REPORT OF AN ASSESSMENT TRIP TO YAQUBI (SABERI) IN KHOST/PAKTIA

August 1991

by Bernt Glatzer

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PURPOSE OF TRIP

To find an additional area in Khost for DACAAR rehabilitation projects. An area which is open to work in winter and which offers a good chance that refugees would return after DACAAR begins rehabilitation activities. The area should also be safe from air attacks which from time to time hit Khost City and nearby Mandozay, so that our staff from Mandozai/Ismailkhel could retreat and continue working in safety. We followed urgent requests from two shoras of the Yaqubi district northeast of Khost City who visited DACAAR main office a few weeks earlier.

ITINERARY

25 August 1991:
10 a.m. departure from Peshawar; 4.00 p.m. arrival in DACAAR Water Supply Camp in Inzari (Khurram Agency). Meeting with representatives from Yaqubi. Night there.

26 August 1991:
8 a.m. departure from Inzari across the border to Yaqubi together with Sabari Shora. Visit of Korru, Shekhmahmadi, and trip upriver to Zambar Village. Detailed interviews with all Shora members, visit to Zambar covered canal. Night in Zambar.

27 August 1991:
Other villages in Sabari visited. Agreement with Sabari Shora signed. Lunch in Sarwai Pan, met Norbert Burger of HELP. Afternoon more villages of Sabari visited, e.g. Karezuna where suitable camp site for DACAAR was shown to us. Late afternoon to Terezai, talks with N. Burger and Eng. Waris of Terezai. Night there.

28 August 1991:
Visit of (A-)Bukhana, meeting with representatives of (A-)Bukhana Shora. Tried to find protection dams along Zambar River. Trip via Alisher Alaqa-dari and Yaqubi Alaqa-dari to Khulbesat. Meeting with Tangi Shora. Lunch in Khulbesat. Downriver to Mutkhel, intensive interviews with Shora, due to thunder storm further visits of villages were impossible. Discussion with shora about contract.

29 August 1991:
Signing of contract with Tangi Shora. Visit of Yaqubi Centre, Alisher, and villages, canals on the way. Lunch in Terezai with Norbert Burger and Eng. Waris. Afternoon to Khost city, visit of Zabet Shah Wali who is in charge of
"Radio Khost", the Agricultural School, and the
Constructions Dept., to see the Khost Archives. Night in
DACAAR camp Haidarkhel (Mandozai).

30 August 1991:
Talks with DACAAR staff in Haidarkhel and inspection of
DACAAR irrigation works. Return to Peshawar via Alisher,
Shahidano Dand, Tal, Kohat. Arrival in Peshawar 7.00 p.m.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

At the moment all administrative boundaries are defunct and
are only used by the people for a rough geographical orientation.
The present representational bodies of the population (shoras)
are not organized along those former administrative boundaries.

The Province of Paktia was subdivided into three great
districts (hokumat-e kalan) one of which was Khost. Khost was
further subdivided into districts (uluswali) and subdistricts
(alaqadar). One of those districts was also Khost and
subdistricts were e.g. Yaqubi, Alisher/Terezai, Bak etc. The
alaqadari of Yaqubi lies to the north and northeast of Khost
City. The administrative centre of Yaqubi was formerly in Zambar
village at the far northwestern end of the valley of Yaqubi. At
that time the alaqadari was called Sabari after the dominant
tribe of the area. In the 1970-s the alaqadari seat was shifted
to the village of Yaqubi in the southern part of the valley,
hence the name of the subdistrict. Some local people still call
the whole area Sabari. The misspellings "Sarobi" (UNHCR Background
Report Paktia) or "Saroti" (ibid. and ACBAR Database) are
misleading. Sarobi is a different district formerly also
belonging to Paktia and now a part of Paktika. To the east of
Yaqubi lies Bak and to the southeast Alisher/Terezai.
Terezai, Trezai of Traizai is the older name of that subdistrict
until its administrative seat was shifted to Alisher.

