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STABILITY IN KEY AREAS (SIKA) – WEST

LASH WA JUWAYN DISTRICT PROFILE

NOVEMBER 2014

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STABILITY IN KEY AREAS (SIKA) – WEST

LASH WA JUWAYN DISTRICT PROFILE

Submitted to:

USAID Afghanistan

Prepared by:

AECOM International Development

DISCLAIMER:

The authors' views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

INTRODUCTION

Stability in Key Areas (SIKA-West) is a United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded program intended to improve stability and pave the way for transition in the western provinces of Herat, Farah, Badghis, and Ghor. SIKA-West works in partnership with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) to assist selected district governments to improve their capacity to deliver basic services and better respond to sources of instability as identified by residents.

The District Profiles provide background information to assist SIKA-West and MRRD staff, as well as district entities (DEs), to better understand a specific district. The District Profiles build a picture of the daily life in district communities, including access to basic services such as healthcare, roads, and education. They provide an overview of tribes, allegiances, and the local security situation to improve the identification and resolution of sources of instability at the district level.

A template for all District Profiles was developed by SIKA-West to standardize both data collection and the format of the information ultimately provided.

Staff members from the Provincial Support Teams (PSTs) were tasked with collecting information. Relevant local entities including the district governor's office (DGO), the Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (DRRD), other government departments, United Nations (UN) officials, and local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were interviewed for information related to government structure and services, road networks, agricultural and industrial production, and development projects.

Research was also undertaken using reliable online sources and hard copy reports including Provincial Development Plans, especially when drafting sections on geography and population composition. Written sources have been cited where applicable. The vast majority of the information relating to tribes, ethnic composition, political parties, key leaders, and security issues was gathered from interviews with community members, influential tribal leaders, and members of District Development Assemblies (DDAs).

The main challenges to developing District Profiles were insufficient, incomplete, or contradictory information gathered at the district level; lack of trustworthy resource material; unreliable demographic data; lack of proper maps, and; a deteriorating security situation in some districts that hampered information collection. These difficulties were mostly overcome through interviews with local elders, cross-checking information with government directorates, new Measuring Impacts of Stabilization Intervention (MISTI) district maps, and improved collection methods. Place names were taken from the MISTI maps, where available.

The authors would like to thank the following individuals for their time. They graciously contributed insight and information across numerous meetings and interviews.

List of interviewees:

	Name	Responsibility
1.	Mr. Samadyar	Lash Wa Juwayn (LJ) District Governor (DG)
2.	Mr. Abdul Zaher	Lash Wa Juwayn District Admin Manager
3.	Haji Gholam Haydar	DDA Chairman
4.	Haji Abdul Sattar	DDA Deputy Chairman
5.	Mr. Amir Mohammad Kargar	A Lash Wa Juwayn District influential person
6.	Mr. Abdul Zaher	LJ District Telecommunications Manager
7.	Mr. Asadullah	LJ District Head of Public Health Department
8.	Mr. Abdul Salam Haydari	LJ District Head of Education Department
9.	Ziauddin	LJ District Head of Agriculture Department
10.	Mr. Abdul Rahim Shiwani	LJ District Police Chief
11.	Mr. Baryalay	LJ District NSP staff member
12.	Mr. Sardar Mohammad	Farah Province Department of Agriculture Extension Manager
13.	Farid Ahmad	Head of Department of Information and Culture
14.	Eng. Jafar	Deputy Director of Agriculture Department
15.	Mr. Juma Khan Bashiri	Director of Counter-Narcotics Department
16.	Mr. Abdul Sattar Nurzai	Director of Tribal Affairs

ACRONYM LIST:

ADS	Automated Directive System
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development
AECOM	Architecture Engineering Construction Operation Management
AGE	Anti-Government Element
ALP	Afghan Local Police
AMP	Afghan Mellat Party
ANSF	Afghanistan National Security Force
AREDP	Afghan Rural Enterprise and Development Program
ASCOR	Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Social Research
ASOP	Afghanistan Social Outreach Program
AWCC	Afghan Wireless Communication Company
CADG	Central Asia Development Group
CDC	Community Development Council
COAR	Coordination of Afghan Relief
COP	Chief of Party
CTG	Community Transformation Grant
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees
DAIL	Directorate of Agriculture, Irrigation, And Livestock
DCA	Dutch Committee for Afghanistan–Veterinary Programmes
DCC	District Community Council
DCN	Department of Counter Narcotics
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DDA	District Development Assembly
DDP	District Development Plan
DEs	District Entities
DG	District Governor
DGO	District Governor’s Office
DPP	District Project Portfolio
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRRD	Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
DSM	District Stability Matrix
FAF	Foreign Assistance Framework
GIRoA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
ICMA	International City/County Management Association
IDEA/NEW-DAI	Incentives Driving Economic Alternatives for the North, East, and West-DAI
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IR	Intermediate Result
IRD	International Relief and Development
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
LGCD	Local Governance and Community Development

