



Country Fact Sheet

Afghanistan

2018



Credit: IOM/Matthew Graydon 2014

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I. Checklist for Voluntary Return



Credit: IOM/ 2003

Before the Return

The returnee should

- ✓ request documents: e.g. certificates/documents for attending school, courses, college and kindergarten (for children) from the German authorities that might be needed later on. These documents should be verified by the Afghan embassy in the host country. Every certificate for a training (vocational trainings e.g. carpentry, mechanical, masonry and others) They have received in the host country must as well be verified by the Afghan embassy.

- ✓ obtain information concerning the arrival at the airport and the onward journey. Note: Sometimes due to heavy snowfall the Salang Pass on the way towards Mazar e Sharif and other northern provinces will be closed for a few hours/days.

- ✓ check vaccinations (especially for children): No specific rules are given, but it is good to complete the vaccinations that are available in the host country for migrants such as Polio, HBS, Influenza and others.

- ✓ establish contact with their family before departure to ensure that somebody is present upon arrival at the airport to receive them.

After the Return

The returnee should

- ✓ ensure the travel document is stamped by the Afghan immigration authority upon crossing the immigration check. This is important for the returnee as well as for any organization supporting the returnee. The stamp confirms the date the returnee re-enters Afghanistan, and therefore he/she can be registered with the migration authority. In case the stamp is missing, the returnee could get social, legal or financial assistance denied.

- ✓ register with relevant authorities.

- ✓ contact services assisting with the search for jobs and housing.

- ✓ apply for child care, schools or other educational institutions.

II. Health Care

I. General Information

There is no public health insurance in Afghanistan, however there are a few private insurance companies, but their fees are high and the majority of the local people cannot afford to pay them.

The governmental public hospitals are offering free treatment services, but sometimes there might be a lack of medicines, therefore patients are referred to private medical stores to purchase medication. The checkup, examination and laboratory services are free in these hospitals.

There is a limited number of state owned hospitals in Afghanistan, which provide medical services free of charges. However, the costs of medicines are different from the local market.

In large cities like Kabul, Jalalabad, Mazar-e-Sharif, Herat and Kandahar some private medical centers also exist. The costs for medical services and medication in these private centers vary.

Procedure of admission

Generally, there is no specific procedure. Each national citizen is eligible to medical treatment and medication. Physically and mentally disabled persons, as well as victims of abuse must ensure strong family and community support.

Benefits:

The private Afghan National Insurance Company will spend up to 50.000 USD for their beneficiaries under the required conditions.

Costs:

The annual fee for the Afghan National Insurance Company is 1.000 USD .

2. Medical treatment and medication

Medical facilities and doctors:

Medical assistance is available in provinces and big cities, however the medical facilities in districts and villages are not well equipped and it can be difficult to find specialists on district and villages level. In most districts nurses are working instead of doctors and in villages health workers provide medical assistance to needy people and refer the complicated cases to provincial or zonal hospitals.

Surgical operations can only be handled in provincial hospitals and above; on district level only first aid and minor surgeries are possible. However, this is not applicable all over the country, as in districts where the security situation is good, the health facilities provide better services than in insecure areas.

Procedure of admission:

The returnee can simply go to any hospital in Afghanistan with his national ID (Tazkira), where they get registered and referred to the relevant medical doctor for checkup/examination. In public hospitals there is no fee for the treatment, but in private hospitals there is a fee of 300 to 500 AFN.

If the illness is serious and surgery is needed, the hospital creates a file for the patient in order to make a bed available. Nevertheless, the patient should have family/friends providing the patient with the needed medication, taking him to examinations and providing food for the patient.

Availability and costs of medication:

Any kind of medication is available in the markets in Afghanistan now, but costs vary based on quality, company names and manufacturers.

III. Labour Market and Employment (1/2)

I. General information

In general, the country's economy depends on international assistance from donors since 2002. Currently, Afghanistan is being faced with an economic crises due to the decrease of funding from international donors since 2014. Because of the uncertain situation in the country, companies and investors are more reluctant to invest in Afghanistan. The supply for employment exceeds the demand, therefore the employment rate declines.