GEOGRAPHY

The area under consideration is the wide and fertile Valley
of Yaqubi (Sabari) watered by the river Zambar and its
tributaries Surwaipan, Jerjara and Tor Tangai. The valley
stretches from northwest to southeast. The village Zambar in the
northwestern corner is 1400 m above sea level, Yaqubi down in the
southeast lies at 1150 m.
To the west, north, and northeast the valley is bordered by
forested mountains, to the south and southeast its boundaries
area marked by a low range of hills covered with grass.
The central part of the valley, south of the river Zambar, is
relatively dry and barren, most fields are rain fed (lalmi),
however, where water is available, up to three rich harvests are
reaped. The upper part and the areas north of the Zambar have a
lovely mediterranean appearance, orchards, olive and almond groves alternate with paddy fields, villages are embedded between huge plane trees, pines and cypresses. A peculiarity of the River Zambar should be noted here: North of the village Zambar, where the river breaks through the mountains, its water disappears under the river bed. From that very place an underground canal leads to Zambar village. The larger part of the water, however, flows underground further down the valley, only to reappear in Mulli, in lower Yaqubi, a few km before the river leaves the area for Terezai. It feeds the Bedak canal, the Mastuki of Terezai, (A)Bukhana and Lakan. In the latter areas the river leads perennially abundant fresh and clear water. In its dry middle part water is seen only in spring time a few weeks; then the water rather violently thunders down the valley causing damages to fields at its banks. We saw people trying to secure the river bank with "gabions" woven of maize straw.

THE PEOPLE

According to Eighmy the alaqadari of Yaqubi has a total population of 24,700 including its refugees in Pakistan. Of theses 7,100 stay at home, the rest are refugees in Pakistan.¹

The people of Yaqubi belong almost exclusively to the small Pashtun tribe of Sabari (local pronunciation: Subari). On maps of the former Paktia Development Project they are spelt 'Sabari'. The Sabari belong to the "smaller" Khost tribes like the Tani, Mandozai, Ghurboz, Landar etc., whose genealogical link to the rest of the Pashtuns is rather unclear. Some authors group them under the Karrani tribes who are said to be an adopted branch of the Pashtuns.² Unlike the names of the larger Pashtun tribes Sabari seems to refer to a localized social group rather than to a descent group. We were told that anyone who has immigrated from elsewhere and who is a locally accepted inhabitant of the area of Sabari is a Sabari. We could not find that patrilineal descent plays a significant rôle in defining sub-groups of the Sabari. The major subgroups of Sabari are called tala. A tala is a cluster of villages originally defined by the Afghan Government for recruiting guides and confiscating horses and fodder for travelling officials.

The tribes of Paktia are divided into two opposite sections: Tor Gund ('white faction') and Spin Gund ('black faction'). Sabari along with the Dzadran, Tsamkani, Tani, Mandozay etc. are


² e.g. Muh. Hayat Khan, Afghanistan and its Inhabitants. Lahore, 1874, p. 226.
among the Spin Gund and are aligned against the Mangal, Ismailkhel and others (Tor Gund). Today this dichotomy has partly been overcome, but people clearly remember which tribe belongs to which gund. An example are the Ismailkhel and Mandozay belonging to opposite gund but being united under one shora. However, the present violent land dispute between Tsamkani (Chamkani) and Mangal is between two opposing gund and I heard that the sympathies of the Sabari are with their gund fellows, the Tsamkani.

**POLITICAL ORGANIZATION**

At present the Sabari are organized in at least three shoras (qaumi shora): Sabari, Tangi, and Batkhana. There live also Sabari in Terezay who are partly represented by the Sabari Shora partly by the shora of Terezay. Until a few years ago the Sabari were led by Senator Ali Jan Khan Saberi who during King Zaher’s times was consecutively elected by the people of Paktia as Senator of their province (a second senator of Paktia was selected by the king). After the senator’s death his family is still influential but has lost its leading role. We were able to observe that nowadays the Saberi are fiercely egalitarian.

The Sabari shora covers the largest part of the Yaqubi valley excluding Yaqubi centre, Mulli, Batkhana, Lower Lewankhel, Khulbesat and Korro. Its chairman is Tsaranwal (‘lawyer’) Mohammad Taher a cousin of former Senator Ali Jan Khan Sabari. The 24 shora members of Sabari seem not fully to trust Tsaranwal-Sahib’s representation because they all followed him to Peshawar when he applied with DACAAR to start projects in their area and 18 of them followed us permanently when we visited their area to ensure that their particular villages/talas were not left out.

