USAID

United States Agency for International Development

Cpl. Matthew Roberson/U.S. Marine Corps

Rebuilding Afghanistan

United States Commitment

"Afghanistan has many difficult challenges ahead and, yet, we've averted mass starvation, begun clearing minefields, rebuilding roads and improving health care. In Kabul, a friendly government is now an essential member of the coalition against terror."

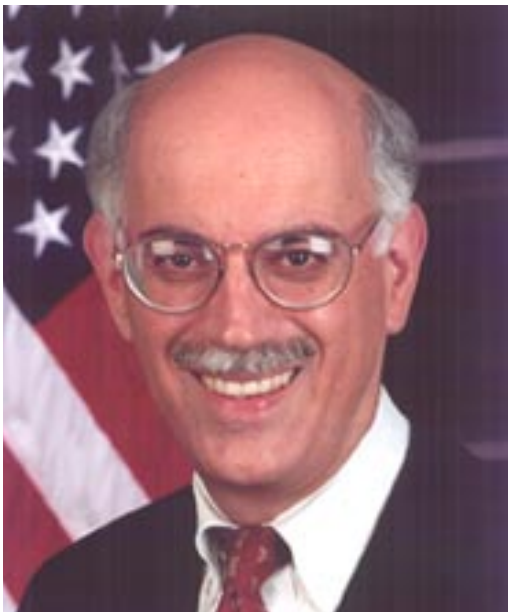
President George W. Bush
March 11, 2002

"Our shared goal is to help the Afghan people rebuild a politically stable, economically viable, secure Afghanistan. An Afghanistan where terrorism and traffickers can never again flourish, an Afghanistan to which refugees will want to return, an Afghanistan whose sons and daughters can contribute fully to the life of their nation and to the world."

Secretary of State Colin L. Powell
January 21, 2002

"There is a sense of hope about the future among the people that has not been there for many years. The U.S. government is working for the long term to ensure the Afghan people have opportunities to earn a livelihood and receive education and quality health care in a stable society governed by just leaders."

Andrew S. Natsios



I am pleased to provide you with the latest report on the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) on-going efforts to rebuild Afghanistan. We have been flooded in recent months with requests for information on the status of U.S. humanitarian relief and reconstruction programs to assist in the rebuilding of this devastated nation. This report outlines our assistance to the people of Afghanistan to rehabilitate agriculture, enhance education, improve health, and create jobs. furthermore, the United States is strengthening institutions, rebuilding infrastructure, restoring media and empowering women..

The U.S. government is committed to building a brighter future for Afghanistan's people, particularly women and children, who for years were denied basic human rights of health, education and personal liberty.

From the beginning, our goal has been to approach the challenges Afghanistan presents in a strategic fashion, combining our emergency, transitional and medium-term programs in a manner that contributes directly to our long-term objective of sustained economic growth and development.

Equally important is our commitment to support and strengthen the new central government of Afghanistan. We continue to work closely with its leaders and will adjust our assistance to new conditions as they emerge.

Rebuilding the country is an immense undertaking that the Afghan people and their new government are confronting with great energy. President Bush and Secretary Powell have instructed me to make USAID support for Afghan reconstruction our top priority.

As President Bush said, "…for the first time since 1979, an American flag was raised over the U.S. Agency for International Development's Mission in Kabul. That flag will not be lowered. It will wave long into the future, a symbol of America's commitment to Afghanistan's future."

Andrew S. Natsios
Administrator
U.S. Agency for International Development

Rebuilding Afghanistan

Afghanistan presents one of the most difficult humanitarian and development challenges the U.S. Agency for International Development has ever faced.

Years of civil war, compounded by Taliban rule and the worst drought in memory, have devastated the country. Approximately half of Afghanistan's 26.8 million people live in absolute poverty. Malnutrition is widespread. Fifty percent of the people are unemployed—70 percent are illiterate. The systematic human rights assaults under the Taliban curtailed female access to education, healthcare and livelihoods, depriving women of the means to support themselves and their families. Virtually all of the country's institutions and much of its infrastructure have been destroyed.