The total labor force in Afghanistan last measured in 2017, was 10.937,090 according to the World Bank. This number comprises people aged 15 and older who meet the International Labor Organization definition for economically active population.

Agriculture is the largest sector of employment in Afghanistan. Workers employed in the agriculture sector represent 60 percent of total employment, meaning that three out of five workers have their main source of income in farm related activities. This share is of course higher in rural areas, where employment in agriculture is almost 70 percent.

The non-farm sector is dominated by employment in family-based, small-scale trade activities. Retail trade, with petty trade and shop-keeping activities, represents the main source of employment in the non-farm sector, followed by the sector of services and construction.

The public sector is another key source of employment opportunities in urban areas, where it accounts for about 158,000 jobs, 18.80% of which are located in the Kabul province. (data from 2014)

The manufacturing sector only plays a small role, accounting for only 5.0% of total employment nationwide. (2014)

Female labor force in Afghanistan was 19.47% according to the World Bank in 2017.

Average Income:

The average income in Afghanistan is around 80-120 USD per month. The following table provides an overview over the latest reported value for - Afghanistan GDP per capita PPP - plus previous releases, historical high and low.

| Actual | Previous | Highest |
|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1820.30 | 1844.00 | 1899.30 |
| Lowest | Dates | Unit |
| 1088.00 | 2002 – 2015 | USD |

<http://mof.gov.af/en>
Afghanistan GDP per capita PPP - actual data, historical chart and calendar of releases (last updated Nov. 2016).

Unemployment Rate:

In Afghanistan, the unemployment rate measures the number of people actively looking for a job as a percentage of the labour force. This page provides actual values, historical data, forecast, chart, statistics, economic calendar, and news. Afghanistan Unemployment Rate - actual data, historical chart and calendar of releases.

| Actual | Previous | Highest |
|--------|----------|---------|
| 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.70 |

<http://mof.gov.af/en>

III. Labour Market and Employment (2/2)

2. Ways/assistance to find employment

For employment in the public sector, the civil service commission management directorate (CSMD) of the Civil Service Commission and Administrative Reform announces vacant positions online:

<http://www.iarcsc.com>.

Vacant positions with NGOs, international and local companies are gathered on these websites:

- www.acbar.org
- www.jobs.af

3. Unemployment assistance

General information on public and/or private unemployment assistance:

There are no benefits during the duration of unemployment. However, the returnee can get information on relevant jobs through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and an NGO by the name of ACBAR (www.acbar.org). The returnee should consult one or both of these organizations with their CVs and submit them to the reception of these organizations.

IV. Housing

I. General Information

The rent for an apartment ranges from 300 USD up to 500 USD. Monthly living expenses can go up to 400 USD (2018) for someone, who has a very good living standard. These prices are for the central part of Kabul city, where facilities like security, water supply, schools, clinics and electricity are more available. Living in rural areas, both rental costs and living expenses can decrease more than 50%.

Utilities like electricity and water cost no more than 40 USD per month, but depending on the consumption, costs might be higher. There is a high number of apartments and houses for rent in Kabul-City, as well as in other provinces. Usually, the costs in Kabul-City are higher than in other provinces.

There are property dealers in the cities that can provide information regarding rental premises like for instance, house, apartment etc.

4. Further education and trainings

There are public schools, owned by the government and managed under the line management of the Ministry of Education. Additionally, there are several technical/vocational schools, that provide trainings:

- Afghanistan Technical Vocational Institute
Karte e Char
Next to MOHE (Ministry of higher education) Kabul City
hr@atvi.edu.af
- Rifah Afghanistan Institute
Hesa e Se, Khair Khana, 3rd street,
Kabul City
020 241 3529

2. Ways/assistance to find accommodation

Returnees can be provided with a two week accommodation in the IOM reception center at Spinzar Hotel after their return. Cost for this is 1425 AFA per night.

- PD#1, Puli Bagh Omomi,
Kabul city,
+93070 744 3020/0799 44 5210

3. Social grants for housing

There is no information available regarding social grants for housing in Afghanistan.

