



Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development Afghanistan Institute of Rural Development



Report of National Consultative Workshop on Establishment of Rural Technology Park in Kabul

Date: December 12, 2009

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Proceedings of the one day National Consultation Workshop On Rural Technology Park (RTP)

Date: 12th December 2009

Venue: Conference room, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development

Facilitated by: Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development, (AIRD)
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development

Funded by: Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID)

The participants:

The participants (60 representatives) of the workshop were drawn from:

- Government Ministries
 - Ministry of Rehabilitation and Development, Minister (MRRD)
 - Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA)
 - Ministry of Commerce (MoCI)
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)
 - Ministry of Water and Energy
- Diplomatic Mission
 - Spanish Embassy (Country Director - AECID)
 - Spanish Embassy (Political Advisor)
 - Indian Embassy (Second Secretary)
- Donor and UN Agencies
 - GTZ (Advisor)
 - JICA (Country Representative)
 - UNDP (Project officer)
- National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, India
 - Director General (Dr. B. K Sinha)
 - Director Rural Technology Park (Dr. Senthil Vinayagam)
- NGOs and Private Sector
 - REED
 - Remote Hydro light
 - E.T.C Power
 - Action Aid
- Programme Heads/ Directors of MRRD
 - Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development
 - Community Led Development Department
 - Rural Energy Department
 - Monitoring Development
 - Public Affairs Department
 - National Solidarity Program
 - Water Sanitation and Irrigation program
 - National Area Based Development Program
 - Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program

Background

Technology is as much a factor of production like land, labor & Capital. Many technologies are available but have not reached the people. There are traditional technologies which have served the people. We need appropriate and affordable technologies blending the traditional with modern. But there is no mechanism to collect and study such interventions or use in practice so that the possibilities of their dissemination could have been explored. There is, therefore, an urgent need to evolve a mechanism to pool the available technologies and offer options to different users. It is also necessary to provide an interface between users and developers of technology so as to identify and transfer the appropriate technologies to improve productivity, production, employment and livelihoods. It is in this context the idea of setting up a **Rural Technology Park (RTP)** has been conceived.

The National Consultation- Objectives

The RTP is a collaborative effort needing partnership with a wide range of stakeholders. The idea of this one day consultation was to discuss the proposed RTP and explore on how the partnership and the national alliance can be forged. Secondly, to identify the technology based initiatives in various Ministries, donor supported projects and by NGOs and share it with AIRD. The forms and nature of collaboration between RTP and other stakeholders, agencies, donors, NGOs etc. was also an issue for discussion. The proposal itself will be, based on the inputs from the Consultation, refined, the scope enlarged and strategies focussed.

Proceedings

The Consultation began with a prayer followed by a welcome and inaugural address by the **Honorable Deputy Minister, MRRD, Mr. Wais Barmak**. In his inaugural address the Deputy Minister traced the genesis of the RTP to the visit of the Afghanistan Delegation and also the Honorable Minister, MRRD to India and the RTP at the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD). He also stressed the importance harnessing power from renewable sources as an urgent requirement for the overall growth of the country and this can be achieved with full participation and collaboration of all stakeholders- government agencies, international and bilateral donors, NGOs, private sector and communities. This will be one of the key areas of focus in the RTP. While thanking the Spanish Government for its support to the establishment of RTP, he also expressed the hope that both Spanish Government and other donors will extend support to expand the activities of RTP.



Figure. Honorable Deputy Minister Wais Barmak addressed the participants

He stressed that the RTP cannot be an initiative of MRRD alone. It has to be collaborative effort of wide range of stakeholders in the development of rural areas. He advised that we must begin by consolidating existing technology based initiatives in various Ministries, donor funded projects and those introduced by NGOs

Mr. David Gervilla, Country Director, Spanish Agency for International Development narrated the activities supported by Spanish Government. He also reaffirmed his Government's commitment to support MAIL and MRRD in agriculture and rural development fields in Afghanistan.

Mrs. Palwasha Shaheed Kakar, the Honorable Deputy Minister from the Ministry of Women Affairs in her address, recalled the cooperation between MRRD and Ministry of Women Affairs and said that her Ministry will be happy to be part of the RTP. Women's role in production is very important but not recognised and not been assisted enough. If women can become economically independent, the impact could be larger. Food processing and packaging are activities most suitable to women and therefore technologies that add value and improve the quality to meet the demand of outside market are important and should be a part of RTP. Technologies that reduce drudgery and health hazard (e.g. the handloom and handicrafts in Herat province) are to be introduced particularly in those activities where women are involved. She also thanked the Spanish Government for helping to establish the RTP and said it is just not assistance to MRRD but to the people of Afghanistan.

