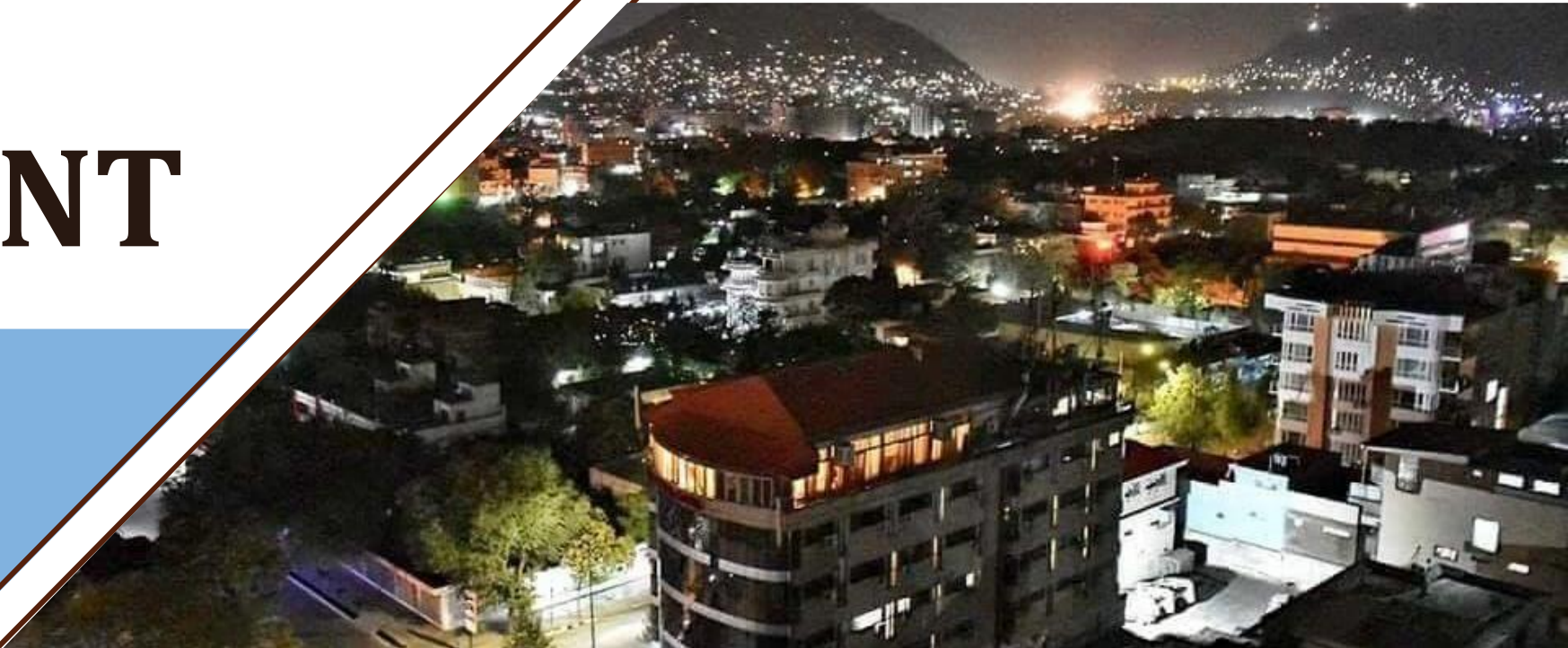


INVESTMENT

OPPORTUNITIES



<https://investinafghanistan.af>
Afghanistan.ipd@moci.gov.af



20

Департамент економічного розвитку та зовнішньоекономічної діяльності Луганської обласної державної адміністрації

№ 05-05/03039 Від 28.07.2021



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01. WHY INVEST IN AFGHANISTAN



Mercedes-Benz



1. One Stop Shop

Business Licensing One-Stop-Shop in 25 Provinces
Business Licenses Only \$ 1.4 within 8 Hours

2. Industrial Park

25 Industrial Parks over 18 Provinces equipped with infrastructures

3. Untapped Natural Resources

Natural Resources of \$ 1 Trillion
Hajigak Iron Ore with 62% Concentration
Aynak Copper with 1.5 concentration

4. Preferential Tariff

Raw Materials 1% & processing machinery 0%
Import Tariff

5. Untapped Market

Afghanistan is located in the heart of Asia and Connects the region Strategically, the Afghan market is intact and labor is available at law cost

6. Regional Connectivity

Cross-Roads Connecting South Asia-Central Asia-
Middle East
TAPI, CASA 1000, TUTAP, & Lapis Route in Progress

7. Liberal Investment Law

Equal Law for Domestic and Foreign Businesses

8. Ownership & Profit

100% foreign ownership
lease real estate up to 90 years
100% of carry forward of losses and 100 profit repatriations

9. Corporate Tax rate

Corporate Tax rate 20 Percent

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02. AFGHANISTAN OVERVIEW

Population

Currency: Afghani (1US = 77 AFG)

Main Agriculture Corps: Wheat, Corn, barley, rice, grapes, fruits

32.2 M

GDP by Sector

Sector	Percentage
Agriculture	55.9%
Industry	21.1%
Services	23.0%

GDP

GDP Per Capital: 585.85 \$

Industries: Textiles, Soap, Fertilizer, Apparel, Food Products, non-alcoholic beverages, Cement, Steel

\$19.29 B

GDP Growth Rate

Year	GDP Growth Rate (%)
2017	2.7
2018	1.8
2019	2.5
2020	3
2021 (Forecast)	5.9

Imports

Major Import Commodities: Machinery and Other capital goods, food, textiles and petroleum Products

\$6776.8M

Annual Budget (\$B)

Category	Value (\$B)
Revenue	1.1
Expenditure	3.3

Exports

Major Export Commodities: Grapes, Dried & Fresh Fruits and Nuts, Carpet, Vegetable, Crap Iron, Legumes, Saffron, Coal, Raw Cotton

\$863.8 M

Import/Export (\$B)

Category	Value (\$B)
Export	0.878
Import	5

Sources: [NSIA](#)

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03. HOW TO COMMUNICATE



**Commercial Attaches and Embassies in Abroad
MOIC-IFU-ACF-WTC-
Ministries in Afghanistan**

**Website, Email, Social
Media, Mailchimp, and
Online Meetings**

Mobile-App is Upcoming

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04. FISCAL YEAR PLAN 1400 of IPD

No.	Main Purpose	Target	Start Date	Delivery Date	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter
1	Amendment of private investment law	- One Law	01/10/1399	01/07/1400	+40%	+30% (70%)	+30% (100%)	100%
2	Brand Activation (Invest in Afghanistan)	- One Brand	01/10/1399	01/04/1400	+60%	+40% (100%)	100% (Branding...)	Branding...
3	4 Rounds of high investment support board meeting in the country	- 4 Meeting	01/10/1399	Per quarter fiscal year	+25%	+25% (50%)	+25% (75%)	+25% (100%)
4	Partnering update news and investment opportunities in Afghanistan via Mialchimp	- 12 Report	01/10/1399	Per month	+25%	+25% (50%)	+25% (75%)	+25% (100%)

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05. INVESTMENT PROMOTION DIRECTORATE PROCEDURE

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce Requested Investment Opportunities From the Following Ministry / Departments Under Letter No. (1970 to 1984) and Follow-up Letter (3056 to 3061) as Bellow:

NO.	Ministry / Department	# of Project	Feasibility Studies	Details
1	Kabul Municipality	14	YES	<p>After receiving investment opportunities from the closed offices, the Department of Investment Promotion has prepared investment opportunities package, which include feasibility studies of investment opportunities in the country. These opportunities have been shared with domestic and foreign investors through Mialchimp with almost (1480 Person) in recent months.</p> <p>Currently, 8 domestic and foreign investors expressed their interest in investing in Afghanistan: Each:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asian Eagle-Domestic-Oil and Gas Transfer, ▪ Sita Company-Iran-Insurance & Banking, ▪ Person and People-Chinese-Medical, ▪ Fergana-Uzbekistan-Coal Transfer, ▪ Bio testab-Ukrainian-Medical Materials such as Vaccines , ▪ Khorasan Razavi-Iranian-tourism industry, ▪ Khorshid city-Iran-wind energy, ▪ AOD technology-German-technology.
2	Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock	19	//	
3	Energy Sector	7	//	
4	PPP Projects	23	//	
5	List of Development Projects	16	//	
6	Civil Aviation Sector	4	//	
7	Urban Development and Lands	50	//	
8	Mining Sector	10 + (69)	//	
9	Ministry of Transport	5	//	
TOTAL		227		

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN AFGHANISTAN

2021



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1. KABUL MUNICIPALITY

No.	Project Name	Total Investment	Feasibility Study
Three Residential Project			
1	Omid-e-Naw Commercial and Residential	12.1 Billion Afs	Has been Completed
2	Omid-e-Sabz Residential Complex	897 Million Afs	//
3	Amen Residential Complex	412 Million Afs	//
Four Commercial Project			
1	Lajvard Commercial Project	196 Million Afs	Has been Completed
2	Abrisham Commercial Project	210 Million Afs	//
3	Borj-e-Kabul Commercial Project	1,747 Million Afs	//
4	Alborz Commercial Project	127 Million Afs	//
Six Commercial-Residential Project			
1	Spin Ghar Commercial Residential Project	290 Million Afs	Has been Completed
2	Abdali Commercial Residential Project	290 Million Afs	//
3	Solh Commercial Residential Project	738 Million Afs	//
4	Zamorrod Commercial Residential Project	406 Million Afs	//
5	Khaibar Commercial Residential Project	480 Million Afs	//
6	Maiwand Commercial Residential Project	15 Million Afs	//
One Transport Project			
1	BRT Bus System	16.3 Billion Afs	Has been Completed



Commercial & Residential

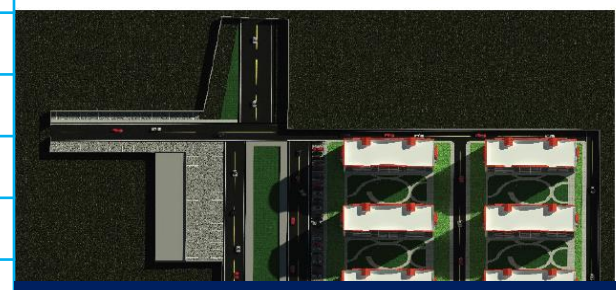


OMID - E - SABZ

Residential Complex
897 Million Afg

Project Information

Project Usage:	Commercial & Residential
Land Area:	4000 m ²
Construction Area:	33000 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio:	55%
Floor Area Ratio:	750
Number of Floor:	15
Project Address :	Maryam School Street , Dist 11
Total Investment:	897,600,000 Afg



OMID - E - NAW

Commercial & Residential

12.1 Billion Afg

Project Information

Project Usage	Commercial & Residential
Land Area	310,000 m ²
Construction Area	1,364,000 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio	40%
Floor Area Ratio	400
Number of Floor	10
Project Address	Front of Bagرامي hill, Dist 16
Total Investment	12,193,080,480 Afg



OMID - E - SABZ

Residential Complex

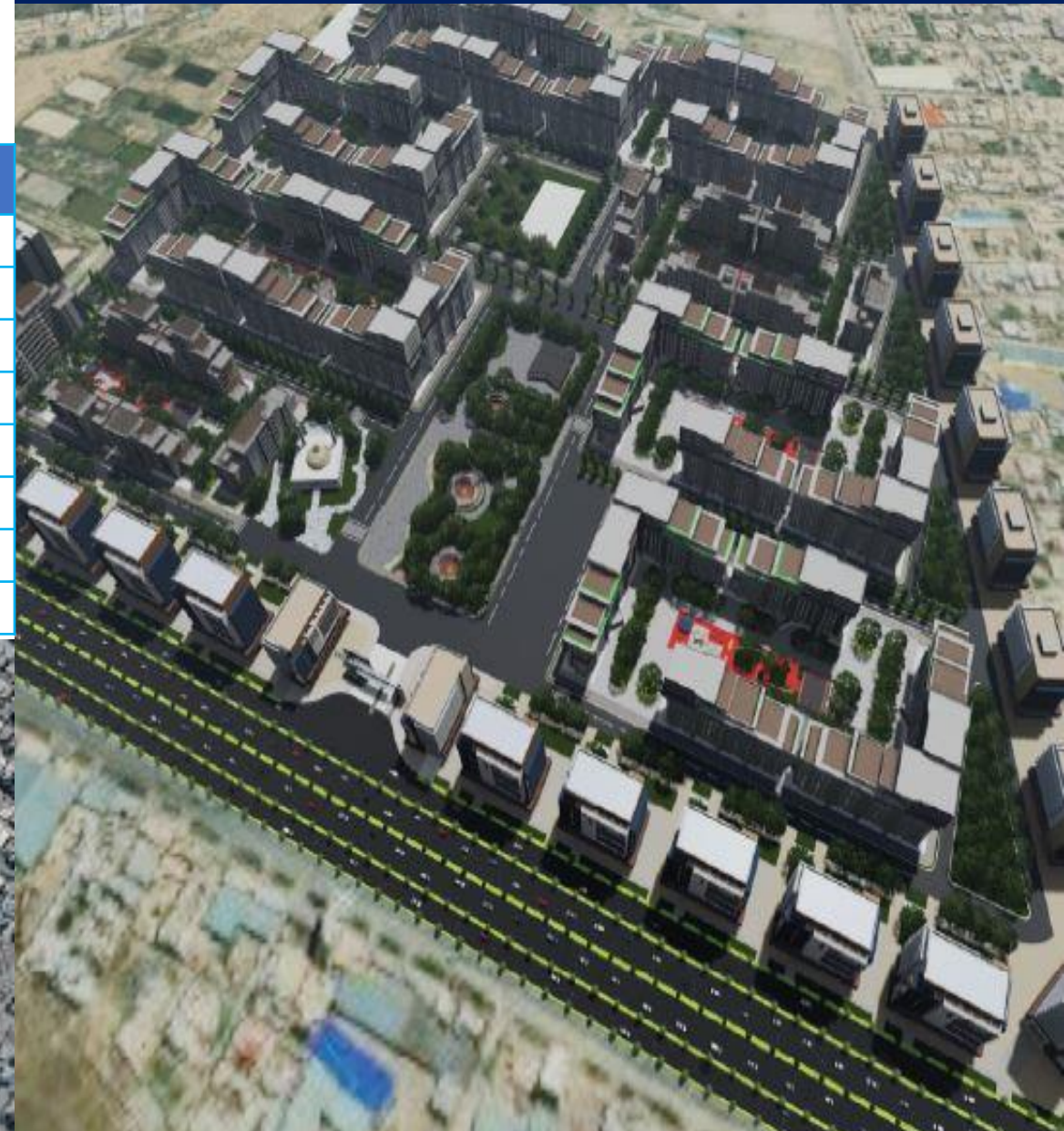
897 Million Afg

Project Information

Project Usage	Commercial & Residential
Land Area	4000 m ²
Construction Area	33000 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio	55%
Floor Area Ratio	750
Number of Floor	15
Project Address	Maryam School Street, Dist 11
Total Investment	897,600,000 Afg



[Final.pdf \(mcusercontent.com\)](#)



Tamim.Charkhi@gmail.com AND Afghanistan.ipd@gmail.com

Project Information

Project Usage	Commercial & Residential
Land Area	4,967 m ²
Construction Area	17,184 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio	60%
Floor Area Ratio	750
Number of Floor	17
Project Address	Front of Banai Office, Dist 9
Total Investment	412,416,000 Afg



لاچورد

برج اداری، تجارتي و پارکينگ عمومي
۱۹۶ ميليون افغاني

Project Information

Project Usage	Commercial & Offices
Land Area	975 m ²
Construction Area	7,410 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio	40%
Floor Area Ratio	750
Number of Floor	19
Project Address	North of Saleem Karwan Blocks, Dist 10
Total Investment	196,560,000 Afg



ابريشم

توج اداري، تجارتي و پارکينگ عمومي

۲۱۰ ميليون افغاني

Project Information

Project Usage	Commercial & Offices
Land Area	1000 m ²
Construction Area	8,050 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio	35%
Floor Area Ratio	750
Number of Floor	23
Project Address	North of Saleem Karwan Blocks, Dist 10
Total Investment	210,000,000 Afg



برج کابل

برج تجارتي و اداري
۱۷۴۷ ميليون افغاني

[Final.pdf \(mcusercontent.com\)](http://mcusercontent.com)

Project Information

Project Usage	Commercial & Offices
Land Area	80,000 m ²
Construction Area	67,200 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio	35%
Floor Area Ratio	750
Number of Floor	24
Project Address	Qwa e Markaz, Dist 2
Total Investment	1,747,200,000 Afg



البرز

برج اداری، تجارتي و پارکينگ عمومي
۱۲۷ ميليون افغاني

[Final.pdf \(mcusercontent.com\)](http://mcusercontent.com)

Project Information

Project Usage	Residential & Commercial
Land Area	1,106 m ²
Construction Area	5,309 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio	60%
Floor Area Ratio	480
Number of Floor	8
Project Address	Behind of Saleem Karwan Blocks, Dist 10
Total Investment	127,411,200 Afg



سپین غر
برج تجارتي و رهايشي
۲۹۰ ميليون افغانی

Project Information

Project Usage	Commercial & Residential
Land Area	14,500 m ²
Construction Area	46,167 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio	60%
Floor Area Ratio	750
Number of Floor	18
Project Address	Saleem Karwan Square, Dist 4
Total Investment	900,256,500 Afg



ابدالی

برج تجارتي و رهايشي
۳۸۷ ميليون افغانی

[Final.pdf \(mcusercontent.com\)](http://mcusercontent.com)