Such an environment, if left untended, provides a fertile breeding ground for terrorism and other destabilizing movements. To support the war on terrorism and to keep with America's tradition of assisting those in need, USAID has made a major commitment to help build a hopeful future for the people of Afghanistan.

USAID has made historic efforts to deliver critically needed assistance to the Afghan people. Even before Sept. 11, 2001, Afghanistan was the United States' top recipient of humanitarian aid, receiving $174 million in fiscal year 2001 before the September terrorist attacks.

Since the attacks, the United States has continued to play a leading role in meeting the Afghans' urgent needs for food, water, shelter and medicine. The delivery of unprecedented amounts of food in record time by the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), with funding from USAID, has greatly reduced the loss of life. The majority of the wheat, oil and lentils came from the United States and has fed more than 9 million men, women and children.

The United States has pledged nearly $300 million in fiscal year 2002 for Afghan relief and reconstruction. Of this sum, $184 million is managed by USAID. With the demise of the Taliban and the establishment of the new government of Afghanistan, Afghanistan is beginning to focus on recovery and reconstruction, even as the drought continues.

While humanitarian relief is still required, USAID is increasing reconstruction efforts. USAID has outlined four goals for reconstruction: 1) restoring food security and revitalizing agriculture and other livelihood options; 2) rebuilding the devastated educational system; 3) improving health; and 4) strengthening Afghan institutions to assure long-term stability. Of these, agriculture is a cornerstone of sustainable development.

USAID is working with the government of Afghanistan, humanitarian organizations and the rest of the international community to begin the process of building a safe, stable society that meets the needs of its people and eliminates an environment that breeds terrorism. ■

Judy Benjamin/USAID

A new day is dawning for Afghan girls and women. Girls now have the freedom to obtain an education. USAID is providing women with the skills and tools they need to pursue a livelihood.

Rehabilitating Agriculture

Traditionally, agriculture is the largest and most important sector of the economy, but instability, coupled with the region's four-year drought, has devastated the country's food production capacity and impoverished farmers.

Although the drought will likely continue in Afghanistan for at least the next 12 to 18 months, USAID is committed to help for the long term.

Agriculture is a way of life for 70 percent of Afghanistan's people, and USAID is helping farmers re-establish production and become more profitable and efficient. This effort includes rehabilitating the irrigation system and providing tools, agricultural equipment, 15,000 metric tons of fertilizer, livestock vaccines and 7,000 metric tons of seed for spring planting, which could yield 125,000 metric tons of food. Over the next two years, USAID will provide a total of 48,000 metric tons of seed, which has the potential to increase agricultural production by as much as 772,000 metric tons. These improved seed varieties are drought resistant and should increase production by 80 percent to 100 percent.

Farmers and small business owners have become deeply indebted during years of drought and instability. Debt drives farmers to cultivate poppy for drug trafficking and surrender their young daughters into marriage. USAID is revitalizing the rural economy by promoting the cultivation of high-value crops, such as raisins, other fruits and vegetables. Cash-for-work projects employ local Afghans to rehabilitate critical infrastructure such as farm-to-market roads and irrigation systems. In Helmand Province, farmers who formerly grew opium poppy have responded enthusiastically as USAID assisted them to re-enter export markets lost during the conflict, including cotton, peanut, and vegetable seed.

Experts also are training Afghan farmers in planting methods, crop protection, and animal husbandry. USAID is funding Mercy Corps International to plant fruit-tree nurseries, distribute saplings and establish veterinary field units.

