Afghanistan PEACE Project
Reducing Risk for the Kuchi People

Afghanistan
Pastoral Engagement, Adaptation and Capacity Enhancement (PEACE) Project

Quarterly Report

July 1, 2012 through September 30, 2012

Submitted By:
University of California at Davis

In Collaboration With:
Texas A&M University System

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September 30, 2012
Executive Summary

This will be the final quarterly report from the PEACE Project as funding will end on October 31\textsuperscript{st} 2012. Over the course of the project that has continued for 6 years and 4 months, improving livestock production has been the primary objective. From 2006 through 2010 we engaged in intensive training and mentoring with central and Provincial Ministry of Agriculture staff across 14 Provinces. Our work with the MAIL included rangeland surveys with the aims of developing a forage monitoring system and establishing of a Nutritional Profiling Laboratory to measure diet quality on Afghanistan’s rangelands. In addition we also established a livestock market price system that traders, herders, or anyone can use to access market prices from 3 major markets.

Since 2007 we have also focused much effort to tackling the most important issue related to extensive livestock production which is access to public rangelands during the summer months. To do this we have empowered hundreds of Village and Kuchi leaders to support the peaceful resolution of land access and insecurity issues along some of the major migration routes. Over the last 4 years thousands of conflicts have been resolved by these leaders through our various conflict resolution programs.

This quarter we have continued the effort through the strong leadership of the Afghan staff and our government and non-government partners. Peace Ambassadors have continued to work along 4 of the major migration routes in the Central, Eastern, and Northern parts of the country. With the collaboration of the Independent General Directorate of Kuchi we have also trained more Kuchi youth in the hopes that they will, in turn, encourage people from their communities to resolve land conflicts and live peacefully. Our support for Kuchi Shuras in 30 Provinces has also led to more land conflicts being resolved across the country.

Building Capacity within the central office of IGDK was accomplished with adult courses in Management and Finance, English, and Computer Science. Fifty IGDK staff participated in these courses which were conducted over the past year ending this month. Along with their graduation we have transferred computer equipment as part of our effort to assist in the development of their office. We have also helped them to establish a website for their Directorate.
**Major Implementation Activities conducted this Quarter**

A. **Building the Capacity of Kuchi and Village leaders to Resolve Conflict**

1. **Peace Ambassador Program**

**Conflict Results**

During this quarter we are reporting the conflicts resolved by Peace Ambassadors from both their June workshops and August workshops. During the 4 months of work 558 conflicts have been resolved. This includes 313 land conflicts and 245 social conflicts. The following graphs display the Provinces where these conflicts were resolved and number of land and social conflicts resolved for each province.
Many do not understand that rangeland access conflicts are not only between villagers and herders. Some of the most difficult problems are between villagers or between herders. For this reason we have displayed the Provincial information regarding land conflicts so that those differences can easily be seen.

Another way to display the conflicts that are being addressed by Peace Ambassadors is to examine the proportions of the types of conflicts that are being resolved. Peace Ambassadors are meant to focus on the difficult land access and tenure conflicts but the communities they work in commonly ask them to resolve a wide variety of social conflicts as well. From the pie chart you can see that 30% of the conflicts resolved were over rangeland and the migration routes that Herders require for producing livestock.

This chart is displaying all conflicts resolved by Peace Ambassadors since the start of the last extension of the Project. New Ambassadors were selected in May 2011 and began their work in June 2011. From June 2011 through August 2012 the 75 Peace Ambassadors have resolved 2070 conflict in total.

Locations for these same conflicts can also be seen in the following map of Afghanistan. We have placed markers on the map to indicate the number of conflicts resolved in each location. The map also displays the major migration routes used by Kuchi herders. From the map it is easy to determine which migration routes are currently receiving attention and which are not. Future work is planned for resolving conflicts along the migration routes in the West and Southern parts of the country.
Conflicts Resolved by Type and Percentage

Peace Ambassadors June 2011 - August 2012

- Migration Route: 6%
- Rangeland: 24%
- Harvest: 2%
- Water: 9%
- Forest/Trees: 1%
- Property: 12%
- Family: 6%
- Fighting: 16%
- Accident: 2%
- Murder: 2%
- Inheritance: 5%

Conflicts Resolved: n= 2,070
Examples of Conflicts Resolved by Peace Ambassadors
The following are brief summary examples of selected conflicts resolved during this past quarter.