MIS	Management Information System
MISTI	Measuring Impacts of Stabilization Intervention
MOVE	Mobility Opportunities Via Education/Experience
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
MSF-H	Medicines SANS frontiers–HOLLAND
MTN	Multi-Telecommunications Network
NABDP	National Area Based Development Program
NDS	National Directorate of Security
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPO/RRAA	Norwegian Project Office / Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan
NRAP/MRRD	National Rural Access Program / Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NSP	National Solidarity Program
OSC	Overseas Strategic Consulting, Ltd.
PDC	Provincial Development Council
PG	Provincial Governor
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PMU	Provincial Management Unit
PRRD	Provincial Rural Rehabilitation Department
PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Team
SAM	Stabilization Analyses Mechanism
SAT	Stability Analysis Tool
SIKA-West	Stability in Key Areas – West
SO	Strategic Objective
SOI	Source of Instability
SPC	Service Provider Catalogue
STAB–U	Stability Unit
SWDC	Shindand Women’s Development Council
SWG	Stability Working Group
SWSF	Shindand Women’s Social Foundation
TB	Tuberculosis
TCAPF	Tactical Conflict Assessment Planning Framework
TI	Technologists, Inc.
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program
WV	World Vision

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Geography: Lash Wa Juwayn (LJ) is a district within Farah Province, which is located 100 km west of the Farah Provincial Center (Farah City). LJ is a second level district¹ and has an area of 5490.83 km.² LJ shares borders with Shib Koh District to the north, Kang and Chekhansur districts of Nimroz Province to the south, the Islamic Republic of Iran to the west, and Bakwa District to the east.

LJ has one of the richest histories of all the districts in Farah Province. It is situated at the center of the ancient Sistan civilization, the remnants of which, (forts and towers), can still be seen today throughout the district.

Much of the land in the district is quite arid. As a consequence, there is a relatively small amount of land that is arable. The average temperature in LJ District is 35 degrees Celsius in the summer and 10 degrees Celsius in the winter.

Demographics: Since the era of the early Sistan civilization, Lash Wa Juwayn has been a heavily populated district; however, following a series of severe droughts and sandstorms in 2002, many of the district inhabitants moved to other provinces in Afghanistan and/or emigrated to Iran. This migration was particularly significant in the southern part of the district, significantly affecting villages such as Seliam, Shila-e Sorkh, Haji Husain Khan, and Mahalla. According to central statistics in 2012, the district population was 26,700 (13,700 men and 13,000 women).³ Lash Wa Juwayn consists of 72 villages, with a total population density of 14 people per square kilometer.

Most of the district residents are Sunni Muslims. Ninety percent of the population speaks Dari and ten percent speaks Pashtu.

Politics: In LJ district, the Afghan Mellat Party is the only widely active party; other political parties are not readily visible. Political parties such as Khalq and Shola-e Jawid are not active, but purportedly have some well-known figures in the district among their ranks. These individuals do not reveal their memberships to the public for security reasons.

The Economy: The economic mainstays of LJ District are agriculture and livestock. Due to droughts and a lack of water, only wheat and barley are grown. Nevertheless, large enough quantities of these crops are grown to meet the dietary and economic needs of the population. Sheep, animal hides, and wool are the main livestock products of the district.

Security: LJ District is more secure than other districts of Farah Province. Local, regional, or national insurgent groups do not operate in the district, due to the fact that residents are cooperative with the government and do not provide material support to insurgents. Insurgents have frequently tried to

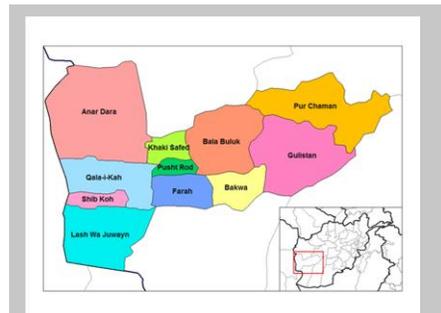


Figure 1:
**Lash Wa Juwayn District
Location in Farah Province**

QUICK FACTS

Land Area

5,490 km²

Demographics

Population

Total: 26,700

Gender Ratio

- Male: 51.3%
- Female: 48.7%
- Male: 13,700
- Female: 13,000

Literacy

No estimate available

¹ Districts in Afghanistan have been divided into three levels based on the population, distance from the provincial center, location on international borders, and socio-economic position.

² Lash Wa Juwayn District Development Plan, NABDP- 2006.

³ Afghanistan CSO population data – 1390 (2011-12), page 38.

infiltrate the district, but were met with stiff resistance from security forces and residents, forcing them to withdraw after suffering heavy losses. The only point to be mentioned in this regard is that this district has borders with Iran. The lengthy border with Iran and sparsely-populated desert areas have allowed the trafficking of insurgents and smugglers. The most dangerous segment of the district is near Koragaz village along the road that runs to the provincial center. Anti-government entities have launched attacks against security forces along this sector. To address this problem, the government of Afghanistan has established five security checkpoints from the Farah center to LJ District, an expanse of approximately 100 kilometers.

GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY

Lash Wa Juwayn was once a densely populated district, but following droughts and sandstorms, many of the district inhabitants emigrated to other provinces of Afghanistan and Iran. According to central statistics in 2012, the district population is 26,700 (13,700 men and 13,000 women). Lash Wa Juwayn consists of 72 villages and has a population density of 14 residents per kilometer.⁴

Most district residents are Sunni Muslims. Ninety percent of the residents speak Dari and ten percent speak Pashtu.

LJ has a semi-arid climate with very hot summers and mild winters with low precipitation. The average temperature in the summer is 35 degrees Celsius and 10 degrees Celsius in the winter. The land in this district is mainly flat, and most of it is desert. Nevertheless, some land is arable and is used for agriculture.