Project Information

Project Usage	Commercial & Residential
Land Area	1,630 m ²
Construction Area	14,670 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio	45%
Floor Area Ratio	900
Number of Floor	20
Project Address	North of Saleem Karwan, Dist 10
Total Investment	387,288,000 Afg



زمرد
برج تجارتي و رهائشي
۴۰۶ ميليون افغاني

Project Information

Project Usage	Commercial & Residential
Land Area	1,615 m ²
Construction Area	15,827 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio	35%
Floor Area Ratio	750
Number of Floor	28
Project Address	Baraki Squares, Dist 4
Total Investment	406,980,000 Afg



خیر

برج تجارتي و رهائشي
۴۸۰ ميليون افغانی

[Final.pdf \(mcusercontent.com\)](http://mcusercontent.com)

Project Information

Project Usage	Commercial & Residential
Land Area	6,000 m ²
Construction Area	24,000 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio	50%
Floor Area Ratio	400
Number of Floor	8
Project Address	Front of Gulbahar Tower, Dsit 16
Total Investment	480,000,000 Afg



میوند

برج تجارتي و رهائشي

۱۵ ميليون افغانی

[Final.pdf \(mcusercontent.com\)](http://mcusercontent.com)

Project Information

Project Usage	Commercial & Offices
Land Area	178 m ²
Construction Area	641 m ²
Building Coverage Ratio	60%
Floor Area Ratio	360
Number of Floor	6
Project Address	Front of Sinoma Pamir, Dist 1
Total Investment	15,379,200 Afg



سیستم بس های سریع السیر

تراسپورت

۱۶.۳ میلیارد افغانی

اطلاعات عمومی پروژه

شماره	رنگ مسیر	نام مسیر	طول مسیر کیلومتر	هزینه میلیون افغانی
۱	سرخ	قلعه خواجه - شاه دوشمشیره	۱۱	۷۷۰
		شاه دوشمشیره - میدان هوایی	۱۰	۷۰۰
۲	سبز	پوهنتون سلام - کته خیل	۲۰	۱۴۰۰
		قلعه نو - شاه دوشمشیره	۱۲	۸۴۰
۳	زرد	شاه دوشمشیره - هودخیل	۲۳	۱۶۱۰
		شهرک طلایی - سرای شمالی	۸	۵۶۰
۴	آبی	مسجد بلال - شاه دوشمشیره	۱۴	۹۸۰
		شاه دوشمشیره - مسجد حضرت صاحب	۱۹	۱۳۳۰
۵	بنفش	استیشن ۱۴ سرک حلقوی - چوک برکی	۱۱	۷۷۰
		چوک برکی - پوهنتون سلام	۹	۶۳۰
۶	نقره ای	مسجد بلال - قلعه خواجه	۱۴	۹۸۰
		قلعه خواجه - بت خاک	۲۴	۱۶۸۰
۷	نارنجی	بت خاک - کته خیل	۱۲	۸۴۰
		پنجصد فامیلی - پشتونستان	۱۰	۷۰۰
مجموع		پشتونستان - استانکزی مینه	۸	۵۶۰
مجموع			۲۳۴	۱۶۳۸۰

Final.pdf (mcusercontent.com)



رحمن بابا

شرکت تجارتی برکت الاخلاص



مارکیت برفج

شرکت تجارتی زمري زلمي



برج آريانا

شرکت تجارتي زمري زلمي



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2. AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION

No.	Project Name	Total Investment	Feasibility Study
1	Pistachio Commercial Forest Gardening in Afghanistan	US\$ 104 M	Yes
2	Pine Nut Commercial Forest Gardening in Afghanistan	US\$ 175 M	//
3	Walnut Commercial Forest Gardening in Afghanistan	US\$ 53 M	//
4	Almond Commercial Forest Gardening in Afghanistan	US\$ 45 M	//
5	Anab/Jujuba Commercial Forest Gardening in Afghanistan	US\$ 37 M	//
6	Ferula asafetida Production in Afghanistan (2020-2024)	US\$ 33 M	//
7	Glycyrrhiza glabra roots Production in Afghanistan (2020-2024)	US\$ 37 M	//
8	Bagrami Poultry Project	US\$ 42 M	//
9	Agricultural Cold Storage Project	US\$ 3 M	//
10	Modern Slaughterhouses Project	US\$ 13 M	//
11	National Horticulture Development Program	US\$ 1,500 M	//
12	Saffron Production and processing	US\$137 thousand	//
13	Musa Qala Dam Irrigation Project	US\$ 289 M	//
14	Zamin Dawar Irrigation Project	US\$ 158 M	//
15	Salma Downstream Rehabilitation	US\$ 168 M	//
16	Andkhoy Irrigation Project	US\$ 323 M	//
17	KhoshTepa Irrigation Project	US\$ 2.5 M	//
18	Shah-wa-Arus Irrigation Project	US\$ 16.5 M	//
19	Pashtoon Zarghon Horticulture Project	US\$ 139 M	//



No.	Project Link
1	pistachio commercial forestry.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
2	Pine Nut Commercial Forestry Project.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
3	walnut Commercial Forestry Project.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
4	Almond Commercial Forestry Project.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
5	Jujba Commercial Forestry Project Pitc.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
6	Heng Medicinal Plant Production.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
7	Licorice Medicinal Plant Production.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
8	Bagrami Poultry Project 3.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
9	Cold Storages Project revised .pdf (mcusercontent.com)
10	Modern Slaughterhouses Projectpdf (mcusercontent.com)
11	National Horticulture Development Program Final.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
12	Saffron Investment package Final.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
13	Musa Qala Dam Irrigation Project.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
14	Zamin Dawar Irrigation Project.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
15	Salma Downstream Rehabilitation.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
16	Andkhoy Irrigation Project.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
17	Khush Tapa Irrigation Project.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
18	Shah wa Arus Irrigation Project.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
19	Pashtoon Zarghoon Project.pdf (mcusercontent.com)



1. Pistachio (Pistachio vera) Commercial Forest Gardening in Afghanistan

[1. pistachio_commercial_forestry.pdf\(mcusercontent.com\)](http://1.pistachio_commercial_forestry.pdf(mcusercontent.com))

Project Title:	Pistachio Commercial Forest Gardening	Sector:	Agriculture
Location:	Takhar, Baghlan, Badghis, Samangan and Faryab (40,000 ha)	Sub-Sector:	Natural Resource Management
Target:	Private	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and livestock
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	North and Northwest
Contract Period:	20 years	District:	11 Districts

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
0 \$	104,799,583 \$	104,799,583 \$
Total Investment		104,799,583 \$
NPV		9,840,651,834 \$ /20 years
IRR		51.83 %
Payback Period		8 Years

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	61.275 milion Man-day
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	428.9 million Man day
Total		470.175 million man-days



mkhalid.afn@gmail.com AND Afghanistan.ipd@gmail.com

2. Pine Nut (Pinus Gerardiana) Commercial Forest Gardening in Afghanistan

[2. Pine Nut Commercial Forestry Project.pdf \(mcusercontent.com\)](#)

Project Title:	Pine Nut Commercial Forest Gardening	Sector:	Agriculture
Location:	Paktya, Paktika, Khost (48,000 ha)	Sub-Sector:	Natural Resource Management
Target:	Private	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and livestock
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	Southeast, East
Contract Period:	20 years	District:	11 Districts

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
0 \$	175,018,755 \$	175,018,755 \$
Total Investment		175,018,755 \$
NPV		2,583,387,852 \$ /30years
IRR		25.6 %
Payback Period		15 years

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	25.119 Million Man-days
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	175.8 million Man-days
Total		200.199 million man-days



mkhalid.afn@gmail.com AND Afghanistan.ipd@gmail.com

3. Walnut (Juglans Regia) Commercial Forest Gardening in Afghanistan

[3. walnut Commercial Forestry Project.pdf \(mcusercontent.com\)](#)

Project Title:	Walnut Commercial Forest Gardening	Sector:	Agriculture
Location:	Ghor, Kunar and Laghman (13,000 ha)	Sub-Sector:	Natural Resource Management
Target:	Private	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and livestock
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	East and Southwest
Contract Period:	20 years	District:	5 Districts

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
0 \$	53,382,770 \$	53,382,770 \$
Total Investment		53,382,770 \$
NPV		2,430,470,387 \$/20year
IRR		48.9 %
Payback Period		7 years.

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	223.32 Million Man-days
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	1563.28 Man-days
Total		1786.6 million man-days



mkhalid.afn@gmail.com AND Afghanistan.ipd@gmail.com

4. Almond (Amygdalus Spp) Commercial Forest Gardening in Afghanistan

Project Title:	Almond Commercial Forest Gardening	Sector:	Agriculture
Location:	Ghazni, Ghor, Kapisa and Daikundi (10,500 ha)	Sub-Sector:	Natural Resource Management
Target:	Private	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and livestock
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	Southwest and central regions
Contract Period:	20 years	District:	7 Districts

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
0 \$	45,730,740 \$	45,730,740 \$
Total Investment		45,730,740 \$
NPV		2,108,554,251 \$/20 year
IRR		48.3 %
Payback Period		8 years

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	40.6 Million Man-days
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	284.6 million Man-days
Total		325.2 million man-days



5. Anab/Jujuba (Ziziphus Jujuba) Commercial Forest Gardening in Afghanistan

Project Title:	Jujuba Commercial Forest Gardening	Sector:	Agriculture
Location:	Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar and Farah (13,000 ha)	Sub-Sector:	Natural Resource Management
Target:	Private	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Agriculture, irrigation and livestock
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	East and West
Contract Period:	20 years	District:	7 Districts

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
0 \$	37,405,838 \$	37,405,838 \$
Total Investment		37,405,838 \$
NPV		2,148,155,194 \$/20 year
IRR		49.9%
Payback Period		8 years

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	72.8 Million Man-days
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	509.7 million Man-days
Total		582.5 million man-days



6. Ferula Asafetida Production in Afghanistan (2020-2024).

Project Title:	Ferula asafetida Production in Afghanistan	Sector:	Agriculture
Location:	Samangan, Takhar, Balkh, Baghlan, Sar e Pul, Herat, Badakhshan, Jawzjan, Faryab and Kunduz (100000 Ha)	Sub-Sector:	Natural resources (Medicinal plants)
Target:	Private	Lead Agencies:	Ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation and livestock
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	North, north-east, west
Contract Period:	20 years	District:	20 districts

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
0 \$	33,064,034 \$	33,064,034 \$
Total Investment		33,064,034 \$\$
NPV		15,850,833,379 \$
IRR		133.39%
Payback Period		6 years

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	212.7 million man day
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	1486.6 million man day
Total		1699 million man day



7. Glycyrrhiza Glabra roots Production in Afghanistan (2020-2024).

Project Title:	Glycyrrhiza glabra roots Production in Afghanistan	Sector:	Agriculture
Location:	Takhar, Balkh, Jawzjan and Kunduz (50000 Ha)	Sub-Sector:	Natural resources (Medicinal plants)
Target:	Private	Lead Agencies:	Ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation and livestock
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	North
Contract Period:	20 years	District:	8 districts

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
0 \$	37,405,838 \$	37,405,838 \$
Total Investment		37,405,838 \$\$
NPV		2,148,155,194 \$
IRR		49.9%
Payback Period		8 years

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	132,375,013
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	926,625,091
Total		1,059,000,104

[7. Licorice Medicinal Plant Production.pdf \(mcusercontent.com\)](#)



8. Bagrami Poultry Project

Project Title:	Bagrami Poultry Project	Sector:	Agriculture
Location:	Bagrami District of Kabul	Sub-Sector:	Poultry
Target:	Poultry Farmers, Poultry Associations, Processers and facilitators and Traders, industry	Lead Agencies:	MAIL
PPP Model:	O&M	Region:	Center
Contract Period:	2020-2040 (1 st MoU for a period of 20 years)	District:	Bagrami

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
0 \$	100%	24.2 million
Total Investment		24.2 million
NPV		43.7 million
IRR		33%
Payback Period		3.8 Years

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	96
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	14,570
Total		14,666



9. Agricultural Cold Storage Project

Project Title:	Cold Storage Establishment	Sector:	Agriculture
Location:	12 Provinces*	Sub-Sector:	Cold Chain
Target:	Establishment of 12 modern cold storages for agricultural produces	Lead Agencies:	MAIL
PPP Model:	Construction, O&M	Region:	5 Regions*
Contract Period:	Permanent	District:	Center of all Provinces

* Kabul, Parwan, Bamyan, Maidan-wardak, Panjshir (Central Region), Nangarhar, Laghman (East Region), Herat (West Region), Balkh, Saripul (North Region) and Kandahar, Ghazni (South Region)

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
0 \$	100%	30,000,000
Total Investment		30,000,000
NPV		27,742,394.52
IRR		22.20%
Payback Period		5 years

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	306
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	30600
Total		30906



10. Modern Slaughterhouses Project

Project Title:	Establishment of Modern Slaughterhouse	Sector:	Agriculture
Location:	Kabul, Afghanistan	Sub-Sector:	Livestock
Target:	Private	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)
PPP Model:	BOOT	Region:	Center
Contract Period:	30 years (BOOT) PPP Model	District:	2 districts (Paghman & Dehsabz)

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
0 \$	\$13.94 million	\$13.94 million
Total Investment		\$13.94 million
NPV		\$ 7,400,926
IRR		37.8%
Payback Period		10 years

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	930 (from 2 slaughterhouses)
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	5580 (from 2 slaughterhouses)
Total		6510



11. National Horticulture Development Program

Project Title:	National Horticulture Development Program	Sector:	Agriculture
Location:	Countrywide	Sub-Sector:	Perennial Horticulture
Target:	Private	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
PPP Model:	Lease model	Region:	Whole country
Contract Period:	Long term (at least 25 years)	District:	Whole districts
Feasibility Study Completed:		NO	

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
850,000,000	850,000,000	1,500,000,000
Total Investment		1,500,000,000
NPV		24.6 billion USD
IRR		29.4 %
Payback Period		9 years

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	217,713
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	1,523,991
Total		1,741,704



12. Saffron Production and processing

Project Title:	saffron	Sector:	Agriculture
Location:		Sub-Sector:	Medical and industrial crop
Target:		Lead Agencies:	MAIL
PPP Model:	TBD	Region:	West, North
Contract Period:		District:	All
Feasibility Study Completed:		YES	

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
0	\$ 173,462.500	\$ 173,462.500
Total Investment		\$ 173,462.500
NPV		\$ 80,675,000
IRR		27.34%
Payback Period		4 years

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	6250
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	8437
Total		14687



13. Musa Qala Dam Irrigation Project

Project Start	2020	EIRR	21.2 %
Project End	2024	Payback	9 years
Gov Investment	\$ 255 million	Area	17,000 ha
Pvt Investment	\$ 34 million	Farmer Invest Cost/Ha	\$ 2,000
Jobs	17,000	O&M as % of Revenue	30%
ENPV	\$ 1.3 billion	Appraisal Period	30 years

Overview
Musa Qala Dam is built on Musa Qala River. This river flows 90 km through Musa Qala district, from north to south, in Helmand province. The project is expected to add 17,000 hectares to the irrigated land. The required investment for the project is \$ 255 million and a further \$ 34 million will be spent by the farmers on the farms development.

Investment Rationale
The project’s revenue generation is likely to begin in 2026. The contribution in government revenue will, on average, be \$ 20.1 million per annum until 2050. The project is expected to create 17,000 full-time jobs.

Investment Impact
After successful implementation, the project will generate Economic NPV of \$ 1,328 million over the appraisal period. The Economic IRR of the mentioned investment is 21.2%. The payback period of the investment is 9 years.

The project will result in the creation of farmland used to produced vegetables, fruits, pulses, and almond.

- Risks**
- Accounting for the speed of designing and constructing of canals; along with planning irrigation.
 - Determining which cash crops need to be developed to put land to best use.
 - Surveying the slope of the terrain to determine if there is a need to grate the land to equally absorb water flow.
 - Resettlement of the people.



14. Zamin Dawar Irrigation Project

Project Start	2020	EIRR	23.6%
Project End	2023	Payback	9 years
Gov Investment	\$ 140 million	Area	18,000 ha
Pvt Investment	\$ 18 million	Farmer Invest Cost/Ha	\$ 2,000
Jobs	9,000	O&M as % of Revenue	30%
ENPV	\$ 752 million	Appraisal Period	30 years

Overview

The project is expected to add 18,000 hectares to the irrigated land. The required investment for the project is \$ 140 million and a further \$ 18 million will be spent by the farmers on the farms development. The water to Zamin dawor project will be pumped from downstream of Kajaki Dam. Watershed management and underground water is also considered in this project as there are many Karizes and irrigation 100 hectares of land.

Investment Rationale

The project's revenue generation is likely to begin in 2026. The contribution in government revenue will, on average, be \$ 13.3 million per annum until 2050. The project is expected to create 9,000 full-time jobs.