Example 1
Peace Ambassador: Zulfiqar Shinwari
Where: Qarati village, Jawzjan province
Type of conflict: Rangeland
Who: Kuchi and Villagers
Beneficiaries: 130 families from both sides
Area: 100 Hectares
Animals impacted: 2000

Details:
A conflict occurred between Villagers and Kuchi of Fakhrani tribe over rangeland. The reason of conflict was that both sides claimed a particular rangeland as their own. Through treats they prevented each other from grazing the area. This issue was getting serious and was close escalating into violence. One of the Peace Ambassadors from Jawzjan Province with the cooperation of tribal elders intervened and mediated between the two groups. After some efforts they convinced both communities to attempt to negotiate. A gathering was held and discussions regarding the rangeland access rights proved useful. As a result both sides agreed with the elders who recommended a solution where the rangeland would be shared (60 hectares for Kuchi and 40 hectares for villagers). The community representatives promised that they would never have problem with each other anymore. The elders from the communities marked out the boundaries. The conflict was resolved in a peaceful manner that satisfied both sides.

Significance:
• Tensions were dissolved and a basis for peaceful co-existence was created.

Example 2
Peace Ambassador: Mohammad Haroon
Where: Baghram District, Parwan Province
Type of conflict: Selecting of Social Shura members
Beneficiaries: 200 families
Method used for solving of conflict: Mediation and Negotiation

Details:
In Baghram District there is a Shura that addresses Social issues and is very beneficial to everyone living there. Shura members work hard for the community and solve many conflicts. Recently, Tajik people wanted to bring changes to the leadership of the Shura. This resulted in a conflict between local Tajik and Pashtoon groups and was very near to escalating into violence. Both groups were requesting to have the leadership of the Shura and they were not finding agreement. One of the Peace Ambassadors, along with tribal elders arrived to see if he could help with the issue. First he negotiated with representatives from both groups to have them participate in a session to discuss the Shura leadership. During the meeting the Peace Ambassador was able to convince the groups to create a process by which Shura members and leaders would be selected. Shura members would be selected based solely on their performance not their ethnic group. This was accepted by both sides and the selection process will occur next month. Stay tuned.
Significance:
- Created a means to work together for the good of all involved.

Example 3
Peace Ambassador: Abdul Aziz, Joma Khan, Abdul Wasi
Where: Argu and Darayem Districts, Badakhshan Province
Type of conflict: Road Construction
Beneficiaries: 600 families
Method used for solving conflict: Mediation and Negotiation and reconciliation

Details:
People of Khoja Moli Village and Zerk Village needed a road to connect the two villages. It would allow for better transport of agricultural good to the markets. However, a problem arose with the placement of the road. Initially it was planned to go straight through agricultural lands that belonged to Zerk Villagers. When the people of Zerk blocked the construction of the road, the conflict began. The Peace Ambassadors from Badakhshan went to the area to see if they could resolve the issue with the villagers. They first conducted several meetings about the issue with representatives from both villages to better understand the problem. We then encouraged the Zerk Villagers to at least give some of their land for the construction of the road since they would also be using this road. After long discussions we were able to convince the Zerk Villagers to accept elders’ request and let the roadwork continue. Construction was restarted by Mullah Ehsanullah and the issue was solved.