Dr. S. Rajakutty Advisor to Head AIRD explained the purpose of the Consultative workshop as follows. RTP is a collaborative effort needing partnership with a wide range of stakeholders; to discuss the proposed RTP and explore on how the partnership and a national alliance can be forged; to share the technology based initiatives in various Ministries, donor supported projects and by NGOs and with AIRD; to decide on the forms and nature of collaboration between RTP and other stakeholders, agencies, donors, NGOs. He also listed the following outcomes expected from the workshop.

- Endorse or suggest improvements to the concept of RTP
- Commitment for and form of participation/partnership
- Membership in the network-who are the stakeholders
- Sharing of information to build a Directory of technology (as per format)
- Nature and extent of support needed and offered
- Action Plan with specific Roadmap

Mr. Ajmal Shirzai, Head of Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development (AIRD) explained the AIRD mission (*support the implementation of Comprehensive Rural Development toward socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in Afghanistan through providing training/education services, research and policy inputs and dissemination of results and findings to stakeholders*), Strategic objectives (*to become a dynamic learning institute in rural development that will gradually transform itself into an autonomous entity.*) and the activities of AIRD and also placed the RTP within the mandated of the Institute. He explained two main reasons for establishment of RTP in Kabul.

- Implementation of New Delhi Declaration signed by the Government of Afghanistan in June 2008. MRRD being the contact ministry and AIRD as a link institute of Centre on Integrated Rural Development for South Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP), attended in the CIRDAP Ministerial retreat meeting in New Delhi (25 June 2008) where the Indian experience and lesson learnt in making economic process more inclusive through bringing rural technologies to the door-step of rural households and strengthening decentralized government, was presented. Based on Indian experience, the Ministers of all CIRDAP Member Countries (CMCs) signed New Delhi Declaration on issue of Rural Technology for sustainable employment. According New Delhi Declaration – June 2008, all member countries agreed to (a) foster gender equality and adopt suitable measures for women empowerment and the empowerment of rural poor by encouraging both public and private sector to expand market access to products made by rural artisans and SHGs in order to promote sustainable livelihood, (b) review the existing laws and regulations for creating

enable environment for greater use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in rural areas, delivery of services to citizens and empowering citizens to access information and (c) encourage greater regional cooperation in the areas of innovations and sharing of knowledge, best practices in women empowerment, market of rural products and leveraging of ICT for rural development.



Figure: Mr Ajmal Shirzai Head of AIRD Presents about AIRD Missions

- He presented the kind of activities and technologies introduced by various programmes of MRRD and also possibly many Ministries / departments may be having similar programmes. Some of the programmes have not been sustained while the usefulness and impact of these programmes have not been assessed. He stressed importance of coordination among the departments and sharing of information with AIRD so that a database can be built. He solicited partnership all concerned in the RTP project. He requested the Government should identify a minimum of five hectares for the RTP at the earliest.

Mr B K Sinha, Director General, NIRD recalled the relationship between NIRD and AIRD and the support extended so far. He presented his impressions of field visit wherein he mentioned that despite several years of war, the community spirit is still intact and the NSP has done well. There are some good traditional agriculture and water management technologies but not been updated because of which there is stagnation. The organic farming adopted by farmers, though by default, offers great scope for exploitation. There is a need to deepen the linkage the local initiatives and strengthening of institutions with greater participation of women. The first step is technology need assessment, which will help in selection of technologies. Water management, rural energy, pre-and post-harvest management, food processing and preservation and marketing technologies should be given priority. Time has come to use technology as a driver of technology. Many technologies already exist. The lessons from neighbouring countries of their failures and successes are an advantage for Afghanistan and the intermediate technologies should be tapped. He also mentioned about the higher concept of Technology Bank (Te-bank) which can be established as we get along with the RTP.

Region wise technology requirements have to assess and location specify technologies be identified and transferred. It is also important that there is an integrated and shared approach among all the ongoing programmes of not only MRRD but also other Ministries. While technology as a driver of development and growth, management skills are essential for growth and AIRD should plan for such capacity building.