V. Social Welfare

I. General Information

There are no public social welfare services available in Afghanistan except for the free education and health care services provided by the government. Information on these can be found in the respective sections of this document.

2. Pension System

Pensions are only available in the public sector. The usual retirement age is between 63 and 65 years in public organizations, however this might differ from case to case. The retiree gets the benefits for the time of the employment, a specific time is hereby not compulsory.

Costs:

State employees don't need to contribute financially to the pension system.

Benefits:

The amount of annual salaries will be paid to retired employees in cash.

3. Vulnerable Groups

Disabled persons as well as persons with mental health problems are considered vulnerable. Disabled persons can easily get access to public services, and society accepts and respects them. For individuals who have neurological/mental problems this is more difficult. They can receive treatment at respective hospitals (Ali Abad Mental Hospital) and the Red Crescent Organization. Social welfare is 60000 AFN annually, 5000 AFN per month, which does not cover all the living costs.

Pension System: Access for Returnees

There is no pension available for returnees who return to Afghanistan voluntarily or by force. The normal retirement age in Afghanistan is 65. After having worked 40 years, retirement is also possible, regardless of the age. Finally, voluntary retirement is also possible after having reached 55 years of age and having worked for 25 years.



Credit: IOM/ Matthew Graydon 2014

VI. Educational System (1/2)

I. General Information

Two educational systems exist parallel to each other in Afghanistan. Religious education is the responsibility of clerics at mosques, while the government provides free academic education at state schools. From age 6 to age 10 pupils attend primary schools where they learn the basics of reading, writing, arithmetic, and their national culture.

| Educational Level | Age |
|--|---------|
| Child care / nursery school | 0,5 – 3 |
| Kindergarten | 3 – 6 |
| Primary Level | |
| Elementary School | 6 – 10 |
| Secondary Level | |
| Middle School | 10 – 15 |
| High School | 15 – 19 |
| Higher Education | |
| Colleges, University, Professional School etc. | From 19 |

Three years of middle school follow where academic education continues. Students must pass an examination at the end of the phase if they wish to continue their studies.

At secondary schools, students have a choice to either continue an academic path for 3 years that could perhaps lead to university or studying subjects such as applied agriculture, aeronautics, arts, commerce, and teacher training instead. Both programs culminate in a “Bacculuria” examination.

2. Cost, loans and stipends

Tuition in public educational institutions from primary until university level is free of charge. Only private schools and universities will charge tuition fees.

Access and requirements to stipends and/or loans for covering tuition

As said above tuition in public school and universities are free in general. As the government cannot provide higher education for all students, access to university is with though competition. An interested person has to pass entry tests with a good score. For private institutions, there is are no stipends or loans available for returnees.

3. Approval and verification of foreign diplomas

At the first stage, the documents e.g. certificates, diploma or degree should be sent to the ministry of foreign affairs. The ministry will accept these documents for verification on the condition that they already have been attested by the ministry of foreign affairs of the issuing country.

Afterwards the documents will be referred to the ministry of higher education for the record. At the final stage the original copies verified by the ministry will be given to the holder of the documents.

VI. Educational System (2/2)

4. 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 Labour and Social Affairs, offer training courses. The Ministry of Education also has a department of vocational education, handling 41 schools, which provide assistance in this respect. Activities generally focus on mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, carpet weaving, metal-works, hairdressing, tailoring and office management.

5. Child Care:

There are some kindergarten centers financed and administered by the public entities. They provide facilities to their staff members' children for free. Therefore, public kindergarten is only available for the children of public employees. There are many private kindergartens which have to be paid by the family.

Educational System: Access and Registration Procedure for Returnees

The returnee can request enrolment at the ministry of return and repatriation, which then will refer the returnee to Kabul provincial education department (Marif Shahr) for the verification of the educational documents. Afterwards the returnee gets enrolled in the institutions according to the approved level of education



VII. Concrete Support for Returnees

I. Reintegration assistance programs

Besides IOM, other institutions also provide reintegration assistance e.g. UNHCR, or the Afghanistan Center for Excellence (ACE) :

- Afghanistan Center for Excellence (ACE)
POC : Hassibullah Hafizi
Contact number: +93 796 999 261
Address: House no 385, Street 5, Karte se District 6, Kabul
- UNHCR
Contact: +93 (20) 200 38 12
E-Mail: AFGKA@unhcr.org /
E03Tel@unhcr.org

2. Financial and administrative support

Financial support is currently not available for returnees to Afghanistan.

