



Safest cities in afghanistan

Image copyright AFP/Getty Images Image caption Almost all of Afghanistan is skiing, but Bamiyan is hosting the annual Taliban attack on a group of foreign tourists in Afghanistan that has left at least six people injured, not the first of its kind in the country. But while civilian casualties in Afghanistan have reached the highest recorded level, attacks on tourists are rare. The fact Afghanistan attracts tourists at all may come as a surprise to some, but a number of companies are offering tours to a country where there were more than 11,000 victims of violence last year. The UN World Tourism Organization does not receive statistics on tourist numbers from the Afghan government, making it difficult to track how many visitors are getting there. Afghanistan, however, sends UNWTO data on tourist spending. These figures show a big drop in the amount of money spent by tourists in safe parts of kabul-based Afghan Logistics and Tours, which helps organize trips and trips for visitors in safe parts of the country. He told the BBC that up to 300 tourists used their services in 2003, but the number has now fallen to about 100 a year. The drop in visitors came as deaths from violence in Afghanistan have increased. Image copyright AFP/Getty Images Image captionBamiyan - where the Taliban blew up Buddha statues - is considered one of the areas relatively safe for tourists copyright AFP/Getty Images Image caption Afghan tourists by the lake on the outskirts of BamiyanUms of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) advise not to travel to most parts of Afghanistan added that there is a high threat of terrorism and specific methods of attack are evolving and increasing in sophistication. The U.S. State Department goes even further, warning that there is a risk of kidnapping, hostage-taking, military combat operations, landmines, banditry, armed rivalry between political and tribal groups, militant attacks, including vehicle attacks or other improvised explosive devices. Huge areas of Afghanistan are no-go areas for visitors, said Bilal Sarwary, an Afghan journalist who does his part to promote 'Afghanistan You Never See' on his Facebook page, but that doesn't mean everywhere is inaccessible. The State Department, the FCO, is all advising that it's not Sri Lanka or the Maldives, but it's neither Libya nor Syria,' he said. In Afghanistan, there are places that are absolutely safe for tourists. When you fly to Kabul, then you fly to Bamiyan or Herat, that's a safe way to go. What attracts people to Afghanistan is its diverse landscape - from mountains to deserts to lakes. image copyrightFacebook/Bilal Sarwary's Facebook and Twitter feeds exud the virtues of the hidden Afghanistanimage Sarwary If you are visiting Afghanistan, Bilal advises you to do a lot of research and avoid the roads by flying to your destination. Most of the people I know, who were like tourists, had a friend or family member who was a humanitarian, he said. It's not entirely impossible. The attack on tourists traveling with security forces happened on the road between Ghor and Herat in the west of the country. While herat itself is considered relatively safe, Bilal expressed his surprise that tourists have traveled on this particular road. The BBC's chief international correspondent Lyse Doucet, who has been travelling to Afghanistan since 1988, said: 'There are areas that are not affected by the Taliban where you can enjoy the hospitality, kindness and warmth of Afghans, see beautiful sights and stay in decent hotels. image copyright Getty Imagesimage Image captionA fall on the edge of a dam in Band-e-Amir National Park, Afghanistan's first copyrightAFP/Getty Imagesimage captionEid al-Fitr was celebrated in Jamee (mosque) in HeratRizi, Lyse said, not necessarily at one point, but when traveling between safe places. You can't say every country is dangerous,' she said. But that's where the local knowledge comes in. Even if you are going on a trip to Italy, you will get the best advice - well you have to ask the same questions in Afghanistan, but you need to ask them in a much more comprehensive way to make sure that the sources of your knowledge are good. image copyright AFP/Getty Images Image captionAfghan workers carry saffron flowers in HeratAttack comes at a time when Herat, the city that was once occupied by Alexander the Great in 330 BC, is now in the 1960s It is a country that is so cut off from the rest of the world in terms of trade and tourism, Lyse said. So for those Afghans who want to see a better future, it's really depressing and demoralizing because every time they step up, they have to take a step back down. Mugim Jamshady of Afghan Logistics and Tours is one of those who retreat. I'm really sad,' he said. And angry. Is Afghanistan ready for tourism? Is it safe? What's in there? How crazy am I? These are all understandable and legitimate questions