Lack of water is the most critical constraint to reviving Afghanistan's agriculture. USAID is funding the drilling of wells, the reconstruction of local irrigation systems, the rehabilitation of the water supply, and water conservation projects. USAID's implementing partner, FOCUS, is installing wells throughout Balkh and Baghlan provinces and will construct piped water systems in Bamian Province. Other organizations are rehabilitating canals and reservoirs and constructing erosion barriers. USAID will fund a nationwide water-resource assessment to better understand and respond to the effects of four years of drought. ■

International Medical Corps

An Afghan family harvests carrots on the Shomali Plains of Afghanistan.

Enhancing Education

Education is a key building block to a stable and economically self-sufficient society. During the Taliban regime, Afghan girls above the age of 8 were banned from the classroom.

In 1999, an estimated 32 percent of Afghanistan's 4.4 million school-age children were enrolled. Ninety-two percent of the country's girls did not attend school. Women teachers, who comprised 70 percent of the country's educators in the early 1990s, were forced to resign. Many of Afghanistan's 3,600 schools were damaged or destroyed by decades of conflict and lacked basic supplies.

Now, for the first time in years, girls have the opportunity to obtain an education. Women teachers, once barred from the classroom—and society—have returned too. The Afghan government, the U.S. government, the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, UNICEF and many other organizations are working together to bring Afghan children and teachers back to school with textbooks, school supplies and training materials in hand.

Education benefits Afghan society both socially and economically. A structured school environment provides youth with a sense of normalcy and routine after years of conflict. Teenagers who are engaged in learning are less likely to be recruited into militias and criminal groups. All have the opportunity to learn valuable skills that will ultimately enable Afghanistan to build a competitive workforce composed of women as well as men. The educational system is bringing women back into the workforce and enabling them to provide for their families.

Through a $7.75 million grant to the University of Nebraska at Omaha, USAID edited and printed 10.6 million textbooks for science, math, reading, civics and social studies for grades one through 12. More than 5 million books were delivered by UNICEF under the Afghan government's Back-to-School Program in time for opening day, March 23. The textbooks are printed in the Afghan languages of Pashto and Dari and are accompanied by teachers' kits and other school supplies.

USAID is funding five teams of four teacher trainers to conduct two-week refresher courses. By the end of 2002, thousands of Afghan educators, many of whom are women, will receive this training.

As part of its food-for-education program, WFP, with USAID support, is providing nutritious food to 47,000 schoolchildren in Kabul and northeastern Afghanistan. One million children will be reached as the program expands nationwide. Girls receive five liters of vegetable oil every month as an incentive for regular school attendance. The program reduces dropout rates, increases school attendance, and encourages families to send girls to school.

USAID, working through WFP and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), is rehabilitating schools and enabling women-run bakeries to provide bread to schoolchildren. Approximately 50,000 teachers are receiving monthly food packages to supplement their income, through a food-for-civil-servants program introduced across the country. This program is part of USAID's $118 million comprehensive support to WFP's efforts in Afghanistan since October 2001.

A USAID-funded program is encouraging Afghan women and girls to read by hosting reading classes and improving the country's libraries. USAID is funding the training of library staff and supplying books. ■

Cpl. Matthew Roberson/U.S. Marine Corps

For the first time in years, Afghan girls have the opportunity to gain an education. Most communities in Afghanistan conduct the school year from late March through December in deference to the cold winters. USAID is working with the government of Afghanistan and the United Nations to ensure that students have textbooks and nourishing meals.

Improving Health

One of every four Afghan children dies before the age of 5. This child mortality rate is among the highest in the world, and adults face an average life expectancy of 46 years. There is currently one physician for every 50,000 people, and an estimated 40 percent of the Afghan population has no access to primary health care services.

Vaccination rates for many preventable diseases among the country's 11 million children have fallen to dangerously low levels in recent years. Less than half of the country's children have been vaccinated against measles—a disease that kills an average of 35,000 Afghan children each year.

USAID is spending $16.7 million to improve the basic health and nutrition of Afghans, particularly women, children and displaced persons. It is bringing basic services and health education to under-served communities, focusing on maternal and child health, hygiene, water and sanitation, immunization and control of infectious diseases. In these programs, women are the primary recipients of services, as well as the providers of health care.

