

AIHRC'S REPORT ON 2004 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
AND ITS REOCMMENDATIONS

NOVEMBER 2004

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I. INTRODUCTION

The 9th October 2004 election as the first direct presidential election is an important day in the political history of Afghanistan. The presidential elections were based on the historic Bonn Agreement and it was administered by a Joint Electoral Management Body, consisting of 11 member commissioners, six of them nominated by United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA) and five by Afghan authorities and a secretariat. The former is more a decision making body while the latter an executive organ.

The Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) together with other stakeholders jointly monitored the election process. The AIHRC observed the election process in three ways. First, AIHRC jointly with UNAMA monitored political right for creation of suitable condition for a free and fair election. The observation was done on the basis of clear criteria of four rights and three principles, that is, the right to freedom of expression; freedom of movement and travel, right of peaceful assembly; right of formation of political parties and association and; and the principles of non-discrimination, non- intimidation and non-partiality.

Second, the AIHRC for the purpose of greater participation of civil societies in public affairs especially election together with other civil societies established the Free and Fair Elections Foundation and through it participated in observation of the elections.

Third, the AIHRC monitored polling day by its staff independently. The AIHRC observed the election process through its central and eight regional offices and three provincial offices. Each office observed polling stations in the respective provinces under coverage. The observation team was led by Commissioner Mr Mohammad Farid Hamidi.

For the purpose of better implementation of election observation throughout the country an operational room was established under directorship of Eng. Ahmad Fahim Hakim, deputy Chair of the Commission. It had two fold objectives:

1. Control of observation teams;
2. Quick Collection of information on the elections and submitting them to the Joint Electoral Management Body.

The AIHRC sent 254 staff for the observation of the Election Day. The observers observed polling centres in the capital as well as all provinces of Afghanistan, covering the polling process from opening to its closing and escorting ballot boxes to the secured or counting centres. It was at 7:40 in the morning of the polling day that the AIHRC informed JEMB about the indelible ink problem.

A total of 181 polling stations were observed for opening, 845 for polling and 174 for closing. It is worth mentioning that this observation was done as an exemplary, that is to say that the observers of the Commission observed around 1200 polling centres for about more or less one hour.

These individual reports have been analyzed by the Research and Policy Unit of AIHRC and one report has been prepared for our readers as below which is followed by some recommendations for the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

It should be mentioned that this information covers only the specific period that the observers were present at particular polling stations and it does not cover all the polling stations throughout Afghanistan.

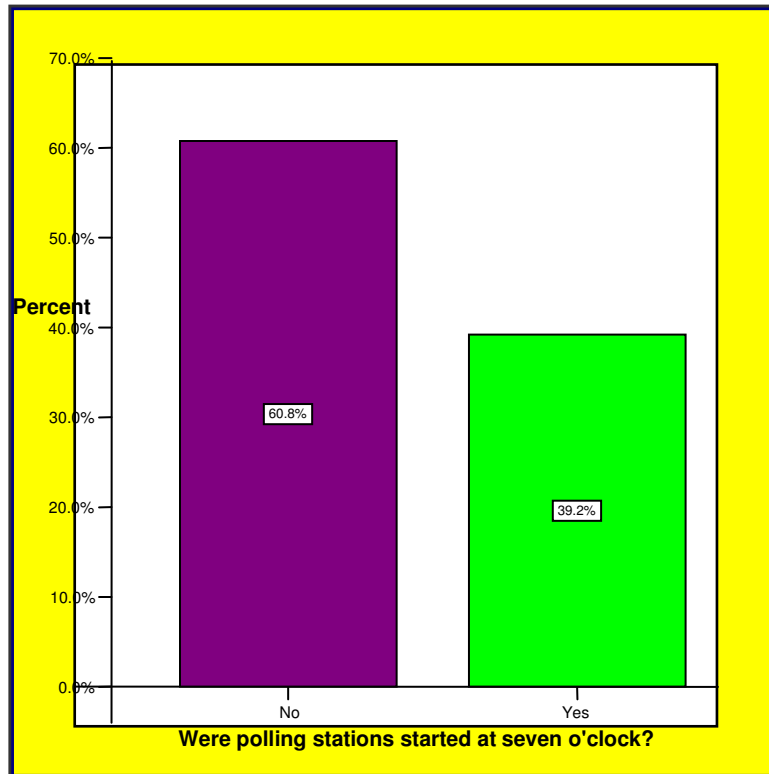
II. FINDINGS

All reports of observation team of AIHRC are analyzed carefully and meticulously. Care is taken in preparation of this report in identifying the period of coverage of the election process, i.e., opening, during the polling and closing of the polling stations. Important findings on the Polling Day are as follows:

A. Opening of Polling Stations

Opening polling stations took place in an orderly and peaceful manner. It was evaluated positively in most of the polling stations.

Reports show that 39 per cent of the polling stations observed opened on time at seven o'clock, complying fully with procedural regulations.



Graph shows opening time of polling stations

Fifty percent of the late opened polling stations, opened between seven fifteen to seven thirty, while 29 per cent of them opened between seven thirty to eight and the rest after eight.

The reasons for late opening of polling stations as reported were due to lack of security (41.4%), lack of preparation on the part of JEMB staff (1.2%), late turnout of people (41.4%), absence of observer (5.6%) and cold and snowy weather (0.6%).

B. Transparent Ballot Boxes

The implementation of transparent ballot boxes as confidence building, as well as presence of candidate representatives in many polling stations observed, were positive

aspects of the elections. In 99.4 of observed polling centres, the head of the polling stations showed the empty boxes to the observers and the candidates' representatives.

C. Loci of Polling Stations

Reports indicate that 96.3 per cent of the polling stations were opened at the address specified by the JEMB while change of location is reported in 3.7 per cent of the centres observed.

Reports also demonstrate that 95 per cent of the polling stations opened within the polling stations specified by JEMB while 5 per cent are not opened in the designated location.

Reports show that 83.9 per cent of the polling stations observed were equally accessible to all voters. However, 15.2 per cent of them were not equally accessible to all, due to far distance of place of residence of voter from the centres.

Ninety seven per cent of reports are silent about the suitability of the location of the polling stations. On the other hand, reports reveals that good locations were not chosen for 3 per cent of the polling stations observed.

D. Voters Turnout

The turnout of voters varied from one polling station to another. On the whole voters' participation and enthusiasm were positive. In 35% of the polling stations, the voters entered at seven o'clock while 15.9% between seven to seven fifteen, 19.1% between seven fifteen to seven thirty, 24.8% between seven thirty to eight o'clock and 5.1% after eight. Nevertheless, despite the sudden change of weather throughout Afghanistan people's turnout were very satisfactory.

The reports of observers confirm that in 90.1% of the polling stations observed, voters entered in orderly manner and there was no problem with entering in the polling stations. However, good order was not seen in 9.9 per cent of the polling stations visited.