to be asked. Unsurprisingly, the country is not the world's most popular tourist destination – invasion, war, insurgency, political instability, and the Taliban problem have been making the situation in Afghanistan more difficult since the 1970s. It is worth noting, however, that Afghanistan in the 1960s received hundreds of thousands of tourists on the hippy trail from Europe to India. The country is beautiful, culturally diverse, architecturally stunning, and what you can learn from the stories and experiences of people in Afghanistan can be life-changing. With the right team and proper planning and security measures, a visit to Afghanistan certainly does not come to the question. Women at the Blue Mosque in When to Go Afghanistan has cold, snowy winters and hot summers, making autumn and spring times most pleasant to visit. Depending on where you're going, summer is a nice time to be in the mountainsespecially in the Bamyan and Wakhan corridors. The two Eid holidays and Nowruz (Persian New Year) are also excellent times to be traveling in Afghanistan arrive at Kabul International Airport, with cities such as Dubai, Istanbul, Jeddah, Delhi and Sharjah the most popular starting points. International flights to Mazar-e Sharif International Airport, as well as occasional international flights to and from Iran, Russia, India and Pakistan to Mazar-e Sharif, Herat and Kandahar International Airport, also fly from Istanbul. Border crossings Overland travel to Afghanistan is possible in several ports of entry at its international Airport, also fly from Istanbul. Border crossings Overland travel to Afghanistan is possible in several ports of entry at its international Airport, also fly from Istanbul. Borders here, because there are many open international crossings with Tajikistan to the provinces of Badachshan and Kunduz, rather we are focusing on the main ones, which are open to more significant international traffic. Afghanistan-Tajikistan Eshkashem border crossings: it is currently safe to cross the Tajik-Afghan border in Eshkashem near the Wakhan Corridor and travel east to the Wakhan Corridor. The Taliban presence is in the western parts of Badachshan province, making the journey west of Eshkasham dangerous and not recommended due to the Taliban presence is in the area. Shir Khan Bandar - Panj-e-Payon Crossing: This inland route from Tajikistan to Badachshan, Afghanistan, at Lake Shiva, is currently dangerous and not recommended due to the Taliban presence in the area. Shir Khan Bandar - Panj-e-Payon Crossing: This route between Dushambe and Kunduz is the main trukking and shipping route between the two countries. It is currently dangerous and is not recommended to crossing: this inland route between Uzbekistan and Mazar-e Sharif is currently safe for tourists to cross and relatively stressed and hassle free. Afghanistan-Pakistan Khyber Pass (Torkham) Crossing: this inland route is sometimes closed to foreigners, but is sometimes closed to foreigners, but is sometimes closed to foreigners, but is sometimes closed to foreigners. to bureaucracy on both sides of the border. It is easier to travel from Afghanistan to Pakistan, rather than the other way around, because transit approval via FATA must be obtained in Pešavar, and the Pakistani authorities may have some resistance to do so. Wesh - Chaman Crossing: this inland route between Kandahar and Quetta is not currently open to foreigners. Traveling in Kandahar province outside the city center is dangerous due to the presence of the Taliban. Afghanistan-Iran Crossing Islam Qala - Dogharoun (Taybad) Crossing: this is the main crossing between Herat and Mashad. It is a popular route and the conditions on the roads are good between the two cities. The crossing is open to foreigners during the day, provided they have their visas in order, and it is a good idea to arrive early. Afghanistan-Turkmenistan Border Crossing this is the main crossing between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan Border crossing between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan Border crossing between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan and Turkmenistan Border crossing between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan and Turkmenistan Border crossing between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan Border crossing between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan and Turkmenistan Border crossing between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan and Turkmenistan Border crossing between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan and Turkmenistan Border crossing between Afghanistan and Turkmenistan and Turkmen condition, but it is important to check the status of the crossing before making an attempt. Traveling due to security situation continues to change. Therefore, you will need to check closer to the time of your trip to explore the