USAID is providing $5 million to help rebuild the health care system and support the Ministry of Public Health. It is training and equipping community health care workers, rehabilitating health facilities, and working to establish a health surveillance system to meet the needs of the Afghan people.

Since October 2000, USAID has contributed more than $8 million to address Afghanistan's water and sanitation needs. This includes funding the drilling of wells and rehabilitation of water sources, the installation of pipelines and the construction of hand pumps and pit latrines. Afghans have received water purification tablets, soap and drinking water as well as education about safe hygiene practices, sanitation and waste disposal.

USAID funded the vaccination of millions of children against measles as part of a joint UNICEF/World Health Organization campaign. These children received vitamin A capsules that will enhance their chance of survival from childhood illnesses. USAID also is funding a polio-eradication campaign.

To combat diarrhreal disease, USAID is funding a nationwide multimedia health education campaign and the marketing of commodities to help prevent and treat diarrheal illness, including oral rehydration treatment.

USAID is programming $1 million from the Leahy War Victims Fund to support the social and economic rehabilitation and integration of land mine victims and other disabled people. These funds also will provide training and specialized technical expertise to Afghan orthopedic technologists. Using funds set aside for victims of torture, USAID will also begin to address the burden of mental illness in the war-devastated population of Afghanistan. ■

International Medical Corps

An Afghan doctor trained by International Medical Corps provides medical care to Afghan women.

Creating Jobs

A healthy economy is a key foundation for a stable society. USAID is strengthening Afghanistan's economy by creating jobs that enable Afghans to support their families and help rebuild their country.

In fiscal years 2001 and 2002, USAID has provided more than $25 million in support of humanitarian assistance projects with a cash-for-work or food-for-work component. USAID is creating short-term employment opportunities that will benefit approximately 3 million Afghans. Local Afghans receive cash or food payments for providing services that benefit entire communities, such as repairing infrastructure.

As part of the reactivation of the rural economy, 45,000 short-term jobs are being created in areas where poppy is cultivated. Afghan workers are rehabilitating irrigation systems, farm-to-market roads, village schools and clinics.

Through a grant to Shelter for Life, Afghans have been hired to repair some of the worst portions of a road connecting Kunduz and Takhar provinces in the northeast.

USAID has provided $700,000 to help Afghans begin small-scale income-generating activities at the village level, such as growing kitchen gardens, embroidering, producing cheese and yogurt, and crafting shoes.

USAID is working with the French humanitarian organization Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) to support the establishment of a women's center on the Shomali Plains. The center provides basic education, health instruction, and training for income-generating projects such as making clothing and quilts for distribution to hospitals, orphanages, schools and families. ACTED is opening four more centers in Kabul, Pul-e-Khumri, Maimaneh, and Taloqan, which will benefit more than 5,000 women.

WFP, with funding from USAID, is operating bakeries that employ Afghan widows and, at the same time, provide heavily subsidized bread to Afghanistan's urban poor—particularly women and children. At least 250,000 people will be assisted in 2002. With support from USAID, WFP is working to expand this innovative program to other provinces. ■

Jeanne Pryor/USAID

In Charikar, Taloqan, and Maimana, a USAID-funded program trains 3,200 Afghan widows to sew quilts and clothing as part of an income-generating project. The women also receive basic health education and English language training.

Strengthening Institutions

To ensure success, reconstruction efforts must have Afghan ownership and build upon Afghan traditions and practices. Ethnic balance is also critical.

USAID seeks to build upon and increase existing Afghan capacities, both in the non-governmental and governmental sectors to reinforce democracy and stability. USAID is funding programs that enhance the nascent government's credibility. These efforts include dismantling the opium market and providing opportunities for legitimate commerce and trade. Institutional strengthening will contribute to improved civil-military relations and the emergence of a robust civil society as well.