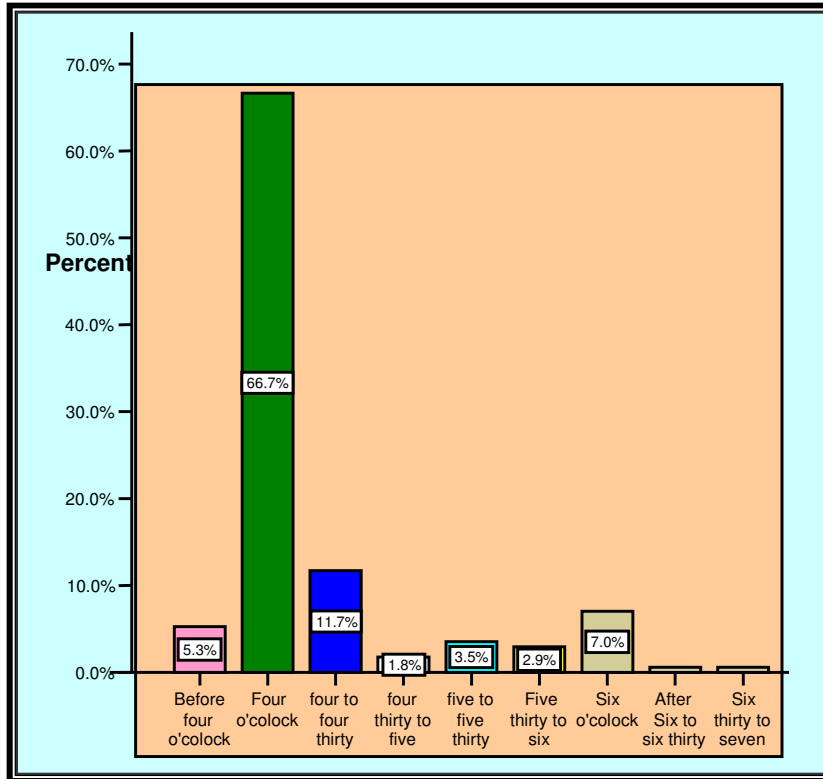
The reports show various reasons for late entry of the people into the polling stations. The reasons include distance (14.9%), JEMB's lack of preparation (69.1%), seven o'clock was early for women (1.1%), cold weather (11.7%) and in 3.2% of them no reason has been mentioned.

Most of the reports are silent with regard to order at the polling stations. However, observers noted disorder and lack of coordination in 12.2 per cent of the polling stations.

E. Closing of Polling Stations

1. Time Frame

The observers' reports exhibit that 5.2 per cent of the polling stations observed closed earlier even before 4 o'clock, the initial official closing time. However, a great number of the polling stations reaching 68.8 per cent were closed at 4 o'clock while 11 per cent between four to four thirty; a small percentage of 0.6 between four thirty to five; 2.6 per cent between five to five thirty; 3.2 per cent between five thirty to six; 7.1 per cent at six, the extended official time for closing polling stations and 0.12 after six o'clock.



Graph shows closing time of polling stations

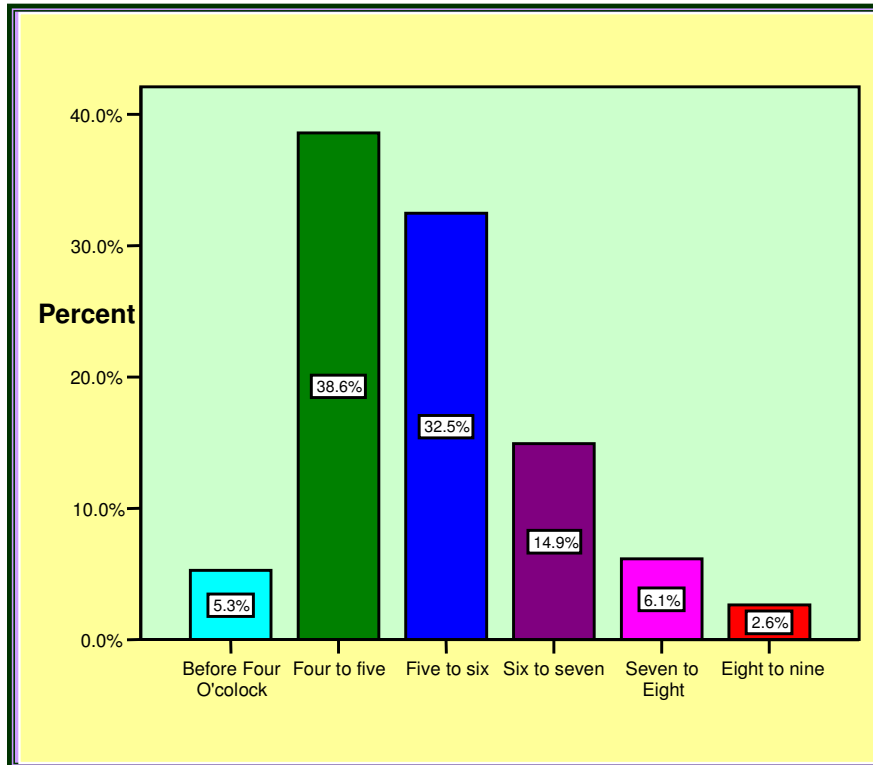
Lack of precise mechanism of coordination between the Joint Electoral Management Office and polling centres caused that the order of extension of election duration with due regard to the presence of voters was not implemented uniformly.

2. Record of Serial No. Of Ballot Boxes

The observers' reports exhibit that candidates' representatives in 84.6 per cent of the polling stations recorded the serial no. of ballot boxes.

3. Time of Submission of Elections Materials to the Field Coordinator

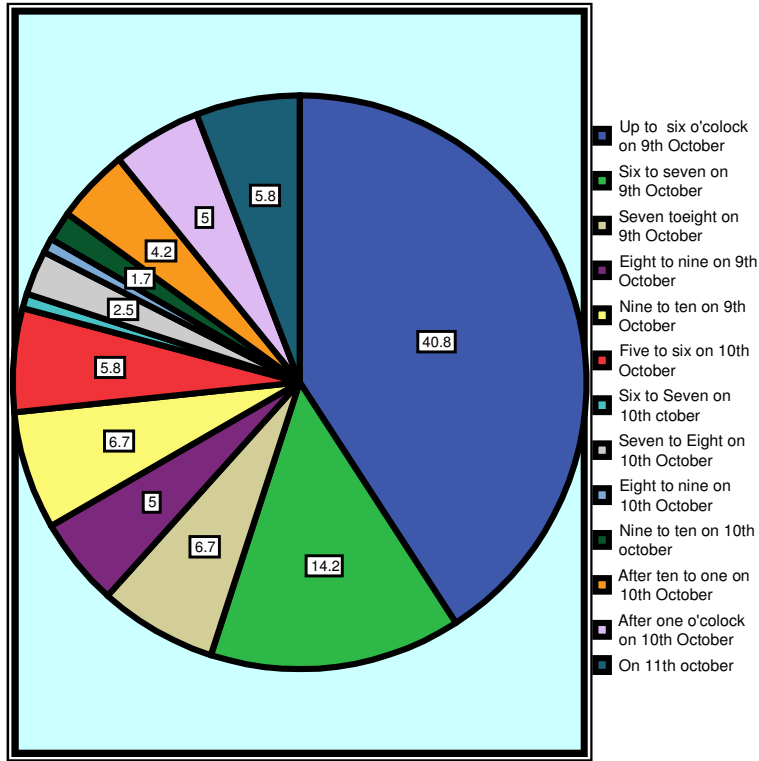
The data reveals that 4.7 of the polling stations submitted elections materials to the field coordinator before 4 o'clock while 36.8 per cent of them between four to five o'clock; 33 per cent between five to six o'clock; 16 per cent between six to seven o'clock; 6.6 per cent between seven to eight o'clock and 2.8 per cent between eight to nine o'clock.



