metric tones
- Food delivered since January 2008: 8,666 metric tones (source: WFP)

WINTER

- Emergency assisted families in 2007: 5,000 families (data source: UNAMA)
- Emergency winter needs in 2008: 8,000 families (data source: PDMT)

**HUMANITARIAN PROVINCIAL PROFILE
GHOR PROVINCE, OCTOBER 2008**

**AGENCIES IMPLEMENTING
HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES**

UNAMA, CRS, WVI, GP, Afghan Aid, CHA, ARCS, PRT & ARAA

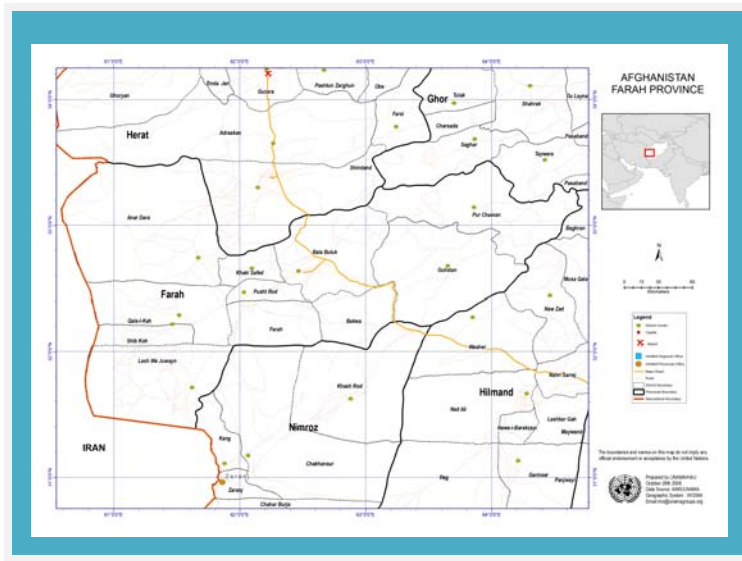
GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS

The governmental departments have very limited capacity to deliver assistance effectively to the targeted population. Major problems of the international community dealing with the provincial authorities are:

- Lack of accurate reports
- Lack of accountability
- Limited Coherence and follow up
- Limited commitment
- Coordination

HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGES

- AGE activities
- Limited government capacity
- Low presence of the international community and local donors
- Little support from the central government
- International military intrusion engagement in the humanitarian space



ACCESSIBILITY

Except the provincial capital that is accessible only by air, none of the districts throughout the province are accessible by road due to the high presence and activities of the AGEs.

EXISTING COORDINATION MECHANISMS

- Provincial Disaster Management Team led by the Governor
- Winter Task Force
- IDPs Task Force led by DoRR
- Humanitarian Regional Team led by UNAMA

HUMANITARIAN PROVINCIAL PROFILE FARAH PROVINCE, OCTOBER 2008

AGENCIES IMPLEMENTING HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES:

UNICEF, IOM, CHA, ARCS, PRT & CRDSA

GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS

The governmental departments have very limited capacity to deliver assistance effectively to the targeted population. The major problems of the international community dealing with the authorities are:

- Lack of transparency
- Limited reporting and accountability
- Little coherence and follow up
- Lack of commitment
- Coordination

HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGES

- AGE activities
- Limited government capacity
- Low presence of the international community and local donors
- Little support from the central government
- International military intrusion in the humanitarian space

MAIN HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

- Drought.
- Deportees
- Sandstorm
- Migration to Iran
- Winter in Northern districts
- Consequences of man-made disasters initiated by AGE and Taliban and OEF operations
- Disease outbreak

IDPs AND DEPORTEES STATISTICS

- IDPs in Farah: 230 families (source: DoRR)
- Deportees: 7,000 families in April 2007 and 100 families since January 2008 (source: UNHCR)

DROUGHT

- Drought affected: 67,563 individuals (source: Afghanistan Joint Emergency Appeal, 2008)
- Food distribution plan for 2008: 4,913 metric tones.
- Food delivered since January 2008: 1,058 metric tones (source: WFP)

WINTER

- Assisted families during the winter of 2007: 1,500 families (source: UNAMA)
- Expected winter caseload in 2008: 4,000 families (source: PDMT)