The highest mountain in the district is Qoch Mountain. Stone quarried from this mountain is used by local residents in the construction of buildings, walls, and dykes, but this stone is not widely sold or exported. There are strong winds in LJ District which are called the 120-day winds. In the past, people harnessed the winds for mills to grind wheat, but this practice is no longer used since the advent of modern machinery.

The 630 kilometer long Farah Rod River flows from Kuh Baba Mountain and passes through LJ, flowing from the beginning of winter until the end of spring. It flows into Hamun-e Saberi, which allows for vegetation to grow. There are a few canals that originate from the river, but the water usually dries up by the end of spring.

Due to high temperatures and low precipitation, there is less forest and plant growth in LJ District than elsewhere in Afghanistan. Three decades of war, droughts, and deforestation has only worsened the growth of vegetation. Sandstorms are one of the problems that arise after the Farah Rod River becomes dry, which usually occurs from the end of spring until the beginning of fall.

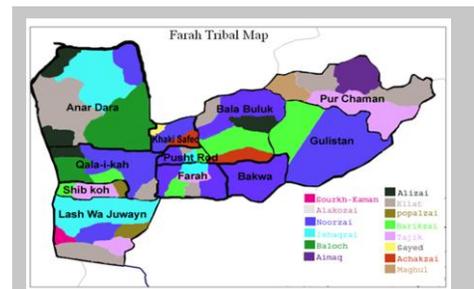


Figure 2:
LJ District Tribal Groups
QUICK FACTS

Demographics

Ethnic Groups:

- Pashtun 85%
- Tajik 5%
- Uzbek 5%
- Baboori 5%

Religious Groups:

- Sunni 100%

Tribal Groups:

- Eshaqzai
- Noorzai
- Popalzai
- Tajik
- Uzbek

⁴ Afghanistan CSO population data – 1390 (2011-12), page 38.

ETHNIC & TRIBAL GROUPS

OVERVIEW

About 85% of the LJ population are Pashtuns, 5% Tajiks, 5% Uzbeks, and 5% Baboris. Members of the Hazara and Turkmen tribes do not live in this district. The main Pashtun tribes in the district are: Eshaqzai, Sorkh Kaman, Polpazais, and Noorzai.

TRIBES

PASHTUNS

THE ESHAQZAIS

The Eshaqzai tribe belongs to the Durrani tribe of Pashtuns. The main and sub-clans of Eshaqzai living in LJ are Mandilzai, Hawazai, and Omarzai. The Eshaqzai constitute about 65% of LJ district residents. Influential Eshaqzai in this district include:

- Haji Abdul Sattar
- Mohammad Omar
- Gholam Sakhi
- Esmatullah
- Abdul Ahad
- Gol Ahmad Khan
- Abdul Malek
- Qari Mohammad Nur
- Haji Nur Ahmad
- Sharafuddin

THE NURZAIS (A BRANCH OF THE PANJPAIS)

The Noorzai belong to the Durrani tribe of Pashtuns. The main and sub-clans of the Noorzai are Ghorzai, Achakzai, Jamalzai, Samizai, Salgzai, Darzai, and Mehranzai. The Noorzai constitute about 5% of LJ District residents. The influential Noorzai in this district include:

- Mohammad Hasan Khan
- Tor Khan

THE SORKH KAMANS

The Sorkh Kamans are another Pashtun tribe that resides in LJ District. This tribe constitutes about 10% of the population. The influential Sorkh Kamans in this district include:

- Haji Mohammad Anwar
- Haji Mosafer
- Nur Ahmad

THE POPALZAIS

The Popalzais belong to the Durrani tribe of Pashtuns. This tribe makes up about 5% of the LJ population. They reside peacefully alongside other tribes in the district. The influential Popalzais in this district include:

- Haji Mohammad Anwar

- Haji Sarwar

TAJIKS

After the Pashtuns, Tajiks are the largest ethnic group within LJ District. This group makes up about 20% of the district population.

Influential Tajiks in this district include:

- Haji Mohammad Lal
- Mawlawi Sakhi
- Khawja Mohammad
- Abdul Aziz
- Abdul Jalil
- Mohammad Sarwar

THE ECONOMY

Economic activities in LJ District are limited to agricultural and livestock production, as well as handicrafts such as carpets, rugs, and shawls.

Although there is a small market in the district, most people buy goods and products from the Farah city market, where a majority of farmers sell their products. The common border of the district called “Pashmaki” used to be open and goods were imported from Iran to the district and then delivered to Farah Province. However, this border has been closed for the past three years. When the border was open, there were employment opportunities for many residents; since the closure of the border, many residents have become jobless and the cost of basic goods has risen. The currency in this district is Iranian Rials, which is problematic due to the Rial's instability. Most shopkeepers sustain losses as they are forced to buy goods in Farah City using Afghanis, only to sell them in the district using Rials.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main source of income in LJ. The main crops in LJ district are wheat, barley, and maize. Cultivation of other types of crops has not been successful due to sandstorms and winds. The Agriculture Department has launched numerous initiatives to provide district farmers with seeds and fertilizers. In 1392 (2013), the Farah Province Department of Agriculture donated 10 tractors, nine tons of improved wheat seeds, nine tons of black fertilizers, and 18 tons of white fertilizers to LJ farmers. In that year, the district wheat crops increased. According to information from the Farah Department of Agriculture, the harvest of wheat in year 1392 in LJ district reached 31,216 tons. This yield was second only to Bakwa District among the districts of Farah Province. 1,539 hectares of land cultivated wheat, including 422 hectares of improved seed and 1,117 of local seed.