Graph shows submission of election materials to the field co-ordinator

4. Transfer of Election Materials to the Counting Centres

The graph below shows detailed categories of transfer of elections materials to the counting centres. It displays that transfer of elections material to the counting centres expanded from the time of closing polling stations in nine October until Monday, the 11th October.



Graph shows transfer of election materials to the counting centres

It is also evident from the reports of the observers of AIHRC that only 34.3 per cent of representatives of the candidate escorted elections materials to the counting centres.

F. Presence of Candidate’s Representatives

Reports make it clear that candidates’ representatives were present at opening of 74.1 per cent of the polling centres observed. The presence of Mr. Mohammad Yunos Qanuni’s representative were seen in most polling stations (50%), followed by Mr Hamed Karazai (34.6%), Mohammad Mr Muhaqiq (29.6 %), Mr Abdul Rashid Dustom (13%), Mr Ahmad Ahmadzai (6.8%), Mr Said Abdul Hadi Dabir (6.8%), Mr Abdul Latif Pidram (5.6%), Dr Masuda Jalal (4.9%), Mr Abdul Satar Sirat (1.9%) and Mr Ghullam Farooq

Nejrabi (1.2%), Mr Humayun Shah Asifi (0.6%), Mr Abdul Hafiz Mansure (0.6%), Mr Wakil Mangal (0.6%) and Mr Ibrahim Rashid (0.6%).

It is also evident from the observer's reports that presence of Mr Qanuni's representatives was high during the polling as covering 55.9 per cent of polling stations observed. Mr Karzai's representatives are seen second as covering 36.7 per cent of the polling stations visited, followed by other candidates' representatives, namely, Mr Muhaqiq (31 %), Mr Ahmad Zay (9.3%), Mr Dustom (9.1%), Mr Dabir (5.7%) and Dr Masuda (5.2%).

The candidates' representatives also observed closing of polling stations and recorded serial numbers of ballot boxes. Observers' reports reveal that candidates' representatives varied in number and coverage of polling stations. Presence of Mr Qanuni's representatives seems higher as they observed closing of 41 per cent of the polling stations noticed. Presence of Mr Karzai's representatives comes second as covering 34.6 per cent of the polling stations visited, followed by representatives of Mr Muhaqiq (28.8%), Mr Dustom (14.1%), Mr AhmadZai (12.2%), Dr Masuda Jalal (7.1%), Mr Pidram (6.5%), Mr Dabir (4.5%) and Mr Sirat (3.2%).

On the whole, representatives of the candidates observed election rules and regulations. However, in 4 per cent of the polling stations visited non-observance of rules and regulations of elections are noticed. Two sorts of acts are recorded as non observance of rules of conduct, that is, disturbance of the election officers and campaigning in favour of candidates on Polling Day.

G. Observers

1. Domestic Observers

A number of national organizations and civil societies received accreditation from the JENB for observation of the presidential elections. Reports indicate that domestic observers were present at opening of 65 per cent of the polling stations observed.

FEFA is recorded to have the highest number of observers as they covered 35.8 per cent of the opening of polling stations observed. Wahdat comes second as its observers visited 7.4 per cent of the polling stations attended by AIHRC observers, followed by Kangara Milli (3.7%), Nahzat Milli (1.9%), Mahaz Milli (1.2 %), Arman Mardum (1.2%), Shura Saadat Milli Afghanistan (1.2%), Hezb-e Jamhuri Khahan (0,6%), Shura Islami Hambastagi (0.6%), Hezb-e Nahzat Jawanan (0,6%), Afghani Zawanan Tolana (0,6%). Other observers whose numbers were small is categorized as “Other Domestic Observers” who observed 8 per cent of the pooling stations.

Domestic observers also observed polling during the Election Day. FEFA observed 25.6 of the polling stations visited during the day, followed by Kabul Council of Urban Directory (13%), Hizb-e Jamhuri Khahan (11%), Haraka-e Islami (3.6%) Hizb-e Wahdat Islami (2,8%), Hiz-e Hifazat Huquq Bashar (2.5%), Shura-e Islamic Hambastagi (1.7%), Afghan Millat (1.7%), Kangara Milli (1.7%), Shura Saadat Milli Afghanistan (1.5%)

The presence of the domestic observers at closing polling stations was seen at variety of degrees. FEFA had a great number of observers, which covered closing of 23.6 of polling

stations observed. Other domestic observers according to their frequencies of presence are Shur-e Shahrwandan Kabul (3.8%), Harakat Islami Mardum Afghanistan (3.8%), Shura-e Islami Hambastagi (2.5%), Huquq Basher wa Inkishaf (2.5%), Hizb-e Wahdat Islami (2.5%), Nahzat Jawanan (1.9%), Shura-e Alee Azadagan (1.3%), Mahaz Milli (1.3%) , Hizb-e Kar wa Tawsia (1.3%), Hiz-e Saadat Mardum Afghanistan (1.3%) and Hizb-e Azadikhahan (1.3%).

2. International Observers

The presidential election was observed by international observers. However, their numbers were small as they observed about 9.3% opening of the polling stations observed. Their observation was mostly confined to the capital and provincial centres. However, they have observed opening, polling and closing of polling stations.

UNAMA's observers are reported higher as they visited 5.6 per cent of the opening of polling stations observed. The second comes Delegation of European Commission and they observed 2.5 per cent of the polling stations visited, followed by Asia Foundation (1.2%). Other international observers included IFES, NDI, OSES, DESEM, EU and staff from some embassies.

UNAMA's observation of the polling throughout the day of elections seems higher than other international observers. UNAMA observed polling in 8.9 per cent of the polling stations visited, followed by the delegations of European Commissions (1.7%). On the hand, other international observers also observed the polling during the Election Day but with lower frequencies.

The number of international observers at closing of polling stations is seen quite low. The representatives of the Islamic Conference observed 2 per cent of the polling stations, followed by UNAMA (1.9%), representatives from France, US embassy staff (0.7%), IFES (0.6%) and PRT (0.6%) and Asia Foundation (0.6%).