USAID is supplying logistical and communications support for the government of Afghanistan. It provided international observers and information via different media outlets to assist the Loya Jirga, a traditional Afghan forum for selecting political leadership.

To build local capacity, USAID is funding local initiatives that help communities meet their needs, define priorities, and rehabilitate local infrastructure such as village-to-market roads and government facilities.

To promote rule of law and protect basic rights, USAID is providing logistical and technical assistance to enhance formal systems of justice in coordination with the United Nations and donor governments.

At the same time, USAID is engaged in the rehabilitation of the Central Bank and the reform of the government's financial management system in close cooperation with other U.S. government agencies and international financial institutions. ■

Nitin Madhav/USAID

Nitin Madhav/USAID

Young and old alike dream of a stable and prosperous Afghanistan. Afghan men at work. A young boy waves the new Afghan flag on the first day of school.

Rebuilding Infrastructure

Afghanistan has suffered immense physical destruction. Returning refugees are likely to find their homes or businesses reduced to piles of rubble and crumbling foundations.

The government of Afghanistan, anxious to start providing goods and services to its citizens, is hampered by a basic lack of office space from which to operate. Civil society, media and local government likewise cannot function without adequate infrastructure.

USAID is responding to this urgent need by launching medium- and small-scale reconstruction projects in Afghanistan. These projects enable the initiation of critical services, such as education, transport and the provision of clean water. They also provide Afghans with tangible proof that a new phase in Afghanistan's history—characterized by a responsive government—has begun.

USAID is providing nine grants totaling $5.7 million for spot reconstruction of critical infrastructure, including roads, clinics, mills, canals, markets and schools. Many of these projects, spread throughout Afghanistan, use cash-for-work and food-for-work incentives and employ Afghans to complete the necessary work, thus stimulating the local economy.

Jeanne Pryor/USAID

[left] In partnership with the Afghan Ministry of Public Works and ACTED, USAID initiated the rehabilitation of the Salang Tunnel and the creation of an innovative traffic control system.

[below] One of the 10 bullet-scarred classrooms USAID is rehabilitating at the Kabul Teacher Training College.

Jeanne Pryor/USAID

USAID is working with the Ministry of Education and IOM to reconstruct schools and universities. These include a $140,000 project to rebuild the Kabul Teacher Training College. In addition, USAID is reconstructing Bamiyan University and rehabilitating three schools in Kabul and one in Mazar-e-Sharif.

USAID is providing infrastructure and equipment for key government ministries, including the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

USAID is rehabilitating three hospitals, one in Kandahar and two in Kabul. The Kandahar hospital, which is the primary health facility for Kandahar and three neighboring provinces, was damaged during recent fighting.

Afghanistan's Ministry of Irrigation is unable to function with its antiquated equipment, and this is jeopardizing the availability of drinking water. With USAID funding, the ministry will receive critical drilling equipment. Water sources are being rehabilitated in southwestern Baglan Province and northeastern Bamiyan Province as well.

USAID, through ACTED, rehabilitated the Salang Tunnel, thus opening a major supply route that enables greater quantities of goods, services and humanitarian aid to flow more quickly from commercial centers to Afghan populations. The re-opening of the tunnel has shortened the trip between Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif by as much as 14 hours. Hundreds of vehicles per day are now using the tunnel.

As part of its commitment to jumpstart mass media in Afghanistan, USAID is providing funding to rehabilitate a journalist-training center, which will train up to 500 local journalists over the next few years. In addition, USAID is rehabilitating an independent media center, which will house production facilities for a daily independent newspaper and provide a meeting space for local journalists. ■

Restoring Media

Afghanistan is a radio culture. Well before the civil war began in 1979, Afghans listened to radio—especially music—in their villages as a primary form of entertainment and information.

