S.M.U. Mission to Kunar
August 21st to 28th 1990

Draft Report

by

A. R. Fitzherbert
Programme Coordinator F.A.O. Programme for Agricultural Rehabilitation of Afghanistan
I. Participants

International

Michael Keating UNOCA - Representative Peshawar (out going)
Wolfgang von Erffa UNOCA - Representative Peshawar (in coming)
Peter van der Vaart UNHCR - Protection Officer, Peshawar
Anthony Fitzherbert FAO - Programme Coordinator

Afghan

Mumtaz - UNOCA - Interpreter
Hamidullah - UNHCR - Field Programme Officer
Qaseem Naimi - FAO/WFP - Irrigation Engineer

Mohammad Wali - UNOCA - Driver
Abdul Qadir - FAO - Driver
Mohammad Wali - UNHCR - Driver

II. Objectives of Mission

a) General

To reopen the Kunar SMU after the security and political problems which had closed the province for most of the months of June and July.

b) Particular

F.A.O.

1. To supervise the start up of work on cleaning and repairing five canals - Khas Kunar, Hakimabad, Chowki and Upper/Lower Catsay.

2. To monitor the improved maize seed distributed to farmers in various parts of Kunar by NGOs and planted in June 1990.

3. To monitor the 'SERVE Nursery' in Asmar (apple rootstocks, poplar cuttings etc.).

4. To observe various parts of the valley at this time of the agricultural year and talk to Shuras and NGOs in site.
5. To visit Upper Kunar - from Baricot to Barge Metal (Nuristan) hitherto unvisited by any UN missions to see the situation, monitor the distribution of fruit trees in Kamdesh, observe and discuss the problems in Upper Kunar (Nuristan) at the request of the various Shuras and groups.

6. To study alternative routes for getting agricultural inputs into Upper Kunar in the event of local political difficulties, closing the roads again in Lower Kunar.

UNHCR

1. To observe the progress of refugee return.

WFP

1. To observe the progress of WFP Food for Work supported projects (The mosque in Chaghanarai etc.).

UNOCA

1. To re-establish contact with Shuras etc. after the recent political difficulties in Kunar and re-open the SMU.

2. To visit Upper Kunar - Barge Metal (Nuristan) to discuss local problems with the Islamic Revolutionary Government of Afghanistan (Dowlat-i-Engilabi-e-Islami Afghanistan) is the Shura of Nuristan - known as the "Dowlat".

3. To monitor the progress of de-mining in and around Shinkorak.

4. For Michael Keating outgoing UNOCA representative Peshawar to introduce his successor Wolfgang von Erffa to Kunar and the various Shuras etc.

III. Mission Itinerary and Activities

Due to the varying objectives of the different mission members they did not stay in one group all the time but split up as required.

DAYS: 1 to 3 (August 21st to 23rd) Engineer Naimi FAO/WFP - Irrigation Engineer - arrived in Kunar August 21st - Tuesday to monitor and check start up of repair work on the four canals mentioned.
August 22nd Wednesday. Keating, Von Erffa, Van der Vaart, Mumtaz and Hamidullah visited refugee camps in Bajaur /Mohmand agencies. Fitzherbert joined them on August 23rd Thursday, at Ghat in the tribal agency and the complete party entered Kunar over the Nawar Pass at mid-day of August 23rd.

DAY 3 (August 23rd p.m. - Thursday) Visited Narang and Chowki - on right bank of river - down stream of Nawabad Bridge, in company of staff of Welfare and Relief Committee (WRC) - who are contracted with FAO to repair Chowki and Catsay canals. Observed crops and spoke with farmers and Afghan field staff of the Danish NGO DACAAR, with whom FAO have on-going seeds programmes.

DAY 4 (August 24th - Friday) Fitzherbert, Naimi and Keating visited/Pashad, Hakimabad and Khas Kunar - together with staff of Reconstruction Authority for Afghanistan (RAFA) who are contracted to repair Hakimabad and Khas Kunar canals. Also monitored FAO maize seed (Shaheen) distribution by the NGO MADERA to farmers in Pashad.

Von Erffa, Van der Vaart and Hamidullah - visited village rebuilding projects (CARE) at Murrawalla and monitored refugee return in and around Assadabad (Chaga Sarai).

