



VOTER REGISTRATION UPDATE PERIOD END-OF-PERIOD REPORT

25 June - 21 July 2005

Joint Electoral Management Body Secretariat

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The completion of the Voter Registration Update Period (VRUP) marks the end of the second key phase in the operational plan for the 2005 *Wolesi Jirga* and Provincial Council elections; it follows the Candidate Nomination Period, which ended 19 May, and precedes the Polling Period and Counting and Post-Election Period.

The Voter Registration Update Period was an addition to the comprehensive registration process conducted for the 2004 Presidential Election, and therefore registration facilities during this period were not as extensive as during the previous registration period. Particular groups of Afghans were encouraged to use the registration services, namely those who needed to amend the province of registration stated on their card, those who have reached the age of 18 since the last election, those who have returned to Afghanistan since the voter registration last year and those who have lost their cards.

In support of this process, the Joint Electoral Management Body Secretariat (JEMBS) undertook a number of activities. A comprehensive assessment and selection of voter registration sites was completed along with the recruitment of over 6,000 registration staff who were trained and monitored throughout. An extensive and comprehensive public outreach campaign was undertaken and a detailed security plan was developed and implemented. Nearly all Registration Stations opened on time to offer registration services and all registration materials were distributed and are now being retrieved for data entry in Kabul.

The process went smoothly, with few procedural complications to report. A total of 1,052 Registration Stations were able to open for at least a portion of the period throughout the country; three remained unopened throughout the process due to security and political challenges. Several security incidents briefly interrupted registration services at a few sites, but order was quickly re-established and no significant disruptions occurred.

Approximately 1.7 million Afghans visited registration facilities in order to obtain new cards or correct existing ones. Of the total number of new registrants, men account for 56 percent, while women account for 44 percent. Kuchis made up 9 percent of the total number of registrants. The percentage of women registering this year is higher nationally than the percentage that registered last year, and the number of women registering in more traditional areas of Afghanistan was considerably higher, particularly in the South and Southeastern regions.

Ninety percent of those who registered did so for the first time, increasing the percentage of registered voters in Afghanistan by approximately 13.9 percent. Nine percent of registrants replaced missing cards and one percent of registrants corrected the information on their Voter Registration Cards.

BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW OF PERIOD

A comprehensive voter registration exercise was conducted prior to the 2004 Afghan Presidential Election, during which approximately 11 million Afghans registered to vote. Despite the extensive registration exercise, there was an acknowledged need to re-open registration facilities prior to the *Wolesi Jirga* and Provincial Council elections to allow a number of different groups of people to register.

In March 2005, the Joint Electoral Management Body, in consultation with UNAMA and the donor community, agreed upon a limited form of registration, a Voter Registration Update Period. For these elections, Afghans will only be allowed to vote at a Polling Station in the province indicated on their Voter Registration Card. The Voter Registration Update Period was therefore intended to allow voters the opportunity to amend the province of registration stated on their card if it was no longer correct. Afghans who already have a Voter Registration Card that stipulates the province in which they reside and intend to vote did not need to register again to participate in the elections this year. A number of reasons were identified as to why voters would need to change the province listed on their Voter Registration Card:

- Voters may not have understood when registering that they would have to vote in the province stated on their card and therefore may have recorded their permanent family residence rather than their current province of residence;
- Internal migration since registration may have meant that the details on the Voter Registration Card were incorrect and would require voters to amend their details;
- Where provincial boundaries are unclear or new provinces have been formed (Panjshir and Daikundi), many voters may have had the wrong province on their Voter Registration Cards.

Other Afghan citizens who were offered registration services include:

- Individuals who have reached the age of 18 since the last voter registration period;
- Those who chose not to or were unable to register previously, but now wish to do so (particularly women in some areas);
- Individuals who returned to Afghanistan since the end of the last registration process;
- Those who are part of a district, part-district or group that did not or were not able to participate in last registration process;
- Those who have lost their Voter Registration Card.

Many of these categories were difficult to quantify; however, it was estimated that the total number of people who could be expected to use registration facilities would fall between one and two million. This calculation was derived by comparing population estimates to existing registration figures, estimating the number of people expected to have reached the age of 18 since the last registration period, analysing returnee statistics from UNHCR and by analysing the districts in which registration was not possible before the last election.

From 25 June until 21 July, Afghan citizens were able to register to vote at Registration Centres in their district capitals. A total of 1,055 Registration Stations (three of which were unable to open), including 82 dedicated to the Kuchi population, were staffed by male and female teams for each male and female registration station, respectively.