IOM

IOM

Afghans hold two of 30,000 radios supplied by USAID and the International Organization for Migration that enable them to hear news and bulletins concerning food distribution, humanitarian aid and security.

Under the Taliban regime, people were forbidden to listen to music. News and information were tightly controlled, and communities were isolated.

USAID is working with the Afghan government and other Afghan and international organizations to rebuild communications and journalistic capacity with the goal of informing and uniting Afghanistan's people to help produce a peaceful, stable, and viable political transition and administration.

USAID is supporting a broad range of media activities to provide news and information. USAID has provided Radio Afghanistan with satellite equipment and access to shortwave transmitters to extend Radio Kabul to the entire country. This enabled Loya Jirga programming to reach throughout the country. USAID provided a technical advisor and other support to the Loya Jirga Commission to enable the production of Loya Jirga radio education programs.

USAID is spending $1 million through Internews to train and equip local Afghan journalists to report on political, social and economic issues. A journalist training seminar in May 2002 emphasized political reporting, and students used the Loya Jirga in June as a major opportunity to employ their new skills. Internews will continue to train journalists throughout 2002 and provide support to the reform of Afghanistan's media, legal and regulatory laws.

Through Internews, USAID is funding an office of public information for the Afghan government. An Afghan expatriate with skills as a public information officer has returned to Afghanistan and will provide the Afghan government with advanced capacity for public outreach.

USAID is providing funds to the Voice of America (VOA) for the salaries of 10 Dari- and Pashto-speaking correspondents to expand news coverage for the VOA inside Afghanistan. ■

Empowering Women

USAID

USAID is funding training to enhance women's abilities to achieve economic independence.

The situation of women in Afghanistan has improved markedly since the fall of the Taliban, but much work remains.

Despite 23 years of war, Afghan urban women enjoyed a long history of freedom and education before the Taliban assumed power in 1996. Women were deans of universities, government ministers and members of the country's highest legislative body. During the Taliban regime, urban Afghan women were shunned from public life, often prohibited from working outside the home, and often punished for showing their faces. Education, both traditional and vocational, was forbidden. The rates of depression and trauma-related illnesses among women living under Taliban rule were among the highest in the world.

A great number of highly educated, skilled women fled the country during the last decade. USAID is committed to helping the Afghan government build a nation where women have the freedom and the resources to pursue an education and a livelihood.

Through U.S. government and international community support of the Afghan government and the humanitarian community, many girls are returning to school with textbooks in hand. Women are returning to the university and have a newly rehabilitated dormitory in which to live and study. More women now have access to health clinics even though many more clinics and trained health staff are needed along with medicines, medical equipment and supplies. Women still have poorer health than men. Fifty percent of pregnant women are anemic, causing next to the highest maternal mortality in the world. Seventy percent of the cases of tuberculosis are women. The four-year drought, extreme poverty, and the repressive Taliban regime combined to create one of the most desperate living situations in the world.

USAID is giving Afghan women the education, skills and tools they need to obtain jobs, support their families and integrate into the political and public life of this new stage in Afghanistan's history.

USAID, through IOM, is rehabilitating the Afghan Ministry of Women's Affairs building complex and providing support for technical advisors to assist the ministry in establishing operations and developing programs. USAID funded the establishment of a women's resource center in the ministry, which offers Internet access and computer training and includes a library of print and video material on women's rights and women's health in Dari, Pashto and English.

USAID and IOM have rehabilitated the training center of Ariana, a national women's NGO that provides education and vocational courses to women and girls.

The USAID-funded Afghan Women's Network (AWN) is providing returning refugees with job skills, including managerial training, to enhance women's abilities to achieve economic independence. AWN trained women to participate in the Loya Jirga.

In addition to these specific initiatives, USAID's entire reconstruction program for Afghanistan emphasizes women's participation and benefit. For example, teacher-training and textbook-distribution programs benefit women teachers and girls' schools, among others. USAID's health program focuses particularly on maternal and child health issues. ■

"Before the Taliban, women were elected representatives in Afghanistan's parliament. Women worked as teachers, doctors and professionals. Women were educated and were a vital part of Afghanistan's life. I hope you will be again because a society can only achieve its full potential when all of its members participate."