Farms in LJ District primarily use well water for irrigation purposes. However, recent droughts have lowered the water tables of underground reservoirs in the district. As wells and canals dry up, farmers struggle to find water for irrigation.

LJ has 11 agriculture cooperatives, which work closely with the Department of Agriculture. The aforementioned assistance to the district farmers was provided through these cooperatives. Agricultural cooperatives also have a role in protecting forests in LJ District. The district has around 700 hectares of forest in total, most of which are in the northern and western parts of the district. These forests have

QUICK FACTS

Agriculture

Primary Crops:

- Wheat
- Barley
- Maize

Primary Livestock:

- Cows
- Sheep
- Goats
- Horses
- Donkeys

QUICK FACTS

Economy

Sources of Income:

- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Handicrafts
- Carpet Weaving

sustained great losses over years of drought and deforestation. The destruction of forests has affected the climate, causing an increase in sandstorms. To reduce sandstorms and rehabilitate forests in the district, the Department of Agriculture started planting forests in 2013. The Forest Protection department of the Agriculture Department cultivated 72 hectares of the district land as forest and dug 20 deep wells that have solar-powered water pumps. In addition, to further develop these forests, the Agriculture Department has distributed 2,000 saplings to LJ residents to plant over 70 hectares of available land. Farah Province Agriculture Department officials also say that deforestation has decreased recently as people begin to recognize the value of forests.⁵

Livestock rearing is also the livelihood of many LJ residents. According to official information from the Agriculture Department, there are 6,987 cattle, 36,412 sheep, 39,413 goats, 1,823 camels, 35 horses, 472 donkeys, and 15,217 poultry in the district.⁶ Livestock is one of the main income sources for LJ residents. Raising cattle was once a growing industry in the district, but after repeated droughts destroyed many pastures, cattle farming decreased and most farmers focused on raising goats and sheep.

SERVICES

EDUCATION

There are 24 schools in this district, including four high schools (one of which is a girls' school); eight secondary schools (two of which are girls' schools); and 12 primary schools (two of which are girls' schools). About 6,688 students are currently enrolled, of whom 1,454 are female. All schools in the district are operational, and approximately 80% of residents have access to education. Rented buildings, paid for by the Department of Education (DOE) serve as school buildings in most locations, with about ten buildings that have been constructed and are owned and operated by the DOE. The most important and the oldest school is Ibn-e Yamin-e Juwayni in the district center.

The district has a long history of valuing education, which goes back to the ancient Sistan civilization. Ibn-e Yamin-e Juwayni and other prominent persons in history and literature emerged from this district. Farah Province DOE officials say that in 2010 and 2011, the World Food Program (WFP) provided students with some food assistance, which encouraged students to attend school. Since then, however, a lack of attention from international aid organizations has helped contribute to a decline in attendance levels. In 2013, about 1,000 new students enrolled in schools, but according to the Farah DOE, only 500 new students have enrolled in a school this year. Causes also include the emigration of the populace due to poverty, and a lack of encouragement by officials. Although the DOE is concerned over this issue, they say currently there are no tools available to encourage people to pursue education. A shortage of chairs, desks, and other materials and resources is also another major problem for LJ District schools. Most district schools do not have surrounding walls, or the surrounding walls have been damaged by weather.

Schools in Lash Wa Juwayn district are as follows:

- Ibn-e Yamin-e Juwayni High school
- Daraq High school
- Qoch High school

QUICK FACTS

Education

- Schools: 24
- Secondary Schools: 8
- Primary Schools: 12
- High Schools: 4

Madrasa:

Madrasa: 5

Literacy:

- Male: 30%
- Female: 15%

⁵ Mr. Sardar Mohamad, interview with the Agricultural Extension Officer

⁶ Mr. Sardar Mohamad, interview with the Agricultural Extension Officer

- Juwayn Girls' High school
- Chahar Gug Secondary school
- Samur Secondary school
- Panjdeh Second school
- Diwarha Secondary school
- Pir-e Kondor Secondary school
- Sabz Gazi Secondary school
- Laftan Girl's Secondary school
- Chahar Gug Girl's Secondary school
- Ibn-e Yamin-e Juwayni Primary school
- Juy Naw
- Hakimabad
- Rok Kokhna
- Parkha
- Danbali Ulia
- Khoshrod
- Khairabad
- Tapa-e Gol
- Faizabad
- Samur Girls' Secondary school
- Panjdeh Girls' Secondary school

HEALTH

About 40% of the LJ District population has access to health services; the remaining 60% cannot access health clinics because they live too far from the district center or because the roads are impassable.

There are two health clinics run by Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance in LJ.⁷ The first clinic, which is located in the center of LJ District, is a Comprehensive Health Center (CHC). Healthcare professionals in the CHC deliver the following services: outpatient services, vaccinations, medicinal care, first aid, TB testing, maternity care, nutrition education, and lab tests. The second clinic, which is located in Faizabad Village, is one of the Basic Health Centers (BHCs). Both are located in buildings constructed out of concrete. Each of these clinics has three beds for emergency cases, but these clinics are not always equipped with staff and staff members do not have fixed duty hours.