Figure: Mr B K Sinha, Director General, NIRD

The training needs and capacity building should encompass technology transfer. He suggested that an area of 5-10 ha would be ideally necessary for the RTP for the current as well as future needs. He also suggested that Mangal wheel, developed in India for generating power using water flow, may offer good alternatives and the government and donors may fund a pilot project

First Discussion Session

Dr. Emadi Senior Advisor from MAIL said that the original idea of RTP included Housing as a component but it is not highlighted in the presentations. He also suggested that indigenous knowledge should be incorporated in the scheme of things proposed for RTP. Further Afghanistan has wide diversity and it should be kept in mind while deciding on technologies. He also informed that MAIL also has a plan to set up a technology Park and AIRD should work with MAIL to ensure that there is no duplication but a single coordinated effort.

Mr Ajmal Shirzai clarified that housing is not ruled out and it is not an immediate priority. He agreed that indigenous knowledge will have to be kept in mind. There was a suggestion that the RTP should keep its open and wide to include whatever technologies are available with other ministries e.g. Roads should also be a part of RTP. Dr. S Rajakutty and Dr Senthil Vinayagam agreed with the suggestion and quoted the example of roads as part of RTP in recent time i.e. after four years of experience.

There was also a suggestion that many technologies relevant to Afghanistan may not be amenable for demonstration in RTP and therefore, there should a provision to put up technology models in project villages.

Mr Hidayatullah made a presentation on the concept, objectives, approach and criteria for selection of technologies. The criteria will include:

- Proven and successful for scaling up
- Cost –effective
- Can be managed & operated locally (user friendly)
- Gender and eco-friendly (opportunities to women)
- Local expertise through skill development and training
- Employment and Income generating potential
- Time saving, reduce drudgery, income enhancing and easy to scale-up in short time
- Follow-up and after sale service available

He explained that the components of RTP will comprise: Information clearing house on technologies suitable to rural areas. A Directory of Technologies (apprise, evaluate, document and transfer); demonstration of technology models with a variety of static, simulated and live models in stalls and thematic pavilions; taking successful and proven technologies to the villages and practically using these technologies through a network of Government and NGO partners; transfer of technology by evolving appropriate formal arrangements, and, arranging investment linkages with various agencies and facilitate linkages to market.

In the initial phase spanning over two years the sectors identified as priority are:

- Water and Sanitation
- Renewable Energy
- Handicrafts and Handloom
- Agriculture & Allied Activities
- Value Addition-Food Processing
- Micro-enterprises
- Housing

After a review and evaluation of the performance of RTP, the expansion of RTP as second phase will be decided. The proposed RTP will be under AIRD and it will be located in the same premises of the proposed Agriculture and Rural Development Training Centre to be set up with assistance from Spanish Government. It will be guided by an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (MRRD, MAIL, MEW, Donors) and the layout and design will be finalized jointly with donors.

In due course the concept of Te- bank will also be incorporated and the important stakeholders in the venture will include MAIL and Research Institutions, donor funded projects, NGOs and private sector (marginal) initiatives and different Ministries.

Dr. Senthil Vinayagam presented the experience of RTP in Hyderabad, India which is located on an area of 20 ha. The Indian model, Dr. Senthil explained, followed Public-Private partnership mode by establishing partnership with organizations. The RTP comprises working models which are production cum training units. The core areas covered in the RTP are water, farm technologies, fisheries, value addition to food products, non-farm technologies, housing, sanitation, energy, village industries and artisan based technologies. He explained the process of initiating production-cum-training of

technologies with examples of leaf plate making, bio-technology, solar technology, *Light Emitting Diode (LED)* technology, wind energy, fashion technology-garment making, vermi composting, natural

dyeing, honey processing, home based chemicals, handmade paper, fashion jewelry, tribal/ethnic jewelry, food processing, soya processing etc.



Figure: Project Director RTP/NIRD shares Indian experience with the participants

The housing technologies particularly those with mud based construction will be relevant to Afghanistan. The Sanitation Park and water harvesting structures will also be appropriate to this country. The exhibition cum sale of rural products through '*Mela*' as has been done in India is a model that can be emulated here.