DAY 5 (August 25th - Saturday) All mission members together departed upstream to Asmar and Baricot -

a) Stopping for an hour and a half to visit and observe the mine clearing team at work round Shinkorak. Six mines and unexploded ordinance were discovered and destroyed by the mine clearing team during this visit. There are estimated to be approximately 30,000 mines and unexploded ordnance (shells - mortar bombs etc.) of various kinds in and around the now ruined and deserted settlement of Shinkorak. (Possible population pre-war 8000 and at that time an important bazar situated at the intersection of two valleys). No rehabilitation or settlement will be possible in Shinkorak until mines are cleared.

b) Stopped in Asmar to inspect SERVE nursery. Found apple root stocks and Poplar cuttings well grown and in good health, but short of irrigation water due to problems with local farmers. Left after these problems had been sorted out with local Shura. The nursery will now be guaranteed water at least every 15 days.
c) Went on to Baricot - Stopping briefly at Narai to observe the "timber" depot from where large quantities of Kunar timber is being transported to Pakistan.

d) Night in Baricot as "guests" of local "Commander" and Shura head - Dr. Jaffar (Hisb-e-Islami).

**DAY 6 (August 26th - Sunday)** All mission members departed Baricot together (05.00 a.m.) by vehicle as far as Mirdesh (km), which is the end of the motorable road).

From here mission members walked - splitting into two parties.

a) Van der Vaart, Hamidullah, and Eng. Naimi plus MADERA Field Officer walking left handed up the mountain to Kandesh - to review refugee return situation, to monitor F.A.O. fruit tree distribution (through NGO MADERA) and inspect irrigation channels.

Spent night in Kandesh.

b) Keating, Von Erffa, Fitzherbert and Mumtaz - walked up the valley of the Bashgal as far as Sayedabad (Nikomut), (7.1/2 hours) stopping to visit Haji Akbar deputy to Maulevi Afzal, Amir of the Dowlat at Mandegal. After which set off again. Reached Sayedabad (Nikomut) at 1915 hrs. Night spent in Sayedabad as guests of the Dowlat in their HQ. Observed crops etc on the way up.

**DAY 7 (August 27th Monday)**

a) Van der Vaart, Hamidullah and Eng. Naimi returned to Mirdesh and Baricot after good tour of area around Kandesh.

b) Keating, Von Erffa, Fitzherbert, and Mumtaz - had meeting with Maulevi Afzal - Amir of the "Dowlat" of Nuristan, in Sayedabad (Nikomut).

Afterwards meeting mission members walked up to Barge Matal - (two hours). Met villagers, saw school and clinic supported by Swedish Committee etc.

At 1615 hrs left Barge Matal and walked three hours up the Manalgal valley. Camped for night at last homestead in the forest before the open mountain at Majamgal.
DAY 8 (August 28th - Tuesday)

a) Van der Vaart, Hamidullah - left Baricot for Pakistan (Chitral) to await rest of the mission.

b) Eng. Naimi - returned to Assadabad to await arrival of picks, shovels, wheel barrows for canal repair.

c) Keating, Von Erffa, Fitzherbert, Mumtaz plus two pack horses and small escort of three Mujahideen guides from the Dowlat left camping spot 0400 hrs for the Koh-i-Majam pass. Walked up the Manalgal valley - reached the top of the pass (15000 ft alt.) at 1115 hrs entered Pakistan - walked down into the Kaffir Kalash valleys - (Chitral) reached Bunboret at 1915 hrs - (at end of motorable road) - got lift in jeep to Chitral. Reached Chitral 2130 hrs. Met up with UNHCR group and spent night Chitral.

DAY 9 (August 29th - Wednesday)

Drove back from Chitral to Islamabad.

IV. General Comments on Political and Social Situation

This was the first UN Mission to enter Kunar since the "incident" involving the harassment of UN officials by Arab "Ghazis" in May which closed Kunar to UN activities for a month.

This "incident" seems to have been symptomatic of the general political tensions existing at that time between the rival political/religious groups in that part of Kunar province centred on the provincial capital Assadabad (Chagha Sarai)

A day or two after this "incident", open conflict broke out between the Salafi (Wahabi) supporters and the supporters of the Shura of the Interim Government and the Shura of Hisb-i-Islami.