QUICK FACTS

Health

- Hospitals: 0
- Health centers: 2

Services:

- First Aid
- Vaccination
- Basic Healthcare

Water

- Access to clean water: ~ 50% of the population

If serious accidents happen in the district, patients are transported to the Farah provincial hospital. All the district residents receive free healthcare covered by the Afghan government. However, healthcare services in LJ District are still not sufficient. A shortage of staff members, particularly female staff, has caused most patients to travel to Farah City for treatment, while others travel to Iran and Pakistan for treatment. Many district residents refer to traditional medicine by untrained doctors.

LJ District has a small number of trained midwives, and midwifery services are available in the district center and important villages in the district.

WATER AND SANITATION

About 50% of LJ residents have access to potable water, which is mainly provided through hand pumps installed in water wells. The wells have been built by CHA, UN-HABITAT, and UNICEF. Due to dry seasons, residents of LJ District do not rely upon canals or streams for drinking water.

INFRASTRUCTURE

There is a graveled road which stretches from the district center to the Farah provincial center, which is 100 kilometers away. Travelling this road takes 2.5 hours by car. Recently, work has begun to pave this road, and so far, about eight km of the road has been asphalted from the provincial center toward the district. A road that stretches from the district center to Nimroz Province, a distance of approximately 130 kilometers, is not paved with asphalt. 60% of the sub-roads in LJ District have been graveled.

One road leading to the Iranian border passes through this district and another unofficial road used by passengers traveling through Farah to Nimroz province also passes through this district. This unofficial road between LJ and Farah is rarely used, however, since the construction of the aforementioned official road.

Recently, the DRRD conducted some project surveys, after which they graveled 14 kilometers of road from the district center to Borkham Village.

The district residents do not have access to government electricity. 80% of electricity comes from solar power.

⁷ Afghan volunteers established a CHA team in 1987. The CHA team is one of the biggest local NGOs with over 2,100 staff members in Afghanistan. This team is one of the most important humanitarian and community development organizations in Afghanistan.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunication infrastructure projects throughout LJ have improved telecommunications in the district. AWCC and Afghan Telecom are widely active in this district.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE

The current governor of Lash Wa Juwayn is Abdul Samad Yar, a resident of the Center of Lash Wa Juwayn District. He belongs to the Esaqzai tribe and holds a baccalaureate degree in education.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT GOVERNOR:

- Gholam Jailani, Justice Manager
- Abdul Sattar Haydari, Education Manager
- Ziauddin, Agriculture Extension Manager
- Baryalay, NSP staff member
- Mohammad Omar, communications focal point with the Department of Energy and Water with regards to the municipality services
- Dr. Ayub, DoPH focal point for health services
- Mullah Aynaddin, head of NDS at the district level

DISTRICT MAYOR

There is no municipality in LJ District.

POLICE CHIEF

Nisar Ahmad is the LJ District police chief. He belongs to the Achakzai tribe and Chakab Village of Bala Baluk District. He is a high school graduate and does not have higher education.

PARLIAMENT MEMBERS:

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

A resident of LJ District, Juma Khan Rafat, is a member of the Farah Provincial Council. The Farah Provincial Council was elected in 2009 and remains as the only elected institution in Farah Province. The council has nine members and meets once per month. Its role is listening to residents' problems, acting as a direct link between the residents and government officials, maintaining government responsiveness, providing mediation in conflicts, and monitoring projects and development.

The following is a list of Farah province members of parliament and the senate (Meshrano Jerga):

WOLESI JERGA

- Mamur Musa from Khak-e Safid District, Diwar Sorkh, belonging to Afghan Mellat Party, Nurzai tribe
- Sabur Khedmat, Afghan Mellat Party, from Shamal Markaz, Eshaqzai tribe
- Homaira Ayubi, independent, from Markaz-e Nuda, Barakzai tribe
- Sarwar Osmani, Jama'at-e Eslami Party, Lash Wa Juwayn District center, Tajik
- Samiullah Samim, Jama'at-e Eslami Party, Anar Dara District Markaz, Tajik

MESHHRANO JERGA (SENATE)

- Gol Ahmad Azimi, Parcham Party, Pusht-e Rod
- Bolqais Roshan, National Solidarity Party, Farah center, Alokozai tribe

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ASSEMBLY (DDA)

There is one DDA from this district registered with the MRRD, and it has 40 members.

(For the complete list of DDA members, please see attachment A.)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS (CDCS)

The MRRD NSP has established 36 CDCs in LJ District. The number of CDCs in an area is determined based on the geographical location and common interests.

(For the complete list of CDCs, please see attachment A.)

POLITICS

In LJ district, the Afghan Mellat Party is the only widely active party; other political parties are not readily visible. Political parties such as Khalq and Shola-e Jawid are not active, but purportedly have some well-known figures in the district among their ranks. These individuals do not reveal their memberships to the public for security reasons.

AFGHAN MELLAT PARTY (AMP)

The Afghan Mellat Party has proclaimed itself as a social democratic party. The party's founder, Gholam Mohammad Farhad, studied in Germany and established the political party in 1966. The AMP supported President Karzai during elections in 2004 and 2009. The former leader of this party was Dr. Anwar-ul-Haq Ahadi, who served as finance minister, and then as commerce and industry minister under the Karzai administration. The current leader of the party is Sana Gol Sherzad who, before being elected as the party's leader in 2012, served as the secretary general of the party. The AMP has eight seats in Wolesi Jerga.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY (HEZB-E DEMOKRATIK-E KHALQ)

Hezb-e Demokratik-e Khalq, or the "Party of the Masses," is in fact a branch of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. This party, which embraces Marxist ideals and was supported by the USSR, is comprised largely of Khalqis, who are Pashtun in ethnicity. This party is not active in Lash Wa Juwayn District, but conducts monthly meetings titled "The Soli Ghorzang" in Farah City. This party supported Shahnawaz Tanai in the 2009 presidential elections. The provincial leader of the party lives in Pushtrod District.