Significance:
- Facilitation of better communication improved the welfare of both communities

2. **Independent General Directorate of Kuchi (IGDK)**

**Kuchi Shura Program**

Provincial Kuchi Shuras are held in 31 of the 34 Provinces in Afghanistan. We have been helping to facilitate Shuras in 30 of these Provinces during the last year. This quarter Provincial Directors have resolved 41 conflicts in addition to their other duties. There were 19 land conflicts and 22 social conflicts resolved. The graph below displays the Provincial breakdown of the conflicts addressed by the Provincial Directors.
Conflicts resolved between June 2011 and September 2012

Land conflicts resolved were also mapped to show their distribution and magnitude. Obviously there are some Kuchi Directors that are more active than others in resolving land conflicts for the Kuchi people. Unlike the Peace Ambassador program we do not have any leverage regarding personnel selection for Provincial Directors. However, monthly Shura reports are shared with us and we have visited most of the Provinces personally to see how the Shuras are being conducted. As a result we have made our “Provincial Director Evaluations” known to the IGDK Director. Currently the top 10 Provincial Directors for IGDK are Herat, Balkh, Samangan, Baghlan, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Kunar, Ghazni, and Zabul,
Examples of Issues Addressed by IGDK Shuras
The following are brief summary examples of selected issues and conflicts addressed during this past quarter.

Example 1
Who: Between Shinwari and Gojor Kuchi groups
Where: Zar Sang village, Doshi District, Baghlan Province
Type of conflict: Rangeland
Beneficiaries: 170 families from both Kuchi groups
Area affected: 200 hectares
Number of animals: 2200
How – Methods used: Negotiation and traditional Shura (Jirga)

Details:
Two Kuchi groups were in dispute over rangeland in the Kelagi area of Doshi district. The Shinwari group complained to the District Governor about the Gojor Kuchi. The District Governor referred the conflict to the Kuchi Shura for resolution. The issue was addressed in the following monthly Shura and discussed with Shura members. After a series of effective and positive discussion the conflict was solved when both sides agreed to share the 200 hectares of land. In the end both herder groups were satisfied with the decision because neither had been able to use the area previously due to the dispute.

Significance:
• Conflict ended in the peaceful usage of rangeland
• Collaboration between Kuchi Shura and District officials.

Example 2
Who: Between Arab Kuchi and Villagers
Where: Asiab Abad Village, Hazrat Sultan district, Samangan Province
Type of conflict: Kuchi migration route
Beneficiaries: Two villages
How – Methods used: Kuchi traditional Shura.

Details:
There was a dispute between Arab Kuchi herders and Villagers over the use of a traditional movement corridor for the Kuchi. Local villagers were trying to prevent the Kuchi from passing through the area with their animals creating a conflict between the two groups. When brought to the attention of the Provincial Kuchi Director, he held a Shura in Hazrat Sultan District, to address the issue. Included in the Shura were members of the Samangan Kuchi Shura as well as high ranking officials such as Samangan’s Deputy Governor, Hazrat Sultan District Governor, and elders representing the complaintants. Shura was opened with a speech by the Deputy Governor and then each elder talked about peace and possible peaceful resolution of the dispute. Then representatives were persuaded to stop the dispute. It was determined that the Kuchi would be allowed to move their animals thought the area. The Villagers were not happy about the decision but said they would accept it because the Kuchi had used that route for many years.

Significance:
• Movement route reopened for Kuchi herders.
• Conflict was resolved due to cooperation of officials and local Shura members.
Example 3
Who: Two groups of the Kakar tribe
Where: Gull Khan Region of Qisar District, Faryab Province
Conflict Issue: Access to potable water
Beneficiaries: 550
How – Methods used: Tradition Jirga

Details:
There was a dispute between two groups over access to potable water from shared deep wells. The groups had bought a piece of land together for the purpose of drilling for water. However, after the water source was established one group denied access to the well. The issue caused a series of arguments between them that resulted in physical altercations. The Faryab Kuchi Director conducted a Shura in cooperation with the elders of the area. The Shura members investigated all aspects of the issue and then discussed the findings with the groups that were fighting over the water. The Shura members determined that because the groups purchased the land together for the purpose of finding potable water, one group could not decide that they would be the only group to have access. After presenting this finding they were able to convince both groups to use the well jointly and in a peacefully atmosphere. The Kakar families should share the well without making further disputes.