Registration began in six Refugee Encashment Centres on 18 July and will run until 8 September to allow refugees who return after the Voter Registration Update Period to receive a Voter Registration Card. In this case, only Afghans with UNHCR documentation establishing their recent return will be allowed to use the facilities. Returnees will be able to register for any constituency within Afghanistan in which they are likely to permanently settle.

REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

SITE SELECTION

The JEMBS undertook a comprehensive assessment of prospective sites in the three months leading up to registration. After careful consideration of the options available, the JEMB decided that the Voter Registration Update Centres would be located in the capital of each district, security permitting. Additional stations were established in three cases: in areas in which very little or no registration took place prior to the 2004 presidential election; in districts where there may be considerable geographic challenges encountered by potential registrants; and in areas where there may be particular ethnic or political challenges to populations traveling to register. Additionally, after extensive consultation with Kuchi representatives, registration facilities were established to service the nomadic populations throughout the country.

TRAINING

The training of all registration staff took place over the weeks preceding the registration period. The Training Department of the JEMBS developed a two-day training module that covered the registration process and the transfer of registration materials. Training was conducted in a cascade format. Regional training teams, comprised of National and International Regional Training Officers, were invited to participate in the training program at headquarters in Kabul. Upon completion of the training, the teams returned to the regional offices and in turn, conducted the training for provincial training teams, who in turn, trained the District Field Coordinators (DFCs). At the commencement of registration, 1,000 DFCs trained a total of 5,125 registration officials.

Procedurally, the Voter Registration Update Period went smoothly. There were few misunderstandings of procedures in the field; those that were encountered were easily corrected. Communication with the District Field Coordinators during this period worked better than expected. There were a few cases in which DFC staff were unwilling to travel to their assigned districts or were observed not to be fulfilling their duties. In these cases, new registration officials and DFCs were hired and received on-the-job training. Procedural questions from the first days of registration included issues about the creation of the Log of Registration Records in the final pages of the Registration Books, the registration of Kuchis at non-Kuchi Registration Stations and non-Kuchis at Kuchi Registration Stations, and the recording of gender and address information on the Registration Record and Voter Registration Card. Questions were also raised about the procedures for the return of complete Registration Books to the Provincial Office and the re-supply of materials to Registration Stations.

Specific challenges included emphasizing that it is an electoral offense to possess or attempt to obtain more than one Voter Registration Card and that anyone with an existing Voter Registration Card should correct the information on their card instead of applying for a new card. For this purpose, additional procedural questions were given to the Registration Officers to try to ensure that persons accessing services were not already registered. In addition, there were several cases of damage or theft of completed Registration Books. In these cases, those who had already registered were not requested to return to the Stations to register again; rather, a note will be made of these serial numbers in the database of registrants.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

The JEMBS aggressively endeavored to spread information regarding the Voter Registration Update Period in order to inform people of several key messages:

- You must have a Voter Registration Card in order to vote in the 2005 elections.
- You must vote in the province listed on your card.
- If the province listed on your card is incorrect, you must change it during the Voter Registration Update Period.
- Holding multiple registration cards is an electoral offense.

- Your voter registration card from the Presidential election is still valid—you only have to register again if you have lost your card, moved to a new province and will be 18 years old by Election Day.

The Public Outreach programme produced six posters (at least 350,000 printed of each poster); nine leaflets (350,000 printed of each); a registration flipchart and handbook (3,000 printed); a pamphlet on the *Wolesi Jirga* and Provincial Council (500,000 printed); a pamphlet on the elections and registration information specifically for civil servants (250,000 printed); registration stickers (500,000 printed); a four-page booklet for Kuchis (200,000 printed); banners (2000 printed); registration billboards (57 produced) and an end-of-registration brochure (two million printed) that every successful registrant received at registration stations, and that was more widely disseminated.