THE SHOLA-E JAWID PARTY (THE ETERNAL FLAME)

The Shola-e Jawid Party was founded in 1964 as a Maoist political party. Its strategy was populist, gaining support from university students, professionals, and Shi'a Muslims, particularly the Shi'a Hazaras. It grew significantly in popularity throughout the late 1960s and into the 1970s. The party was made illegal in 1969 after criticizing King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan and it remained illegal under the supervision of the republican government until 1970. The party is relatively inactive in the district, though support for the party can be found among a small number of district residents.

OTHER KEY ACTORS:

Some religious leaders, retired jihadi commanders, elders, DDA members, and CDC members have wide influence in LJ District. The most influential district residents are:

- Haji Mohammad Anwar, Kariz Village, Sorkhkaman tribe
- Haji Abdul Sattar, center of Juwayn, Eshaqzai tribe

- Abdul Sattar Haydari, Tapa Gol Village, Tajik
- Haji Nur Ahmad, Kuseh Village, Eshaqzai tribe
- Haji Mohammad Sarwar Osmani, Faizabad Village, Lakzai tribe (Parliament member)
- Haji Mohammad Joma, district center, Tajik (Provincial Council member).
- Mohammad Omar, Deh Wakil Village, Eshaqzai tribe
- Gholam Sakhi, Juwayn center, Eshaqzai tribe

These persons have maintained a strong relationship with both district residents and the local government, and have had an active role in meetings between local tribes and the government.

GENDER

LJ district is considerably different from other Farah districts with regard to gender-related matters. The strong influence of Iranian culture to some extent has been able to lessen problems such as forced marriages or the prevention of girls from going to school. However, many women are still not engaged in official jobs and activities, and most are deprived of financial and inheritance rights. Most women in this district are involved in vocational activities such as tailoring, embroidery, carpet weaving and housekeeping. They are also engaged in rearing livestock like cattle, sheep, and poultry. There is a Women’s Council in the district, which works very actively. Ms. Rahela is one woman who is very active in the district, providing other women with literacy and vocational services. In most villages of this district, girls are allowed to go to school and girls’ schools are active both in the district center and in most villages. One high school, several secondary schools and a number of primary schools provide district girls with education.

Areas where girls’ schools are active are:

- District center: One high school and one primary school
- Pir-e Kondor village: Primary school
- Dambali village: Primary school
- Char Ghuk: Secondary school
- Panjdeh village: Primary school
- Samur village: Primary school
- Daraq village: Primary school

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

UN OPERATIONS IN LASH WA JUWAYN DISTRICT	
ORGANIZATION	PROJECT
UN-HABITAT	UN-HABITAT has so far completed projects in the villages of LJ District through the NSP. UN-Habitat is currently working on implementing the second leg of the NSP program, which covers construction of small bridges, roads, and a protection wall.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NGO ACTIVITIES IN LASH WA JUWAIN DISTRICT

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT
CHA	This organization serves as the main implementing partner of the MoPH. This organization delivers outpatient services, vaccination, TB, pharmacy, lab, and maternity services to LJ residents.

MEDIA

Currently, there are no media outlets located in LJ District. District residents mostly use satellite receivers. Some residents living close to the Iranin border watch Iranian TV through ordinary antennas. People residing in remote villages mainly listen to the BBC and Radio Azadi, through which they get information. AWCC and SALAM telecommunications provide services in the district, which allows residents to communicate with other areas of the district, province, and country.

QUICK FACTS

Media:

Radio Stations:

No Radio

Television:

No TV

SECURITY

In general, LJ is one of the most secure districts in Farah Province. The LJ District residents are cooperative with the government and work to prevent insurgents from entering villages in the district. Armed insurgents have frequently tried to infiltrate into the district but they encountered stiff resistance from government security forces and the residents, and have retreated after sustaining heavy losses. The district's proximity to the Iranian border and the existence of vast deserts has allowed insurgents and smugglers to operate in more remote areas of the district.

The most dangerous segment of the district is near Koragaz village along the road that runs to the provincial center. Anti-government entities have launched attacks against security forces along this sector. To address this problem, the government of Afghanistan has established five security checkpoints from the Farah center to LJ District, an expanse of approximately 100 kilometers, which are manned by 100 ANP forces. There are no ALP or ANA in LJ District

District residents have requested the deployment of ALP forces, but the government has not allocated these resources to LJ as of this report. For eight years, an insurgent commander, Zaher Gotak, has been active in Kura Gaz village on the district road leading to Farah City. Although the government has launched several operations to suppress him, they have not been able to arrest him yet. In other areas, insurgents are largely not present, although many residents still ask for greater police resources to help ensure a secure environment.