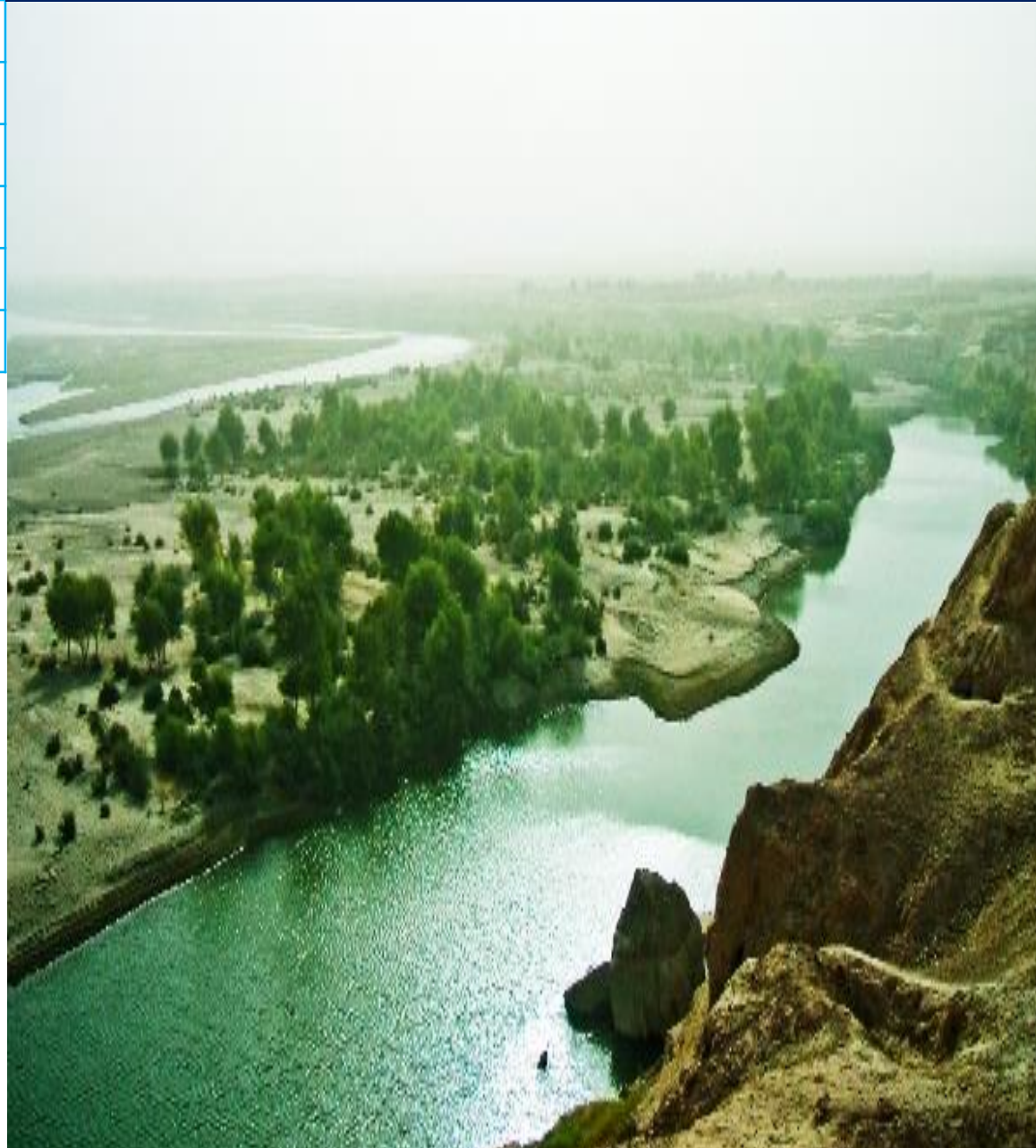
Investment Impact

After successful implementation, the project will generate Economic NPV of \$ 752 million over the appraisal period. The Economic IRR of the mentioned investment is 23.6%. The payback period of the investment is 9 years.

The project will result in the creation of farmland used to produced vegetables, fruits, pulses, and almond.

Risks

- Accounting for the speed of designing and constructing of canals; along with planning irrigation.
- Determining which cash crops need to be developed to put land to best use.
- Surveying the slope of the terrain to determine if there is a need to grate the land to equally absorb water flow.
- Resettlement of the people.



15. Salma Downstream Rehabilitation [Including Canals and Watershed]

Project Start	2020	EIRR	117%
Project End	2024	Payback	3 years
Gov Investment	\$ 78.8 million	Area	45,000 ha
Pvt Investment	\$ 90 million	Farmer Invest Cost/Ha	\$ 2,000
Jobs	45,000	O&M as % of Revenue	30%
ENPV	\$ 7.3 billion	Appraisal Period	30 years

Overview
 Salma Dam is located on the Hari River in Chisti Sharif district of Herat province. The project is expected to add 45,000 hectares to the irrigated land, with 9000 hectares each year. The required investment for the project is \$ 78.76 million and a further \$ 90 million will be spent by the farmers on the farms development.

Investment Rationale
 The project’s revenue generation is likely to begin in 2021. The contribution in government revenue will be \$ 20.5 million in 2021, while by 2026 this amount will reach to \$ 178.0 million. The project is expected to create 45,000 full-time jobs.

Investment Impact
 After successful implementation, the project will generate Economic NPV of \$ 7,277.5 million over the appraisal period. The Economic IRR of the mentioned investment is 117.2%. The payback period of the investment is 3 years.
 The project will result in the creation of farmland used to produced vegetables, fruits, pulses, saffron, and pistachio.

- Risks**
- Accounting for the speed of designing and constructing of canals; along with planning irrigation.
 - Determining which cash crops need to be developed to put land to best use.
 - Surveying the slope of the terrain to determine if there is a need to grate the land to equally absorb water flow.



16. Andkhoy Irrigation Project

Project Start	2021	EIRR	53.5%
Project End	2023	Payback	5 years
Gov Investment	\$ 193 million	Area	197,000 ha
Pvt Investment	\$ 130 million	Farmer Invest Cost/Ha	\$ 2,000
Jobs	55.000	O&M as % of Revenue	30%
ENPV	\$ 6.7 billion	Appraisal Period	30 years

Overview
The project locates in north of Afghanistan. The project is expected to add 197,000 hectares to the irrigated land. The required investment for the project is \$ 193 million and a further \$ 130 million will be spent by the farmers and entrepreneurs on the farms development.

Investment Rationale
The project’s revenue generation is likely to begin in 2023. The contribution in government revenue will, on average, be \$ 107.7 million per annum until 2050. The project is expected to create 197,000 full-time jobs.

Investment Impact
After successful implementation, the project will generate Economic NPV of \$ 6,729.8 million over the appraisal period. The Economic IRR of the mentioned investment is 53.5%. The payback period of the investment is 5 years.
The project will result in the creation of farmland used to produced grapes, pistachios, cotton, almonds, and soybean.

Risks

- Accounting for the speed of designing and constructing of canals; along with planning irrigation.
- Determining which cash crops need to be developed to put land to best use.
- Surveying the slope of the terrain to determine if there is a need to grate the land to equally absorb water flow.



17. Khush Tapa Irrigation Project

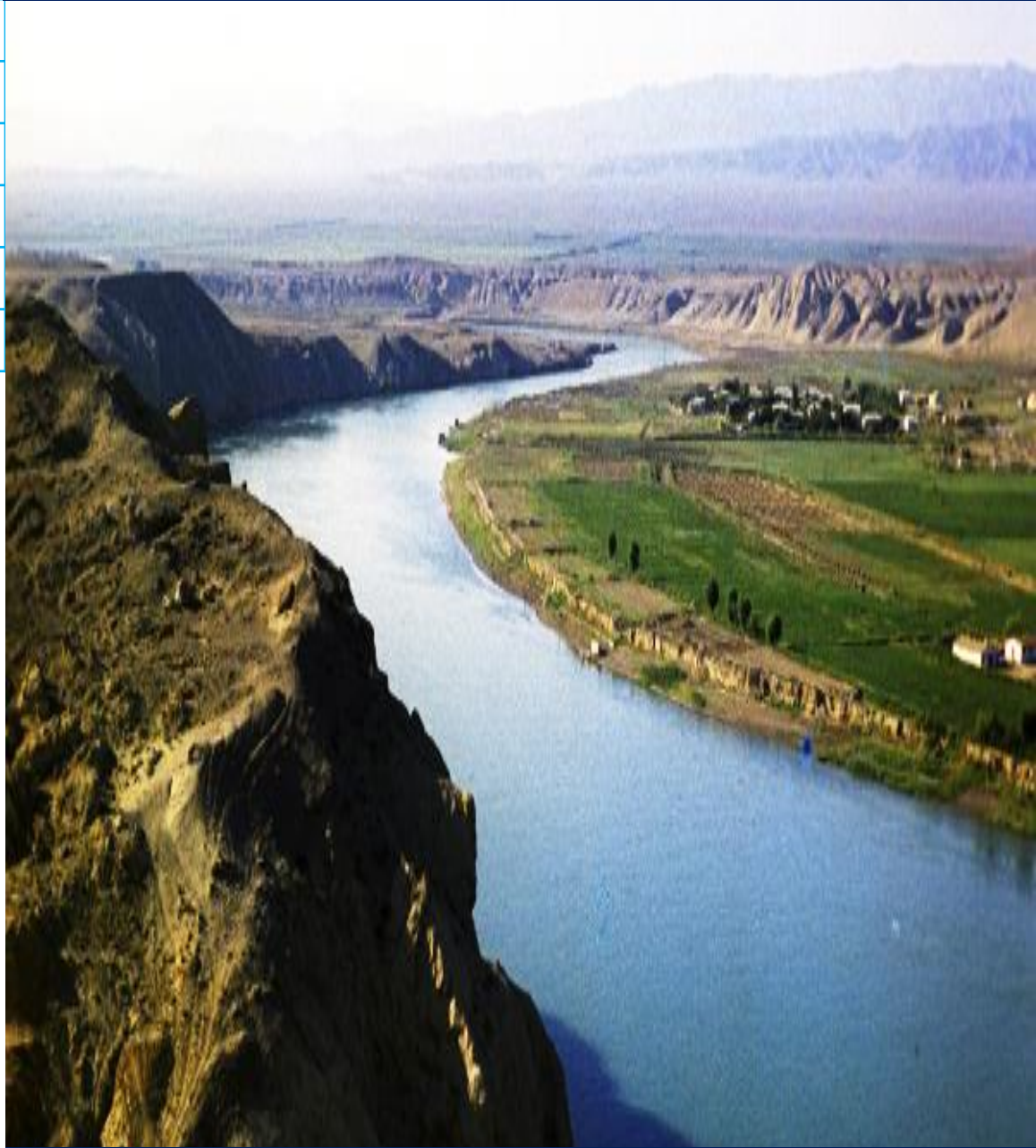
Project Start	2021	EIRR	53.5%
Project End	2028	Payback	8 years
Gov Investment	\$ 1503 million	Area	500,000 ha
Pvt Investment	\$ 1000 million	Farmer Invest Cost/Ha	\$ 2,000
Jobs	500,000	O&M as % of Revenue	30%
ENPV	\$ 33.4 billion	Appraisal Period	30 years

Overview
The project is located in Northern Afghanistan, 400km Northwest of Kabul. It lies in three provinces, namely Kunduz, Balkh and Jowzjan. The project is expected to bring 500,000 hectares of new lands under irrigation. The required investment for the project is \$ 1,503 million and a further \$ 1,000 million will be spent by the farmers and entrepreneurs on the farms development.

Investment Rationale
The project's revenue generation is likely to begin in 2024. The contribution in government revenue will, on average, be \$ 731.1 million per annum until 2050. The project is expected to create 500,000 full-time jobs.

Investment Impact
After successful implementation, the project will generate Economic NPV of \$ 33,447.8 million over the appraisal period. The Economic IRR of the mentioned investment is 53.5%. The payback period of the investment is 8 years.
The project will result in the creation of farmland used to produced grapes, melons, pistachios, cotton, almonds, and soybean.

- Risks**
- Accounting for the speed of designing and constructing of canals; along with planning irrigation.
 - Determining which cash crops need to be developed to put land to best use.
 - Surveying the slope of the terrain to determine if there is a need to grate the land to equally absorb water flow.
 - Implementation of the project takes more time and resources.
 - Allocation budget.



18. Shah-wa-Arus Irrigation Project

Project Start	2021	EIRR	171%
Project End	2023	Payback	2 years
Gov Investment	\$ 12.9 million	Area	3,585 ha
Pvt Investment	\$ 3.6 million	Farmer Invest Cost/Ha	\$ 1,000
Jobs	3,585	O&M as % of Revenue	30%
ENPV	\$ 316.2 billion	Appraisal Period	30 years

Overview
Shah Wa Aros Irrigation project is located in shakardara district of Kabul province which can be reached traveling along Kabul Parwan high way thereafter about 7 km toward west and it falls in Kabul river basin. The project is expected to add 3,585 hectares to the irrigated land. The required investment for the project is \$ 12.9 million and a further \$ 3.6 million will be spent by the farmers and entrepreneurs on the farms development.

Investment Rationale
The project's revenue generation is likely to begin in 2022. The contribution in government revenue will, on average, be \$ 5.1 million per annum until 2050. The project is expected to create 3,585 full-time jobs.

Investment Impact
After successful implementation, the project will generate Economic NPV of \$ 316.2 million over the appraisal period. The Economic IRR of the mentioned investment is 170.8%. The payback period of the investment is 2 years.
The project will result in the creation of farmland used to produced grains and grapes.

- Risks**
- Accounting for the speed of designing and constructing of canals; along with planning irrigation.
 - Surveying the slope of the terrain to determine if there is a need to grate the land to equally absorb water flow.
 - Resettlement of the people.



19. Pashtoon Zarghon Horticulture Project

Project Start	2021	EIRR	51%
Project End	2024	Payback	2 years
Total Investment	\$139,851,200	Area	30, 000 ha
ENPV	\$5,095.38	Appraisal Period	25 years

Overview
The overall purpose of the project is management of Watershed in Southern of Pashtun and Zarghoon for the well-growth of the country’s economy and prevention of soil erosion and destruction from heavy rain falls. Managing small and medium-sized watersheds is one of the most important functions in comprehensive water management.

Investment Rationale
The project’s revenue generation is likely to begin in 2020. The contribution in government revenue will, on average, be \$28,160
The project is expected to create 50,000 permanent jobs and 5000 on seasonal basis.

Investment Impact
After successful implementation, the project will generate Economic NPV of \$5,095.38 million over the appraisal period. The Economic IRR of the mentioned investment is 51 %.

The project will result in the creation of horticulture lands used to produce almond and saffron.

- Risks**
- Non-availability of enough seeds and cultivation stuffs.
 - Lack of technical knowledge and awareness of farmers and investors.
 - Non-availability of the project as the need arises.
 - Interruption/disruption by land seizures.
 - Lack of rain falls.



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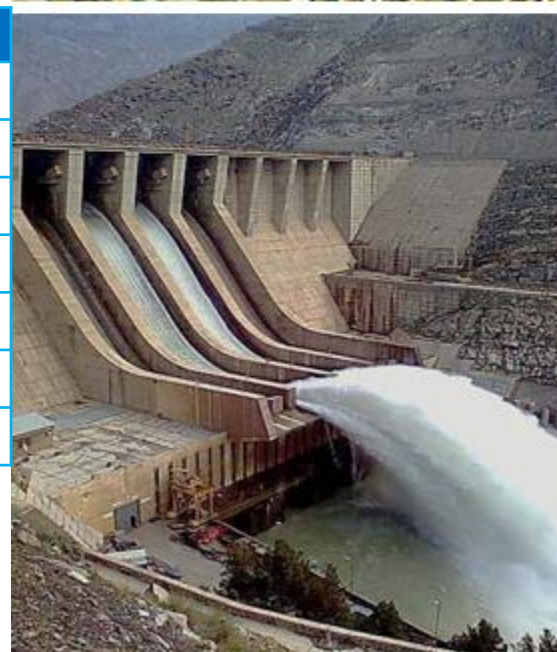
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3. ENERGY SECTOR

No.	Project Name	Total Investment	Feasibility Study
1	Baghdara Hydro Power Plant	US\$ 562 M	Yes
2	50 MW Herat Wind Farm Project	US\$ 125 M	No
3	50 MW Parwan Wind Farm Project	US\$ 62.5 M	No
4	Balkh 50MW Solar Power Plant	US\$ 33.7 M	On-going
5	Kabul 50MW Solar Power Plant	US\$ 33.7 M	On-going
6	Kandahar 50MW Solar Power Plant	US\$ 33.7 M	On-going
7	20MW Kabul Waste to Energy	US\$ 80 M	No

No.	Projects Link
1	Baghdara Hydro Power Plant Project Pitch Summary Sheet.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
2	Project Pitch Summary Sheet 50M Wind Energy Herat.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
3	Project Pitch Summary Sheet 50M Wind Energy Parwan.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
4	Project Pitch Summary Sheet 50MW Solar Power Plant at Balkh.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
5	Project Pitch Summary Sheet 50MW Solar Power Plant at Kabul.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
6	Project Pitch Summary Sheet 50MW Solar Power Plant at Kandahar.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
7	Project Pitch Summary Sheet for 20MW MSWtoEnergy KABUL.pdf (mcusercontent.com)



1. Baghdara Hydro Power Plant

Project Title:	Shall Hydro Power Plant	Sector:	Energy
Location:	approx. 50 km northeast of Kabul, Kapisa Province	Sub-Sector:	Power Generation
Target:	Private Investment	Lead Agencies:	MEW
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	Kapisa Province
Contract Period:	According to Power Service law	District:	Najrab

Feasibility Study Completed:	YES
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Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
-	-	-
Total Investment		562 Million US\$
NPV		Financial NPV=88,11 Economic NPV=196,140
IRR		12.6%
Payback Period		-

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	-
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	-
Total		-



2. 50 MW Herat Wind Farm Project

Project Title:	Herat 50MW Wind Farm Project	Sector:	Energy
Location:	Herat	Sub-Sector:	Renewable Energy
Target:	Providing of 50 MW Wind Energy	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Energy and Water
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	Western
Contract Period:	25 Years	District:	-

Feasibility Study Completed: NO

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
-	Almost 125 Million USD	Almost 125 Million USD
Total Investment		Almost 125 Million USD
NPV		-
IRR		-
Payback Period		-

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	750
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	-
Total		750