The Tangi shora represents the villages around Yaqubi centre, lower Lewankhel, Khulbesat, Mulli, Korru, and Sheyk Mahmadi. Their chairman is the venerated Hajji Sayed Kamal. The speaker of the shora is (was?) Ghaffur Khan, a younger energetic, German speaking farmer who formerly worked with the German Paktia Project as flood protectionist. Ghaffur Khan has also accompanied and guided us in the area of Sabari shora and obviously was popular there too; therefore I suggested to DACAAR to employ him as local assistant/consultant. Although Tangi shora covers a much smaller area as the Sabari shora it has as many members as the latter.

The Batkhana shora represents only the cluster of villages around Batkhana, west of Yaqubi. Batkhana was conspicuously left out when we visited the area only to find out later in Peshawar that Batkhana formed a shora of their own. On Wednesday 4th September when our first survey team left for Yaqubi the full shora of Batkhana turned up in our main office in order to inform
us of their presence and to request us not to leave them out. I promised them to visit their area at my next trip to Khost.

The Commanders' Shora, also called 'Kharrdand Shora' after its meeting place Kharrdand: We have not contacted any commanders or mujaheddin following an understanding with the above mentioned civilian shoras (qaumi shora) that all contacts with commanders and mujaheddin will be through them. Already long before the commanders' shora and the civilian shoras have entered into an agreement that the commanders/mujaheddin exclusively will be responsible for the security of the area and will leave it to the qaumi shoras to organize rehabilitation and to deal with NGOs.

NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

When asked about their first needs and requirements before they can resettle in Yaqubi members of the three shoras first mentioned house reconstruction, then irrigation repair, then drinking water supply.

House Reconstruction:
About 90 % of all houses in Yaqubi are severely destroyed. Roofs have disappeared from the houses and most walls have collapsed to the foundations. Families cannot return before major rebuilding has taken place. The requirements for house reconstructions are roof beams and man power. Most houses are built of solid stones. Many houses who appear as mud houses are actually also of stone with a coating of mud for better insulation. Houses built of pure mud or of sun dried bricks also exist. So far families only occasionally send in single males, they cannot perform the huge task of reconstructing their houses. However, if DACAAR projects attract more labour to the area people will also be able to take on rebuilding their houses. The Sabari own forests on the hills around the valley, but have decided to preserve them, and neither to cut trees for house construction nor for sale. DACAAR should support this wise attitude by supplying prefab concrete beams in large quantities.
I would like to open a discussion whether other means to assist people in house reconstruction are also possible.

Irrigation:
Repair of the irrigation system is not less urgent. We should try to achieve first results already by mid September this year when ploughing and sowing of the winter crop begin. The requirements in this regard are very different from village to village. In the southern central areas around Yaqubi and south of the river Zambar there is open flat and relatively barren land. Most of the fields here are lalmi (rain fed), however, due to normally abundant precipitations and due to a sophisticated system of diverting rain and flood water to the fields harvests have been relatively rich and seed varieties were used which
normally perform only on irrigated lands. In the GTZ map on land use in Yaqubi this area is characterized as "irrigated extensive agriculture with limited availability of water, irrigation only occasionally (possible) in times of abundance of water, existence of a permanent system for water [flood] diversion."

This system of flood and rain water canals now is totally out of function and widely filled with sand and earth. The major canals are several km long and up to 4 m wide. It would be technically not too difficult to clear these canals with the use of tractors.

In the upper valley to the northwest and north of the river Zambar we found rich irrigated fields with (still!) intensive agriculture. There grows rice and a rich harvest of wheat can be expected next year provided further canals and karezes are cleared and improved seeds distributed. There are innumerable small and middle canals which can be repaired by the people themselves with a financial incentive from DACAAR. According to the GTZ map this area has alluvial fertile soil with intensive and extensive irrigation, also intensive rain fed agriculture occurs.