It appears that some ten or twelve Salafi supporters were killed, and many (though not all) of the Arab fighters under their "protection" are said to have left the valley, in a hurry.
Even after the UN agreed to continue their work in Kunar - (after suitable apologies and assurances of safe keeping) the passes into the province remained closed for most of July due to political problems both inside Kunar and in the "tribal" areas in Pakistan - Bajaur and Mohmand agencies on the main approach to Kunar - over the Nawar pass.

It now appears and is hoped that wiser councils are prevailing and a "Jirga" has been convened by all the main parties in Kunar to try to establish a reasonable "modus vivendi". So perhaps blood has not been split in vain.

On this mission no difficulties of a political or security nature were encountered by any of the UN mission members. We were warned however that some Arab fighters were still about and their behaviour could not be warranted. It appears however that the current crisis in the Persian Gulf has cut off their main financial support. There is little affection for them among most Afghans of Kunar.

The UN mission was however made aware by both parties of a serious political problem existing between the "Dowlat" of Nuristan and the various political parties operating in those parts of Kunar that march with them particularly on the line between Baricot/Kamdesh which is controlled by Hisb-i-Islami under Dr. Jaffar and the higher valleys of Nuristan from Mirdesh - under the leadership of Maulevi Afzal, Amir of the "Dowlat" whose base is at Sayedabad near Barge Matal. The "Dowlat" claims to control most of Nuristan and the conflict as much as anything reflects a rivalry between the Pushto tribes who dominate the main Kunar valley and the Nuristani clans who dominate the Kunar highlands, and upper valleys. The Dowlat however does have a representative in Assadabad and the late head of the "Alliance" Shura in Assadabad Maulevi Abdul Rahman Rabani is a Nuristani from Want.

In the past there has been open fighting between the two groups. At present a guarded peace appears to hold. Tension still exists and as the easiest and main access routes into Nuristan are through the Pushto dominated parts of the valley these can easily be blocked. UN policy of support must necessarily tread a delicate path of even handidness and balance. Direct and safe but arduous routes into Nuristan do however exist from the valleys of Chitral inhabited by their pagan kinsmen, the Kaffir Kalash and others.

The mission thus paid its "respects" to both the Hisb-i-Islami leader in Baricot Dr. Jaffar and the Amir of the "Dowlat" in Barge Matal (Seyedabad). Maulevi Afzal.
These upper valleys of Nuristan from Kamdesh to Barge Metal (see map) had not previously been visited by any UN personnel despite numerous pleas for assistance, so that this visit was both timely and extremely necessary.

The "Dowlat" has a reputation of being reasonably well organised and united. The experiences and observations of the mission in Barge Matal tend to cast some doubts on this. However, this is based as much as anything on the influence of the Amir or apparent lack of it in respect of organising horses and guides for the mission. This however may have had other causes and was in any case eventually sorted out.

The area known as Nuristan is mainly extremely remote and mountainous and only accessible on foot or by horse. Before the conflict there was a primitive "jeep" road from Baricot to Barge Matal. From Mirdesh up this road was deliberately destroyed early in the conflict by the Nuristanis themselves to prevent the Russian and Kabul government convoys driving up to Barge Matal. What men began nature in the shape of floods and landslides has completed and this road will now have to be almost completely re-made. Its old alignment is however, still reasonably clear.

V. Commentary on FAO Mission Objectives and Observations

A. Canal Repair and Reconstruction Programme

Agreements were signed August 9th with two Afghan engineering groups;

- Reconstruction Authority for Afghanistan (RAFA) to repair Hakimabad and Khas Kunar canals;

- Welfare and Relief Committee (WRC) to repair Chowki and Upper and Lower Catsay canals.

1. Hakimabad and Khas Kunar

At the time of the mission's visit (August 24th) work had already started on both the Hakimabad and Khas Kunar canals under the direction of RAFA, and was going ahead well. About 2 kms of the Khas Kunar canal had already been cleared. Some 100 plus labourers had been mustered by the very respected commander of Khas Kunar Zahir Khan. Engineer Naimi was able to provide some timely technical recommendations for the work in progress.
As this is a season when both - maize and rice crops are being irrigated, a schedule of work has been agreed with the farmers to do the canal in short sections so as not to unnecessarily deprive farmers of irrigation water. In Khas Kunar and Hakimabad the influence of the leading and very much beloved and respected Commander Zahir Khan has been very instrumental in smoothing the way.

