

Chairperson, ladies and gentlemen:

It is indeed a honor and my privilege to be amongst you on the the Fourth Meeting of the Working Group on the Asian Highway and Expert Group Meeting on Progress on the Road Safety Improvement in Asia and the Pasific,May I take this opportunity to convey the warm wishes of the Afghan people to the delegate attending this Session . On behalf of Gov. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan I would like to extend its strong support for the conference to implement Transport development in the region to strengthen sub regional cooperation in Asia and its integration into the world economy. The Govt of Afghanistan sees grater regional cooperation as critical for helping developing countries to reach their economic growth potential and for eradicating poverty in Asia.

Afghanistan views

Afghanistan remains committed to promote security, stability, peace and economic development in the region through cooperation with ESCAP member States on issues of mutual interest and mutual benefit.

After decades of violence, destruction and instability, Afghanistan has successfully embarked upon the path of democracy and development since 2001. The long period of turmoil and violence has thrown challenges up for Afghanistan, which it cannot overcome all by itself. The cooperation of all nations, especially its neighbors and countries of the region is needed to overcome regional and global challenges. Many of the challenges being faced by Afghanistan like terrorism, narcotics, energy crisis, expediting socio-economic development etc are also of deep concern to all members of (ESCAP). Mutual cooperation is required to face these challenges easily and effectively

1. Introduction

A-Brief description of the AH network (number of routes, length, of part of any development corridor, traffic growth and similar information of general interest

. Afghanistan Asian highway network routes:

The total projects of highway network in Afghanistan are 3360 km. This project started from Kabul and after crossing of some provinces like Parwan, Baghlan, Samanghan, Mazar Sharif, Shaberghan, Miymana, Badghies, Farah, Herat, Helmand, Ghanzni, Qandahar, Wardak and again come back to Kabul.

It means that it connect 14 provinces with each others. This project has 9 branch borders.

This highway in Pol-e- khomari city connect to the Pol-e- khomari, Qandoz Sher khan border route that connect Tajikistan. In Mazar Sharif it connect to the Hairatan Mazar Sharif route that is also connect to Uzbekistan. In Andkhoy it connect Turkmenistan by Haqeenah route after arriving to Herat it connect to the Heart Islam Qala and crossing the Turkmenistan's border. And also in Herat from Herat Qale-e- Now route it connect Iran.

In Farah with Bakwa Delaram route 515 it connect Zaranj Gulbahar. In Qandahar connect with Qandahar Speen Boldak route 42 km.

It connect the Speen Boldak border with Chaman Balochistan border. The first branch from Kabul to Jalalabad and Peshawar and the second branch connect to Logar, Paktia and paktika.

The regional or highway route that consist of network highway and connect Afghanistan with 5 countries and 2 border the total long of it 3360 km. the national highway that connect provinces with each others and the regional highways. The total long of 4950 km.

The provincial routes that connect provinces to their districts and districts to their districts the total long is 9656 km

B- Government policy on development, operation and maintenance of AH routes

LANDSCAPE:

Our vision is to create a safe and effective road network in Afghanistan which comprises regional highways, national highways, and provincial roads including bridges that form a major transportation system for our noble compatriots.

Our desire is to have a road which has specifications like: road system which obtains the access to communities and regions; a road system which would not car accidents, time taking and car jam; a road system which prepare the people inexpensive travels and low rate material trafficking to villages, remote areas, international borders, provinces and capital Kabul city; a road system which does not have any bad effect on environment and weather; such road network which is furnished with sidewalk, bicycle line and finally a road system which is normally repaired after a damage in the road body .

Briefly should be add here that the works such as project designing, survey, reconstruction/rehabilitation of roads road maintenance, contracting for road construction with private sectors/road companies, monitoring from planning of rail ways, road and bridge restoration are all executed through Ministry of Public Works.

2- Current status of the AH network.

Herat – Islam Qala 132km routes with Iran.

Heart – Torghondi 119km routes with Turkmenistan.