There were 1,844 civic educators employed, including 110 Kuchis, to implement direct interactive civic education activities. During the voter registration period, civic educators met directly with over 2.8 million Afghans. Advertisements of voter registration information were produced and published in five daily newspapers and six weeklies. Public Outreach produced eight public service announcements (PSAs) specifically addressing registration messages, in addition to three weekly serial dramas, weekly roundtable discussions and several FAQ programmes. Radio cassettes with recordings of all registration PSAs, dramas and messages were sent weekly to the field for broadcast on the mobile radios. Seven mobile theatre groups, including four road shows, performed in villages across Afghanistan. A Voter Information Centre was established to allow voters to call toll-free (by dialing “180”) from their mobile phones or a landline and speak with trained operators who were there to answer their election-related enquiries. By the end of the Period, the Centre was receiving an average of 500 calls each day. In addition, over 340 small grants were approved for local civic education activities targeting over 160,000 people. Fact sheets on returnee registration information were sent to Afghan refugees living in Pakistan and Iran through UNHCR. Special messages encouraging the participation of women, the disabled and returnees were developed and disseminated through all public outreach activities. Meetings were held with a number of government ministries and letters of agreement to support the public outreach program were signed.

SECURITY

In preparation for the onset of the registration period, the Security Department of the JEMBS conducted surveys of all Voter Registration Update Centres. The resulting data was collected and, in collaboration with Afghan National Police (ANP), Afghan National Army, International Military Forces and Kroll Security, an overall security plan was developed in order to prepare for any security-related contingency. All Registration Centres were protected by ten ANP personnel, with additional reaction forces on standby if required. IMF Liaison Officers remained embedded with JEMBS Security Officers in all regional centres to provide any emergency assistance to security-related incidents.

From the security point of view, there were only a small number of incidents directly affecting the Voter Registration Update Period, and the vast majority of these were geographically isolated. During the course of the Period, relatively few security incidents of significance occurred, although some with serious consequences:

Voter Registration Stations Attacked

- 25 June, Dila and Kushamond districts, Paktika province – The Dila Registration Centre was overrun and Kushamond Centre was defended by the ANP present. No injuries were sustained in either incident, although in the case of the Dila site some materials were damaged. Kushamond was opened the next day and Dila a few days later. Both Centres were located in District Administration compounds; it is therefore unknown whether or not the Registration Centres were the intended targets.
- 06 July, Terre Zayi district, Khost province - In the early hours of the morning (0130hrs), a Kuchi Station was attacked. Materials were destroyed but no staff injured. The station reopened in a nearby secure location a few days later. On 27 June in the same district, an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) was found close to another Registration Station and defused. It is not clear if this was directed at elections.
- 06 July, Khas district, Uruzgan province - In the evening (2130hrs), an attack on a Registration Station led to a firefight between ANP and the perpetrators. An ANA unit arrived

on the scene to support the ANP, at which time the perpetrators fled. The Station opened the next day as usual. No casualties to report.

- 11 July, Gezab district, Daikundi province - In the early morning (0130hrs), a Registration Station was attacked by a group throwing stones. The group then destroyed two police jeeps by the site. No sensitive election materials were lost. The Station has not been reopened since despite the best efforts of JEMBS Security and a willingness of the national elections staff to continue to work.
- 14 July, Khost city, Khost province - At 2130 in the evening, an IED was detonated at a Registration Station inside a mosque compound. A second IED was detonated as ANP were investigating the scene; two ANP suffered minor injuries. The Station was opened the next working day.

Electoral Staff Attacked in Transit

- 04 July, Wahgas district, Ghazni province - A District Field Coordinator (DFC) was hit by a roadside IED. No injuries were sustained by the DFC and the vehicle suffered only minor damage.

Death of Staff

- 03 July, Kandahar city, Kandahar province – A member of the Kandahar Provincial Election Commission (Mullah Mohammad Nabi Mesbah) was murdered by unidentified gunmen close to his mosque. He had been a PEC member for only a week. It is unlikely that he was killed because of his role as an election official; the motive is believed to be related to his prominent religious role and outspoken political views.
- 20 July, Yahya Kheil district, Paktika province – At 1430 in the afternoon, a Civic Educator was shot and killed by four perpetrators on two motorbikes. The incident may have been criminally related.

Injury of Staff

- 17 July, Kamdesh district, Nuristan province - At approximately 1030hrs, a female DFC suffered a gunshot wound (to her leg) when unidentified gunmen opened fire on a group of civilians. The motive is as yet unknown. JEMBS Security organized medical aid; she is currently convalescing in Jalalabad hospital and expected to recover.

Abduction

- 22 July, Kamdesh district, Nuristan province – In the early hours of the morning (0300hrs), a force of approximately 80 men dressed in ANA uniforms surrounded the village of Kotya. There was a physical struggle at a residence, during which time insurgents seized two electoral staff member and another individual. On 23 July, the three individuals were released and are reported uninjured. Five JEMBS registration books and other registration materials are as yet unaccounted for.