2. Chowki and Catsay Canals

At the time of the mission's visit (Thursday Aug. 23rd) WRC had not yet started work on these two canals but an announcement was going to be made from the mosque at the next Friday prayers. In this way labourers can be mustered and a schedule of work organised as for Hakimabad and Khas Kunar, so that farmers' irrigation schedules would be interfered with as little as possible.

Work should start within a few days of the mission's visit and as there is no cultivation round the two Catsay canals no delays were expected in their respect.

The arrival of the FAO equipment input of picks, shovels, wheel barrows etc. had been delayed but was expected to be delivered to Assadabad by UNILOG within a day or two and would be distributed under the supervision of Engineer Naimi on his return from his visit to Kamdesh. This has been satisfactorily completed.

3. Under a letter of agreement between WFP and FAO Engineer Naimi who is really under a fixed term contract to WFP will be seconded to FAO for upto one week in every month to go to Kunar to supervise and check the work in progress on the four canals. He will be responsible for certifying the work completed to specification before the payment of each of the four instalments, agreed between FAO and both RAFA and WRC. WFP will bill FAO accordingly for the work done on their behalf.

4. Second visit of Consultant Ian Anderson - (Irrigation Engineer).

Is scheduled for October - it is hoped to coincide with the completion of the initial work on these four canals for his final checking and the design of the next stage of structures - syphons, intakes etc. Suggested T.O.R. have been sent to FAO HQ.
B. Seeds and Fertilizer

1. Improved Maize Seed

The distribution of improved maize seed - in Kunar - provided by FAO - mainly to the N.G.O. MADERA seems to have gone well. The main variety Shaheen - (43 tonnes distributed in various locations in Kunar and Nangarhar Dareh Nur) had previously been successfully grown on trial by MADERA in Kunar. FAO also provided MADERA with samples of five other varieties of maize to plant out in various locations as farmer field trials. (Sunehri, Sultan, EV11, Sarhad (Yellow), Sarhad (white)).

The mission saw examples of general seed distribution to farmers of the variety Shaheen - generally planted as blocks including several farmers with adjoining plots of land - in Pashad, and above Asmar at Narai. The stands observed looked good and the farmers expressed satisfaction at this stage - (cobs just beginning to fill out).

The mission also saw two examples of farmers field trials with the five varieties named above plus a local variety being grown for comparison. One trial in Chowki looked rather poor another in Pashad looked rather better.

The main crop observed all through Kunar at this time of year is maize with rice as an important crop from Assadabad downstream. Pashad rice was very famous before the war all over Afghanistan. It is uncertain how much of the old Pashad variety remains.

2. Improved Wheat Seed

In the coming autumn season the FAO's programme in Kunar will concentrate mainly on distributing improved wheat seed in the upper Kunar valleys (from Asmar to Baricot, Kamdesh etc and upper Pech Chapadara) where little or no improved seed was distributed last year. In 1989 the main distribution took place from Assadabad down stream, and in the Pech valley only as far up as Nangalam.

Some seed will however be made available to agencies working in areas such as Upper Narang (DACAAR) and Nasobie - Hakimabad and Khas Kunar where recent canal repair will permit the rehabilitation for cropping of substantial areas of hitherto abandoned land.
Programmes are currently under discussion with MADERA and DACAAR. FAO may send in up to 200 MT of improved wheat seed mainly to Upper Kunar this autumn. In 1989, 480 MT were planted under the FAO programme and 120 MT under UNHCR programme. Reports and farmers' comments on the Pak-81 variety harvested in May are very favourable from Pashad, to Khas Kunar and Narang to Chowki and up the Pech valley. Also round Assadabad Pak-81 has done well though here some confusion seems to have been created. It would appear that an "Arab" group introduced some wheat seed which has not done well, and does not bake well and which unfortunately seems to have been mistaken by some people for U.N. seed. We have done our best to correct this impression.

FAO did not provide this group with any seed and it is now hoped that the confusion has been cleared up.

More precise details of yields from the "Crop Cut" surveys carried out by agencies such as MADERA and DACAAR are awaited.