3. Journalists

Journalists from the country as well as notable international news agencies observed polling stations on the polling day. They covered 18.6 per cent of the polling stations observed. Their observation, however, was confined mostly in the capital and provincial centres but the major polling stations in rural and far-flung areas were without journalists.

Reports of observers pinpoint that Afghanistan Radio and TV observed 3.7 per cent of the opening polling stations visited. Azhans Bakhtar, Kleed Radio and Ayina Press Centre each covered (1.2%) of the polling stations observed, followed by Afghanistan Journalists Union (0.6 %) and Radio Shafaq (0.6%).

Among international news agencies, BBC is the leading agency as it covered observation of 2.5 per cent of the opening polling stations observed. The second comes Holand media as it observed 2.3 per cent of the polling stations visited, followed by Radio Azadi (1.5%), Germany International Radio (1.3%), American journalists (1.2%), Norway media (0.6%), Italian media (0.6%), Inter News (0.6%) and Al Jazira (0.6%)

As far as observation of polling during the Election Day is concerned, the available data point out that Afghan Radio and TV observed 27 per cent of the polling stations visited. Kleed Radio comes second as it observed 2.7 per cent of the polling stations noticed, followed by BBC (1.5%), Radio Azadi (1.5%), Japan Radio (1.3 %), voices of America (1.2%) and other journalists.

Presence of journalists at closing polling stations is noted quite low. Afghan Radio and TV, Kleed Radio and IWPR each observed 1.3 per cent of the polling stations visited. Radio Bamyán reporters observed 1 per cent of the polling stations, followed by representatives from Journalists' Union, Azhans Khabary Uropa, French Azadi, Radio Azadi and Arman Milli, Gardiz Radio and Azhans Bakhtar each 0.6 per cent.

H. Campaign Materials of Candidates

Reports show that in 77.8% of the opening of polling stations observed there were no campaign materials. However, observers noted campaign materials in 22.2 % of the polling stations observed. 16 per cent of the campaign material constituted photos of Mr Qanuni, followed by Mr Karzai (9.3%), Dr Masuda Jalal (310%), Mr Dustom (31%), Mr Muhaqiq (1.2%), Mr Mansur (1.2%), Mr Pidram (0.6%) and Mr Haseeb Aryan (0.6 %) respectively.

Observers noticed campaign in favour of candidates during polling. 40.9 of those campaigning were made in favour of Mr Qanuni, followed by Mr Karzai (34.1%), Mr Khalil Zay (18.2%), Mr Dustom (4.5%) and Mr Nejrabí (2.3%).

I. Irregularities

1) Inadequacy and Problems Of Elections Materials

a) Indellible Ink Pen

Observers noted that in 21 per cent of the polling stations visited, there was problem with indelible ink at the very beginning of the elections process. The complaints were mostly directed in washability or dysfunctionality of the indelible ink used for coloring finger. Hence, other markers were used for colouring the finger.¹

During polling day, observers also noticed in most of the polling centres that either indelible ink pen were not applied properly or they were lacking or dysfunctional.² Sixty eight per cent of inadequacy of election materials consisted of indelible ink pen.

The problems of indelible ink were not solved until the end of election process. Observers noted the problem of the indellibel ink in the polling stations towards the closing time.³

b) Inadequacy of Ballot Boxes

No problem with respect to inadequacy of ballot boxes was seen in the opening of 96.1 per cent of the polling stations observed. However, observers noticed inadequacy of ballot boxes in the following centres:

¹ For details, please see Appendix I

² For details, please see Appendix II

³ For details, please see Appendix III

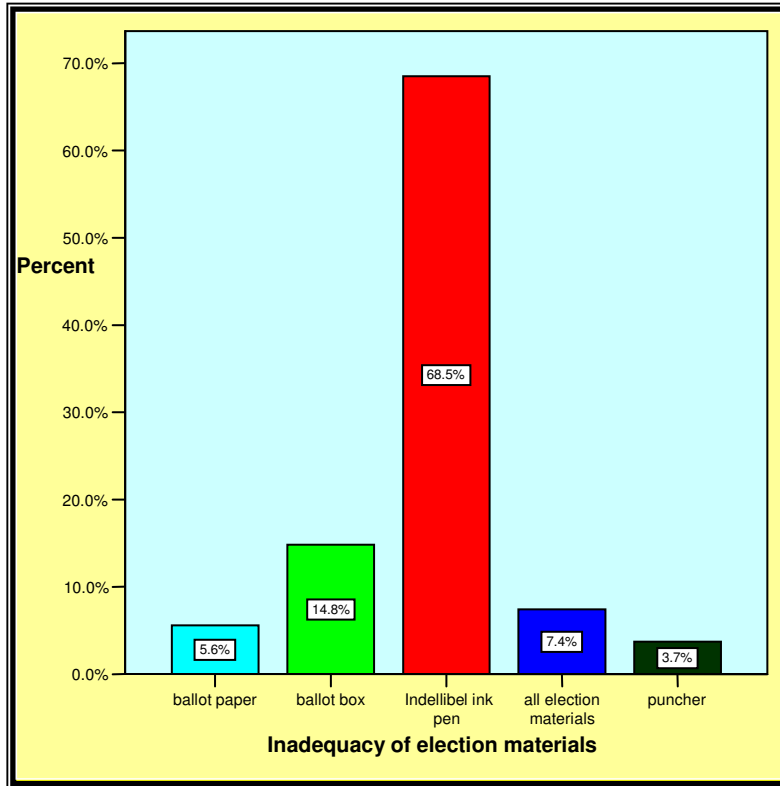
No.	Province Name	District Name	Name of Voting Centre	Place of voting centre
1	Logar	Baraki barak	Aminullah School	.
2	Wardak	Behsood	Tagab School	Tagab
3	Bamyan	Sofian	Sfiyan	Sofiyar
4	Ghazni	Malestan	Miradina School	Miradina
5	Ghazni	Khaja Umri	Soltan Massod Mosque	Tormi

As far as observation during the polling was concerned, observers noticed inadequacy of ballot boxes which constituted 14.8 per cent of all inadequacies. A few observers noticed that seal and ballot boxes were in disorder in some polling centres.

c) Inadequacy of Ballot Paper and Puncher

Observers have not noted any inadequacy of ballot papers in almost all polling stations (98.8%) visited during the opening election process, and only in 1.2% of them inadequacy of ballot paper and puncher is reported.

Inadequacy of ballot paper and puncher were reported higher when the election proceeded during the day which the former constituted 5.6 per cent while the latter 3.6 per cent of all inadequacies which can be seen in the following graph.



Graph shows inadequacy of election materials during the election process

It was noticed that inadequacy of election materials caused the election process to be delayed temporarily in some polling centres which will be discussed below.

2) Delay Of Elections

As mentioned above, observers' reports reveal that elections were delayed temporarily in some polling stations. It happened at opening, during the polling and towards the end of the day.

It is understandable from the analysis of the reports that in 11 per cent of the polling stations visited elections were delayed at the very early stages of the election. The

following centres can be cited as examples where elections were delayed for a significant period of time.