It is important to note that even from this small number of incidents, only four of the attacks on Voter Registration Update Centres can be conclusively related to the elections. With one exception, all Voter Registration Centres were reopened shortly after these attacks following a reassessment of the situation and in some cases the addition of further security or other mitigating measures.

In order to ensure that sensitive registration materials were delivered safely and in a timely manner, armed police escorts accompanied JEMBS staff during the distribution of these materials from headquarters in Kabul into the field.

REGISTRATION OPENING AND PROGRESS

On the first day of the Registration Period, 996 Registration Stations opened out of a total of 1,052 Stations planned (three more Stations were later approved by the JEMB). The remaining Stations were primarily closed because of their inaccessibility due to security issues, floods and mudslides (in Badakhshan, Takhar, Parwan, Baghlan, Parwan and Panjshir). Over the next two days, the number of unopened Stations dropped as access was cleared, and by the third day, the number of unopened Stations dropped to 25, most of which were closed due to security and staffing challenges. At the end

of the first week, 21 Stations remained unopened, and by the end of the second week, the number was down to ten. All facilities were adequately supplied with registration materials; in the few security incidents that involved the destruction or theft of materials, replacements were delivered by the following day.

By the end of the Registration Period, only three planned Registration Stations had never opened. Recurring insurgent activity and the refusal of community elders to support the process left three female Stations in Mizan, Daichopan and Arghandab districts of Zabul province unopened for the duration of the period. Following extensive deliberation, the JEMB reasoned that extending registration at certain Stations and not others may cause confusion and jeopardize the legitimacy in the eyes of the voters. Therefore, the body decided not to extend the registration process and instead to focus all of the efforts of its Secretariat on preparation for polling and counting.

The South and Southeast were of particular concern due to low participation during last year's registration period. This year's registration largely addressed many of the shortcomings of the previous year; voter registration in both of these regions was high for both men and women.

RETRIEVAL OF MATERIALS AND DATA ENTRY

The Support and Security Departments are currently undertaking the retrieval of all sensitive registration materials from the field in order to enter registration data into the Voter Registry. A partial retrieval began on 9 July, utilizing existing road missions to allow data entry to start. Registration materials are currently being collected into Provincial Offices, and the complete retrieval operation will begin on 28 July, with dedicated logistics convoys and security escorts. The Regional Security Offices are maintaining a system for the regional tracking of convoys, and working with the Ministry of Interior and International Military Forces to ensure secured passage. All of the material is expected to be in Kabul by 3 August.

The Data Entry Centre at JEMB headquarters is employing up to 300 Data Entry Clerks to enter all of the voter registration data and catalogue it by province. The paper materials will be boxed and archived, and electronic lists will be generated for the display of the voter registry. To date, 146,000 entries have been completed.

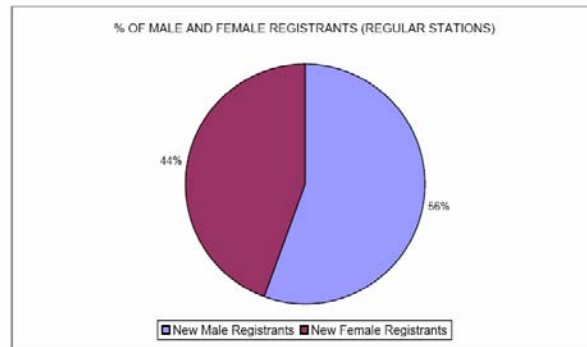
RETURNEE REGISTRATION

During the first six months of 2005, UNHCR estimates that nearly 200,000 Afghans returned to Afghanistan, approximately 40% of whom could be eligible voters. This trend is expected to continue over the next several months. Because many will be returning after the close of the Voter Registration Update Period, the JEMB has opened six Registration Centres for the period of 18 July-8 September. The Centres are being established at UNHCR Refugee Encashment Centres in Kabul, Daman, Mohmand Dara, Zaranj and Herat (two sites). Returnees must show UNHCR documentation in order to register, and may register for any one of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan or the Kuchi constituency.

ANALYSIS

Based on last year's voter registration and CSO figures, the JEMB estimated that between one and two million registrants would use voter registration facilities over the four-week Voter Registration Update Period. By the close of the period, a preliminary total of 1,694,431 had registered. Of the total number of new registrants, men account for 56 percent, while women account for 44 percent (see Graph 1). Kuchis made up 9 percent of the total number of registrants.