APPENDIX A: DDA & CDC LISTS

LASH WA JUWAYN DDA			
NO	NAME	POSITION	VILLAGE
1	Haji Abdul Sattar	Chairman	Center of Juwayn
2	Haji Ghulam Haider	Deputy Chairman	Mahala Payeen
3	Abdul Samad	Accountant	Laftan
4	Nisar Ahmad	Secretary	Donbuli Olya
5	Ahmad Eqbal	Member	Ghowgah
6	Abdul Ahad	Member	Qoch
7	Gholam Sakhi	Member	Dambali Nahla
8	Nasar Ahmad	Member	Dambali Ulia
9	Haji Nur Ahmad	Member	Kusha
10	Abdul Samad	Member	Darag
11	Abdul Hamid	Member	Gorgabad
12	Malek Mohammad	Member	Samur
13	Malek Esmat	Member	Panjdeh
14	Darwiza	Member	Kana Sakhta
15	Gol Moahmmad	Member	Rod Kohna
16	Taza Gol	Member	Pir Kondor
17	Dost Mohammad	Member	Bor Kham
18	Shamsuddin	Member	Bor Kham-e Bala Wa Payeen
19	Sayed Gholam	Member	Chahar Gug
20	Haji Esmatullah	Member	Tapa Gol
21	Ahmad Khan	Member	Kariz Ulia
22	Haji Mosafer	Member	Kariz Sofla
23	Haji Gholam Haydar	Member	Mahala Payeen
24	Abdul Zaher	Member	Masjid-e Shaheed Enqelab
25	Abdul Aziz	Member	Abdul Samad Khan Wa Salam Khan
26	Haji Abdul Sattar	Member	Masjid-e Eshaqzai
27	Haji Abdul Qadir	Member	Masjid-e Haji Mohammad Rahim
28	Amir Mohammad	Member	Deh Wakil
29	Haji Abdul Samad	Member	Nawabad
30	Abdul Hadi	Member	Masjid-e Haji Khan Mohammad
31	Mohammad Zarif	Member	Laftan
32	Haji Sayed Ahmad	Member	Juy Naw
33	Haji Kala Mohammad	Member	Khairabad
34	Mohammad Azam	Member	Kugan
35	Haji Nuraddin	Member	Deh Sheikh
36	Haji Mohammad Sarwar	Member	Faizabad
37	Gholam Sakhi	Member	Hakimabad Salyian
38	Haji Gol Mohammad	Member	Kang Zahak
39	Haji Mohammad Anwar	Member	Rabat
40	Ali Khan	Member	Charak Abdul Sattar

NO	VILLAGE	CDC CHAIRMAN	CDC DEPUTY CHAIRMAN	CDC SECRETARY	CDC TREASURER
1	Ghowgah	Ahmad Eqbal	Haji Fazl Ahmad	Haji Mohayaddin	Ghayban
2	Qoch	Abdul Ahad	Abdul Ghaffar	Abdullah	Zarif
3	Dambali Nahla	Gholam Sakhi	Abdul Majid	Mohammad	Sayed Ahmad
4	Dambali Ulia	Nasar Ahmad	Shahabuddin	Gol Khan	Haji Faqir Ahmad
5	Kusha	Haji Nur Ahmad	Ismael	Abdul Aziz	Mohammad Alem
6	Darag	Abdul Samad	Abdul Fazl	Haji Mobin	Abdul Malek
7	Gorgabad	Abdul Hamid	Gol Ahmad	Qorban	Habibullah
8	Samur	Malek Mohammad	Mir Ahmad	Gholam	Aziz Ahmad
9	Panjdeh	Malek Esmat	Dost Mohammad	Habib	Nur Mohammad
10	Kana Sakhta	Darwiza	Musa	Saraj Ahmad	Habibullah
11	Rod Kohna	Gol Mohammad	Khoda Bakhsh	Fazl Ahmad	Faqir Ahmad
12	Pir Kondor	Taza Gol	Noorullah	Haji Ahmad Shah	Haji Mohammad Omar
13	Bor Kham	Dost Mohammad	Abdul Ghafoor	Ramazan	Hazrat Gol
14	Bor Kham-e Bala Wa Payeen	Shamsuddin	Abdul Hakim	Abdul Hamid	Gol Ahmad
15	Chahar Gug	Sayed Gholam	Abdullah	Dad Mohammad	Pacha Gol
16	Tapa Gol	Haji Esmatullah	Dost Mohammad	Khair Mohammad	Amruddin
17	Kariz Ulia	Ahmad Khan	Farid Ahmad	Sharafuddin	Haji Khalil
18	Kariz Sofla	Haji Mosafer	Jamal Naser	Abdul Qader	Jamaludin
19	Mahala Payeen	Haji Gholam Haydar	Zolfaqar	Hamidullah	Mohammad Anwar
20	Masjid-e Shaheed Enqelab	Abdul Zaher	Abdul Sattar	Abdul Ahad	Gol Ahmad
21	Abdul Samad Khan Wa Salam Khan	Abdul Aziz	Najmuddin	Baharoddin	Mohammad Nabi
22	Masjid-e Eshaqzai	Haji Abdul Sattar	Mohammad Aref	Sayed Mohammad	Mohammad Joma
23	Masjid-e Haji Mohammad Rahim	Haji Abdul Qadir	Mullah Aborrashid	Mohammad Zaher	Niyaz Mohammad
24	Deh Wakil	Amir Mohammad	Mohammad Omar	Haji Ghawsuddin	Haji Gholam Dastagir
25	Nawabad	Haji Abdul Samad	Gholam Sakhi	Nesar Ahmad	Zekria
26	Masjid-e Haji Khan Mohammad	Abdul Hadi	Haji Habibullah	Sayed Mohammad	Abdul Waseh
27	Laftan	Mohammad Zarif	Abdul Samad	Sayed Ahmad	Gol Ahmad