Open House discussion

Mr. Aseel Nessaq the representatives from the Ministry of Commerce informed the house that a survey of SMEs is underway and assured to share any information on technologies used by SMEs with the RTP. This data will provide information on technology choices for different regions. Mr. Ajmal Shirzai suggested that the Ministry of Commerce should help in establishing linkages for marketing rural products and products from RTP and also provide physical space for rural products in

the market. The Ministry may also provide financial support to set up units by those who got trained in RTP. In this context the MISFA supported by Ministry of Finance in association with 13 banks provides small loans to entrepreneurs and this facility can be tapped to link RTP trained entrepreneurs. The representatives have agreed to put up these ideas in the Ministry. According to the Director General NIRD there is a lot of opportunity for import substitution as well as for export if we get International Standard Organization certification. For this we have to involve other ministries like Ministry of commerce and Industries and evolve Memorandum of Understanding between them and RTP/MRRD.

The **B. K. Sinha Director General, NIRD** suggestion that Self Help Groups (SHGs) should be formed and encouraged and supported for taking up technology supported enterprises was well received. In this context, it was suggested that the micro finance support facility for Afghanistan is also a good source. As of now, as informed by AREDP representative, there are two types of SHGs- Savings Groups and Enterprise Group- promoted in Afghanistan and it is possible to target these groups for skill development and linkages with technology promotion. Seed money/capital available under Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program (AREDP) for enterprise groups can be utilized for RTP linkage.



Figure: Participants of the workshop

Irrigation, particularly micro irrigation should also become part of RTP focus area. The Water Sanitation group suggested that Ferro- cement tanks for storage of water, saline water treatment technology and UNICEF promoted bio-sand filter are some important items which need to be demonstrated in RTP. Dr Senthil informed the house very cost effective water filters at a price of three dollars have been developed and promoted to suit the different geo climatic regions. R.B. K Sinha from NIRD suggested that the RTP should also look beyond what is existing e.g. eco-toilets, vermi compost latrines, bio-gas production from human excreta etc. He cited the experiments in India where the toilets have been linked to produce bio-gas for street lighting, water pumping etc.

Both Mr. Ajmal and Dr. S Rajakutty pleaded that all the ministries, programmes and agencies should see the proposed RTP as their project and AIRD as the facilitator.

Major Recommendations

The concept, approach and components of RTP has been widely endorsed with some suggestions

- All the programs, ministries and agencies have agreed to be partner of RTP and ready to own it as important stakeholders. It was also agreed that they will take it up in their respective offices and will share the available information relevant to RTP.
- It was unanimously felt that the RTP should have a minimum space of five hectares while keeping in mind the long term prospects 10 hectare of land would be idea. MRRD and MAIL should discuss and locate the land with in Kabul
- It was also agreed that the RTP should be a joint program of MRRD and MAIL and AIRD may come out with a specific and detailed proposal for discussion. MAIL will help MRRD in locating and provide the land and other support. A ministerial meeting would help firm up the collaboration.
- In addition to the sectors proposed in the concept paper aspects like rural roads and micro irrigation should be included. For this the concerned Ministries may come out project proposal while RTP will allocate the space.
- AIRD may address specific letters with the necessary format to different Ministries, NGOs, Donors etc across the country seeking information on technology, funding support and also willingness to put up demonstrations in RTP.
- There should be frequent meetings, at least once in six months, among all the stakeholders to share experiences and review of progress with reference to their commitments.
- AIRD should immediately start with the available technologies with in the MRRD and MAIL.

Next Steps by AIRD-NIRD

- One month on the site training at NIRD for the RTP team (4 members) from AIRD (25th January 2010)
- Three days orientation training workshop for 60 social workers (SWs) from six regions on documentation of technologies(traditional and project supported) in rural areas(March. 2010)
- Data collection process by the trained SWs under the supervision and monitoring by RTP team (March 2010)
- Three data scrutiny workshop (3 days) for consolidation of technologies (April 2010)
- Prioritization of technologies within Afghanistan and importing the appropriate technologies from India for showcasing in RTP (April-May 2010)
- Preparation of building plan and design layout (April-May)
- Training activities for rural families (June 2010 on wards)
- Review of RTP activities including construction (quarterly from June 2010)

NIRD/RTP is interested to support Afghanistan in technology transfer and adaptation of the following technologies.