Along the upper part of the Zambar the river causes soil erosion. We saw people erecting "gabion" dams along the river beds, the "gabions" were woven of maize straw. DACAAR should support these activities with real gabions. The riverbanks are rarely more than 1.5 m high; this task will be by far easier than the anti-erosion work in Ismail-Mandozai.

The largest canal on the left river side is the Bedak, its intake lies shortly downriver from Mutkhel. It is said to irrigate 5000 jerib, mainly at the eastern corner of Yaqubi and in parts of Terezai. It is more than 2 metres deep and wide. Apart from a syphon to cross a river arm it does not need sophisticated engineering work, but can be cleared by the people themselves, maybe with the help of tractors and other machines. Its main problem will be the organization of the work since more than one shora is involved (at least Sabari and Terezai)(more on Bedak Canal see p. 14).

Schools and other Public Buildings:

In the whole of Yaqubi there were only two schools: one primary in Karezuna and one middle school in Yaqubi Centre. The former is totally destroyed, the latter, a huge solid building of stone masonry needs only the repair of its tin roof and new windows and doors. Spontaneous schooling does not yet take place, however, people consider schools as an important prerequisite for their return to Yaqubi. Nowadays many more children go to school than before the war - but in Pakistan. We were told that these children with their parents will only go back when they can continue to go to school. One reason why only few children went to school before the war was the far distance to school from most villages. We should try to attract an agency
to organize schooling in Yaqubi and then build several schools in the area.

We were also asked to build a clinic or hospital. I did not show attention to this because the city of Khost is near and I would rather suggest to support further medical facilities there as soon as the security and political situation in Khost City will have improved sufficiently.
### Yaqubi: List of Villages and Requirements

#### Abbreviations:

- å: each
- ab: abi (la lalmi)
- cn: canal
- cns: canals
- culv: culvert
- des: destroyed
- E: East
- gw: ground water
- H: Hajji
- irr: irrigate/irrigates
- j: jerib
- K: Kalay
- kr: karez
- krs: karezes
- la/ab: left
- LY: Lower Yaqubi
- Ml.: Mullah
- MY: Middle Yaqubi
- nd: need/needed
- oof: out of function
- r: right
- rw: rain water
- RZ: River Zambar
- spr: spring
- UY: Upper Yaqubi
- W: West

#### Upper Yaqubi (Sabari Shora):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tala/ Village</th>
<th>area</th>
<th>Houses tot des</th>
<th>Irrigation</th>
<th>Agric., Drink. Water</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Masheran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Lewankhel:</td>
<td>UY, E Zambar</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>kr to be repaired</td>
<td>la/ab</td>
<td>matter of dispute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewankhel (or Ekhaoor)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Saidan or Khaoor Lewankhel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tagharay, Taray</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prata Ghunday</td>
<td>UY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cn to be repaired</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ml. Mandozai</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. Shah Bar</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Lewankhel:</td>
<td>Near Yaqubi centre</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>few cns, 1 kr with 6 wells, all oof.</td>
<td>la/ab</td>
<td>1 pr, school des., they would provide teachers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazghar (Starmazghar, Patak, Kam Mazghar, Ahtar)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>flood irr.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juni Ghundi:</td>
<td>W of Terezai</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2 spr, 2 culv</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sayed Husain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juni Ghundi</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zundai</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarkateb or Khwaja Mahm. K.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1 kr</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Faqirano K.</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1 spr, 2 culv, 1 cn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nazir Mahm. K.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 cns &amp; 1 km, 1 culv</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khan K.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shekh Mahmadi (sevr. villages)</td>
<td>W of Terezai</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>along Bedak Cn; flood irr.</td>
<td></td>
<td>300 j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Khushkidanda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Taher Gul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wishkidanda</td>
<td>MY</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1 kr with 2 branches, together 6 km</td>
<td>700 j</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 rw-dams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tala/Village area</td>
<td>No. of House</td>
<td>Irrigation Agric. Drink. Water</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Tot dest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>K.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tala/ Village</td>
<td>area</td>
<td>Houses tot dest</td>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>Agric.</td>
<td>Drink.Water</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapari: Guldar, Shirin, Tauda, Ajib, Mirdas, Husain, Seyd-Malakh, Haji Nur-Mahm., Gul-Rang-German, Chapari, Dagu, Khataza, Dand, Kasim, Khan-Abbas, Abd.-Mahm.</td>
<td>r of ZR, near Raim-Kahul</td>
<td>1502</td>
<td>31 rw dams 1 kr of 1km irr 2000j, 150 fam. live of it. have begun to dig a kr</td>
<td>7500j 1a</td>
<td>46 wells 20-35m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dur Nami: Prihel, Labarai, Okbai, Kutiki, Zaman-Gul, Badshah.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>20 dams, 6 cns; nd a dam to collect water from spr, would irr 12000j (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 wells</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surwai Pan: Sar Kalay</td>
<td>UY</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>Surwai Pan Canal be widened, would irr 15000j (?)</td>
<td>4500j want 12 wells</td>
<td></td>
<td>ShahMalikKhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manz Kalay</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>12 div dams</td>
<td>6000j 10 wells</td>
<td></td>
<td>Haji Sher Abbas and Abdul Baqi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tala Kalay</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>10 div dams The Surai Pai cn ends in Majlesa.</td>
<td>6000j 15 wells</td>
<td>wish school</td>
<td>Nura Gul</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Lower Yaqubi (Tangi Shora):**
The area controlled by the Tangi Shora is around Yaqubi Alaqadari, goes up to Khulbesat, in the east it reaches to Korru. However, Juni Ghundi and Shekhmahmadi belong to the Sabari Shora.