N0.	Province Name	District Name	Name Of Voting Centre	Place Of Voting Centre
1	Badghis	Sang Atash	Jafari School	Qare Abshara
2	Baghlan	Pole Khomri	Bala Duri School	Baladuri
3	Balkh	Mazar	Farida School	Chamtan Street
4	Faryab	Almar	Qara Ghoily School	Najari Qala
5	Ghazni	Jaghatoo(Ghaz)	Turkan	Turkan
6	Helmand	Lashkargah	Darulmoallemin	Lashkargah
7	Kandahar	Arghandab	Volesvali Kohna	Baba Wali
8	Kandahar	Kandahar	Riasate Pelan	Riasate Pelan
9	Kandahar	Spin Buldak	Buldak Bazar	Bazar
10	Kandahar	Kandahar	Darulmoallemin (Kdr)	Nahie 5 (Kdr)
11	Khost	Nadeshah Kot	Asmara School	Asmara
12	Khost	Khost	Mehmankhana Shinki	Shinkai
13	Kunduz	Kunduz	Riasate Mokhaberat	Nahie 2 (Knz)
14	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Arabha Sch	Jalal Abad
15	Nangarhar	Nooristan	Sara Qala Sch	Kohi
16	Nangarhar	Mehman Darra	Mehman Darra Clinic	Basul
17	Samangan	Khorram Sarbagh	Zu School	Dakhele Zu
18	Takhar	Rustaq	Kaiwan School	Kaiwan
19	Takhar	Bangi	Bangi School	Bangi
20	Uruzgan	Dehravod	Bazar	.
21	Uruzgan	Terinkut	Masjed Jamea	Markaze Trinkut

Chart showing polling centres where elections were delayed temporarily

It is also clear from the reports that elections were delayed in 4.5 per cent of polling stations noticed during the polling. Elections were delayed between thirty minutes 66.7%,

thirty to sixty minutes 11.1%, sixty to ninety minutes 7.4%, ninety to one hundred and twenty minutes 3.7% and more than two hours 11.1%.⁴

Reports also indicate that in 1.3 per cent of the polling stations observed, elections were delayed towards the end of the day and we can mention that Clinic Qalaa, Bagrami district of Kabul were delayed for thirty minutes while Karteh Mamurin in Kabul were delayed for one half hour. Report also adds that polling in Nahiya 15 of Kabul was delayed for 55 minutes.

3) Problem of Voting

A variety of problems with regard to casting ballot is recorded by observers, though with low frequencies. Observers noticed casting ballot by children in 1.8 per cent of polling stations at early polling day while 2.5 per cent at end of the polling day which can be seen in the following charts:

Province Name	District Name	Name Of Polling Centre	Place Of Polling Centre
Parwan	Jabalosseraj	Jabal O Seraj School	Jabalosseraj
Khost	Nadeshah Kot	Asmara School	Asmara
Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Corsse Nangarhar	Nahie 3 (Ngr)

Polling Centres where children under age of 18 cast vote at the very beginning of the elections process

Province Name	District Name	Name of Polling Centre	Place of Polling centre
Panjshir	Deh Hazarah	Waluswali Deh Hazarah	Madrassa Kiraman
Logar	Mohammad Agha	Waghjan	Tamir

⁴ For details, please see Appendix V.

			Mehrabuddin
Bamyan	Saighan	Ishpishta	Club Maadan
Khost	Yusuf Khil	Masjid Jami Tang Tang	Masjid Jami
Kandahar	136	168	168

Polling Centres where children under the age of 18 cast vote towards the end of the elections process

It is surprising that report shows that even in the Nahiya Sywum of Kabul children below the age of 18 cast vote. It is also evident from a report that in Masjid Koteh Khil in the provincial city of Gardiz in Paktiya province women's cards were used by her family relatives to cast ballot, depriving them from participation in the election process.

Multiple voting is reported in Masjid Nawekot polling centre in Klan district of Khost province towards the end of the elections process.

Observers mostly have no mentioned problem with regard to folding ballot paper. However, few of them noted such problem in about 1.3 per cent of the polling stations visited. **To be more specific, this problem was noticed in polling centre No. 85, Nahiya 7 of Kabul and Lycee Hazrat Farooq of Takhar province.**

4) Presence of Armed Personnel within the Polling Centres

Reports are silent about the presence of armed personnel in 97.6 per cent polling stations visited. However, observers noticed the presence of armed persons in 2.4 per cent of those observed polling stations at early stage of the election process.

It is realizable from observation of the observers that in 5.2 per cent of the polling stations visited, presence of armed persons was seen within the polling stations during the election process.

It is also evident from the observers' report that armed personnel were seen within the polling stations towards the end of the election process. For example, observers in Ghazni province noticed that in some far-flung areas armed personnel affiliated with local commanders were employed by JEMB for maintaining security. Naturally, they were supporters of each candidate or they were their armed personnel in the past.

Though good security measure was taken, the police responsible for maintaining security during elections need further training in order to be able to discharge their duties in good manner, impartially and without entering in polling centres.

5) Interference in Election Process

Reports reveal that election process in most of the polling centres started without any sort of interference but only in 9.9 per cent of polling centres visited, observers noticed interference. The interference was done either by the JEMB staff (33.3%) or representatives of candidates (66.7%).⁵ For example, in some polling centres in Qarabagh of Ghazni province polling centre staff appointed by JEMB were supporters of Hezb-e Wahdat or Harakat-e Islami.

⁵ For details, please see Appendix V.

The problem of interference is also reported in some polling centres such as Pishki Lycee in Nooristan, Nangarhar University, and Bangi Mosque in Bamyan during the polling process.

Interference in the election process also happened even towards the closing phase by the JEMB staff, security personnel and representatives of candidates as can be seen in the following chart.

Who interfered in election process?	Province	District	Polling centres
JEMB staff	Herat	-	Karizban
JEMB staff	Nangarhar	Rodat	-
Security personnel	Kohistan	Hisa Awal Kohistan	Shirkhan Khil
Candidates' representative	Kapisa	Markaz Kapisa	Manzil Iqbal
Candidates' representative	Kunduz	Khan Abad	Qarya Haji Rauf
Candidates' representative	Kunduz	Kundiz City	Mawlawi Mirajuddin School
Candidates' representative	Kandahar	-	Mula Bbari Dad

The above chart shows interefercne towards the closing process of election

J. Lack of Clear Complaints Mechanism

There should be clear mechanism in democratic elections so that candidates and voters can submit their complaints with regard to elections violations. However, in this presidential election, the vast majority of the reports are silent about the existence or acceptance of complaints by JEMB staff. It can be partly due to lack of clear mechanism for complaints known to the candidates' representatives and voters and thus less complaint is reported. Infact there is only one report of complaint from one polling station and even that was not well received by JEMB staff.