3. Vegetable Seeds

F.A.O. has provided both MADERA and SERVE with samples of vegetable seeds to try out in different locations in Kunar. We await their reports. WRC have laid out a very useful looking vegetable nursery and small production area between Assadabad and Salarbagh and are providing farmers with seedlings of such things as cauliflower, cabbage, carrots etc.

They are preparing a small vegetable seed proposal for FAO mainly for seed for local trial before placing more substantial orders.

4. Fruit Trees

Some of the orchards planted by DACAAR in Narang and observed earlier in the year were seen and apart from the Persimmons are doing well.

A couple of small orchards planted on the outskirts of Assadabad under the Lajnat-al Birr programme looked somewhat neglected, though the orchards planted up the Pech valley by the same organisation are said to be doing well.
Engineer Naimi saw the fruit trees taken to Kamdesh by MADERA (the very last consignment of trees (mainly apples) in the 1989/90 programme), and reported that they are flourishing and planted on some quite steep terraced slopes. Kamdesh appears to be an excellent area for fruit.

Some trees had been planted and appeared to be being well tended among the ruins of Shinkorak.

For the next programme FAO will concentrate more on sending fruit trees - apples etc to the higher valleys of Kunar - Kamdesh - Waygal - Barge Matal.

Agencies are being requested to prepare their programmes as soon as possible.

5. Other Crops in Nuristan

In the Nuristan valleys from Mirdesh to Barge Matal the two main crops are maize and millet (two types - Sokh - (canary millet) and Rokh - (a tasselled millet). Rokh is the favoured type. Wheat seems to be a secondary crop in Nuristan though both winter planted wheat and spring planted wheat are grown to some extent depending on the altitude. Land holdings are very small 1/2 to 2 Jeribs being usual for a family. We were told that before their conversion to Islam - by the forces of Amir Abdur Rehamn in the 1880s - the Nuristanis - then pagans (Kaffirs) only grew millet - other crops such as maize were introduced after this "opening up" of the high valleys.

Certain wild fruit (wild apples, grapes etc) and berries are collected and eaten and there are fine walnut trees in and around the Nuristani villages. There is little evidence of the introduction of improved fruit trees until now. We were given delicious grapes to eat in the village of Mandegal. They were said to have been taken from a vine grown from cuttings introduced from outside. Wild vines festoon the roadside trees, bearing clusters of small black rather, sour grapes.

The valleys of Nuristan could grow excellent fruit - apples, apricots, peaches etc. Kamdesh is said to be good area and Engineer Naimi reported that the FAO apples were doing well. Various kinds of vegetables would no doubt do well - though only some beans and pumpkins were seen growing at this season.
6. Forests

One of the most depressing sights in Kunar from Asmar upto Mirdesh is the convoys of lorries loaded with balks of sawn timber leaving the valley - Pakistan and the heaps of the timber piled beside the road particularly round Narai and from Baricot to Mirdesh (see map). It appears that Pakistani timber merchants have bought whole mountains of forest from the local commanders and community leaders. There is some talk that this trade is now being discouraged by the Government of Pakistan. As all existing "deals" will be honoured it may be years before anything effective is done about stopping this pillage which appears to be well organised and quite systematic. Perhaps the saddest thing is that little if any of this local resource is being used to rebuild the bombed and broken villages in Kunar itself. Such being the nature of the greed of those who control the area, mainly the local commanders.

In Nuristan - in those areas controlled by the "Dowlat" the mission was assured by the leaders of the Dowlat. Maulevi Afzal (et al) that this is not happening there and that the forests under the control of the "Dowlat" are being used traditionally as before the war, only for the needs of the local people and not for commercial exploitation. If indeed this is true there can be little doubt that any improvement in/or the building of new roads is unfortunately likely to change this happy state of affairs.

Other problems seem to have affected the forests in the part of Nuristan visited especially the cedar forest (Cedrus deodara). Many ancient trees are standing dead and dying. We were told that this is the result of some disease and/or catastrophic draught that badly affected this forest some years ago. Some of these trees (though not all) also appear to have been deliberately ring-barked or burnt to kill and eventually fell then.

There is however some evidence that in some places natural regeneration is taking place, and young trees can be observed growing up around the feet of their dead and dying parents.
7. Farm Mechanisation

To date FAO has only sent in wheat threshing machines for the MADERA and DACAAR programme. Some of these were observed - now (after the wheat harvest is finished) carefully parked in their project bases.