Tangi comprises the following areas (mantiqe):

1. Yaqubi
2. Lewankhel (Lower Lewankhel, near Yaqubi)(parts of it seem to belong to the Sabari-Shora, others to Tangi)
3. Mulli
4. Khulbesat
5. Korru (Ghilzay)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tala/ Village</th>
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<th>Houses</th>
<th>Irrigation</th>
<th>Agric.</th>
<th>Drink.Water</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Masheran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muthhel (cluster of 8 villages)</td>
<td>Mulli, LY</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>2 krs &amp; 1 km, 5 cns(2 together with Korru, the 3 others &amp; 3km 2 rw cns nd repr.</td>
<td>10000j</td>
<td>want wells</td>
<td>1a/ab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haybatkhel</td>
<td>Mulli, LY</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3 cns &amp; 400m oof ispr, 1 syph 2 culv, 4 more cns: &quot;DilazaraViala&quot;5km &quot;Khwaaja Sana&quot; 3 km, &quot;MahmadViala&quot;0.6km &quot;Khodama&quot; up to Alisher(7km). Need flood protection.</td>
<td>3000j</td>
<td>want wells</td>
<td>1a/ab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwojakhel incl.Gurchak</td>
<td>Mulli, LY</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>30 juis, 1 cn, 1.5 km 1 kr(500m), 1 culv des, persian wheel &quot;Gurchak-Cn&quot;to Yaqubi, 4 rw cns, irrn'well with diesel pump oof</td>
<td>12000j</td>
<td>want wells</td>
<td>4 wells oof 6m deep</td>
<td>H. Muhammad Yaqub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalad K. and Khial H.Sahib</td>
<td>Mulli, LY</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2 irrn pumps oof, driven by tractor, neither cn, nor kr</td>
<td>450j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khulbesat 8 villages (16 families are back)</td>
<td>LY,1 of ZR</td>
<td>160 128</td>
<td>4 krs(one oof) leading into 4 cns : (Dand, Manz, Abdullah, Mushmanel). Needed: 3 syph, 10 culv</td>
<td>o.k.</td>
<td>school nd; clinic projected</td>
<td>H. Moshamel (Moqamel) Ml.Enayat-ullah Khwaaja Gul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara K. to Khulbesat</td>
<td>to Khulbesat</td>
<td>170 150</td>
<td>1 kr with 80 wells irr 340j, in middle broken; nd 1 syph; 2 cns &amp; 3 km; nd 2 culv</td>
<td>3000j</td>
<td>available; 2 deep wells oof</td>
<td>Azim Gul Khwaaja Gul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Action Needed</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faqir Aba to Khulbesat</td>
<td>Ly, near Terezay</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1 kr (3 km) irr 400 j has not enough water; 1 cn (1 km); 1 road cn, nd 2 syph., 1100 j available; wells oof, take water from kr.</td>
<td>Mubarak Shah</td>
<td>wish school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korrul</td>
<td>Ly, near Terezay</td>
<td>6 culv, 2 syph.</td>
<td>nd wells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mir Ghulam K</td>
<td>Ly, Lewan-Khel-Yaqubi</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>use wells for irr partly Persian wheel partly diesel pumps 1 big cn for rw: &quot;Mir Ghulam Band&quot; 5 km, 4-5 m wide. Should given priority. Gabions; other cn: &quot;Firuz-band&quot; (2 km), &quot;Korri-band&quot; (3 km), Mel band (2 km) nd 5 culv.</td>
<td>3500 j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Sayid Kamal K</td>
<td>Ly, Lewan-Khel-Yaqubi</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>6 cn, 3 of these rw; 1 big cn: &quot;Ata Gul-Band&quot; (4 km) 6000 j 12 wells, 1 with pump + mill, others Pers. wheels</td>
<td>H. Sayid Kamal</td>
<td>(Chairman of Shora)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Marjan</td>
<td>Ly, Lewan-Khel-Yaqubi</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>3 irrn cn 1-2 km 3 rw cn 1-2 km all nd repair 2000 j 3 ponds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewanai K.</td>
<td>Ly, Lewan-Khel-Yaqubi</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1 cn (2 km), and water from Ata Gul Band nd syph; 3 more cn 4030 j deep well pump lost; nd more wells</td>
<td>H. Zalay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaqubi</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500 12 cn; biggest: &quot;Zer Zanda&quot; (3 km) nd flood protect; 4 Persian wheel for irrn oof. Want to dig new kr nd 1 road bridge over Bakhana River. Other cn: &quot;H. Masullah Viala&quot; (5 km) irr village of Ghaffur Khan (100 j). Nd change of bed of a stream in Yaqubi Centre. 10000 j nd 1 well for each hamlet; 6 ponds</td>
<td>Want roof beams for Madrasa. Big middle-school nd roof repair and doors, rest o.k.</td>
<td>H. Gharib Gul</td>
<td>H. Net Amla H. Bader Ghaffur Khan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Batkhana Shora:

Batkhana (on some maps erroneously misspelt as "Bakhtana") lies to the west of Yaqubi. We could not visit Batkhana, the following data are given by the Batkhana Shora at their visit to Peshawar on 4 September 1991:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tala/Village</th>
<th>area</th>
<th>Houses tot dest</th>
<th>Irrigation</th>
<th>Agric. Drink.Water</th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Masheran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batkhana(cluster of 9 villages)</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>Sherawna Warsak Cn from Germ.proj, now totally des 3-4 km. Tsonov-Kr, 20 wells Taudo Uba Cn, 5km Gada-Kr, 50 wells</td>
<td>100000 took from cnns, was clean, now 25% ab 75% la no water</td>
<td>prim.school des.</td>
<td>contact pers H.Bul Bat Khan Malik Jawar in Darsamand Camp No 1 (this side of Tal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharaf Khel</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Saddukhel</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Khattakkhel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanzei</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jurkhel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakhan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morruei Kalay</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attention:

Under "Houses dest": where no data are given, no clear information was available. In most villages at east 90% of the houses are destroyed.

Bedak Canal:

This is the major canal in lower Yaqubi and Terezay. The following villages get water from it: (information from Eng. Waris from Terezay):
Juni Ghundi, Nazir Mahmad, Fakirano K., Zundai K., Khwaja Mahmad K., Jalapur K., Khatako K.,
The Bedak Canal reaches also the Terezay Alaqadari where the following villages receive water from it:
Kabal K., Karrki K., Miraajan K., Pukhano K., Biblakhan K., and Azim Khan K.
According to Eng. Waris the Bedak Canal irrigates a total of 5000 jerib land of best soil quality. Its repair will be a major contribution to the rehabilitation of the whole region.