K. JEMB Staff's Shortcomings

Observers have not reported any sort of disorder in 72 per cent of the opening of the polling stations visited while they have noted that in 28 per cent of the centres visited the JEMB staff were not well organized at opening stage of the election process and problem of disorder is noted in 2.5 per cent of polling stations towards the end of the process.

Observers also noted that JEMB staff in 31.7% of the polling stations could not manage well the election process. For instance, they had difficulties in identification and use of markers meant for writing on paper and indelible ink pen for inking finger as well as filling out forms. Non-coordination problem among JEMB staff is also noted in a few polling stations. It is seen that all the shortcomings in the Election Day were as a result of inadequate training of the JEMB election officers.

It is also recorded that the head of the centre performed his duty well in 88.6 per cent at the closing of polling stations. Observers, however, commented about the management of the head in 11.4 per cent of the polling stations visited.

It is clear from the reports that in 92.3 per cent of the polling stations observed nothing is mentioned about neutrality or partiality of the JEMB staff. However, the question of lack of neutrality is recorded in 7.7 per cent of the polling stations observed.

L. Intimidation and Promise

No act of violence or intimidation is reported in 98.8% of the opening polling stations visited, while intimidation is reported only in 2.4 % of the polling stations. The persons who intimidated included warlords, candidates' supporters or the head of families. The intimidation occurred before and during the Election Day.

The reports indicate that in 96.6% of the polling stations visited, no sort of promise for vote is reported. However, observers noted that in small number of polling stations (3.4%) some sorts of promise were made by the political parties or candidates' supporters before the Election Day.

M. Security

On the whole, the elections proceeded without major security problem. However, sporadic incidents happened in some provinces. To be more specific, rocket fires were reported in Nirkh polling station of Maidan and Wardak province but had no casualties. However, rocket fire in another part of this province targeted a house of Election Commission staff. As a result a relative of the staff was injured. Rocket fire is also reported from Nad Ali Deh Shoy of Helmand province but had no casualties. However, , six rockets fire at 4:45 am on the residential areas in Helmand province left two children dead. A case of rocket fire was reported in Gardiz province.

Observers also noted a case of mine explosion in Maidan and Wardak province. It is also reported that a mine was exploded in Nishin district of Kandahar province when people

were returning from polling centre to their home. As a result of which two people were died and three injured. In another incident, a person was injured in Buldak district of Kandahar province as a result of throwing a grenade.

It is reported from the governer of Uruzgan province that 26 Talib were killed on a vehicle by bombardment of coalition forces. As a result of bambartment of rediential areas 16 women and children and 8 civilian were also killed.

Report also adds that in Waluswali Imam Sahib of Kunduz province three persons with a grenade and a pistol were arrested. They attempted to disrpt the election process.

Observer also reported that an attack on people happened in Adraskan district of Herat and a few people were injured.

N. Criticism

No mention is made about criticism in most of the polling stations observed. However, criticism on elections is recorded from some polling stations visited, which was mostly on the colouring of finger.

Another criticism was that the places of polling centres were chosen far away from people's residential area. This criticism was very much in Bamyan province as many women were not able to travel about six to ten KM mountainous distance to reach the

polling centres. They demanded that the ballot boxes were to be transferred to nearby localities but it was not practical.

O. Interviews with Voters

Observers interviewed with some voters during the polling day about the deficiency of elections. They have expressed their views on various aspects of elections. These deficiencies are recorded about inadequacy of election materials and in particular indellibel ink pen, inability of JEMB staff, distance of polling stations, shortage of polling stations, lack of security and being all members of the polling centres relatives.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the assessment of the present presidential elections, AIHRC would like to make the following recommendations for improvement of future elections in the country and in particular for the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

A. On An Independent Election Commission

The administration of democratic elections requires that election commissions/bodies is independent and impartial. Hence, Electoral Law foresees an independent and impartial body and accordingly a Joint Electoral Management Body is established for presidential elections.

The AIHRC wishes to make the following recommendations and organizational steps should be taken to improve election procedures.

1. For the purpose of delivery of work efficiently, transparency in electoral affairs and holding a fair elections, JEMB should be reformed structurally, administratively and legally.
2. A single chain of command should exist. Presently, a parallel structure of management exists as it appears that within JEMB structure both Afghan nationals and internationals fill the same role which lead to confusion and lack of responsibility. Clear line of responsibility should be established in the new structure.
3. Regional and provincial commissions should be created to support the parliamentary elections. Appointments to these commissions should be made by the new Central Election Commission. Subordinate elections commission should

be structured to make decisions on issues such as candidates' registration, complaints and appeal.

4. The administrative structure established by the legal framework should include a central or state election commission with authority and responsibility over subordinate election commissions.

The authority and responsibility of each level of election commission should be clearly defined in the legal framework. The law should state quorum requirements, voting rules for decisions, the manner of publication of decisions, and provide clear provisions for transparency so that the work of the commission can be observed and monitored.

B. Delimitation of Constituencies

A Presidential decree on electoral district boundaries must be issued 120 days prior to parliamentary elections (Art. 11 Election Law). Each electoral unit should have approximately equal number of voters.

C. Voter Registration and Registers

Efforts should be made that voter register should be prepared for parliamentary elections. The voter registers should be maintained in a manner that is transparent, accurate, protects the right of citizens of legal age to register, and prevents the unlawful or fraudulent registration of persons. The right to vote is of diminished value if the legal framework makes it difficult for a person to register to vote. The right to vote is also of diminished value if the legal framework fails to ensure accuracy in voter registers or

makes it easy for fraudulent or double voting. Thus, the minimum standard for voter registration and maintenance of registers is that there should be full and complete transparency in the process. Full and complete transparency in the process should ensure that registration is easy for a person who has the right to vote, while at the same time ensuring accuracy to prevent fraudulent voting.

The system of voters registration adopted in the Presidential elections raised question of multiple registration. Concern was caused among Afghan electorate when the news spread that the indelible ink pen was not properly applied or dysfunctional. Therefore, a review of both system of registration and supply of ink should be conducted. In this regard, a census program is to be carried out by the central government, as well as face-to-face or voter census exercise to enhance voter registration accuracy.

The voter registers should be public document and available for public inspection. Having a voter register help confidence building and minimize allegation of under-age voter registration and casting vote.

D. Authority and Training of Observer

The electoral law and regulations should provide for observers, including domestic and foreign, and representatives of the media, political parties and candidates, to ensure transparency of all electoral processes.

The electoral law and regulations should not limit the right to observe to agents or representatives of political parties and candidates. The media and observers from non-governmental organizations have an important role in enhancing transparency of the electoral processes and should have the right to be accredited to observe. A general provision allowing observers to “observe the carrying out of elections” is insufficient. The law should provide clear and precise provisions establishing the rights of observers to inspect documents, attend meetings, monitor election activities at all levels and all times. The legal framework must also be clear and precise concerning what a domestic observer may *not* do, such as interfering with voting, taking any direct part in the voting or counting processes, or attempting to determine how a voter will vote or has voted. The legal framework should strike a balance between rights of observers and the orderly administration of the election processes.