Significance:
- Shura members were effective in investigating the issue in a way that resolved the conflict.

B. Other Capacity Building Efforts for the Independent General Directorate of Kuchi

1. Adult Courses in Management, Computers and English for IGDK

At the end of September, the adult education courses were completed by 50 IGDK staff members. The staff successfully completed a full year of courses in Management, Finance, English, and Computer Science. Of the 50 staff, 12 were women. This type of staff capacity building is paramount if we expect the government to improve their ability to provide services for the people. This effort with IGDK was very successful because of the openness and desire of their Director. The PEACE project has worked with 4 different IGDK Directors since 2006. The current Director is by far the best in that he wants to set an example for his Directorate. This Director has personally attended the adult university courses and conflict resolution trainings. He has been interested to learn and shows others that no one is too “important” to learn something new.

With the computer courses completed, we transferred computer equipment to IGDK for their use. This was part of our plan to increase their professionalism. We also helped them to establish their own website for IGDK for the same reason.
2. Conflict Resolution and Peace Building for Kuchi Youth Leaders

Capacity Building for Kuchi Youth

Third Group of Kuchi Youth

During the month of September the 3rd group of Kuchi Youth leaders were brought to Kabul. They attended an in-depth training course that included several major topics such as reconciliation, mediation, do no harm, negotiation, self-awareness, and peace from perspective of Islam. This group included 5 young women in addition to the 25 young men. The IGDK was responsible for selecting the people to receive this month-long peace building training. It was encouraging to see that they selected women to attend. Momentum is stronger than ever for continuing the program with IGDK and we hope to continue this work under a different donor.

Provincial Trainings by Kuchi Youth

The Kuchi youth that attended the month-long training earlier this year were very busy this quarter delivering their own trainings. Kuchi Youth from 6 Provinces held training workshops in their areas for 210 people. Provinces where the trainings were held included Baghlan, Balkh, Kunduz, Laghman, Nangarhar, and Wardak.

Reaction to the trainings delivered by young Kuchi leaders was of gratitude and hope. Participants in all cases mentioned the need for more of these types of workshops in the rural districts of Afghanistan. It was generally felt that increasing the awareness related to peace building will resolve conflicts between Kuchi and Villagers.

C. Training and Support for MAIL

1. Livestock Market Information System

The LMIS was returned to working condition in June. The battery back-up system was replaced and the system was reset by programmers at Texas A&M University. The system ran through the month of August and into the first week of September. The system went down again during the first week of September and repeated email and cell phone inquiries to MAIL, about the problem, were not returned. During the 3rd week of September, I personally visited the MIS office where the server was housed to determine what the problem might be. It turned out that the power had been unreliable at MAIL and therefore they simply turned off the server. I was also told by another person in the same office that MAIL had experienced a fire in one its buildings and because of that, the power was being turned off during the night in nearly all the buildings in the compound.

I had several meetings with the head of Statistics and the MIS Office about the server being moved to the IT offices as we had agreed to do in June. The IT building is one of the buildings that receives 24-hour power. We then met with the IT Director at MAIL and arranged for the equipment to be housed there. The IT Director agreed to provide a public IP address for the server as well so as to avoid having to place the server behind their firewall. The final issue that remains to be resolved was the purchase of the sim card, by the Ministry so the modem would operate properly. The system still has good functionality even without the modem running so the plan was to move the server to the IT Department immediately.
As of the writing of this report the server and other equipment had not been transferred into the IT Building. We scheduled the move several times but MAIL staff within the MIS Office and/or Statistics Department have cancelled the move each time due to being called away for emergency meetings. We hope to complete the shift soon.

2. Livestock Early Warning System

The LEWS did not receive any attention from the MAIL during the last quarter. Insecurity in the Provinces was their main concern. I have tried initiate discussions with the Head of the NRM Directorate regarding our conflict resolution program in the hopes that if the staff in the Rangeland Department were involved in conflict resolution in specific locations it may create the environment for their staff to at least conduct rangeland surveys in some of those locations. I have not had any response to those proposals.