3. 50 MW Parwan Wind Farm Project

Project Title:	Parwan 50MW Wind Farm Project	Sector:	Energy
Location:	Parwan	Sub-Sector:	Renewable Energy
Target:	Providing of 25 MW Wind Energy	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Energy and Water
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	Central
Contract Period:	25 Years	District:	-

Feasibility Study Completed: NO

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
-	Almost 62.5 Million USD	Almost 62.5 Million USD
Total Investment		Almost 62.5 Million USD
NPV		-
IRR		-
Payback Period		-

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	375
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	-
Total		375



4. Balkh 50MW Solar Power Plant

Project Title:	Balkh 50MW Solar Power	Sector:	Energy
Location:	Balkh	Sub-Sector:	Renewable Energy
Target:	Providing of 50 MW Solar Energy	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Energy and Water
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	Northern
Contract Period:	25 Years	District:	-

Feasibility Study Completed: On-going

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
-	Almost 33.73 Million USD	33.73 Million USD
Total Investment		33.73 Million USD
NPV		1.71 Million USD
IRR		10.68%
Payback Period		7.89

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	750
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	-
Total		750



5. Kabul 50MW Solar Power Plant

Project Title:	Kabul 50MW Solar Power	Sector:	Energy
Location:	Kabul	Sub-Sector:	Renewable Energy
Target:	Providing of 50 MW Solar Energy	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Energy and Water
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	Central
Contract Period:	25 Years	District:	-

Feasibility Study Completed: On-going

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
-	Almost 33.73 Million USD	33.73 Million USD
Total Investment		33.73 Million USD
NPV		1.71 Million USD
IRR		10.68%
Payback Period		7.89

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	750
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	-
Total		750



6. Kandahar 50MW Solar Power Plant

Project Title:	Kandahar 50MW Solar Power	Sector:	Energy
Location:	Kandahar	Sub-Sector:	Renewable Energy
Target:	Providing of 50 MW Solar Energy	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Energy and Water
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	Central
Contract Period:	25 Years	District:	-

Feasibility Study Completed: On-going

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
-	Almost 33.73 Million USD	33.73 Million USD
Total Investment		33.73 Million USD
NPV		1.71 Million USD
IRR		10.68%
Payback Period		7.89

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	750
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	-
Total		750



7. 20MW Kabul Waste to Energy

Project Title:	20MW Waste to Energy	Sector:	Energy and Environment
Location:	Kabul	Sub-Sector:	Kabul Municipality
Target:	20MW electricity generation	Lead Agencies:	Ministry of Energy and Water
PPP Model:	BOT	Region:	Central
Contract Period:	20 years	District:	Khak Jabar district
Feasibility Study Completed:		NO	

Capital Financing

Project Capital & TA Financing (USD)		Total (USD)
Public	Private	
-	80 M USD	80 M USD
Total Investment		-
NPV		-
IRR		-
Payback Period		10 years

Employment Opportunities

Direct	Generated by the project itself.	200
Indirect	Generated from the supply chain.	1000
Total		1200



WASTE TO ENERGY

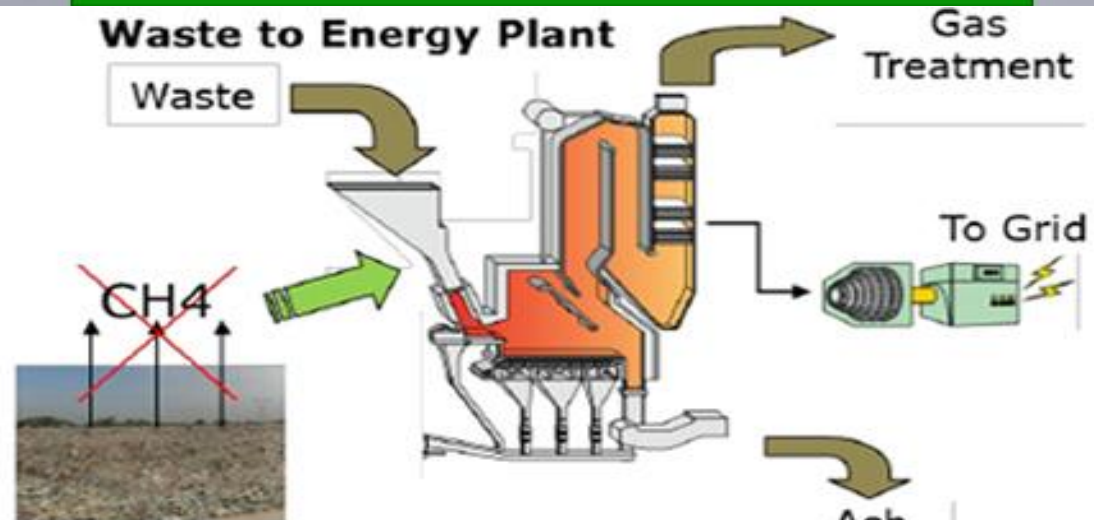


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4. PPP PROJECTS

No.	Project Name	Capital expenditures	Feasibility Study
1	Development Mohammad Ali Jinnah Hospital Kabul	US\$ 3.8 M	Yes
2	Barikab Industrial Park	US\$ 585.9 M	Yes
3	Kabul Fiber to The Home	US\$ 40 M	Yes
4	Development of National Gemstone Bourse	US\$ 22.95 M	Yes
5	Jumhoriat Hospital	US\$ 44.12 M	Yes
6	National Commercial Orchards	US\$ 1.5 M	Yes
7	Qal'a-i-Mamay Dam	US\$ 1,483.61M	Yes
8	Operation and Maintenance of 5 Slaughter Houses	US\$ 30 M	Yes
9	Surobi II	US\$ 300 M	Yes
10	Traditional Market	US\$ 3.4 M	Yes
11	Watershed Management through Establishment of Commercial Orchards with Cumin Seeds	US\$ 177.5 M	Yes
12	Afghanistan PPP Program	US\$ 1600.274 M	Yes



No.	Projects Link
1	Ali Jinnah Hospital (mcusercontent.com)
2	Barikab Industrial Park (BIP) Brochures (mcusercontent.com)
3	FTTH Brochure (mcusercontent.com)
4	Gemstone Bourse Brochure (mcusercontent.com)
5	Jumhoriat Hospital Brochure (mcusercontent.com)
6	NATIONAL COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS Brochure (mcusercontent.com)
7	Project Pitch Summary Sheet 50MW Solar Power Plant at Kabul.03.pdf (mcusercontent.com)
8	Slaughter Houses Brochure (mcusercontent.com)
9	Surobii II Brochure (mcusercontent.com)
10	Traditional Market Brochure (mcusercontent.com)
11	Watershed Management through Establishment of Commercial Pistachio Brochure (mcusercontent.com)
12	PPP Booklet (mcusercontent.com)



1. Mohammad Ali Jinnah Hospital

[Ali Jinnah Hospital \(mcusercontent.com\)](http://mcusercontent.com)

PPP Model	Lease Contract	IRR	19.51%
Lead Agency	Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)	NPV	US\$ 4.55M
Location	Kabul (Capital)	Capex	US\$ 3.8M
Sector	Health	Concession Period	25 Years
Purposed Payment Mechanism		Use Pay with Periodic lease payments to the government	

Project Description

The Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoIRA) is committed to improve the health and well-being of the people. The 200 bed multi- speciality hospital built with the total investment of \$ 24 million in western Kabul, in an area of little congestion on well maintained Shaheed Mazari road. A high school is location to the east of hospital building, while residential buildings make up the south of the hospital building. The infrastructure has been completed and handed over to the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) seeks to engage a Private Operator run the world class multi-speciality hospital under a PPP lease contract to operate and maintain the hospital for 25 years of lifespan. The Private Partner is required to invest additional \$ 3.8 million for the operationalization of the hospital, and will secure its returns through user pay (patients pay). The scope of services will include: Gynaecology, Paediatric health, Medical and Surgical services, intensive care unit, emergency care, social services, diagnostic services and auxiliary services such as a blood Bank, Ambulance and Mortuary.

Key Project Objectives

- Increase availability and quality of healthcare services via private sector's financial resources and skills in to reduce outbound medical tourism.
- Meeting of international standards and achieving Joint Commission International (JCI) accreditation.



2. Barikab Industrial Park

PPP Model	(DBFOM)	IRR	12.82%
Lead Agency	Energy Sector Regulatory Authority	NPV	US\$ 10.13M
Location	Kapisa Province	Capex	US\$ 585.9M
Sector	Energy	Payback Period	7 Years
Contract Period	25 Years		

Project Description

The Barikab Industrial Park is about 45 km by road from Kabul, and project site is abutting and accessible from Kabul Bagram highway, and further connecting to the Bagram Airport. It is part of Barikab Agri Economic Zone, comprising of about 30,000 ha of area under agricultural use, alongwith support industries to promote agribusiness. The Phase-1 of the project comprising of about 110 ha of area, is already developed and it is partially absorbed by the investors. The Barikab Industrial Park Phase-1, has been planned, designed and developed by Capital Region Independent Development Authority (CRIDA), an autonomous government body. The Phase-2 of Barikab Industrial Park, has an area of 290 ha and is being planned for development under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

Key Project Objectives

- Promote industrial activity in Barikab, and establishment of manufacturing and processing of agricultural and horticultural produce. The investors can add value to local agricultural and other produce, and complete the value chain till final version of product to sell/export; and make their own brand, Made in Afghanistan.
- Provide sustainable environment for investors and business groups, with 24X7 power supply and water supply, and state of art infrastructure services in the Barikab Industrial Park, including proper and reliable framework for operation, maintenance and management of industrial park as whole.
- The industrial development will create many opportunities for additional jobs for skilled and unskilled workforce; and support sustainable development of the region as whole.

Opportunities

- The Phase-2 of Barikab Industrial Park (290 ha) is free of any encumbrances and available for development under PPP, with opportunity to plan and design its infrastructure services as per market demand; and operate, maintain and manage the Industrial Park for next 20-30 years.
- The private developer / partner can market the project, and bring more investors and business groups for manufacturing / processing/ linked service industries in Barikab Industrial Park, and generate more jobs / employment for local people.



3. Kabul Fiber To The Home

PPP Model	Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)	IRR	18 %
Lead Agency	Ministry of Communication and IT (MCIT), GoIRA	NPV	US\$ 50M
Location	Kabul, Afghanistan.	Capex	US\$ 40M
Sector	Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	Payback Period	6 Years
Contract Period	20 Years		

Project Description

GoIRA understands that access to affordable broadband internet has a positive effect in terms of meeting the most basic needs of the individuals, communities and businesses in a territory. The intent of this project is to reduce the digital divide and improve access to broadband to un-served and under-served areas of Kabul, whether these are urban or rural. The central element of the project is the FTTH network with High Speed Internet including High definition Voice and Video Calling. Furthermore the project will provide "open access" operations in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner, making the network available on a wholesale basis to any qualified provider to offer Television Services, cloud storage, Smart metering, or other services. The Fiber connection will also support customer-selected applications such as telemedicine, the Internet of Things (IoT), video streaming, home security monitoring. A hybrid business model involving Public Private Partnership (PPP) considering the socio-economic factors of Afghanistan ensuring maximum utilization of existing assets thereby assuring optimum investment by the Private Partner and making the project commercially viable & helping enhance digital inclusion by facilitating affordable access to this incomparable technology.

Opportunities

Access to huge inventory of GoIRA assets be it be AFTEL Fiber at Metropolitan or ILD level, or Utility poles of DABS and Kabul Municipality. CAPEX of ~US\$ 40 MN for 100,000 connections translates to ~US\$ 400 per connection, while the cost per connection globally varies from \$1200 to \$1700 in greenfield developments for suburban areas.



4. Development of National Gemstone Bourse

PPP Model	Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)	IRR	21.01 %
Lead Agency	Ministry of Mine and Petroleum (MoMP)	NPV	US\$ 25.51M
Location	Kabul, Afghanistan.	Capex	US\$ 22.95M
Sector	Mining	Payback Period	5 Years
Contract Period	20 Years		

Project Description

Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has vision to improve infrastructure in the country and taking substantial initiatives in this direction. Central Partnership Authority (CPA) of Ministry of Finance (MoF), through the Public-Private Partnership program (PPP), Identified and prioritized the suitable projects in various sectors and is in the advance stage of conducting feasibility studies for the identified projects. National Gemstone Bourse will be developed as a CENTER FOR EXCELLENCE in Kabul for gemstone and jewelry business and in a nutshell, a centralized facility for all activities from raw gemstone to jewelry making till export including storage, processing, cutting, polishing, jewelry making, testing, certification, domestic and international auctioning, research & development facility, trainings, skill development center, exhibitions, conferences and for various other activities for business promotion. It will be a fully secured, centralized trade center with all associated facilities such as aces, product display centers, lockers, banks, financing institutions, logistics, insurance, customs, duty, hotels etc. The project aims to ore GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for legal & sustainable business with a focus on skill development, employment creation, improving the income for the miners, industry workforce, traders and upgrade their livelihood. Project also ores good potential to the government revenues for the overall economic growth for development of the country. Gems & Jewelry sector has good potential for revenue generation. For instance, our neighboring country India had US\$ 42 billion exports in 2016 and has established itself as the largest Asian exporter of precious stones and jewelry after the Chinese. Similarly, the UAE is a fast-growing exporter of precious stones and jewelry, with exports valued at US\$ 35 billion in 2016. Thailand gems and jewelry industry in 2016 generated more than US\$14 billion for the country's economy, against Afghanistan's export in 2016 of US\$ 42,000, as per records.

Gemstone Bourse Brochure (mcusercontent.com)



5. Jumhoriat Hospital

PPP Model	Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)	IRR	12.73 %
Lead Agency	Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)	NPV	US\$ 33.5M
Location	Kabul, Afghanistan.	Capex	US\$ 44.12M
Sector	Public Health	Concession Period	25 Years

Project Description
Afghanistan has one of the most overstretched health systems in the world, resulting in an estimated six million people having no or insouciant access to healthcare. Major healthcare issues include acute respiratory illnesses, diarrheal diseases and malnutrition; these issues are compounded by the major shortfall in healthcare provision. Existing healthcare facilities do not provide sufficient capacity to meet the health needs of the population, and many of these facilities are in urgent need of expansion and restoration. There are 0.4 beds per 1,000 people in Afghanistan. Afghanistan has some of the poorest health indices in the world. Afghanistan ranked 172 out of 187 in the United Nations Human Development Index in 2011. A complete national health system requires that a country provides tertiary care, with a training and research programme providing complex diagnostic and treatment programs. There are currently very limited internationally-accredited tertiary care facilities in operation in Afghanistan. The exception is the French Medical Institute for Children (FMIC). Establishing a tertiary care hospital in Afghanistan will increase the range of services available and ensure that economic activity within the healthcare sector, which is currently going abroad, is attracted to Afghanistan, supporting sustainable domestic capacity building.

Project Overview
MoPH seeks to use the New Jumhoriat Hospital site to establish a regionally competitive specialist tertiary care teaching hospital that will deliver a wide range of healthcare services that are currently not available in Afghanistan. For the services envisaged New Jumhoriat Hospital would be the first tertiary care facility in the country. Currently, patients must travel abroad to receive accredited, complex treatments for those envisaged for New Jumhoriat Hospital. It would provide emergency services for cardiac events as well.



Project Summary

Lead Agency: Ministry Of Agriculture, Irrigation And Livestock's (MAIL)

Sector: Agriculture

Location: Many Provinces

Proposed PPP Model

Build-Operate-Transfer(BOT): The private partner will assume construction risk, demand risk and will share a percentage of the revenue generated from the entire project (both the orchard establishment and agribusiness) with MAIL but transfer it back to MAIL at the end of the concession period. The private partner will establish the commercial orchards, design and build related facilities (rainwater harvesting reservoir pools, irrigation systems and water harvesting structures). They will be responsible for financing, operating and maintaining the assets (both the orchard and agro resources).

Project Description

Afghanistan produces some of the best fruits of the world including grapes, almond, pistachio, walnut, pomegranate, raisin, pine-nut, and citrus. Most of the horticultural products are exported to India and Pakistan Commercial Orchards PPP is a major, national 'flagship' project; there is a strong and successful background of horticulture development in Afghanistan, and significant political will and importance placed on the proposed project. Orchard production already takes place successfully in all provinces. This project intends to build on this solid base to increase the production area in each province, commencing with a 'pilot' and leading to series of other PPP transactions. The PPP project is seeking private sector investment of up to USD\$1.5 billion.

Project Objectives

1. Increased sustainable production result from commercial orchards.
2. Producing high-quality fruits for domestic and export markets.
3. Job creation in horticulture sector.
4. Investment opportunities for the private sector.
5. Balance of trade (exports and imports of fresh and dry fruits).
6. Value increase of horticultural products (preliminary cooling, sorting, grading, processing, packaging, storage, and transportation)
7. Increasing the income of orchard owners, processors and traders through linkage to domestic and foreign markets.