Trained observers should be prepared for parliamentary elections. JEMB, UNAMA, AIHRC, FEFA and other civil societies can play greater role in this respect. Other trainings are discussed at greater details here.

E. Civic Education

In presidential election, shortcomings on the part of JEMB staff were seen and it was observed also that voters were not familiar with process of voting; parties and candidates’ representatives and security personnel were not well aware of their duties. Hence, for the purposes of holding free, fair and democratic parliamentary elections the Commission proposes the following trainings:

1. Training of Election Staff

It was seen in the presidential elections that training for Election Commission staff was insufficient and led to many shortcomings. Training of election officers plays an important role in enhancing the transparency of the electoral process. A comprehensive program to enhance polling officers to manage polling stations efficiently should be considered. Hence, identification, hiring and thorough training of election officers for Election Day should be made timely.

It is very important that the principle of neutrality be observed by election workers. Hence, election workers are to be trained so that they should be fully committed to be neutral in performing their duties.

Efforts should be made so that Wakils and villagers are invited to do voluntary election work and they must be trained. Civil societies also should voluntarily take part in the election process.

2. Voter Education

It is felt that there is a great need for improvement in voter education. More money should be spent for voter education and stakeholders of the elections including JEMB, UNAMA, as well as AIHRC and other civil societies of Afghanistan can play an important role to enhance programs that assist in understanding that democratization cannot be complete without their ability to make informed decisions on polling day.

There should be a simple but comprehensive booklet to be distributed to the people. Written material in the presidential elections was distributed only to observers, while voters received mainly oral education or posters.

3. Parties and Candidates' Representatives Training

Political parties play an important and crucial role in political process, democratization and parliamentary proceedings. Hence, efforts should be made for training of robust and better trained parties or candidates for parliamentary elections so that they understand clearly their role in elections.

4. Education of Candidates

It is an accepted norm in a democratic country that candidates in general elections by offering their programs and policies seek to get peoples' vote and each try to be more observant of the laws and constitution of their country. General elections are a periodic event in a democratic country and hence candidates are familiar with campaigning rules and limits. On the other hand, Afghanistan is just beginning to move towards democracy and general elections after three decades. Therefore, it is necessary that the candidates to be trained and taught the campaigning rules and law of the country especially constitutional and electoral laws.

5. Education of Election Security Personnel

It was seen in the Presidential Election that some security personnel were not aware of their role and hence in some places they entered inside the polling centres unnecessarily.

Therefore, it is necessary that election security personnel should be familiar with election regulations and hence they should be trained and taught those rules and regulations.

The JEMB during educational programme on election should include the high ranking civil servants including state workers at district level so that on, one hand, their interference to be reduced and on the other hand they can help in making quick the election process.

F. Mechanism of Adjudication of Complaints and Appeal Procedure

The electoral process should be accompanied with complaints procedure. To achieve the best possible system an election complaints committee should be established. The members should include civil society members. The committee should have strong investigative staff with legal/judicial background, who can investigate complaints submitted to the elections commissions.

Complaint procedures should be included in all civic education and voter education training. Complaint procedures have to be published timely and way ahead before the polling day. The procedure of appeal also should be clear.

G. Media Monitoring Commission

Currently, the Media Monitoring Commission (MMC) possesses only advisory authority under Election Law. However, the AIHRC proposes that the existing provision is to be amended so that MMC should be accorded with executive authority in order to have

effective observation and can deal with cases of complaints and violation of elections by the media.

H. Necessary Steps on Prevention of Human Rights Violators

The Constitution of Afghanistan prevents entry of those persons who have committed crimes against humanity, treasonous acts or sentenced for deprivation from their civic rights to the National Assembly. Hence, JEMB should take necessary steps during identification of candidates for the post of National Assembly or the Presidency to prevent the entry of human rights violators and committers of other crimes stipulated in the Constitution.

IV. CONCLUSION

The 2004 Presidential Election is a turning point in the political history of the country as it is a step towards institutionalization of power and politics through peaceful means and laying basis legitimacy of state and power on the will of people, the accepted international norms and criteria. However, it is to be mentioned that this elections also had shortcomings. The existence of these shortcomings and forgery in its implementation should be a good lesson for state authorities, civil societies, political parties, United Nations office and international communities so that necessary actions to be taken for observation of accepted principle of democracy in parliamentary election.

Some of the shortcomings of Presidential elections were as follows which will be referred briefly:

1. Washability of ink from voters' finger;
2. Casting vote by children below age 18;
3. Lack of transfer of ballot boxes to the secured places the soonest possible;
1. Rocket fires and explosion of mines in a few provinces;
2. Visibility of campaigning materials in some polling centres;
3. Lack of awareness of some individuals from police of their responsibilities and duties;
4. Lack of awareness of some candidates' representatives of their duties and roles.
5. Lack of a clear mechanism of dealing with election complainsts;
6. Lack of coordination between JEMB and polling centres.

The JEMB should have meetings with political parties, civil societies and seek their views on its important plan so that the future election to be transparent and free from forgery.

V. APPENDENCES

APPENDIX I: Polling centres noticed with indelible ink problem at the opening of election process

No.		District Name	Name Of Voting Centre	Place Of Voting Centre
1	Balkh	Chamtal	Bay Taimur Clinic	Bay Taimur
2	Bamyan	Sofian	Sfiyan	Sofiyan
3	Bamyan	Shibar	Otapoor School	Bolola
4	Bamyan	Yakawlang	Tange Naqdaq School	Tange Naghdak
5	Faryab	Almar	Qara Ghoily School	Najari Qala
6	Ghazni	Jaghuri	Soltan School	Sang Masha
7	Ghazni	Khaja Umri	Soltan Massod Mosqueue	Tormi
8	Herat	Herat	Jami School	Nahie 3(HRT)
9	Herat	Koshke Kohna	Kaklam School	Koshke Kohna
10	Kabul	Paghman	Abdullah Ibn ... School	Paghman
11	Kabul	Farza	Zarkaran Mosqueue	Zarkaran
12	Kabul	Kabul	Spinkalai School	Nahie 5
13	Kabul	Kabul	Ansary School	Nahie 2 KBL
14	Kabul	Kabul	Lamea School	Nahie 16 KBL
15	Kabul	Kabul	Saed Alnasir	Nahie 15 KBL
16	Kabul	Kabul	Mostaqni School	Nahie 6 KBL
17	Kandahar	Arghandab	Volesvali Kohna	Baba Wali
18	Kandahar	Kandahar	Riasate Pelan	Riasate Pelan
19	Kandahar	Kandahar	Ahmad Shahi School	Nahie 6(KDR)
20	Kapisa	Najrab	Najrab	Najrab
21	Kapisa	Mahmood Raqi	Deh Babay	Deh Babay
22	Logar	Logar	Omar School	Logar
23	Logar	Baraki Barak	Aminullah School	.
24	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Corsse Nangarhar	Nahie 3 (NGR)