Baghlan – kundoz 105.8km Balamurghab 61.8 km routes with Turkmenistan. Kandahar – Spin

Boldak (42 km): The work of this project started in May 2007 and was completed in December

2008. The length of the road in this project was 42 km.

kabul Jalalabad – Jalalabad Turkham, total project 235 km

3. Major ongoing projects on Asian highway routes.

1. Current Rehabilitation Programme:

Regional Highways: These are roads which connect Afghanistan with its neighbouring countries viz. Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. They also connect neighbouring countries with each other. Major projects currently underway are the following:

Ring Road: Rehabilitation of the Ring Road has been given priority. This road interconnects the country, as it starts from Kabul and after going through Doshi-Pulekhumry, Mazar-e-Sharif, Faryab, Badghis, Herat, and Kandahar it finally circles back to Kabul. The total length of the Ring Road is 2,210 km, of which 1,504 km about 75 % has already been rehabilitated. The total cost of the project is 1,142 M US\$. It is expected that by end of 2011 the Ring Road will be complete.

Connections with the Neighbours: Roads that connect Afghanistan with its neighbours, and consequently connect countries in the region, include the following: Kabul-Torkham; Herat-Torghundi; Herat-Islamqala; Kandahar-Spinboldok; Aquina-Andkhoy; Delaram-Zaranj; Pole Khumri-Sherkhan Bandar; Khost-Ghulam Khan; and Naibabad-Hayratan. The total length of these roads is 1,153 km, of which 1,119 km has been rehabilitated and the remaining 34 km is under rehabilitation.

Opening construction project second lane road from Kabul-**Jalalabad**

Publish Date: Dec 29, 2010

Construction project second lane road from Kabul-Jalalabad to over 50 miles from the Bagrami passed during a ceremony by a respected engineer Abdul qudus "hamidi" minister of public Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in respectful while governor of Kabul, leadership and Maqoqing explained the Bagrami district Honorable presence by cutting tape were opened.

Long Road 156 km highway is part of its first Bagrami Kabul spent the last 50 miles from the grant Asian Development Bank to 50 total prices. 5 million US dollars with company results-produce and Afghan German with company of Khalil Zadran before that contract, which was fortunately it was done on 10/2010 begins.

4- Future Priority projects on AH routes.

As I have mentioned above our ring route, consist of (14) provinces. Will complete in these two months after that the rest of other provinces (21) will connect to this ring road and it is our future project so it make more facilities in transportation in all around the country.

5- Progress in installation on AH routes.

The ring road is in progress and in consist of 14 provinces such as Kabul -Parwan, Baghlan, Samanghan, Mazar Sharif, Shaberghan, Miymana, Badghies, Farah, Herat, Helmand, Ghanzni, Qandahar, Wardak and again come back to Kabul.

Second phase kabul Jalalabad – Jalalabad Turkham, total project 235 km and it is in progress

Current status of the AH network.

Completed Projects:

1. Pul-i-Khumri – Balkh and Naiababad – Hairatan (265 km): This project started in May 2004 and was completed in 16 Dec, 2008. The length of the road in this project was 265 km.

2. Balkh – Andkhoy (182 km): The work of this project started in April 2004 and was completed in October 2006. The length of the road in this project was 182 km.

3. Andkhoy – Qaisar (210 km): The work of this project started in April 2006 and was completed in June 2010. The length of the road in this project was 210 km.

4. Qaisar – Bala Murghab (90 km): The work of this project started in December 2006 and in December 2008, only 20 km of the total 90 km length of the road was paved. The work of this project has been cancelled due to security threats.

5. Kandahar – Spin Boldak (42 km): The work of this project started in May 2007 and was completed in December 2008. The length of the road in this project was 42 km.

6. kabul Jalalabad – Jalalabad Turkham, total project 235 km

Technical Specifications project:

The project contrary to other projects based on the road traffic heavy vehicles items designed by some 15 kilometers wide road passing vehicles 7 feet and shoulders six feet in paved areas and one meter in mountainous areas in which had been considered.

6- Road safety situation in AH routes (number of accident fatalities and serious injuries emergency response services along the route, on – going initiatives to improve road safety situations)

In total we had these numbers of accident in Asian highways:

1. Bus	270	3. Cars	1262
--------	-----	---------	------

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6571