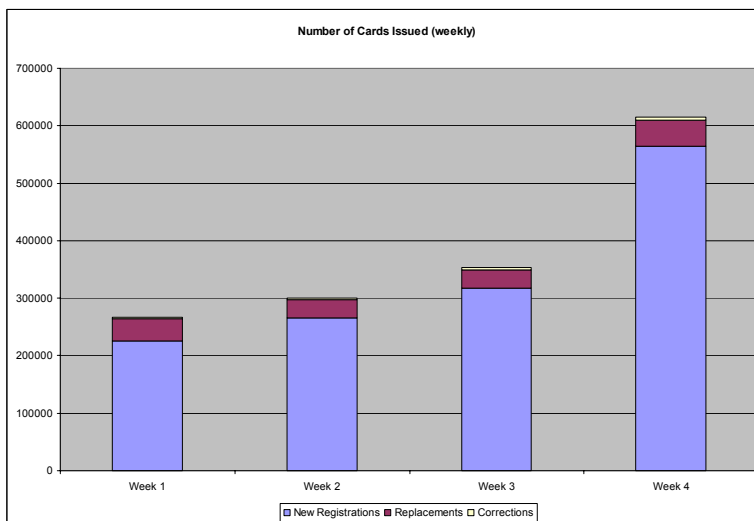
Operationally, the period was successful: adequate facilities were provided, the public outreach campaign was extensive and comprehensive, staffing levels were sufficient and ample training was provided. An appraisal of the weekly, national and provincial figures and resulting trends is provided below.



Graph 1: Total Registrants (Male-Female)

NUMBERS OF VOTERS REGISTERING

The total number of registrants per week is shown in Graph 2. In the first week of the Voter Registration Update Period, just over 250,000 individuals visited Registration Stations. As seen in the graph, the majority of individuals obtained new cards while a very small number corrected the information on their existing card. This trend is dominant throughout the course of the registration process. In the second week of the Registration Period, the number of registrants rose to 300,000 and in the third week, that number increased again to about 350,000 registrants. In the fourth and final week, the number of registrants increased significantly, totaling over 600,000. This trend can be explained by a number of factors. Over the four-week process, it may have taken some time for civic educators and public outreach messages to fully reach more remote or rural areas. As previously mentioned, obstacles such as flooding, mudslides and security issues in some areas prevented Registration Stations from opening at the beginning of the Period. Finally, a number of people may have waited until the end of the Period to register.



Graph 2: Number of Cards Issued (weekly)

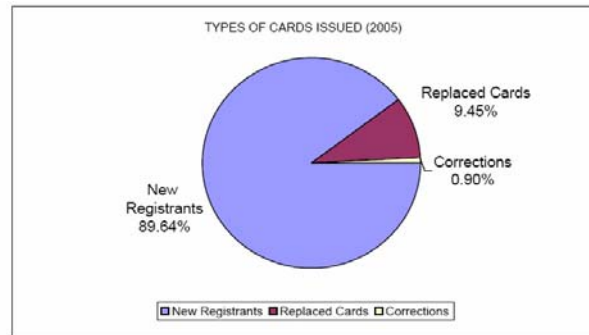
An average of 67 people were serviced each day in each Registration Station. The number of registrants has remained relatively stable over the course of the four-week period. Analysis shows an average of 62,000 Voter Registration Cards were issued or corrected each day.

NEW, REPLACED AND CORRECTED CARDS

The number of registrants who visited facilities to correct the information on their Voter Registration Cards was only 1 percent of the total (see Graph 3). Approximately 44 percent of the corrections were recorded in Daikundi province. This was expected, as what is presently Daikundi province was formerly a part of Urzugan province. As the new borders were delineated during the registration

process last year, it was expected that many voters would come forward to correct the information to reflect their new province of residence.

Ninety percent of those who registered did so for the first time, increasing the percentage of registered voters in Afghanistan by approximately 13.9 percent. Nine percent of registrants replaced missing cards. The low number of people correcting their data on their cards is a concern, especially when there are indications that there are large numbers of Afghans that registered last year in a different province than that in which they reside and wish to vote. It is suspected that this is largely because individuals who required corrections applied for a new card instead.



Graph 3: Types of Cards Issued

WOMEN

The percentage of women registering this year (44%) is higher nationally than the percentage that registered last year (41.5%). Notably, the Public Outreach Department made particularly strong efforts to reach out to women to increase turnout in the second half of the Period.