7. Qala-i-Mamay Dam

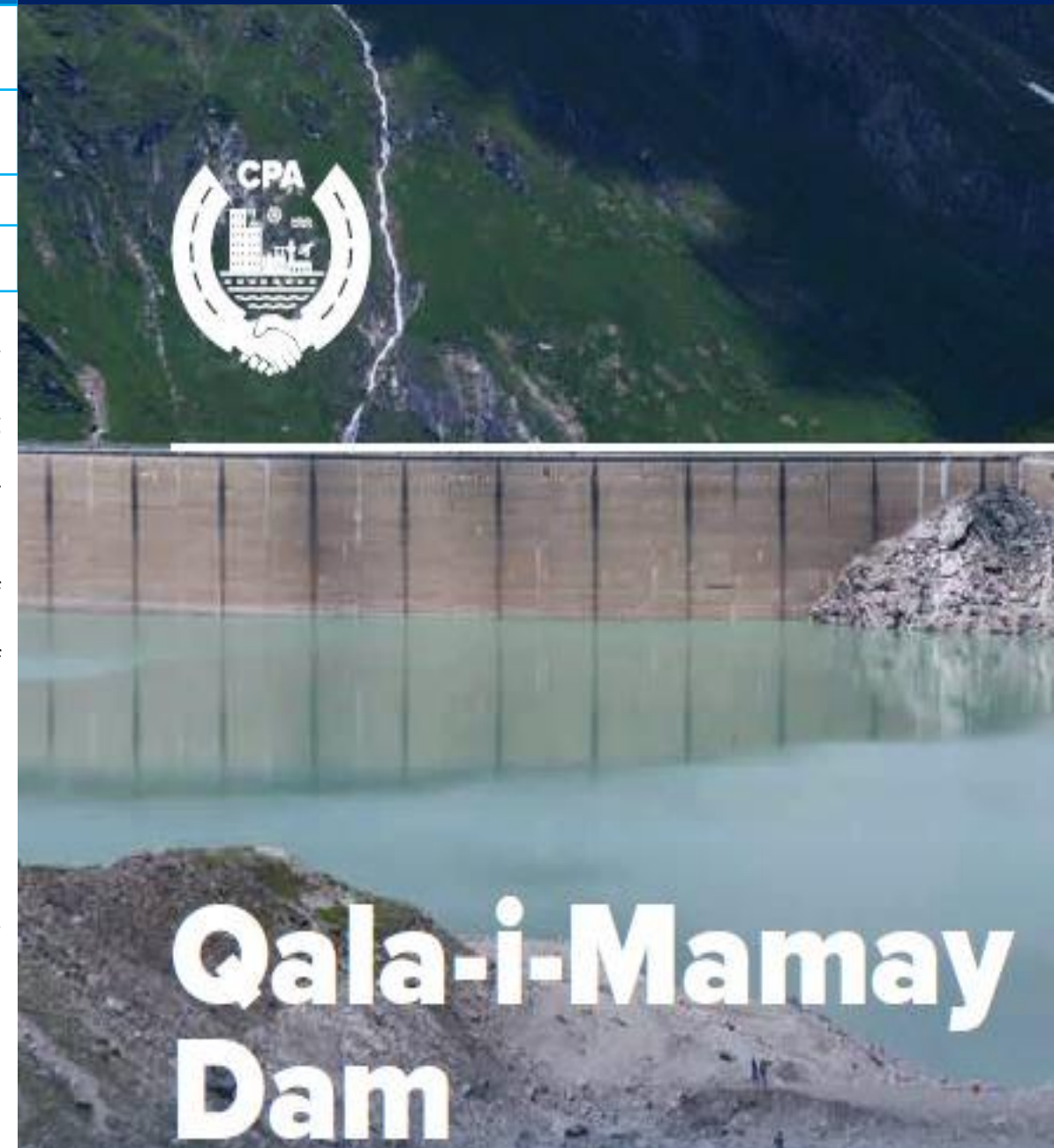
PPP Model	Design Build Finance Operate Maintain (DBFOM)	IRR	11.48 %
Lead Agency	Energy Sector Regulatory Authority (ESRA)	NPV	US\$ 263.48M
Location	Takhar Province	Capex	US\$ 1483.61M
Sector	Energy	Contract Period	25 Years

Project Description

The Afghanistan Energy Study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the country's energy sector to inform future investments and support the Government of Afghanistan plans to increase access to affordable and sustainable energy. Hence, the government of Afghanistan has been epitomizing on Developing Hydro Power Plants as a potential to increase the supply of electricity along with access. Qala-e- Mamai Hydro Power Plant is one of the high priority HPP potential projects in the energy sector along with other six potential hydropower sites (Sooch, Robot, Shurabak, Kuchi, Ghalawak, and Gurda Gaw) which all lie along Kokcha river have been selected to be constructed. Out of these seven sites, Qala-e-Mamai is the most promising site to generate the optimum level of power. The reservoir Level of Qala-e-Mamai Dam is 667 meter and the height of the dam is 161 meters, and the Catchment area is 20183 (km). Qala-e-Mami site is located near the villages of Qal'a-e- Mamay, in Yangi Qala district of Takhar Province. The average flow is 6040 M cubic meter and the Maximum and Minimum Head available are calculated 147.3 m and 142.3 m respectively with generation ranging from 430 MW to 460 MW. So, the proposed capacity of the project to the private sector is 445 MW and delivers 1756 GWH annually energy generation. The Project has is proposed to be constructed in seven years from the date of the award.

Scope of the Project

It is proposed to have a Dam toe power house at distance of about 340 m from the axis of Dam. Kokcha River with the intake and steel penstocks locate in the Non overflow section of the dam. The Power house has an installed capacity of 445 MW having 5 Francis turbines driven generating units, each of 89 MW installed Capacity.



8. Operation and Maintenance of 5 Slaughter Houses

PPP Model	Lease	Location	Kabul and Provinces
Lead Agency	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestocks (MAIL)	Contract Period	10 Years

Project Description

The Government of Afghanistan is addressing the lack of hygienic slaughterhouses in Afghanistan by developing five (5) slaughterhouses located in Kabul Reshkhori, Kabul Shakardara, Herat, Mazar and Kunduz with \$30 million grant financing from Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) seeks to outsource the business responsibility, operations, and maintenance to the private sector under Lease PPP contracts. The business responsibility of the private partners will include sourcing livestock for slaughtering and selling the halal packaged meat products to the following potential buyers: (1) the public, (2) restaurants, (3) supermarkets, (4) government institutions, and (5) export market. The modular slaughterhouses have been designed to each have a slaughtering capacity of 100 large ruminants and 500 small ruminants per 8-hour shift, and to operate 26 days per month. They can operate 3 shifts per day. Using a modern facility that centralizes livestock slaughtering will facilitate pre and post-mortem inspection and provide higher-quality hides, skins, and intestinal by-products for further processing.

Key Project Objectives

1. address the increasing demand for safer and more hygienic meat from consumers, and stronger urban environmental and public health concerns from unhygienic and rudimentary slaughtering practices in all major cities.
2. improve the ability of the municipality to enforce legislation requiring animals be slaughtered in licensed premises.
3. establish a contractual relationship with the private sector that sustainably operates, maintains and profitably runs the business of the slaughterhouses.
4. increase the potential for further value-adding enterprises that use by-products or provide inputs to facilities.
5. increased value associated with reduced damage to skins, hides, and casings; and substitution of imported frozen meat.
6. income for government through the lease fee and for the private sector through the slaughterhouse operation and livestock business activities. & 7. create jobs during slaughterhouse operation.



9. Surobi II

PPP Model	Design-Build- Finance- Operate and Maintain (DBFOM)	IRR	14.33 %
Lead Agency	Energy Sector Regulatory Authority (ESRA)	NPV	US\$ 82.14M
Location	Hamid Karzai International Airport Kabul	Capex	US\$ 300M
Sector	Energy	Contact Period	30 Years

Project Description

Government of Afghanistan recognizes that long term sustainability of country’s power sector would largely depend on its ability to become self- reliant in power generation. There is no substitute for domestic power generation facilities. These facilities would make Afghanistan self-reliant for its power needs in the long term. Afghanistan is endowed with significant power generation resources. It has huge hydroelectric an solar power generation potential. It also has large gas reserves that can be gainfully exploited for power generation. The government is increasingly laying emphasis on widening the scope of private sector participation for development of power generation resources. The Energy Services Law of Afghanistan lays the foundation for encouraging private investments in the energy sector of the country. The National Energy Policy (NEP) has set out a plan for development of power generation resources of medium to large size. Development of renewable energy sources is an important component of the NEP. Apart from large scale solar power development, wind power projects in the north areas of Afghanistan have been planned that would contribute towards achieving these objectives. The Surobi II hydroelectric power project, proposed to be developed downstream of the Surobi I HPP, will have an installed capacity of 180MW and average annual energy generation of 890 GWh. The project will help meet both base load and peak load demand in the Kabul Zone.

Key Project Objectives

To supply sustainable and cost elective energy from 180MW hydroelectric power plant to the targeted areas. To contribute towards an integrated national power development plan for achieving self-sucieny in power generation and reducing dependence on imported power. To provide energy security to the targeted areas where there is high demand for electricity.



10. Traditional Market

PPP Model	Design-Build- Finance- Operate and Maintain (DBFOM)	Contact Period	2 Years of Construction plus 15 Years of O&M
Lead Agency	Kabul Municipality	NPV	US\$ 9.92M
Location	Sar e Shamali (Kabul)	Capex	US\$ 3.64M
Sector	Urban Development	IRR	27.4 %

Project Description

Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has vision to improve infrastructure in the country and taking substantial initiatives in this direction. Central Partnership Authority (CPA) of Ministry of Finance (MoF), through the Public-Private Partnership program (PPP), Identified and prioritized the suitable projects in various sectors and is in the advance stage of conducting feasibility studies for the identified projects. Traditional market is a trend for developing organized marketplaces for better management of the hawkers, street vendors and small businesses. Traditional markets is a proven solution for the better management of the hawkers, street vendors and small businesses and other direct and for addressing indirect challenges associated with it. Kabul is a capital and populated city and the hawkers and street vendors have created and constantly creating more and more blockages and trace complications thereby requiring attention for development of traditional market places. Traditional market provides many opportunities such as goods and services at convenient locations, and affordable prices; self-employment for large numbers of people; links formal sector with clients; keeps streets clean, busy and safe, creates an interesting city environment. Kabul Municipality has also adopted an equitable perspective and wishes to provide. opportunities to marginalized groups. Additionally, the city aims at ensuring that the exiting vendors are completely involved in this process, not lose their livelihood and benefit from the proposed project.

Key Project Objectives

- Creation of market place complex with shelter and other basic facilities.
- Resettlement of existing hawkers and vendors in a hawker's complex.
- Decongest the Sarai-e-Shamali area surroundings.
- Development of market complex for other micro and small businesses.
- Provision of essential utilities, services and sanitation facilities Development and up-gradation of physical infrastructure.
- More on...



TRADITIONAL MARKET

11. Watershed Management through Establishment of Commercial Orchards with Cumin Seeds

PPP Model	Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)	Contact Period	25 Years
Lead Agency	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)	NPV	US\$ 1B
Location	Herat	Capex	US\$ 177.5M
Sector	Agriculture	IRR	25.02%

Project Description

This multipurpose project is designed for improving integrated watershed management practices through rainwater harvesting, interventions for raising ground water table, improving Qanats discharge, rehabilitating topsoil, and establishing commercial pistachio orchards. The targeted watershed in Ingle district of Herat province has an average annual precipitation capacity of 75 million m3. The benefits envisaged from the integrated watershed management through establishment of pistachio commercial orchards that are intercropped with black Cumin are enormous, such as slop stabilization resulting into ground water recharge, minimizing soil erosion, and seasonal floods control. Other benefits include job creation for an estimated 30300 people, increased number of livestock, and revenue generation of over \$860 million annually. Pistachio is among natural organic products of Afghanistan which is grown in natural forests, unfortunately these forests during last decades has lost their density and total area due to deforestation. Due to lack of adequate rainfall in the past years, the green cover of pasture lands is totally vanished, and the topsoil is exposed to water wind erosion. Poor socio-economics living condition of people and lack of employment opportunity forced professional and labor resources to leave the country for immigration to other countries. This project also aims at creating permanent & short-term employment adding millions of dollars to economy of the country.

Project Goal and Objectives

- The overall goal of the project is integrated watershed management of Dasht e house for water management and economic growth of the inhabitants.
- Develop rain-water harvesting structures for raising ground water table and operationalizing Qanats and controlling season floods and surface run-off.
 - Establishment of commercial pistachio orchards intercropped with cumin for high economic return and rehabilitating soil.
 - Creating employment opportunities to professional and unprofessional Human resources.



12. Afghanistan PPP Program

No.	Project Name	Total Investment	Feasibility Study
1	15 MW Solar Power Project-Kandahar	US\$ 19.5 M	Yes
2	Kajaki Dam 2nd stage	US\$ 174.9 M	Yes
3	Gas to Power Project- Balkh	US\$ 75 M	Yes
4	Bayat Gas Power Project-Sheberghan	US\$ 38.8 M	Yes
5	Badakhshan Power Supply Project	US\$ 631 M	Yes
6	Project Water supply District 12 and 22	US\$ 48.54 M	Yes
7	10 MW Kandahar solar project	US\$ 15 M	Yes

Fostering Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development, especially during the initial stages, are the key Critical Success Factors in developing countries. Currently, Afghanistan Government has taken enormous initiatives to provide its citizens with quality infrastructure and public service PPP, but when it comes to an after war country with very limited budget resources, than this seems to be a challenging hurdles unless we go for alternative ways like Public Private Partnership initiatives. Although there was a small PPP unit in the structure of Ministry of Finance of GoIRA since 2014, but the work on PPPs was formally and with full power started in Afghanistan with the establishment of Directorate General of Public Private Partnership or Central Partnership Authority, based on PPPs law, in 2016 as soon as His Excellency, Mr. Ashraf Ghani won the election and came to the power. The CPA was established based on decree number (1650) dated 17/8/2016 of the president to support the investors and boost the economic growth through infrastructure development in the country by inviting and securing the public and private sectors' partnerships.



1. 15 MW Solar Power Project-Kandahar

Incentives to Private Sector:

1. Political and Non-Political Force Majeure Guarantee
2. Seven M USD VGF
3. Escrow Account (Payment Security)

Project Benefits:

- Job creation for hundreds of labor and technical experts;
- Provision of sustainable source of energy to the citizens;
- Decrease governments budget deficit;
- Business growth and national production.

Project Category	Solar Energy
Province	Kandahar
Capacity	15 MW
Total investment	US \$ 19.5 million
Project duration	20 years
PPP model	Build Operate Transfer
Annual Production	52.5 million KW/Hour
Beneficiaries	10000 Households, 20 small-medium sized factories in Kandahar.

2. Kajaki Dam 2nd stage

Project Benefits:

- Job creation for hundreds of labor and technical experts;
- Provision of sustainable source of energy to the citizens;
- Decrease governments budget deficit;
- Sustainable alternative to energy imports;
- Private Investment growth.

Province	Helmand
Capacity	100MW
Total investment	174.9 million USD
Project duration	20 years
PPP model	BOT
Annual Production	857 GW/hr
Beneficiaries	70000 households and 30 small and medium production factories.



3. Gas to Power Project- Balkh

Project Benefits:

- Job creation for hundreds of labor and technical experts;
- Provision of clean and safe source of energy to the citizens;
- Decrease governments budget deficit;
- Good alternative to energy imports;
- Private Investment growth;
- Business growth and national production.
- SMEs support through sustainable electricity provision.

Province	Balkh
Capacity	52 MW
Total investment	75 million USD
Project duration	20 years
PPP model	Build Own Operate (BOO)
Annual Production	345 million KW/Hour
Beneficiaries	40000 households and 120 small-medium sized factories



4. Bayat Gas Power Project-Sheberghan

Project Benefits:

- Provision of clean and advance source of energy to the citizens;
- Decrease governments budget deficit;
- Job creation for hundreds of labor and technical experts;
- Good alternative to energyv imports;
- Private Investment growth;
- Encouraging SMEs actions in the country;
- Escrow Account;
- Letter of Credit by IDA;
- Advanced Tax Exemption;
- Political and Non-Political Force Majeure Guarantee.

Province	Balkh
Capacity	40 MW
Total investment	38.8 million USD
Annual Production	345 million KW/hour
Government Revenue	60.7 million USD
Beneficiaries	40000 households and 120 small-medium sized factories



5. Badakhshan Power Supply Project

Project Benefits:

- Job creation for hundreds of labor and technical experts;
- Provision of sustainable source of energy to the citizens;
- Decrease governments budget deficit;
- Sustainable alternative to energy imports;
- Private Investment growth in Energy sector.
- Fulfilling the need of a key province of Afghanistan for energy and increasing life standards in that province.