Mrs. Laura Bush
Radio Free Afghanistan
May 21, 2002

Sonny Odom/USAID

Mrs. Bush greets Hamid Karzai, then-chairman of the Afghan Interim Authority and now president of the government of Afghanistan, at USAID headquarters on Jan. 29, 2002.

USAID is . . .

Rehabilitating Agriculture

- Providing seed and expertise to increase agricultural production so Afghanistan can once again feed itself.
- Rehabilitating the irrigation system; providing tools, agricultural equipment and fertilizer; and vaccinating livestock.

Enhancing Education

- Increasing access to learning with the printing of textbooks for science, math, reading, civics and social studies for grades one through 12.
- Offering special teacher training courses to thousands of Afghan educators, many of whom are women.

Improving Health

- Improving nutrition and the basic health of Afghans, including vaccinating millions of children.
- Providing $5 million to help rebuild the health care system and support the Ministry of Public Health.

Creating Jobs

- Creating short-term employment opportunities that will benefit millions of Afghans.
- Providing alternative jobs in poppy-growing areas, funding bakeries that employ Afghan widows, and generating small-scale income activities at the village level.

Strengthening Institutions

- Funding initiatives to support local infrastructure such as village-to-market roads.
- Providing logistical and technical assistance to enhance formal systems of justice, increase media outlets, rehabilitate the Central Bank, and reform the Afghan government's financial management system.

Rebuilding Infrastructure

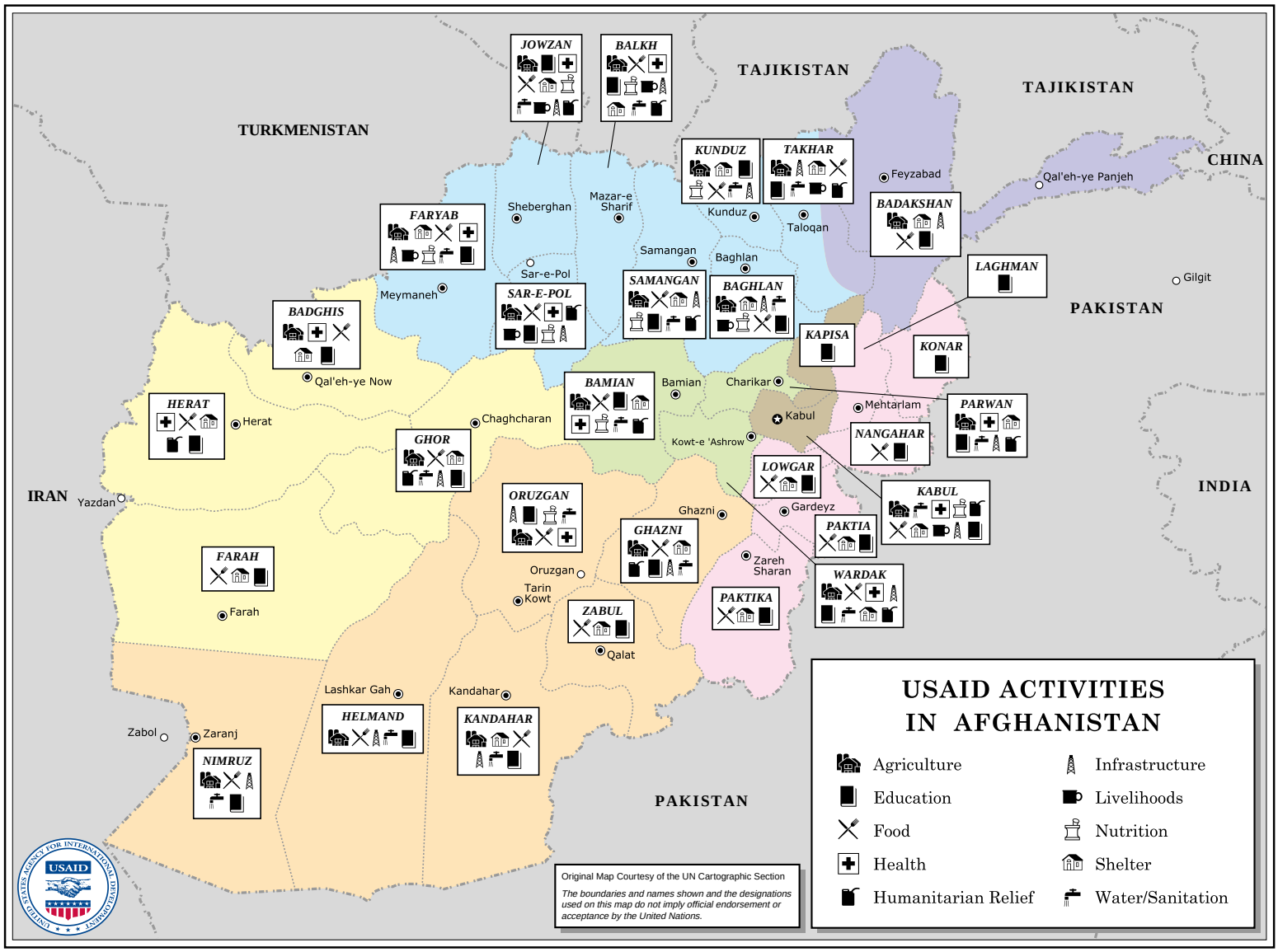
- Providing spot reconstruction of roads, hospitals and clinics, mills, canals, markets and schools.
- Repairing the Salang Tunnel — opening a major supply route that enables greater quantities of goods and services to flow quickly to the Afghan population.