In a particularly encouraging trend, the percentages of women registering in more-traditional areas of the country were considerably higher than last year, particularly in the South and Southeastern regions. The provinces with notably high percentages of female participation are Paktia (56%), Paktika (59.4%), Khost (57%), Uruzgan (51%) and Ghazni (48.8%). In Ajrestan District of Ghazni Province, where no women registered last year, almost 15,442 women registered during this year's registration process. In Desho District of Helmand Province, in which only one woman registered in the eight months of last year's registration, 1,361 women have come forward to register.

CONCLUSION

The Voter Registration Update Period aimed to increase the legitimacy of the 2005 Elections by ensuring that all Afghans who are eligible to vote on 18 September have the opportunity to do so. The update of the registry was critical to maximizing both the number of eligible voters on Election Day as well as the number of legitimate voter registration cards that are presented at Polling Centres.

Over the course of one month, approximately 1.7 million Afghans visited the Registration Centres, and the registry of eligible voters increased by 13.9% over last year's registry. Women accounted for 44% of the total number of new registrants, with considerably higher percentages in the South and Southeast areas of the country. The number of individuals served by this process is a step further in the democratization process, as Afghans will be able to choose their provincial representatives, directly and indirectly, for the *Wolesi Jirga* and Provincial Councils for the first time in over 30 years.

Operationally, the Period went smoothly, with timely site establishment and staff training, thorough public outreach efforts and few security incidents. The registration materials are currently being retrieved and the data recorded and analyzed.

The JEMBS is now moving forward to the next phase in the operational calendar – preparation for polling day. The candidates' list has been certified by the JEMB, allowing the final design and printing of all 69 ballots to progress. Mock ballots for training purposes have been distributed, polling and counting centre locations are being identified and in some cases constructed, international and domestic observers are being accredited, the public outreach campaign is in full-swing, and 130,000 polling and counting centre staff are being recruited and trained.