Province	Badakhshan
Capacity	91 MW with transmission line
Total investment	631 million USD
Project duration	30 Year
PPP model	Design Build Finance Operate Maintain (DBFOM)

6. Project Water supply District 12 and 22

Province	Kabul district 12 and 22
Type of project	Water supply
Estimated investment	48.54 Million USD
Contract duration	25 years
Capacity	Access to 25 liter of water by 535000 persons for next 45 years everyday

7. 10 MW Kandahar solar project

Incentives to Private Sector:

1. Political and Non-Political Force Majeure Guarantee
2. Ten M USD VGF

Project Category	Solar Energy
Province	Kandahar
Capacity	10 MW
Total investment	US \$ 15 million
Project duration	20 years
PPP model	Build Operate Transfer



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5. LIST OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

List of Development Projects with PPP Adaptability:

No.	Project Name	Total Investment
1	Construction of the wall surrounding Mohammad Agha Logistics Park	129,870 \$
2	Construction of window wall and tower guard and field office of Maidan Shahr industrial and logistics park	389,610 \$
3	Construction of infrastructure in Maidan Shahr Industrial Park	2,272,727 \$
4	Construction of infrastructure of Sanjad Dara Industrial Park in Parwan province	519,481 \$
5	Surobi amusement parks within the capital zone	9,902,538 \$
6	Construction of a field office in Barikab Industrial Park	415,584 \$
7	Work cable project	961,039 \$
8	Production, processing, packaging and marketing of jujube in Farah province	5,400,788 \$
9	National plan to build commercial date orchards in Afghanistan	15,116,400 \$
10	Design, production, processing, packaging and marketing of Dried plums in Ghazni province	10,288,389 \$
11	Five chapters of electronic gates in Kabul province	3,688,312 \$
12	Details of design and construction of Andkhoy-Sheberghan railway	1,246,753 \$
13	Reduce and prohibit the use of plastics and hazardous waste	323,264 \$
14	Extension of fiber optic cable network between Afghanistan&China	17,964,500 \$
15	Construction of terminal in Ghazni province including (construction of West Lane terminal enclosure, concreting of entrance road of East Lane terminal and construction of Roman guard terminal	239,848 \$
16	Asadabad water supply project in Kunduz province	2,519,481 \$

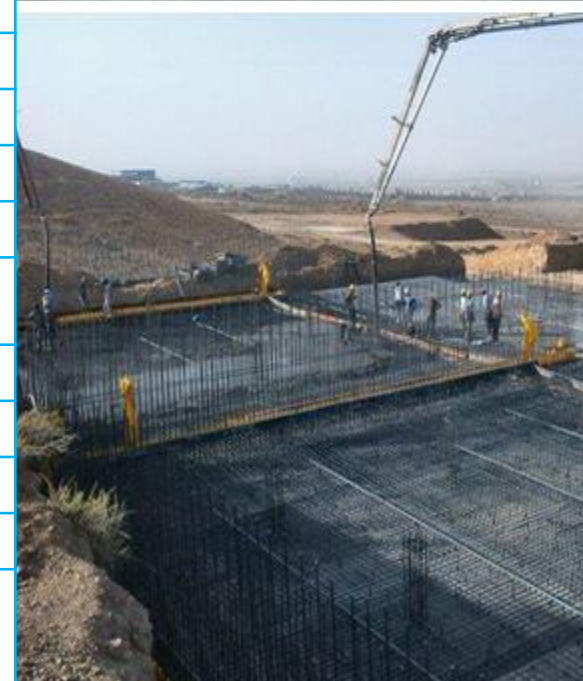


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6. CIVIL AVIATION SECTOR

The Civil Aviation Authority has implemented four major core projects at Hamid Karzai International Airport using the public participation method and Private in coordination with the Department of Public and Private Participation of the Ministry of Finance and the Investment Facilitation Unit of the Department Mr. General, the Office of Presidential Affairs is advancing. The mentioned projects include: 1) Construction of a new international passenger terminal, 2) Construction of a cargo terminal, 3) Construction of an export processing zone, and 4) Construction of The hotel is one of the priorities of the development programs of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and these projects are also a major priority of the esteemed presidency. Public and private participation of the Ministry of Finance in coordination with the esteemed unit of investment facilitation is considered. Feasibility studies, economic studies and financial studies of the mentioned projects by Tetra Tech Company with the financial support of USAID It has been completed that all its documents have been examined and evaluated in coordination and consultation of the Public and Private Partnership Department of the Ministry of Finance And are now in the process of identifying eligible investors, which has been announced through national and international websites Is. The issues discussed in this report include: 1) Construction of a new international terminal Passengers, 2) Cargo terminal construction, 3) Export processing zone construction, 4) Hotel construction, 5) Conclusion. National and international investors They have shown their interest in investing heavily in projects:

No	Project Name	Total Investment	Feasibility Study
1	Construction of a New International Passenger Terminal	\$ 268 M	Yes
2	Construction of a Cargo Terminal	\$ 35.8 M	Yes
3	Construction of an Export Processing Zone	\$ 47.2 M	Yes
4	Construction of The hotel	\$ 63 M	Yes



1. Construction of a New International Passenger Terminal

According to feasibility studies, the need to build a new passenger terminal at Hamid Karzai International Airport is a need. Passenger traffic in this square has increased from 1.9 million to 2.6 million from 2016 to 2018, Passengers show an annual growth of 17.3 percent. Meanwhile, the current passenger terminal of Hamid Karzai International Airport for 750,000 passengers were built per year, and this capacity is not enough with the increase in the number of passengers. Also, feasibility studies show Gives that in 2048 the growth of passenger traffic at the airport will reach 5.7 million passengers. The new passenger terminal at Hamid Karzai International Airport will be built through public-private partnerships and the financial model for project implementation The economic implications and financial model of the project are stated below (Build-Operate-Transfer) mentioned construction:

No.	New Terminal Total Value	US\$ 268 M (First Step US\$ 188M And Second Step US\$ 80M)
1	Contract Period	30 Years
2	PPP Model	BOT
3	Project IRR	31.4 %
4	Equity IRR	57.1 %
5	Payback Period	2 Years
6	Construction Period (First Step)	24 Months
7	Construction Period (Second Step)	18 Months
8	Debt to Equity Ratio	70:30
9	Jobs	2,288
10	Employee's Annual Income	US\$ 21.3 M
11	Annual Tax	US\$ 38.3 M
12	Revenue Assumption	1) Revenues from field development costs, 2) Revenues from costs (Maintenance of the field and (3) revenues from the field security cost



2. Construction of a Cargo Terminal

Cargo traffic in Afghanistan has grown significantly in the last three years. Based on the predictions made in the feasibility studies, Cargo traffic will reach 55,000 metric tons by 2026 and more than 130,000 metric tons by 2046. This is while the terminal The current cargo responds to 6,000 tons per year. Therefore, it is necessary to build a new terminal with more capacity and more modern and standard facilities To be. The cargo terminal at Hamid Karzai International Airport will be built through public-private partnerships and the financial model for the project will be implemented. The economic impact and financial model of the project (Build-Operate-Transfer) through public-private partnership, construction, operation and transfer The following is stated:

No.	Cargo Total Value	US\$ 35.8 M
1	Contract Period	25 Years
2	PPP Model	BOT
3	Project IRR	24 %
4	Equity IRR	41.6 %
5	Payback Period	3 Years
6	Construction Period	18 Months
7	Area	9,083 m ²
8	Debt to Equity Ratio	70:30
9	Cargo Operation Increase until 2048	US\$ 40 M
10	Employee's Annual Income Until 2048	US\$ 18.6 M
11	Annual Tax	US\$ 5.8 M
12	Revenue Assumption	1) The cost of cargo operations and 2) The cost of renting a property for cargo operations



3. Construction of an Export Processing Zone



Export processing zone at Hamid Karzai International Airport is an area where commercial property is processed and exported by air. Be issued. This project was created to encourage economic activities in the country and to increase foreign exchange earnings by increasing exports. Employment and attracting foreign direct investment are created. Therefore, the export processing zone in Hamid Karzai International Square includes values Which is stated below:

1. Increasing the value of Afghan products and the growth of domestic production
2. Connecting Afghanistan to regional and international markets
3. Standardization of exports and economic growth of the country

Export processing zone at Hamid Karzai International Airport prepares and prepares the country's products in accordance with international standards These products include: processing of food products (fresh fruits and vegetables), processing of dried fruits, processing and packaging of textiles, processing Precious stones and processing are pharmaceutical products.



No.	Processing Zone Total Value	US\$ 47.2 M (Four Step)
1	Contract Period	25 Years
2	PPP Model	BOT
3	Project IRR	30.2 %
4	Equity IRR	33.6 %
5	Payback Period	6.5 Years
6	Construction Period	12 Months every Step
7	Area	130 Hektar
8	Debt to Equity Ratio	70:30
9	Jobs	1,000 After every Step of Construction
10	Export Increase	82,000 m
11	Annual Tax	US\$ 3.2 M
12	Revenue Assumption	Income from paying land and property rent by tenants



4. Construction of The hotel

Over the past years, passenger traffic at Hamid Karzai International Airport has increased significantly. This increase compared to In nearby Kabul, the Occupancy Rate is similar to the increase in demand for hotels in Kabul. Studies show that the occupancy rate of hotels To 70 percent. The construction of a hotel at Hamid Karzai International Airport is one of the most important projects for travelers. The hotel will be built at the airport through public-private partnerships and the financial model for implementing the project through partnerships. The economic implications and financial model of this project under the expression (Build-Operate-Transfer) public and private, construction, operation and transfer has been:

No.	Hotel Total Value	US\$ 63 M
1	Contract Period	30 Years
2	PPP Model	BOT
3	Project IRR	11.3 %
4	Equity IRR	16.7 %
5	Payback Period	12 Years
6	Area	40,000 m ²
7	Number of rooms	192 Rooms
8	Debt to Equity Ratio	70:30
9	Jobs	148 Jobs on Construction Step And 400 Jobs after Construction Step
10	Employee's Annual Income	US\$ 3.5 M
11	Annual Tax	US\$ 1.9 M
12	Revenue Assumption	1) Income from room rent, 2) Revenue from food service and 3) Revenue from conference and office rent



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7. URBAN DEVELOPMENT & LANDS

No.	Project Name	Feasibility Study
1	Kamaz Residencial-Commercial Park Project	Yes
2	Sultan-Ghazi-Baba Residencial-Commercial Park	Yes
3	Mehtarlam-Baba Residencial Project	Yes
4	Afghanistan Currency Exchange Center Project	Yes
5	Khuja-Abdullah-Ansari Residencial Project	Yes
6	Khair-Khowa Commercial Center (Electronic Center)	Yes
7	Emirates Commercial Center Park & Khuja-Rawash Park	No
8	Marmar Commercial-Residencial Center	No
9	Chinese town Commercial-Residencial Project	No
10	Nengarhar Commercial-Residencial Center Project	Yes
11	Manzel-Bagh Residencial Project	Yes
12	Kabul-Central Commercial Center Connected Kabul-City Center	No
13	Alpha-towers Commercial Center-Cinema-Pamir Education dilapidated tower	No
14	Pamir Commercial Center-tower front of Hospital(Carpert Center)	No
15	Barakat Commercial Center-Front of Timor-Shahe	No
16	Madina Commercial Center-Mandawe Kabul	No
17	Zaher-Shahe Commercial Center-Mandawe Kabul	No



No.	Project Name	Feasibility Study
18	Sadar Commercial Center-Mandawe Kabul	No
19	Cristal tower Commercial Residential Center Salim-Karwan Square	No
20	Zamarod Commercial Residential Center-Nazif Market Kote-Sangi	No
21	Kote-Sngi Commercial Center Project-Kote-Sangi Super Market	No
22	Alluddin Commercial Residentail Center Project_Alluddin triode	No
23	Shahr-Ara towers Commercial Residential Center	No
24	Karte-Ariana Commercial Center	No
25	Currency Exchange International Center & Balkh Gold Sales	Yes
26	Chine froshi Commercial Market Project-Chine froshi Sales Market	No
27	Balkh Commercial Center Project-Moheb Squre Wood Sales Area	No
28	Balkh Sample & Smart Residential Park	Yes
29	Balkh-Bastan Commercial Center-Sara-e-Kart e Kamal	No
30	Ariana Commercial Center-Kart e Ariana	No
31	Qubt ul Islam Residential Park Project	Yes
32	Mazar e Sharif City Women Bazaar Commercial Project	Yes
33	Mazar e Sharif Commercial-Residential Project- region 7	No
34	Khost Sample Commercial-Residential Park Project	Yes
35	Herat Commercial Center 1	No
36	Herat Commercial Center 2	No
37	Hade-Kandahar Commercial-Residential Project	No
38	Sara e Kamas Commercial- Residential Project front of Seloo e Markaz	Yes
39	Parking Setar e Shab Commercial-Residential Project	No
40	Khair Abaad Residential Project	Yes
41	Bagh e pol Commercial & Entertainment Project	No



No.	Project Name	Feasibility Study
42	Ghazi Abdullah Khan Commercial-Residential Project	Yes
43	Qul e Ordo Commercial-Residential Project	Yes
44	Khost Province Center Residential Complex	Yes
45	Takhta Bheg Commercial-Residential Project	Yes
46	123 Area Commercial-Residential Park	Yes
47	4 Area Residential Project	Yes
48	C6 behind of R9 Commercial-Residential Project	No
49	Omid Abaad Commercial-Residential Park	Yes
50	Zangoee Commercial-Residential Park	Yes



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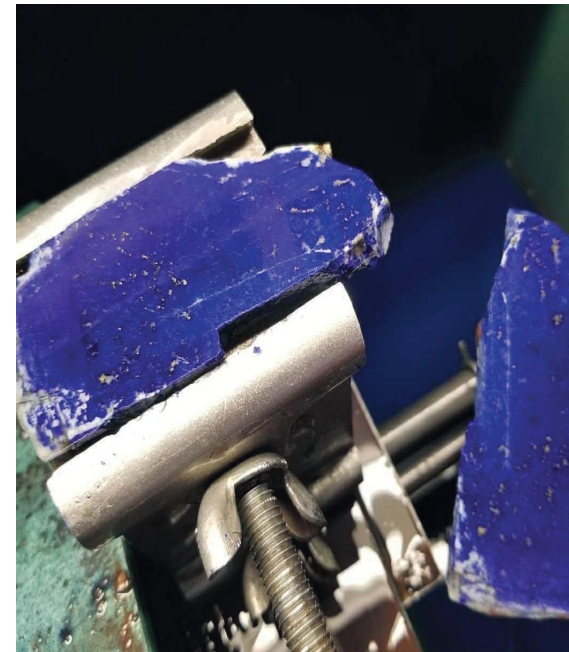
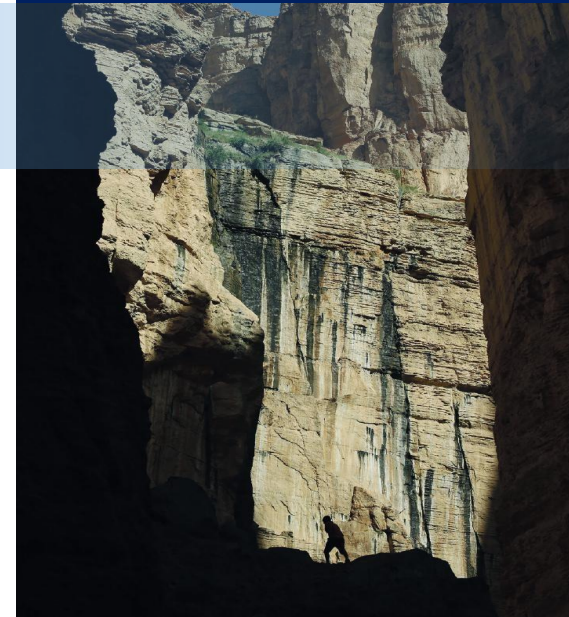
8. MINING SECTOR

Introduction:

Afghanistan is endowed with abundant natural resources that remain largely untapped. The US geological Survey found that Afghanistan holds more than US\$ 1 trillion worth of mineral deposits. The Country has world-class deposits of iron ore, copper, gold, rare-earth minerals, and a host of other natural resources. Bulk metals, such as iron ore, copper, aluminum, tin, lead and zinc, are located in multiple areas of the country. And, gemstones, rare earth metals, sulfur, talc, gypsum and chromite, are predominant across Central Afghanistan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Logar, Khost, among other places, Afghanistan's mineral deposits include more than 2.2 billion metric tons (MTs) of iron ore, 1.3 billion MTs of marble, almost 30 million MTs of Copper, 1.4 million MTs of rare-earth minerals, and 2,700 kg of gold. The National Unity Government (NUG) sees Afghanistan's vast mineral resources as catalyst of long-term economic growth. The sector has a promising potential of creating jobs, generating revenue, and transitioning the country from aid-dependency towards self-reliance. Thus, the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum (MoMP) designed several consequential documents in the years 2017/18, including the Mining Sector Roadmap and a Comprehensive reform strategy to operationalize the Roadmap, and a new minerals law, as part of its commitments to open the mining sector for private investments. The Ministry has, furthermore, taken concrete steps to develop a strong infrastructure foundation, as well as it has made significant policy changes to create an enabling business environment for the Private Sector to thrive. The Ministry is rigorously focused on attracting domestic and foreign investors to exploit Afghanistan's Plethora of mineral resources. Consequently, several domestic and foregin companies have recently shown immense interest in investing in copper, cement, gold, and gemstone projects.

Currently, 69 small-scale mining projects are ready to accept the application by mentioning the specifications, and those interested can register at the <http://onlineapp.momp.gov.af>: In addition, 7 projects of large scale mines (Zarkshan Gold of Ghazni Province, Zomorod of Panjshir Province, Cement and Marble of Herat Province, Iron of Silver House of Panjshir Province, Parwan and Travertine Mines of Maidan Wardak Province) and 69 small-scale mines will be published in the near future for enthusiasts.

[MOMP](#)



1. Cement:

As Afghanistan undergoes a process of reconstruction and rehabilitation, so there is a high demand for cement in the country. Despite abundance of raw materials for cement manufacturing across the country such as high quality limestone, gypsum and coal – Afghanistan annually imports about 5 to 6 million tons of cement from the neighboring countries. Most of the raw materials for producing cements remain untouched.

Province	Location	Coal	Clay	Gypsum	Limestone	License
Kandahar	Shorandam	Enough	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Exploration/Exploitation
Baghlan	Puli-Khumri/ Third phase of Ghori Cement	Enough	Enough	6.3 million ton	112 million ton	Exploration/Exploitation
Herat	Zendajan	Enough	Enough	4 million ton	1327 million ton	Retendering

2. Talc:

Talc, a soft stone mineral used in many industries such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, rubber and oil production, is mined in a number of Afghan provinces with the largest resources located in Nangarhar province. In Afghanistan, talc is now used only in the PVC painting and manufacturing industries, however, there are no precise figures of the consumption volume of this mineral in the above industries.