situation with travel by land. Foreign tourists are not recommended to use public transport in Afghanistan, especially between cities. Kam Air is decently reliable and provides air links between Kabul and most of the country's major cities, especially to Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat and Kandahar. Flights between Kabul and Bamyan may or may not be resumed soon. Obtaining a visa for Afghanistan may or may not be too complicated a task depending on where you are applying. Since afghan embassies all operate on their own, they will require different documentation depending on where you are applying. can be done by post. To be safe, it's a good idea to have an invitation from your host in Afghanistan, along with their certificate of establishment or a copy of their national id card. Some consulates require it, others don't, many ask for it anyway. You will also need to fill out an application form, attach the required number of photos and also provide your own written letter explaining that you fully understand the risks of travelling to Afghanistan and that you are fully responsible for yourself on your trip. Most Afghan embassies or consulates can get a visa in Khorog, Tajikistan in a few days (or less if you pay more). The Afghan consulate in Khorog will not give you a visa if you are planning to travel for Wakhan. In addition, permission is required to travel in the Wakhan corridor and you can get it through your host. REGIONS View from Bibi Mahroo Hill Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan, the center of political power and home to about five million people. When travelling to is safe, you should remain vigilant and careful, because attacks happen. It is best to keep a low profile when traveling around the city on foot. Traffic here is crazy, so keep that in mind as well. It is best not to stay more than 30-45 minutes in one place in public at once. Highlights include: National Museum of AfghanistanGardy Babur Chicken Street Bazar Bibi Mahroo Hill Bagh-e BalaDaoud Khan Memorial Men riding playing Buzkashi in Balkh. Located in the northern central part of Afghanistan, this legendary city is one of the most progressive in Afghanistan. Most of the residents are ethnic Hazaras, Tajiks and Uzbeks, and this city is located not far from the Uzbek border. Mazar-i Sharif is home to the Blue Mosque. The city is generally safe for tourists, as is the nearby town of Balkh. However, many areas in Balkh province are not safe due to ongoing clashes, so it is important to stay in the city. The road to the Uzbek border is safe and the road to the Uzbek border is safe and the road to the Uzbek border is safe and the road to the Uzbek border is safe and the road to the Uzbek border is safe and the road to Kabul is generally fine, but that can change at any time due to fighting in the rural provinces of Baghlan and Kunduz. Highlights include: Hazrat Ali Shrine (Blue Mosque)Mazar-i-Sharif Bazar The ancient city of Balkh Mazar-i Sharif's old city gatesBuzkashi playing area (during the Buzkashi season in autumn and spring) Bamyan is the center of Hazarajat- meaning the homeland of hazara are Shiite Muslims and have been terrorized by the Taliban, who have accused them of heresies. Today, Hazara is one of the most educated ethnic groups in Afghanistan, and their home region is safe for visitors. Of course normal measures should be maintained while in Bamyan. The area is home to Buddha niches (the ones the Taliban destroyed in 2001), as well as Band-e Amir, Afghanistan's first national park. Transport to Bamyan can pose a problem as regular scheduled flights have not been in operation in the last two years. Travelling by land from Kabul is ok at times, but you need to keep a close eye on the situation in Parwan province as this area has to be run through to get to Bamyan. Among the most significant are: Buddha Niches of Bamyan (unesco heritage largely destroyed/damaged by the Taliban, but still interesting) Band-e Amir Lakes National Park Bamyan Bazaar Shahr-e GholgholaShahr-e Zohak Village in panjshir panjshir valley in Parwan province is home to Tajik resistance to the Taliban and Soviets alike, and is an excellent place for hiking. The region is located near Kabul, northeast of the city, and is considered safe for tourism. Hiking and hiking in the Mausoleum of panjshir valley Ahmad Shah Massoud Shopping for burgas in Herat is located in the far northwest of Afghanistan, close to the border with Iran and Timurid architecture, and a population of friendly farsi-speakers who in many ways have more in common with Iran than Kabul. Herat is home to a Friday mosque, ancient Ghorid minarets, a bustling bazaar and craft workshops. It is also easily accessible by air from Kabul, as well as by road from Iran and Turkmenistan. Traveling by land from Kabul, Mazar and Kandahar is at the time of writing, because the situation in central Afghanistan has become