3. Support to start income generating activities

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
- 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.

Available Services currently include:

- 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
- Savinf 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 Bank 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.

4. Micro Finance

A growing number of institutions provides micro finance services in Afghanistan. Eligibility criteria tend to vary, though most focus on applicants' vulnerability and the potential sustainability of their projects. Returnees and women, in particular, are regularly assisted with micro finance schemes. Note however that interest rates are generally quite high.

VIII. Contact Information and Useful Links (1/4)

International, Non-Governmental, Humanitarian Organizations

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Street No. 4, House No. 27, Ansari Square,
Shahr-e-Naw, Kabul, Afghanistan.

Email: iomkabul@iom.int

Internet: www.iom.int

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

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

41, Jadi Solh (Peace Avenue) PO Box 3232, Kabul

Tel (digital): + 93 (20) 200 38 12

E-Mail: AFGKA@unhcr.org

Kabul: Shirpoor square

Tel. (digital): + 93 (20) 200 38 12

E-Mail: E03Tel@unhcr.org

AIMS Afghanistan Information Management Service (AIMS)

3rd street, Qalay e Fatullah, Kabul city

Tel. 070 024 8827

E-Mail: www.aims.org.af

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

C/O UNDP, Shah Mahmood Wat. Kabul

Tel.: + 93 (0) 70 275 811 or Tel.: + 93 (0) 70 277 868, E-

Mail: david-ilokabul@hotmail.com

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

PO Box 5 GPO, UNDP Country Office

Jalalabad Road, UNOCA Complex

Kabul, Afghanistan

UNICEF Kabul Country Office

United Nations Office Complex in Afghanistan (UNOCA)

Jalalabad Road

Kabul, Afghanistan 07 9050.7000 – Email kabul@unicef.org

United Nations Assistance in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

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

World Health Organisation (WHO)

Main Office House No. 249, Street 10, Wazir Akbar Khan,

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

CHA (Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance)

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

Kabul City

Mobile: +93 (0) 70,291,722

www.ch-net.org

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 www.area-afg.org

VIII. Contact Information and Useful Links (2/4)

Relevant local authorities (employment offices, health/pension insurances etc.)

The ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society

Address: PD#4, Shahre e Naw, Kabul City

Tel: 0700607811/0771909360

Email: Enrique Landelino Contreras Pulido, Head of Office (econtreraspulido@icrc.org)

Habib Rahman Shinwari, EcoSec Field officer (hhabiburahman@icrc.org)

Afghan Health and Development Service

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

Tel:+ 93 (0) 20,210,716

Email: info@ahds.org; ahdskabul@hotmail.com

Insurance Corporation of Afghanistan

Address: 4th floor Naseer Building , Sarsabzi Square , Taimany District 4
Kabul, Afghanistan
Tel: 0796 562 932

IPSO (International Psychosocial Organization)

Address: 7th street, Qalay e Fatullah in front of Husaineya Omomi, Kabul

Tel: +93(0)700073676

+93(0)781149264

+93(0)799810675

Services assisting with the search for jobs, housing, etc.

Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR)

ACBAR Office Kabul

Shaheed Tomb,

Chahar Rahi Shaheed, Share-e-Now, Kabul city

Tel: + 93 0700282090

Email: www.acbar.org

Internet: <http://www.acbar.org/index.php>

Ahmad Samir Sharifi Property Dealer

Address: Shop # 4, 3rd Line, New Market, 3rd Makrorian, District # 9

Kabul

Tel: +93 (0) 700 085 776

Afghanistan Holding Group

Address: building 21, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) Street Darulaman, District 6, Kabul, Afghanistan

Tel: 079 600 0111

Email: info@ahg.af

Kabul property dealer

Address: Qalay Musa, 10th street, Kabul city

Tel: +93 (0) 7822798055

<http://www.jobs.af/>

Habibi property dealer

Address: Bagrami district, Kabul

Tel: +93 (0) 766666162

VIII. Contact Information and Useful Links (3/4)

Medical Facilities

Ataturk Children's Hospital:

Located near Kabul University. This facility specializes in internal medicine.