It is intended to provide one or two tractors to assist these FAO supported programmes.

VI. Roads and Access Routes

For Assadabad and Lower Kunar the main and easiest access route remains through Bajaur/Momand Agency and over the Nawar Pass. However for upper Kunar and when (as seems to happen quite regularly) the Nawar Pass is closed other routes into Kunar can if necessary be used during summer at least eg to Asmar from the Chitral - Swat road. To Baricot (which lies right on the border) from the Chitral road and the Arandu border crossing by truck as far as Mirdesh - and pack horse from Mirdesh to Barge Matal (50 rupees per seer - 7 kg). If really necessary inputs in limited quantities can be despatched from Bunboret in the Kalash valleys of Chitral over the Manalgal pass or one of the other high mountain passes from the Chitral valleys by pack horse to Barge Matal. The current cost of pack horse transport from Bunboret to Barge Matal is 60 Pak rupees per seer Kabuli (7 kg). The comparative costs of transport from Peshawar to Arandu and Bunboret would still have to be taken into account.

The mission (Keating Von Erffa and Fitzherbert) walked from Barge Matal over the Manalgal pass (15000 ft) to Bunboret in the Kalash valleys of Chitral August 27th and 28th. It is a good day and a half's rough, steep and rocky trek, possibly two days with loaded pack animals.

VII. Refugee Return to Kunar

Though there has been some return of refugees to the main and less damaged centres such as Assadabad, Chowki and Pashad etc and to some of the bombed villages where reconstruction is taking place such as Murrawarra, there has as yet been no spectacular refugee return to Kunar despite the turn around that is taking place in agricultural production and the re-cultivation of land abandoned during the war (especially in lower Kunar - downstream of Assadabad).
Political uncertainty, instability, lack of security and political pressures are undoubtedly major factors keeping refugees back in the camps or at least leaving their families based there when they themselves go into Kunar to cultivate the land.

It is now a generally accepted and perhaps not surprising fact that refugee return is and will be a "step by step" process, rather than a rush.

Mines are a deterrent in some places such as Shinkorak, and the fact that many villages are still in ruins has to be taken into account.

In Kamdesh however UNHCR mission members found many refugees had returned.

Fewer refugees originate from Nuristan but there appears to be quite a lot of coming and going between places like Barge Matal and Chitral.

UNHCR report will follow.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 5</td>
<td>August 27th</td>
<td>Depart Sayedabad after meeting with Maulevi Afzal 0930 hrs. Walked to Barge Metal - 2 hours. Visited school, clinic and talked with locals. Depart Barge Metal 1615 hrs. Walked 3 hours up Munagal valley until 1915 hrs. Night : Camped by last homestead at Majamgal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 6</td>
<td>August 28th</td>
<td>Depart camp site at Majamgal 0400 hrs. Walked and rode up Managal valley to top of the pass (15,000 ft.). Reached top of pass 1115 hrs and crossed pass into Pakistan - Chitral. Walked down into the Kaffir Kalash valleys to Bunboret. Reached Bunboret 1915 hrs. Drove from Bunboret to Chitral. Reached Chitral 2130 hrs. Night : Chitral.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day 7  
August 29th  
Wednesday  

Inspected FAO seed wheat in store in Chitral for Afghan aid to be transported by pack horse to agricultural programmes in Northern valleys.

Depart Chitral 0930 hrs. Drive to Islamabad.
Arrived 2100 hrs.


Day 6. UNHCR team drove to Chitral to wait for Fitzherbert, Keating and Von Erffa.
Eng. Naimi returned to Assadabad to see to distribution of hand tools, spades, picks etc. to canal cleaning teams.
ANNEX II

Significant People Met on Mission

Zahir Khan - Commander of Khas Kunar
Eng. Mohammad Jan - Engineer - Technical Adviser to Combined Shuras of Assadabad
- Commander (Hisb-i-Islami) Asmar
Dr. Jaffar - Commander (Hisb-i-Islami) of Baricot
Maulevi Afzal - Amir of the Dowlat-i-Islami Enqilabi - Afghanistan (Re Dowlat)
Haji Akbar - Secretary to the Amir of the Dowlat
- Deputy to the Amir of the Dowlat
Omar - On the staff of the Amir of the Dowlat (Accompanied mission to top of the Manalgal pass).