NO	VILLAGE	CDC CHAIRMAN	CDC DEPUTY CHAIRMAN	CDC SECRETARY	CDC TREASURER
28	Juy Naw	Haji Sayed Ahmad	Haji Sher Ahmad	Malang	Abdul Qoddus
29	Khairabad	Haji Kala Mohammad	Abdorrashid	Faqir Ahmad	Sayed Mohammad
30	Kugan	Mohammad Azam	Haji Abdul Sattar	Wazir	Faiz Mohammad
31	Deh Sheikh	Haji Nuraddin	Haji Abdorrashid	Ziauddin	Haji Mohammad Nabi
32	Faizabad	Haji Mohammad Sarwar	Abdul Aziz	Abdul Rahman	Zarif
33	Hakimabad Salyian	Gholam Sakhi	Habibullah	Abdul Ghafoor	Haji Sayed Ahmad
34	Kang Zahak	Haji Gol Mohammad	Nur Mohammad	Haji Baluch	Mohammad Ali
35	Rabat	Haji Mohammad Anwar	Haji Abdul Hamid	Nesar Ahmad	Mohammad Nader
36	Charak Abdul Sattar	Ali Khan	Mohammad Amin	Mohammad Anwar	Abdul Fattah

APPENDIX C: MAPS

Figure 1: Lash Wa Juwayn District Location in Farah Province

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Farah_districts.png

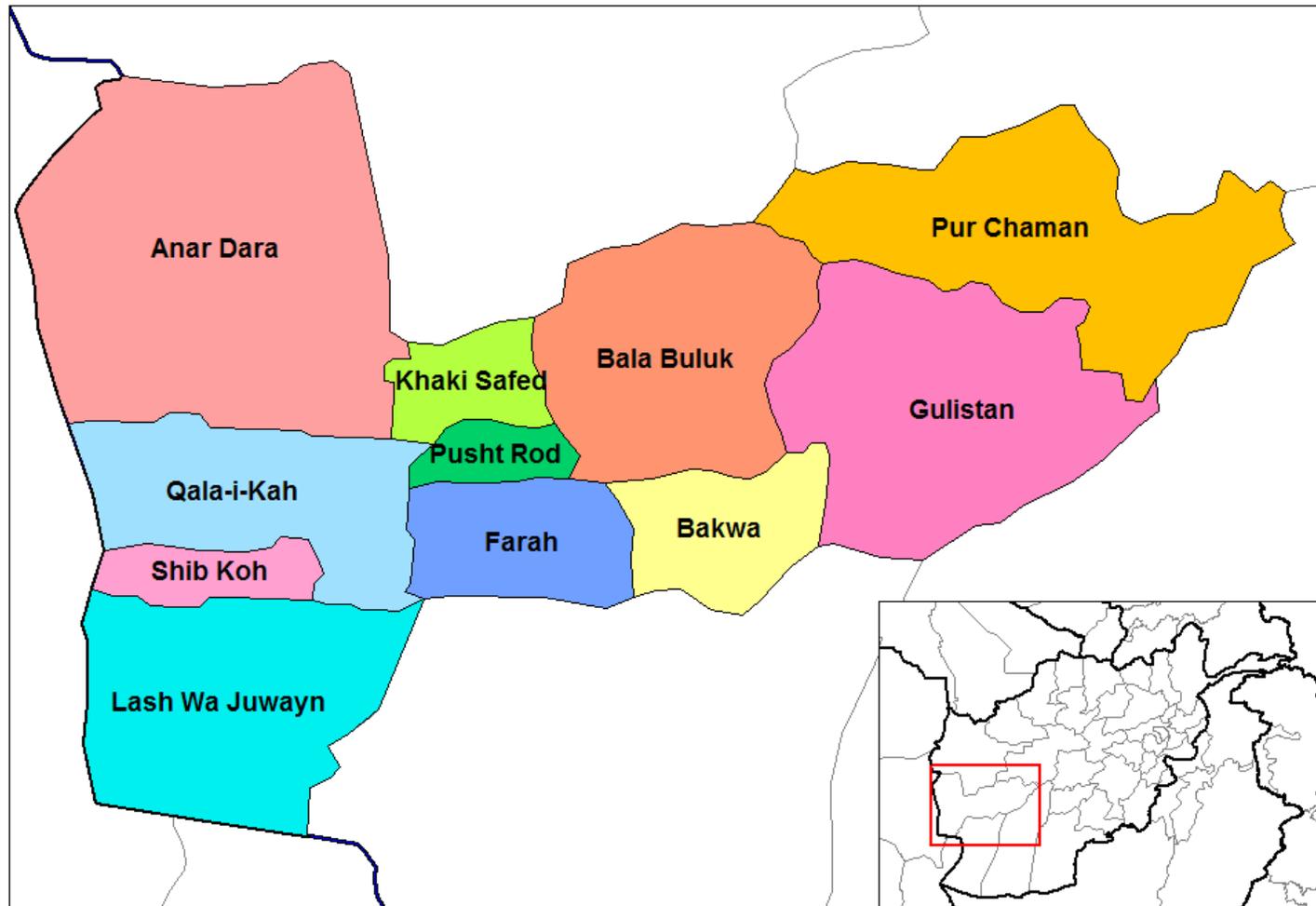


Figure 2: Tribes Location in Farah Province