3. Nutritional Profiling System

During the previous quarter we were working with Dr. Halimi to take the Nutritional Profiling Lab to the next step. Unfortunately Dr. Halimi was removed from his post this summer. Mir Amad Amadzai was put in place as acting Director of Animal Health and Production. He has agreed that the lab will remain as it is and will be made available to both the Departments of Animal Health and Livestock Production. In addition, Dr. Hamidullah will help the Livestock Production people to understand the ways the lab could be useful to them.

All additional equipment will subsequently be handed over to them during the month of October.
**Afghanistan PEACE Project Accomplishments and Targets**

### Standard Indicators and Targets FY2012

**Numbers reported by USAID fiscal year and not by PEACE Project fiscal year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>4th Quarter Target</th>
<th>4th Quarter Actual</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Next Quarter Target</th>
<th>Fiscal Year Target</th>
<th>Fiscal Year Actual</th>
<th>LOP Target/ Extension</th>
<th>LOP Actual / Extension</th>
<th>Provincial Breakdown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2a Number of hectares under improved natural resource management</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>36,177</td>
<td>-47,051</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>95,584</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>120,451</td>
<td>See table below</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2b Number of communities implementing improved natural resource management practices</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>+357</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>2,130</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>2,558</td>
<td>See table below</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5b Number of households benefitted by agriculture and alternative development interventions</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>60,695</td>
<td>+57,062</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>186,225</td>
<td>7750</td>
<td>204,260</td>
<td>See table below</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**8.1 - Natural Resources And Biodiversity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>4th Quarter Target</th>
<th>4th Quarter Actual</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Next Quarter Target</th>
<th>Fiscal Year Target</th>
<th>Fiscal Year Actual</th>
<th>LOP Target/ Extension</th>
<th>LOP Actual / Extension</th>
<th>Provincial Breakdown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1f Number of individuals who have received agricultural-related short-term training (male/female)</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>+350</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>1108/11</td>
<td>310/16+</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>2508/16</td>
<td>1417/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2.3b Number of USG supported initiatives/mechanisms designed to reduce the potential for violent conflict over the control, exploitation, trade, or protection of natural resources</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>+12</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>See table below</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers in “blue” are targets and actual metrics for the new extension period

### Custom Indicators and Targets FY2012

**Numbers reported by USAID fiscal year and not by PEACE Project fiscal year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>4th Quarter Target</th>
<th>4th Quarter Actual</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Next Quarter Target</th>
<th>Fiscal Year Target</th>
<th>Fiscal Year Actual</th>
<th>LOP Target</th>
<th>LOP Actual</th>
<th>Provincial Breakdown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of land-access conflicts solved by province or district</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>+229</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>1198</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sheep and goats positively impacted by resolving specific conflicts</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>279,870</td>
<td>+179,870</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>912,509</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>1,631,589</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Provincial Kuchi Directors that have a MAIL counterpart that they work with to solve land disputes.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of issues IGDK and MAIL collaborate on to solve or address livestock production issues</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>See table below</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Custom Indicators have only been collected since 1 May, 2011
### Provincial Breakdown of Indicators Q4 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Communities</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
<th>Trained</th>
<th>Initiatives</th>
<th>Conflicts</th>
<th>Animals</th>
<th>working</th>
<th>Solved</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badakhshan</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>13,477</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30,090</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Badghis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Baghlan</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>4,473</td>
<td>1,746</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>37,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balkh</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1,526</td>
<td>3,182</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>41,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bamyan</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,090</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farah</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faryab</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>440</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19,850</td>
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<td>Ghazni</td>
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<td>1,056</td>
<td>1,797</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>Herat</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>Jawzjan</td>
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<td>4,368</td>
<td>1,911</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>Kabul</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2,582</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kandahar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kapisa</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>6,351</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Khost</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunar</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kunduz</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2,591</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td></td>
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