ANNEX

Cumulative Total Number of Registrants 25 June - 21 July 2005

LOCATION				TOTALS																			
				TOTAL (MALE + FEMALE)				MALE				FEMALE				KUCHI				TOTAL (REGULAR + KUCHI)			
				New Registrants	Replaced Cards	Corrections	Total Cards Issued (Male+Female)	New Male Registrants	Replaced Cards	Corrections	Total Cards Issued (Male)	New Female Registrants	Replaced Cards	Corrections	Total Cards Issued (Female)	New Registrants	Replaced Cards	Corrections	Total Cards Issued (Kuchi)	New Registrants	Replaced Cards	Corrections	Total Cards Issued (Male+Female+Kuchi)
RO CODE	REGION	PO CODE	PROVINCE	1389910	152201	14353	1556464	773343	115791	7798	896932	616567	36410	6555	659532	128723	7858	967	137548	1518633	160059	15320	1,694,012
R2	Central	P01	KABUL	102944	12411	766	116121	66143	9679	562	76384	36801	2732	204	39737	4330	25	0	4355	107274	12436	766	120,476
R2	Central	P02	KAPISA	14977	3426	49	18452	8455	2630	48	11133	6522	796	1	7319	3663	684	0	4347	18640	4110	49	22,799
R2	Central	P03	PARWAN	19611	3993	196	23800	13913	3306	158	17377	5698	687	38	6423	2639	427	9	3075	22250	4420	205	26,875
R2	Central	P04	WARDAK	18269	3889	431	22589	11166	3167	354	14687	7103	722	77	7902	5700	948	14	6662	23969	4837	445	29,251
R2	Central	P05	LOGAR	26601	2547	1115	30263	13479	1529	356	15364	13122	1018	759	14899	4569	81	4	4654	31170	2628	1119	34,917
R3	South East	P06	GHAZNI	89693	4220	202	94115	45914	3311	144	49369	43779	909	58	44746	2935	659	21	3615	92628	4879	223	97,730
R3	South East	P07	PAKTIKA	155613	935	86	156634	63123	727	67	63917	92490	208	19	92717	10439	42	37	10518	166052	977	123	167,152
R3	South East	P08	PAKTIA	57700	5557	165	63422	25384	3533	129	29046	32316	2024	36	34376	7554	78	12	7644	65254	5635	177	71,066
R3	South East	P09	KHOST	62053	3099	44	65196	26598	2260	42	28900	35455	839	2	36296	5610	443	1	6054	67863	3542	45	71,250
R8	East	P10	NANGARHAR	54231	12459	290	66980	34496	11417	228	46141	19735	1042	62	20839	3902	549	46	4497	58133	13008	336	71,477
R8	East	P11	KUNAR	80047	5847	209	86103	47390	4962	175	52527	32657	885	34	33576	293	23	1	317	80340	5870	210	86,420
R8	East	P12	LAGHMAN	10827	5511	182	16520	6296	3892	84	10272	4531	1619	98	6248	521	145	32	698	11348	5656	214	17,218
R8	East	P13	NURISTAN	47850	3980	6	51836	23519	1706	3	25228	24331	2274	3	26608	0	0	0	0	47850	3980	6	51,836
R7	North East	P14	BADAKHSHAN	30152	11207	321	41680	18074	8309	230	26613	12078	2898	91	15067	948	90	1	1039	31100	11297	322	42,719
R7	North East	P15	TAKHAR	27434	9426	348	37208	17577	7677	298	25552	9857	1749	50	11656	2131	856	131	3118	29565	10282	479	40,326
R7	North East	P16	BAGHLAN	29137	7647	150	36934	19089	5665	112	24866	10048	1982	38	12068	2188	444	18	2650	31325	8091	168	39,584
R7	North East	P17	KUNDUZ	28835	6808	263	35906	17982	6150	206	24338	10853	658	57	11568	0	0	0	0	28835	6808	263	35,906
R6	North	P18	SAMANGAN	11348	2891	97	14336	7359	2538	88	9985	3989	353	9	4351	0	0	0	0	11348	2891	97	14,336
R6	North	P19	BALKH	40733	6800	209	47742	23969	5145	151	29265	16764	1655	58	18477	5406	713	0	6119	46139	7513	209	53,861
R6	North	P20	JOWZJAN	10778	1863	150	12791	6764	1451	123	8338	4014	412	27	4453	945	103	98	1146	11723	1966	248	13,937
R6	North	P21	SAR-I-PUL	11975	1473	140	13588	8562	1171	82	9815	3413	302	58	3773	1833	261	60	2154	13808	1734	200	15,742
R6	North	P22	FARYAB	26558	2285	123	28966	17778	1712	90	19580	8780	573	33	9386	2547	178	94	2819	29105	2463	217	31,785
R5	West	P23	BADGHIS	16693	1816	427	18936	7320	1375	118	8813	9373	441	309	10123	5197	62	28	5287	21890	1878	455	24,223
R5	West	P24	HERAT	81371	5580	610	87561	52917	4560	457	57934	28454	1020	153	29627	8738	46	270	9054	90109	5626	880	96,615
R5	West	P25	FARAH	25871	2194	216	28281	15800	1924	122	17846	10071	270	94	10435	2752	147	62	2961	28623	2341	278	31,242
R4	South	P26	NIMROZ	15988	2	2	15992	9260	2	2	9264	6728	0	0	6728	1329	2	0	1331	17317	4	2	17,323
R4	South	P27	HELMAND	62989	462	46	63497	34420	311	26	34757	28569	151	20	28740	8722	2	8	8732	71711	464	54	72,229
R4	South	P28	KANDAHAR	120147	291	90	120528	66781	205	73	67059	53366	86	17	53469	25746	547	2	26295	145893	838	92	146,823
R4	South	P29	ZABUL	16248	7	62	16317	13029	6	61	13096	3219	1	1	3221	2386	0	15	2401	18634	7	77	18,718
R4	South	P30	URUZGAN	6279	1811	22	8112	3020	1258	21	4299	3259	553	1	3813	764	0	0	764	7043	1811	22	8,876
R5	West	P31	GHOR	40089	5377	132	45598	20728	4280	102	25110	19361	1097	30	20488	4452	29	2	4483	44541	5406	134	50,081
R1	Central Highlands	P32	BAMYAN	10702	2816	155	13673	7456	2090	112	9658	3246	726	43	4015	0	0	0	0	10702	2816	155	13,673
R2	Central	P33	PANJSHER	9702	4764	385	14851	5143	2631	299	8073	4559	2133	86	6778	484	274	1	759	10186	5038	386	15,610
R1	Central Highlands	P34	DAIKUNDI	26465	8807	6664	41936	14439	5212	2675	22326	12026	3595	3989	19610	0	0	0	0	26465	8807	6664	41,936