Attention: Before we start doing anything on the Bedak Canal we have to consult all the three shoras: Sabari, Tangi and Terezay (speaker of Terezay Shora is Eng. Waris)!
APPENDIX 1

We signed two identically worded agreements: one with the Shora of Tangi and one with the Shora of Sabari:

AGREEMENT REGARDING REHABILITATION PROJECTS BETWEEN THE SHURA OF TANGI/SABARI AND DACAAR.

1. DACAAR is a non-governmental and non-political organisation working for the rehabilitation of Afghanistan.

DACAAR does not work with individual commanders or parties, but requires the agreement of all the people of the area in which projects are undertaken.

People may appoint representatives to deal with DACAAR and these should be representative of all groups in the area.

2. During an assessment trip by DACAAR on 26 through 29 August 1991 to Yaqubi in Khost, Paktia province the following rehabilitation projects are agreed upon between DACAAR and the representatives of Tangi/Sabari:

3. Before projects are started DACAAR will undertake detailed technical surveys.

4. IRRIGATION:

Irrigation is the most important factor for the rehabilitation of Sabari/Tangi. Therefore DACAAR will put most of its efforts into repair of Irrigation.

There will be two schemes:

(a) Repair of major canals/karezes. This work will be carried out by DACAAR engineers and foremen, workers will be employed from the local villagers and payed a normal daily wage.

(b) Repair of a selected number of minor canals/karezes. This work will be totally carried out by the local villagers. They will be payed ordinary salaries and the materials required. Payment will be in two or three instalments as the work proceeds. This will be according to separate contracts between DACAAR and the owners of the canals or karezes. DACAAR engineers will assess the amount of work needed and will monitor the progress of the work.

DACAAR will not be able to work everywhere simultaneously. The temporary order of work will be decided by DACAAR engineers on the ground of technical access and urgency.
5. **FLOOD PROTECTION:**
DACAAR will undertake flood protection in selected places after prior surveys have been made.

6. **REPAIR OF HOUSES:**
DACAAR will send one team for the production of pre-cast concrete beams to Tangi/Sabari.

7. **DRINKING WATER:**
DACAAR will assists some areas in supply of drinking water.

8. **OTHER FORMS OF ASSISTANCE:**
Other assistance such as agricultural inputs will be considered if feasible.

9. **GENERAL CONDITIONS:**
For dealing with DACAAR on a day to day basis the shura of Tangi/Sabari will select a group of two to four representatives.

Major decisions and agreements regarding DACAAR projects should be made by the whole shura together with DACAAR.

DACAAR will employ labour from Tangi/Sabari according to the requirements of the projects.

The people of Tangi/Sabari will:
- Assist in finding accommodation for DACAAR staff.
- Provide guards for each DACAAR camp.
- Ensure the security of DACAAR staff in the Khost area and along the way from Shahidano Dand.
- Inform and deal with the relevant commanders and parties in Khost concerning the DACAAR projects.

10. **CO-ORDINATION:**
DACAAR considers it necessary that the Shora of Tangi/Sabari invites also other NGOs to the rehabilitation of their area and that DACAAR will be informed about it.

Signed by DACAAR and the shura members:

*For DACAAR:*
Bernt Glatzer  
Engineer Idress  
Dr. Z.A. Mumtaz
(underlined are the contact persons with DACAAR)

The Tangi Shora:

H. Gharib Gul
H. Nek Amal
H. Qader
Ghaffur Khan
H. Sayed Kamal (Chairman)
H. Zalmai
H. M. Osman
Ali Mar Jan
Mullah Shah Mahmud
H. Sayed Rahman
H. M. Yaqub
Galirus
Akbar Ali
Omar Khan
Nazir Gul
Enayatullah
H. Mukamil
H. Alam Gul
Nisha Gul (shop keeper, Inzari Bazaar, phone 406)
Saadat
Malik Hassan

The Sabari Shora:

Moh. Taher (Tsaranwal) (Chairman)
H. Nazarkai
Hamid
H. Nur Moh.
Bakr Khan
H. Naw Rang
Khan Moh.
Wazir Badshah
H. Abdul Baqi
Nura Gul
H. Ali Ahmad
Madi Gul
Mosha Din
Mullah Asim Khan
H. Dawud Gul
Ezattullah
H. Kaftar
Naw Ruz