1. **Mangal Water Wheel:** RTP/NIRD is interested to promote Mangal Water Wheel in Afghanistan. He suggested implementing a demonstration project in a canal in Kapisa. The Water Wheel can be placed directly on the canal to generate electricity and pump water. He also mentioned that RTP/NIRD will support in technology transfer.
2. **Light Emitting Diode (LED) Lamps:** Dr. Sinha informed that Dr. Partho Bhattacharya, who is associated with NIRD, has patent on a certain type of LED Lamp and is willing to provide it to small scale industry dedicated to rural development. These LED lamps provide as much illumination as a 9V CFL but consume just a fraction of energy. RTP/NIRD will provide samples to AIRD.
3. **Solar PV design and Assembly:** Women entrepreneurs associated with RTP/NIRD have been trained on design and assembling of solar PV systems. RTP/NIRD is interested to transfer this technology to Afghanistan. This approach trains women in rural areas on solar PV systems and helps them establish small workshops to assemble the lanterns and later on to provide after sales services.
4. **Solar Water Heater/Dryer:** RTP/NIRD also mentioned that they have access to solar water heater/dryer technologies and are willing to provide it to Afghanistan.
5. **Wind Energy:** RTP/NIRD has installed and operate a 3.85 kW Wind Power Plant and are willing to share this with Afghanistan.
6. **Waste to Energy:** Dr. Sinha emphasized that waste biomass should be used to generate energy and RTP/NIRD will support Afghanistan.
7. Dr. Vinayagam informed that The Rural Technology Park, Hyderabad, India is powered through their own renewable energy systems, Wind and Solar PV. He suggested that AIRD should also take similar approach and install viable renewable energy technologies in the planned RTP to power the Park itself. They are willing to help in design and installation of these systems.

The consultative workshop ended at 15:30 hour.

Annexes

1. Workshop Agenda
2. MRRD's Deputy Minister Speech
3. List of Participants

Annex-I**National Consultation Workshop on Rural Technology Park
Location MRRD Conference Hall**

Date: 12, December, 2009

Time: 9:00-15:00 hr.

Time	Topic	Resource person
0900	Registration	AIRD staff
0930	Welcome Address	Deputy minister
0940	Introductory Remarks	Honorable Minister
0950	About the National Consultation	Dr S Rajakutty
1000	Presentation on AIRD	Mr. Ajmal Shirzai. Director AIRD
1030	Te-Bank Concept and approaches	NIRD
1100	Tea Break	
1115	Presentation on RTP-Kabul concept	Mr Hidayatullah
11.45	RTP: Indian experience	NIRD
11.45	Discussions on the presentations	Chair: Honourable Deputy Minister
1230	Lunch Break	
13:30	Technology choices and sectors	Open house
1400	Partnership and networking: roles and responsibilities Action Plan for Way A head	Chair: Dr. Rajakutty Ajmal Shirzai
1500	Vote of Thanks	Deputy Minister/Eng. Naim

Annex-II: MRRD's Deputy Minister (Wais Ahmad Barmak) Speech**Mr. Chairman, Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, fellow participants and attendees:**

The Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) emphasises a focus on expanding rural energy and electricity services. Currently, Afghanistan's consumption of electricity is one of the lowest in the world. In October 2009, Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) estimated 30% of the population was connected to public power supply, of which the vast majority live in urban centres. In the rural areas, power supply continues to rely on hydropower plants, limited diesel and batteries, and is estimated to cover less than 9% of the rural population. This lack of access is significant in light of the fact that up to 80% of the people live in the rural areas.

The implication is that the potential for development and growth in the rural sector with appropriate investment is relatively significant to the economy. Access to power can be an important element in priming such growth. Hence, Afghanistan needs to initiate a sustained, long term transition towards greater use of renewable energy – an indigenous, clean, and abundant resource whose considerable potential the country has yet to exploit.

Afghanistan intends to pursue this objective by harnessing power from renewable resources with the full participation and collaboration of all stakeholders – government agencies, the international and bilateral donor community, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), the beneficiary communities and the private sector.

MRRD has been given the custodianship of developing innovative and creative approaches in order to meet the immense challenges of rural energy requirements. It took the first step by establishing the Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan (ERDA) project that is currently being developed within the National Area-Based Development Programme.

The ERDA has been initiated to contribute to the strategic energy benchmark set at the London Conference and ANDS. It works in partnership with government institutions and energy projects being supported by other donors as well as developing innovative solutions for NABDP community-based projects.