Telephone: 020 250 0312

Dr. Zmarai Haseen, telephone: 0799-034-242 (cell)

Dr. Aminuddin Shefajo, Chief of Hospital, 0700 151 544 (cell)

Dr. Farooq, telephone: 0799-319-217 (cell)

Indira Ghandi Children Hospital:

Located in Wazir Akbar Khan, Kabul. This facility specializes in internal medicine, orthopedic and general surgery.

Telephone: 020-230-2281

Dr. Noor-ul-Haq Yosufzai, Chief of Hospital, telephone: 0799-312-369 (cell)

Dr. Ajab gul Momand, telephone: 0700-218-787 (cell)

Noor Eye Hospital:

Located in Deh Bori near Kabul University.

Telephone: 020-210-0446;

Dr. Reshad Siddeqyar, Chief of Eye Hospital, telephone: 070-279-445 (cell);

Dr. Nazeer, telephone: 070-033-765 (cell)

Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital:

Located opposite the ANA ("400 Bed") Hospital in the Wazir Akbar Khan District of Kabul. Specializing in orthopedic work.

Telephone: 020-230-1360

Jamhoriat Hospital:

Located in Sidarat Square, Kabul. Specializing in surgery.

Telephone: 020-220-1375

Dr. Mohammad Essa Qanei, Deputy Chief of Surgery, telephone: 0700-237-390 (cell)

Maiwand Hospital:

Located in Jada-e-Maiwand, Kabul. Specializes in treating skin problems.

Telephone: 020-210-0447

Dr. Kohdamani, Chief of Maiwand Hospital, telephone: 070-286-994 (cell)

Rabia-I-Balki Maternity Hospital:

Located in downtown Kabul,

Near the Foroshgha-e-Bozorg Afghan.

Telephone: 020 210 0439

Malalay Maternity Hospital:

Located in Shahrara.

Telephone: 020 220 1377

Dr. Salam Aziz Dental Clinic:

This clinic is located at Deh Afghanan, opposite the Ministry of Culture and Information.

Telephone: 0700-291-315

Karte sae mental hospital

Karte sae Serahi Allaudding PD-6

Phone: +93 799 3,190,858

Dr. Temor Shah Mosamem

Psychiatric hospital

Ali Abad neuropsychiatric section

Located in the Ali Abad area behind the Kabul Medical University

Phone: +93 799 457,370

Dr. Ematullah Rasooli

Sayed Jamaluding psychiatric hospital

located in Khoshal Mina section I

Phone: 93 799 128,737

For neurotic patients

SURGICAL CENTRE FOR WAR VICTIMS IN KABUL

Address: Charahi Zanbaq, Shahre e Naw, Kabul city

VIII. Contact Information and Useful Links (4/4)

Other Contacts (e.g. NGOs for women and children, microcredit-lending)

Helping Empower the Woman of Afghanistan

Address: House 319, Street 1, Karte 3, District 6, Kabul Afghanistan.

Tel: +93 786 505505

Email: Kabul@weafghanistan.org

Children in Crisis (CIC)

Address: Hs. 41, Jami Watt, Charahi Shahid Kabul City

Tel: :+93 (0) 70 281 401, +93 (0) 79 337 816

Email: cicafg@ceretechs.com

Internet: URL: www.childrenincrisis.org.uk

Afghan Women Resource Centre (AWRC)

Address: Main Office House No. 122, Usmania Lane, Arbab Road, P.O. Box 1412 Peshawar, Pakistan Tel: + 92 (0) 91 840 311

Address: House No. 221, Street 2 Qali-Fathullah, Sector 10,

Tel: +93 (0) 70 280 179 +93 (0) 79 203 056

Save The Children

Address: Darul Aman, Kabul city

Tel: 0093 730 70 70 70