very unstable, includes minaret jam. Friday Mosque and Tile Factory Complex Herat CitadelMusalla & amp; Minarets Sultan BaiqaraHerat Bazaar - one of the most interesting in Afghanistan, with busting streets, some older covered parts and more. Mosque mantle tomb JamiGazar GahWakhan Corridor, which is technically part of Afghanistan's Bada khan province, is a sparsely populated mountainous area of deep valleys, snowy peaks and dusty trails. It is the homeland of the Afghan Wakh people. Most of them are Ismailis followers of Aga Khan. Within easy reach of Little Wakhan, you'll still find the nomadic Kyrgyz people. The area is safe for hiking and exploring, but is currently only safely accessible from the Tajik border in Ishkashim. Attempting to travel here from Kandahar is the cultural capital of the Pashoran people in Afghanistan and was the taliban's capital when they controlled the vast majority of Afghan territory. The security situation in this city has only recently improved, so while visits are possible (only by air and only with trusted Afghan guides and fixers. Kandahar is extremely conservative; your behaviour and dress should match accordingly. Mausoleum Ahmad Shah Durrani Mosque cloaks prophet Mohammed Kkandahar Museumsecurity and Security Is it safe just to solo backpack around in a constant state of flow? Yes, it is and risks must be measured regularly, because the situation on the ground is changing rapidly? But is it impossible to visit as a tourist? No, that's not true either. It is possible to visit Afghanistan with well-managed risk mitigation if you plan accordingly. Here's how. Risk mitigation order to mitigate your travel risk in Afghanistan, I have included the following suggestions. Of course, you can take them or leave them, but I highly recommend following these basic safety instructions. Travel with an experienced local team (guide, fixer, driver) who is trustworthy and Do not travel around Afghanistan, even in cities, at night. The risk of kidnapping increases significantly in the evening unless they're done by trusted Afghan fixers or friends. Do not take public transport. Don't draw unwanted attention to yourself in public places. Dress conservatively. Women should cover up in public- a hijab and a long dress at least. It is best for men to also wear shalwar kimiz while in more rural areas. Find out where it's safe to travel (regions, roads, modes of transport) and keep in mind that this list can change all the time. Don't photograph local women unless you have explicit permission to do so, it's particularly problematic when men take pictures of Afghan women (less of a problem for women to photograph other women, of course with their permission). Always have a backup plan, and then back up to your backup plan because the situation in Afghanistan can change at any time. Know that the easiest places to extract from Afghanistan are Kabul (international airports) and Mazar-i Sharif (Uzbek border and international airport). Taliban Just a note about the Taliban- The Taliban- The Taliban may be anywhere in Afghanistan-- they basically control most of the territory now, especially in ethnic Paschuan regions, and as coalition forces begin to withdraw, there are re-emerging feelings that they want to make peace with the Taliban, if anything, to prevent or slow their spread in the country. Three days ago, there was an attack in Baghram, just 50km north of Kabul, on the main road to Kharikar. As the government clashes with them, they are traditionally in the pockets of northern alliances such as Kunduz, Badachshan and Ghor. Occasionally they enter cities and plan attacks, but they are usually political or military targets and do not pose a specific additional risk to tourists, except for the general risks of visiting Afghanistan. The Taliban are attacking or de facto controlling them. Having a experience fixer on the ground in Afghanistan will help greatly in getting a reading of the situation as well as following the advice offered by the UN and INSO. COMMUNICATION & amp; FINANCE The currency exchange and currency exchange of Afghanistan is called Afghan and at the time of writing trades for about AFN 75 per USD. ATMs are available in major cities such as Kabul and Mazar-i Sharif, but it is best to bring money to Afghanistan. Afghan accounts are usually well worn out and easily falling apart, so it's important to have somewhere to prevent them from ripping further. Cash exchange can be made at Kabul Airport at a reasonable price or at many exchange offices around Chicken Street in Kabul. Telecommunications and 3G and 4G Internet networks are available in afghanistan's urban areas and are reliable, albeit somewhat slow. It's a good idea to buy an Afghan SIM card shortly after arrival, and sign up for a 30-day plan that can get you about 6 concert dates for about \$10. Matthew Reichel Reichel

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