Restoring Media

- Helping to extend Radio Kabul to the entire country and funding Dari- and Pashto-speaking Voice of America correspondents to expand news coverage.
- Training and equipping local Afghan journalists to report on political, social, and economic issues and rehabilitating a journalist training center.

Empowering Women

- Giving Afghan women the education, skills and tools they need to obtain jobs, support families and integrate into the political and public life of Afghanistan.
- Refurbishing the Afghan Ministry of Women's Affairs building, providing support for technical advisors, and funding a resource center that offers internet access, computer training and print and video materials on women's rights.


USAID ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN
Agriculture
Education
Food
Health
Humanitarian Relief
Infrastructure
Livelihoods
Nutrition
Shelter
Water/Sanitation
TURKMENISTAN
TAJIKISTAN
TAJIKISTAN
CHINA
PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN
IRAN
INDIA
JOWZAN
BALKH
KUNDUZ
TAKHAR
FARYAB
BADAKSHAN
LAGHMAN
SAMANGAN
BAGHLAN
SAR-E-POL
BADGHIS
KAPISA
KONAR
BAMIAN
HERAT
GHOR
PARWAN
NANGAHAR
LOWGAR
KABUL
ORUZGAN
GHAZNI
PAKTIA
FARAH
WARDAK
ZABUL
PAKTIKA
HELMAND
KANDAHAR
NIMRUZ
Feyzabad
Qal'eh-ye Panjeh
Sheberghan
Mazar-e Sharif
Kunduz
Taloqan
Samangan
Baghlan
Sar-e-Pol
Meymaneh
Gilgit
Qal'eh-ye Now
Bamian
Charikar
Mehtarlam
Herat
Chaghcharan
Kabul
Kowt-e 'Ashrow
Yazdan
Gardeyz
Ghazni
Zareh Sharan
Oruzgan
Tarin Kowt
Farah
Qalat
Lashkar Gah
Kandahar
Zabol
Zaranj
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