#	Province	Location	Area (km ²)	License
1	Nangarhar	District Achin	171.94	Exploration
2	Kapisa	Afghania Valley District Nijrab	1.2 (with estimated reserve 434311.2)	Exploration

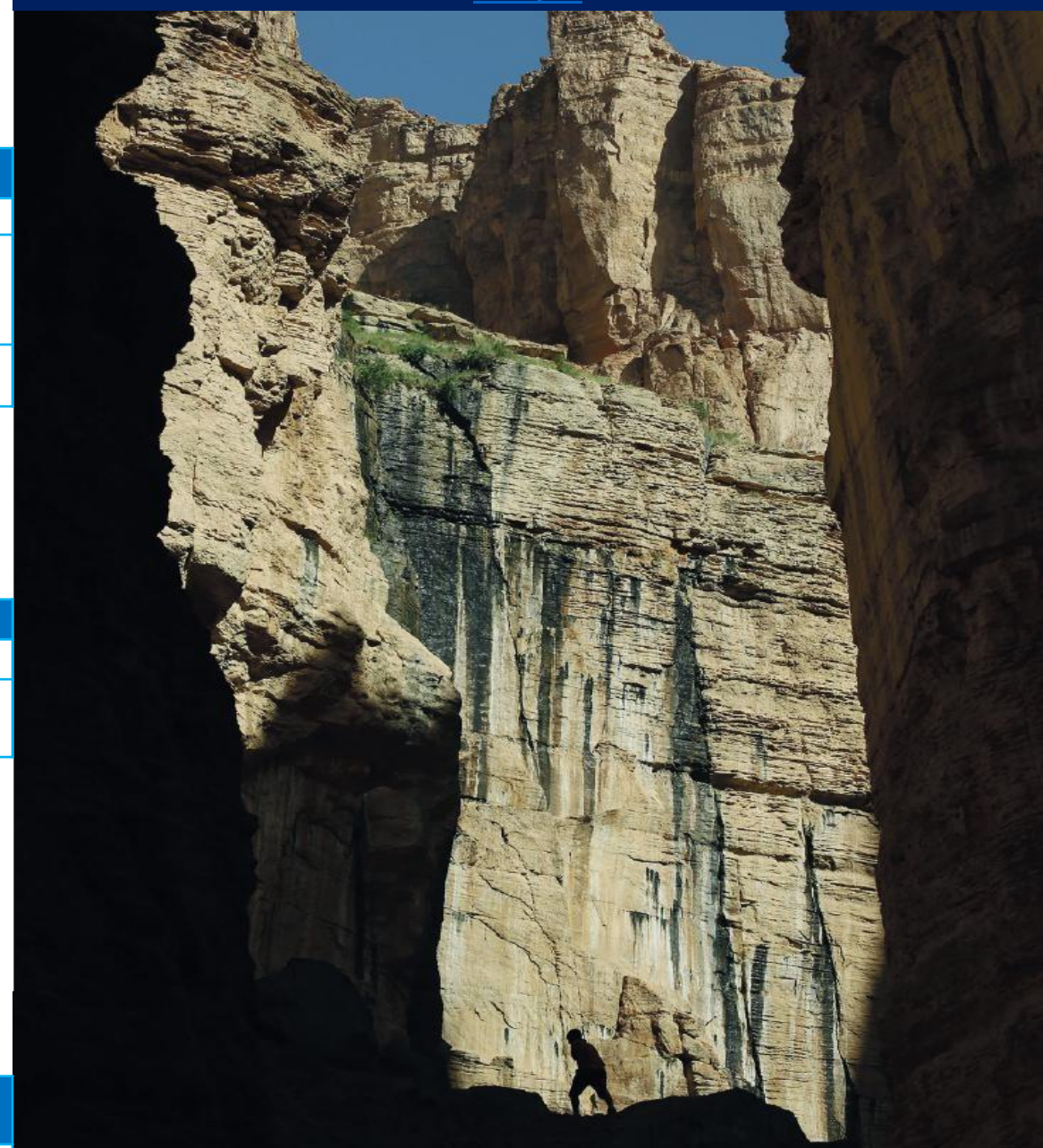
3. Gypsum:

Gypsum in one of the non-metallic minerals associate with varying amount of carbonates, clays and other impurities. Naturally it can be found in many forms such as: Selenite, Satin Spar (Fibrous), gypsite and massive gypsum.

Gypsum is used mainly for cement, ceramics industries and building construction. Afghanistan has large deposits of gypsum in Baghlan, Takhar, Samangan, Herat, Bamayan, Ghor, and Helmand Provinces and are considered the most important locality for gypsum occurrences.

The quality of gypsum depends on percentage of SO₃ and CaO content. According to the geochemistry analysis, Afghanistan's gypsum is of superior quality.

#	Province	Location	Estimated Deposit	Area (km ²)	License
1	Baghlan	Tala Barfak	Unknown	Unknown	Exploration



4. Marble:

As Afghanistan undergoes a process of reconstruction and rehabilitation, so there is a high demand for cement in the country. Despite abundance of raw materials for cement manufacturing across the country such as high quality limestone, gypsum and coal – Afghanistan annually imports about 5 to 6 million tons of cement from the neighboring countries. Most of the raw materials for producing cements remain untouched.

*Marble Projects Ready for Bidding
Approved by HEC and the Cabinet*

#	Province	Commodity	Area (km ²)	Possible Deposit (Ton)
1	Kapisa	Marble white	0.407	132,024,816
		Marble (Silver and red)	0.335	110,283,120
		Marble (Silver and red)	0.696	175,329,360
		Marble (Silver and Striated)	31.177	1,199,545,200
		Marble (White and Silver)	0.362	70,426,260
2	Parwan	Gray marble	0.0261	1,696,500
		White and gray marble	0.0279	1,696,500
		Marble silver color	0.0351	24,640,200
		Marble silver color	1.0584	605,691,580.4
		Marble silver color	0.071635	271,317.65
3	Ghazni	White marble	0.162	33,548,588
4	Herat	White Marble	4.595	31,360,875
		White Marble	0.636	43,543,500
		White Marble	0.789	53,849,250
		White Marble	1.722	117,526,500
5	Daikundi	Marble (White and Silver)	0.4919	113,761,865
		Marble (White and Silver)	0.4331	163,539,621.8
		Marble (White and Silver)	0.0732	1,268,089
		Marble (Silver and Striated)	0.7029	195,956,208.8
6	Kabul	White and green marble	0.2769	59,756,580
7	Kunar	-	14.13	4,144,125,847
8	Nangarhar	-	-	-



5. Travertine:

Travertine is a form of limestone deposited by mineral springs, especially hot springs. It is formed by minerals dissolved in ground water, which are then deposited on the earth's surface by rivers and natural springs. Travertine is characterized by pitted holes and troughs in its surface implying that it has a concentric texture and porous surface. The mineral is most commonly available in tile and pavers for floor installations.

#	Province	Location	Estimated Deposit (ton)	Area (km ²)
1	Wardak	Dasht Reza, Shanbe, Qol-e-Khish, Behsood	26,460,381	0.837
		Kakhana, Qol-e-Khish	18,013,648	1.322
		Qol-e-Khish	14,103,679.8	0.592071
		Sabzab, Qol-e-Khish	11,519,595.26	0.452902
2	Ghazni	Koraleh, Nahoor	127,605,900	0.543
3	Bamyan	Kholankash, Markaz	579,855	0.456
4	Parwan	Dastarzan, Sorkhparasa	2,035,040	0.08

6. Precious and Semi-Precious Stone:

Afghanistan is blessed with vast resources of gem stones in different parts of the country; however, gem stones have not been comprehensively explored and mapped. In order to unlock their potential for investment, the government of Afghanistan has developed a new Minerals law which favors the investors in terms of royalty. According to the Article 51 of the 2018 Minerals Law, the royalty considered for gem stones of unprocessed, semi-processed and fully processed are 7.5%, 5% and 2.5% respectively. The government has recognized the importance of fully- processed minerals, which can be a powerful instrument to generate inclusive growth from a sector that otherwise, might be an enclave of isolated activities. Gem stone mining in Afghanistan is typically done on an artisanal level, carried out by people living in villages surrounding the mines. Tunnels are excavated and gem s are extracted by hand using drills, dynamite and often high explosives recycled from ordnance. These techniques result in considerable waste and damage to the gem stones.

Where to Invest?

#	Gemstones	Province	Mine Location	Amount/Extent	License
1	Emerald	Panjsher	Khenj	0.130954 – East 0.342488 – West	Exploration
	Ruby	Kabul	Jadalek	500-1000 Meter	Exploration
3	Lapis Lazuli	Badakhshan	Sarsang, Badakhshan	1300	Exploration



7. Iron Ores:

The geology of Afghanistan is complex due to the junction position between the Indo-Pakistan and Asian crustal plates (*Chapman and Hall, 1997*). Tectonically it is composed of a series of narrow terranes that broke away from the main Gondwanaland supercontinent before becoming accreted onto the southern margin of the Eurasian plate. The accretionary events started in the Cretaceous, around 140 million years ago, and have continued until recent times. In the early Cretaceous there is evidence of a collision of one of these blocks, the Farad block, with the Eurasian plate, along the Herat fault zone. Shortly afterwards, the Helmand block collided with the Farad block. The well-known iron ore deposits are found from western Afghanistan along the Herat fault system through central Afghanistan and north-ward to the Panjshir valley and possibly into Badakhshan. The best-known sedimentary Hajigak and Syadara iron deposits are located in the same belt, hosted by Neo-Proterozoic metamorphic rocks that represent the basement rocks of the Gondwanaland continent. At Syadara, the basement rocks are sandwiched between Herat and Gagharnaw faults, represent the final closing of the Paleotethys Ocean (*USGS GIS, Peters et al., 2007*). Syadara iron ore is discussed first with mention of and other iron occurrences to indicate the potential for further discoveries.

# of iron elements	% of iron (max)	% of iron (average)	% of iron (min)	Depth of iron (forecast)	Quality in MTs
49	55.6%	47.6%	34.38%	25m	34,388,529.2 ton
				50m	68,777,058.4 ton
				100m	137,554,116 ton

Noqra Khana Iron (Hematite) Mine Noqra Khana iron ore mine is located in Parian district of Panjshir province with a distance of 65 km from Gulbahar and 180 km from Kabul province. A geological and mapping survey has been conducted for 20 km² on the specified mine area, as well as a sampling has been done to determine presence of any other elements in iron ore in the mentioned area. The survey confirms existence of 49 elements of hematite which belong to Paleozoic, Mesozoic and fourth eras/period. The table below shows details of hematite in Noqra Khana mine of Panjshir province:

# of iron elements	% of iron (max)	% of iron (average)	% of iron (min)	Depth of iron (forecast)	Quality in MTs
54	59.98%	47.56%	33.53%	25 m	17,204,564.04 ton
				50 m	34,409,128.08 ton
				100 m	68,818,256.16 ton

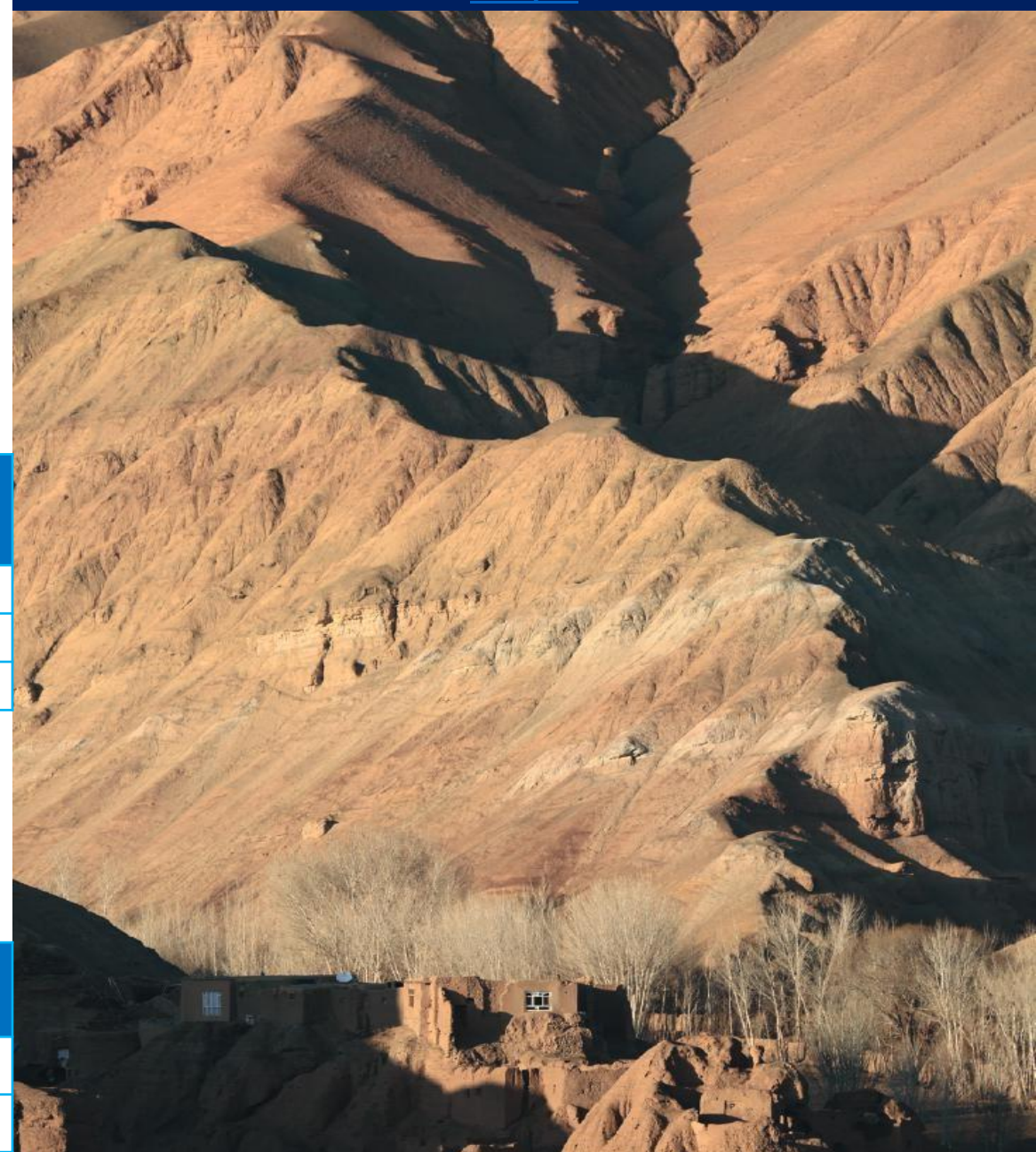


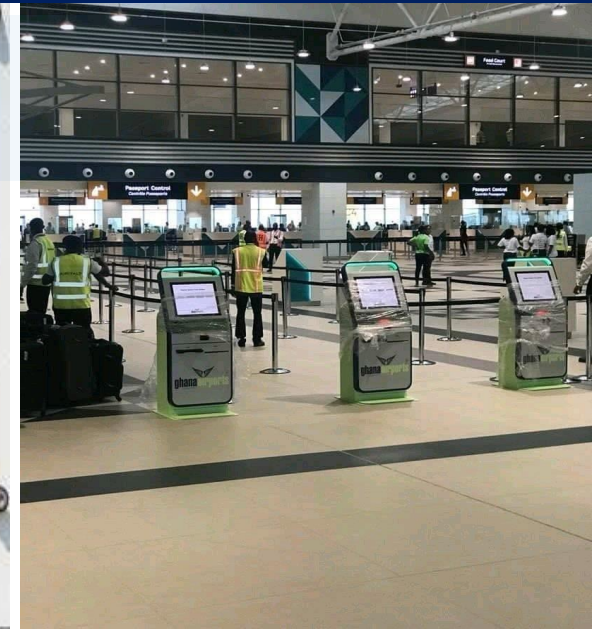
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9. TRANSPORT SECTOR

Number	Activity classification	Project cost in dollars
1	Establishment of cargo and passenger transport terminals in the provinces and their maintenance and care	880,000,000
2	Construction of parks in highways, provinces and Ports	84,000,000
3	Establishment of technical workshops	6,000,000
4	Implementation of public transport plan	181,818,181
5	Construction of electronic gates at the entrance gates of cities	14,486,606
Total		1,166,304,787



1. Construction and Operation Project of Four Major Terminals in Kabul

project Introduction:

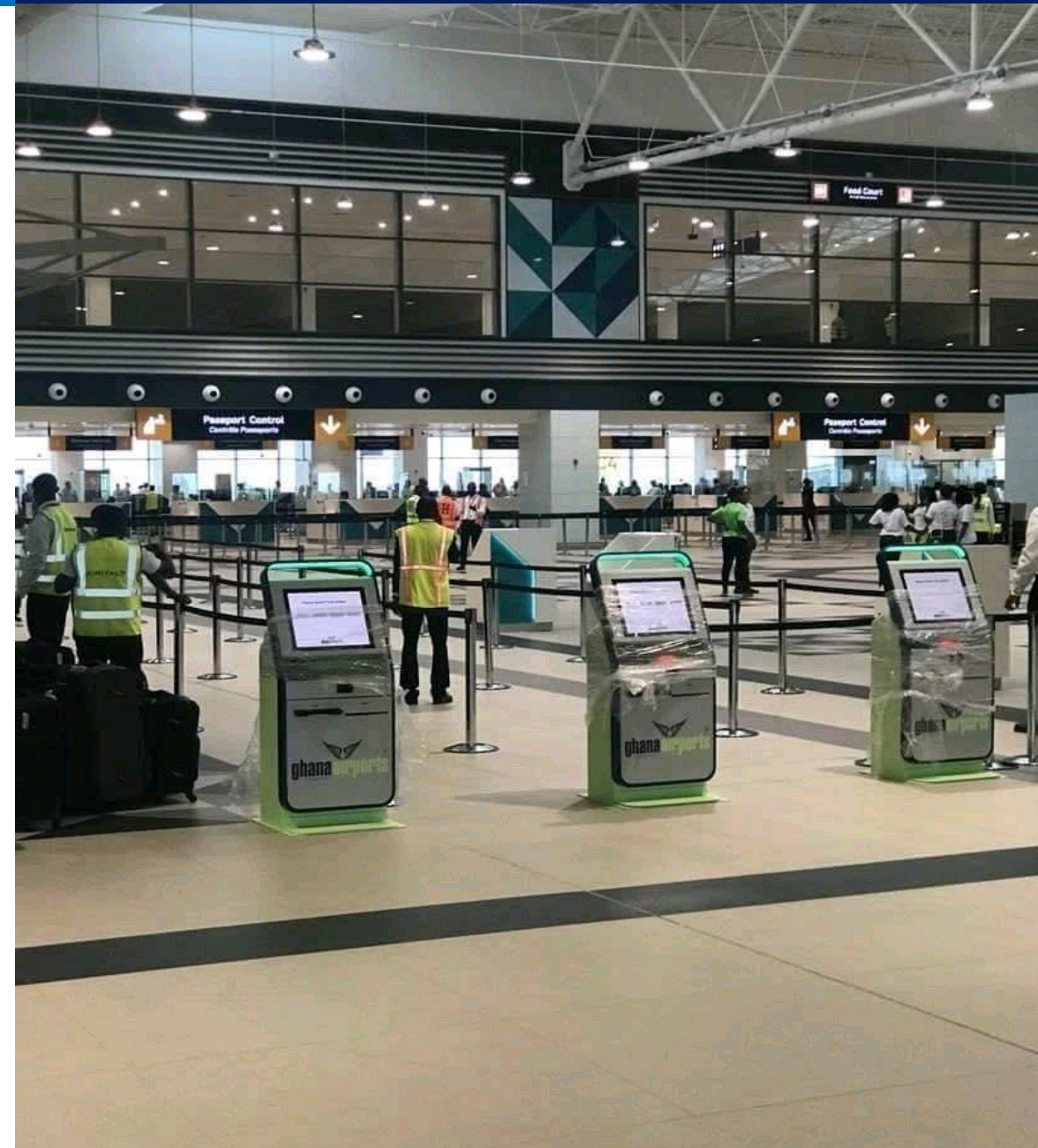
As the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul does not have standard terminals for freight and passenger vehicles and its necessity is increasing day by day. This has led to irregularities, disruptions in transportation, lack of safety for passengers and cargo, and other problems. Realizing this situation, the Government of Afghanistan intends to build four large terminals, each with an area of 1,000 acres of land, at the four gates of Kabul. By building large and standard terminals around Kabul, it is possible to provide opportunities for economic growth, transportation improvement for people, government, companies and businesses. Currently, traders and travelers who are active in the field of transportation and use these services, face many challenges such as lack of proper accommodation, health and property maintenance. At the same time, in all seasons, especially winter, travelers face many problems such as stopping places, resorts, stops, restaurants and other problems. Therefore, the existence of a transport terminal is one of the main and basic needs of the people in these provinces.

Goals:

- 1- Creating safety and welfare facilities for passengers and cargo / goods.
- 2 - Better regulation of transport affairs.
- 3- Preventing disorder and unnecessary congestion inside the city.
- 4- Providing equal activity for transport companies.
- 5- Attracting investment and developing the private sector.
- 6- Providing transportation grounds.

The role of the Ministry of Transport:

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through the Ministry of Transport in providing infrastructure, preparing standard maps and designs, supporting project implementation, resolving project legal issues in cooperation with relevant departments, monitoring the activities of the private sector, ensuring project security with the cooperation of security agencies, They will take effective and constructive measures.



Project Introduction:

TIR is an international system that transports member countries from one destination to another for ease and speed in the transit and transportation of goods, without opening the door and using a fast customs system. This system requires a series of facilities and infrastructure, including Tir Parks. Tir parks will be constructed along the transit highways and commercial ports of the country. These parks have suitable places for property storage, parking, pump station, fire brigade, restaurant, hotel, workshop and other necessary facilities. Afghanistan is also a member of this international system and the initial steps have been taken to implement it, including sending and receiving test shipments. According to the national plan for the implementation of the beam system, the construction of beams in parks is one of the basic activities. The Ministry of Transport, in cooperation with the relevant departments, has established the locations of 41 sections of the park on the highway, which should be designed and constructed. At present, the shipments of the shooting system do not benefit from the minimum facilities. With the increase of vehicle traffic and cargo, the need for shooting parks increases every day. Therefore, the Road Transport Authority intends to carry out all stages of design, construction and operation of the above parking lots with the participation of the private sector.

Goals:

1- Creating security and welfare facilities for national and international businessmen. 2 - Better regulation of transit affairs. 3 - Rapid processing of customs property. 4- Export growth. 5- Creating jobs and increasing the incomes of the government and the people. 6- Attracting private investments. 7- Providing safe, secure and cost-effective transportation areas for companies and traders.

The role of the Ministry of Transport:

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, through the Ministry of Transport, in order to provide the land required for the establishment of these parks, support the implementation of the project and its operation, cooperate in resolving legal issues of the project with relevant departments, monitor activities and provide services to the private sector. The organizational structure will work with the private sector to better manage the parks and ensure project security.



3. Vehicle Technical Check Center

project Introduction:

Afghanistan currently lacks a comprehensive and well-equipped vehicle technical inspection center / centers. This project is designed as an important activity to improve the safety of land transport, which will be built in a total area of 5000 square meters, which includes the basic buildings of check and technical control of all required parts of vehicles, office buildings, vehicle parking, waiting room for clients. The central server and database system that will be able to connect with other centers of the country in the future are green areas and standard systems of security, communications, water, electricity and sewage. The budget required for the project to invest in the construction and equipment of the center can be paid by the private sector, which during the operation and management, the private sector from the share of its revenues in the project, the amount of investment and its provisions again Will get.

Goals:

The main objectives of this project are: improving the safety and security of travel, improving environmental conditions and preventing air pollution, preventing the travel and operation of non-standard vehicles.

The role of the Ministry of Transport:

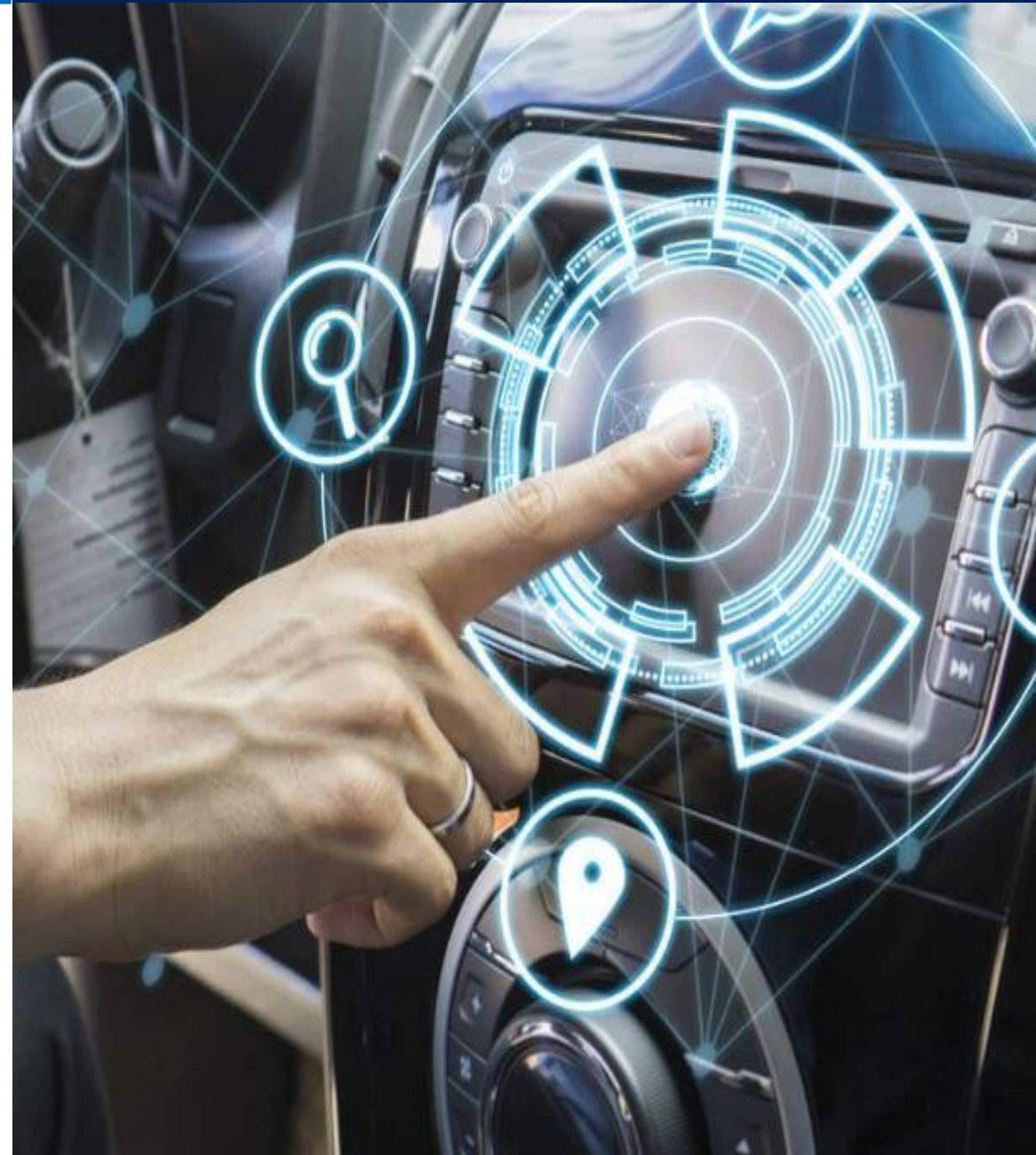
The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through the Ministry of Transport to provide the land needed to establish the centers, prepare a detailed plan and design, prepare the organizational and operational structure, support the implementation of the project and its operation, cooperation in resolving project legal issues with relevant departments , Supervise the activities and provision of services by the private sector, and provide project security, will cooperate with the private sector.

The role of the private sector:

The private sector in this project is responsible for the following activities: Implementation of standard design of vehicle technical inspection center, Construction of the center and equipping it with all necessary equipment, 3- Operation and management of the center to provide services for a certain period, 4- Collection of revenues from technical inspection and conditions 5- Participation in revenues with a certain percentage.

Private sector share:

According to the provisions of PPP law, the private sector can invest and provide services in these projects and obtain their share of income according to the law and the concluded agreements.



4. Terminal Construction Project in the Provinces of the Country

Project Introduction:

Afghanistan currently lacks standard terminals for better transportation system management. Badakhshan, Zabul, Samangan, Khost, Laghman, Maidan Wardak, Daikundi, Parwan, Helmand and Faryab provinces are among the provinces where land has been stabilized in different sizes for the construction of terminals, and has been transferred to the Ministry of Transport. These provinces also have abundant natural and agricultural products that require a standard transportation system for the economic prosperity of the people. Also, the traffic of vehicles, passengers and cargo / goods in these provinces is considerable. Currently, traders and travelers in the field of transportation in these provinces face many challenges such as the lack of a suitable place for welfare, health and property maintenance. Therefore, the existence of a transport terminal is one of the main and basic necessities of the people in these provinces. At the same time, in all seasons, especially winter, travelers face many problems such as stopping places, resorts, stops, restaurants and other problems.

Goals:

- 1- Creating safety and welfare facilities for passengers and cargo / goods.
- 2 - Better regulation of transport affairs.
- 3- Preventing disorder and unnecessary congestion inside the city.
- 4- Providing equal activity for transport companies.
- 5- Attracting investment and developing the private sector.
- 6- Providing transportation grounds.

The role of the Ministry of Transport:

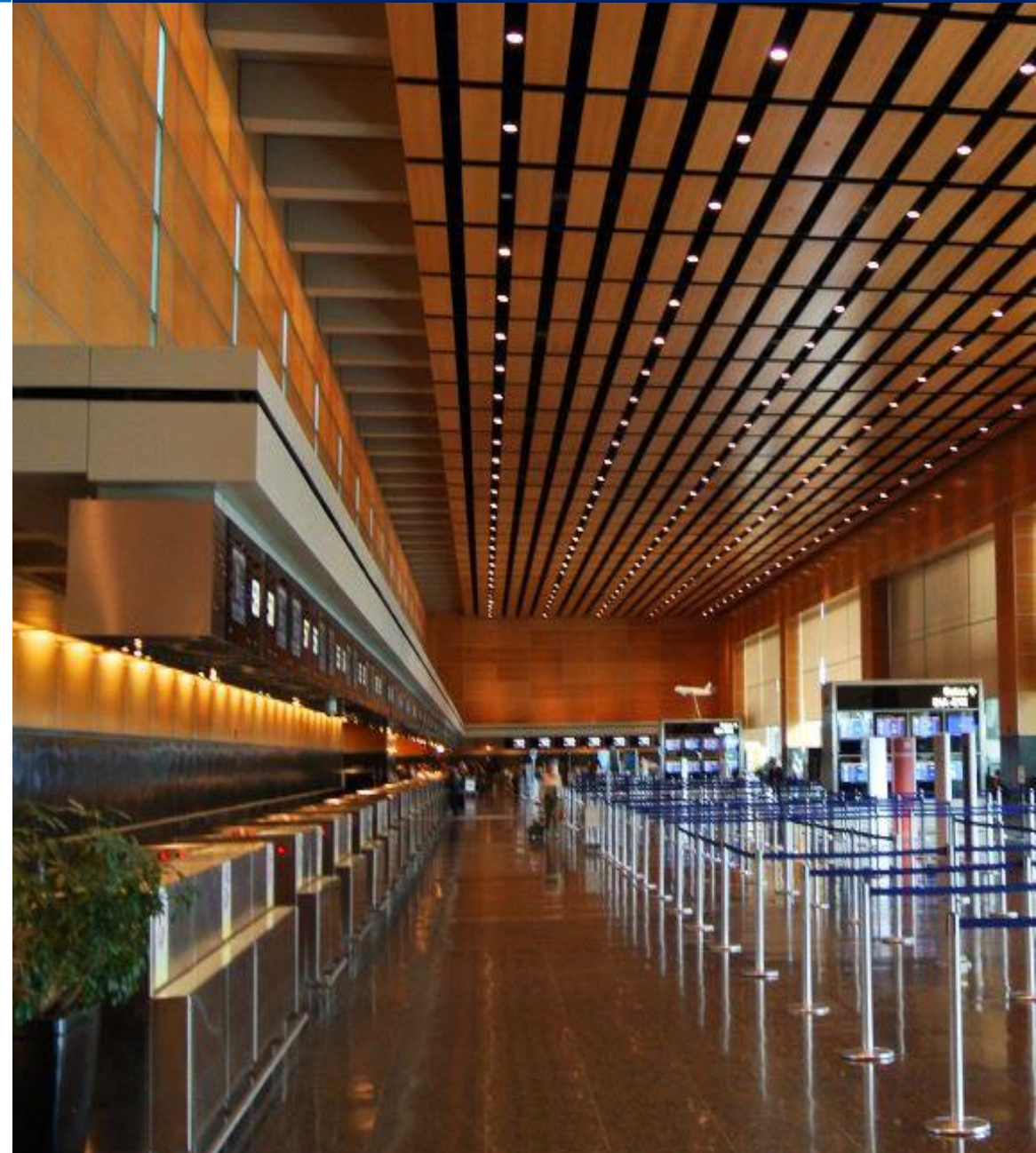
The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through the Ministry of Transport in providing infrastructure, preparing standard maps and designs, supporting project implementation, resolving project legal issues in cooperation with relevant departments, monitoring the activities of the private sector, ensuring project security with the cooperation of security agencies, They will take effective and constructive measures.

The role of the private sector:

The private sector in accordance with the provisions of the law and the provisions of the agreement can have an active share in the investment of terminals, management and operation of terminals, and from this perspective can receive a certain share of project revenue for a certain period in accordance with the law.

Project revenues:

According to the provisions of PPP law, the private sector can invest and provide services in these projects and obtain their share of income according to the law and the concluded agreements.



Project Introduction:

The activity of undocumented vehicles, carrying excess load of permitted and non-standard weight, evading payment of the transport product and lack of transparency in product collection are the main challenges of transport vehicle management. According to studies, the installation and use of electronic gates (Tollgate) in the gates of cities, is considered a fundamental solution to reduce and eliminate these challenges. Electronic gates operate automatically, have the ability to identify undocumented vehicles, and prevent vehicles from fleeing without paying for transportation, unauthorized passage, overloaded and non-standard transportation, as well as corruption caused by the collection of physical money in ports. In addition, the installation of electronic gates in ports is a very valuable step towards standardizing the transport system in the country and provides the ground for the implementation of international transport conventions more than before.

The role of the Ministry of Transport:

The Ministry of Transport will cooperate in providing infrastructure, supporting the implementation and operation of the project, developing a legal framework and resolving legal issues in cooperation with relevant departments, paving the way for project security, and providing investment opportunities for the country's investors.

Goals:

1- Creating transparency in collecting transport product. 2- Preventing unnecessary traffic congestion in cities. 3- Preventing the activity of vehicles without documents and illegally. 4- Preventing the carrying of extra and nonstandard cargo. 5- Creating convenience for drivers, vehicle owners and companies. 6- Preventing the escape of income .

The role of the private sector:

The private sector will play a role in the study, design and estimation of the project structure, construction and equipment as a standard. In accordance with the provisions of the law and the provisions of the agreement, a certain share of the project revenue will be transferred to the private sector for a certain period of time.

Project revenues:

For example, the current revenue of the transport ports of the center (Kabul) is 1,482,141 daily, one million four hundred and eighty-two thousand one hundred and forty-one Afghanis, and if electronic gates are installed in the provincial gateways, a significant increase. It is predictable in revenue collection.





Ministry of Industry and Commerce

Investment Promotion Directorate

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