Aside from the physical remoteness of communities and the fluid security situation, there are key barriers to accessing adequate supplies of renewable energy and these include higher capital costs than conventional energy supplies; the initial investment required and the long periods before profitability can be realised; and a lack of consumer awareness on the benefits and opportunities of renewable energy.

In order to address a number of such barriers, H.E. the President of Afghanistan has requested a Rural Technology Park be established by MRRD. The idea is to build a platform upon which available technologies can be gathered and different options offered to users through dissemination of these technologies. The proposed Rural Technology Park will provide an interface between users and developers of technology so as to identify and transfer the appropriate technologies to improve productivity, production, employment and livelihoods. This initiative will be led by the Afghanistan Institute for Rural Development, which is the main vehicle for capacity building and awareness rising in the rural development sector of Afghanistan. At this point, I would like to sincerely thank the Spanish Government for their kind financial assistance for the establishment of the Technology Park and its related activities.

The objectives of the Rural Technology Park will include providing an opportunity to demonstrate appropriate and cost-effective energy solutions; serve as a catalyst in accelerating the dissemination and awareness of the wider benefits of renewable energy and its actual costs; facilitate the transfer of knowledge and skills to the private sector and end users of these technologies to increase employment and income generation; and inform policy and best practice, leading to more pragmatic interventions in rural areas.

However, The Rural Technology Park cannot be an initiative of the government alone. It has to be a collaborative effort in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders. We must begin by consolidating

existing technology-based initiatives in various Ministries, and those being planned or implemented by donor supported projects and NGOs and share them with Rural Technology Park.

I sincerely believe that this one-day National Consultation will achieve these objectives, and I look forward to the outcomes and recommendations with the aim of honouring them to best of our ability.

While I wish this National Consultation all the success, I also take this opportunity to thank all of you, particularly our honoured guest the Director General of NIRD from India, for having responded to our invitation and for expressing such a positive commitment to participate in this event.

Finally and most importantly, I would like to, once again, extend my special thanks to the Spanish government for their generous and continual support in reconstruction and peace building effort in Afghanistan, particularly Badghis Province, and their kind financial contribution for the establishment of Technology Park.

Annex-III: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON 12th OF DECEMBER, 2009

#	Name	Designation	Organization
1	Wais Ahmed Barmak	Deputy Minister	MRRD
2	Palwasha Kakar	Deputy Minister	MoWA
3	Ajmal Shams	Head, TSD	NSP, MRRD
4	David Gervilla	Country Director	AECID / Spain
5	B.K. Sinha	DG	NIRD
6	Mohammad H Emadi	Senior Policy Advisor	MAIL
7	Diana	Political Advisor	Spanish embassy
8	M. Farooq Jaied	Director MRRD	MRRD
9	Lutfull Wahid	Material Engr	NSP/MRRD
10	Rohullah Bamal	Acting Director	CLDD
11	Dinesh Malla	PM Watsan	WatSIP ARTF
12	Satish Gautam	Eng Advisor	ERDA/MRRD
13	Azizullah	Director	REED
14	Owen Schumacher	Not Available	Remote Hydrolight
15	Farzad Alami	PM	E.T.C Power
16	Ayoub Ayarbi	ERDA NABDP	MRRD
17	Dr. S. Rajakutty	Advisor, AIRD	NIRD
18	Dr. S. Senthil	Professor	NIRD
19	M. Tariq	NSP-ED	NSP
20	T.F Kanakasabesad	SG	India Embassy
21	Harumi Isukahara	JICA Expert to AIRD	JICA
22	Sayed Usman Roshan	CSS	AREDP/MRRD
23	Mandy Zeckra	Advisor, AIRD	AIRD IGTZ
24	Salar	Senior Engr	ESD
25	Moqamuddin Siraj	PO	UNDP
26	Haleemi	Head of Training Dept	AIRD
27	Sayed Fakhrudin	Project Officer	AECID/AIRD
28	Abdul Hakim	NRVA	Research
29	Shairshah Toukhi	Office Assistant	CLDD
30	Gul Ahmed Khaliqyar	Head of Deptt	Not Available
31	S. Kazim	M&E Unit	MRRD
32	Mohammad Shafiq	Civil Engineer	NSP/MRRD
33	Engr. Zalmai Hormat	Director	M&E Department
34	A. Kareem Mateen	Program Coordinator	MRRD
35	Aseel Nessaq	Program Officer	MOCL

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