25	Nangarhar	Darre Noor	Lycee Noor	Qale Shahi
26	Nangarhar	Sorkh Rud	Nazoana School	Nahie 5 (NGR)
27	Paktika	Yusof Khail	Mirza Khail School	Mirza Khail
28	Paktika	Paktika(Markaz)	Ali Baba School	Markaz Paktika
29	Paktika	Mata Khan	Foolad Khail Mosqueue	Foolad Khail
30	Paktiya	Gardiz	Gaf_Ain School	Gardiz
31	Panjshir	Anaba	Taworkh School	Taworkh
32	Panjshir	Hise2panjshir	Taz Mohamd School	Baba Ali
33	Parwan	Parwan	Jalali School (Parw)	Nahie 1 PRW
34	Parwan	Saed Khail	Chanki Mosqueue (Parw)	Changi Olya
35	Parwan	Jabalosseraj	Jabal O Seraj School	Jabalosseraj
36	Samangan	Darre Souf	Darre Souf	Darre Souf
37	Takhar	Bangi	Bangi School	Bangi
38	Wardak	Nerkh	Khaled School	.

APPENDIX II: Poling Centres where indellible ink pen were not properly applied or were lacking or dysrunctional.

No.	Province Name	District Name	Name Of Voting Centre
1.	Badakhshan	Urgo	Maktab Kheradmand
2.	Badakhshan	Urgo	Clinic Wahdat
3.	Badakhshan	Jerm	Masjid Khaneqah
4.	Badghis	Abkamari	Maktab 1 Chaka
5.	Baghlan	Fanjan	Fanjan Scyh
6.	Baghlan	Fanjan	Javad Mosque
7.	Baghlan	Dahane Ghuri	Sayad School
8.	Baghlan	Nahrain	Abubakr School
9.	Baghlan	Pole Khomri	Hosain Khail School
10.	Baghlan	Fanjan	.
11.	Baghlan	Dahane Ghuri	Azizan Baba School
12.	Baghlan	Dahane Ghuri	Ahangaran
13.	Baghlan	Nahrain	Am Khan School
14.	Baghlan	Nahrain	Gulmiran School
15.	Baghlan	Pole Khomri	Zaman Khail Mos
16.	Baghlan	Pole Khomri	Boluke Sement
17.	Balkh	Chamtal	Bay Taimur Clinic
18.	Balkh	Mazar	Esteqlal School(Mzr)
19.	Balkh	Chamtal	Palaz Ruy Mosque
20.	Balkh	Chamtal	Chamtal School
21.	Balkh	Chamtal	Khold Chi School
22.	Balkh	Chamtal	Uruzgan Clinic
23.	Balkh	Chamtal	Sarasyab School
24.	Balkh	Mazar	Amin Kut School
25.	Balkh	Mazar	Clinic Saramiasht
26.	Balkh	Mazar	Mahbas(MZR)
27.	Balkh	Mazar	Nahre Top School

28.	Balkh	Khulm	Khaja Burhan School
29.	Balkh	Kaldar	M1 (Taza Arigh)
30.	Balkh	Mazar	001
31.	Balkh	Kaldar	M2 Tazaorigh
32.	Balkh	Kaldar	Maleke Kohna Kaldar
33.	Balkh	Khulm	Amin Hosain School
34.	Balkh	Khulm	Masud School
35.	Balkh	Mazar	Mahbas(MZR)
36.	Balkh	Mazar	Mazari School
37.	Balkh	Mazar	Esteqlal School(Mzr)
38.	Balkh	Mazar	Zarghun Kut School
39.	Balkh	Mazar	Tahvildare Maktab
40.	Balkh	Mazar	Mirwali School
41.	Balkh	Mazar	Motawasete Teb(MZR)
42.	Bamyan	Yakawlang	Darre Ali
43.	Bamyan	Kah Mard	Dashte Safed School
44.	Bamyan	Yakawlang	Zarin School
45.	Bamyan	Yakawlang	Lycee Niswan Nik
46.	Bamyan	Yakawlang	Char Deh
47.	Bamyan	Markaze Bamyan	Shibartu School
48.	Bamyan	Kah Mard	Rooy Sang School
49.	Bamyan	Panjab	Manbare Navatarghan
50.	Bamyan	Markaze Bamyan	Lycee Zokur
51.	Bamyan	Markaze Bamyan	Lala Khail
52.	Bamyan	Waras	Bande Kusa Mosque
53.	Bamyan	Waras	Sabz Juy School
54.	Bamyan	Markaze Bamyan	Manbare Zakaria
55.	Bamyan	Waras	Shine Tange Asbi
56.	Bamyan	Shibar	Jamtay Mosque
57.	Bamyan	Saighan	Qoruna

58.	Bamyan	Panjab	Zard Sang School
59.	Bamyan	Kah Mard	Duab School
60.	Bamyan	Kah Mard	Tange Muyak Mosque
61.	Bamyan	Panjab	Kharqul School
62.	Bamyan	Panjab	Asfarat School
63.	Bamyan	Saighan	Lycee Markaz
64.	Bamyan	Saighan	Day Iman
65.	Bamyan	Shibar	Araq School
66.	Bamyan	Shibar	Ghundak Mosque
67.	Bamyan	Waras	Acha Mazar
68.	Bamyan	Markaze Bamyan	Shinya School
69.	Bamyan	Markaze Bamyan	Qalae Zavar Mosque
70.	Bamyan	Waras	Shinye Takht School
71.	Bamyan	Waras	Dansabzak Mosque
72.	Bamyan	Waras	Hosainia
73.	Bamyan	Waras	Chajin School
74.	Bamyan	Markaze Bamyan	Toopchi
75.	Bamyan	Markaze Bamyan	Hosainie Ahangaran
76.	Bamyan	Markaze Bamyan	Lycee Markaz(BMN)
77.	Bamyan	Markaze Bamyan	Saed Abad Mos
78.	Bamyan	Panjab	Lakzay
79.	Bamyan	Panjab	Markaz Panjab School
80.	Bamyan	Kah Mard	Paine Bagh School
81.	Bamyan	Kah Mard	Bangi Mosque
82.	Bamyan	Markaze Bamyan	Tawbali
83.	Bamyan	Yakawlang	Netaq
84.	Bamyan	Yakawlang	Maktabe Nik
85.	Daikundi	Alqan	Jangalak
86.	Daikundi	90	.
87.	Daikundi	91	Shenya

88.	Farah	Pusht Road	527
89.	Faryab	Balcheragh	.
90.	Faryab	Qaisar	Nadim School
91.	Faryab	Khaja Sabz Poosh	Deh Naw
92.	Faryab	Almar	Almar
93.	Ghazni	Qarabagh	191
94.	Ghazni	Qarabagh	192
95.	Ghazni	Nahor	193
96.	Ghazni	Abbad	194
97.	Ghazni	Qarabagh	Buzi
98.	Ghazni	Qarabagh	Maktab Sultan Ibrahim
99.	Ghazni	Qarabagh	Jangalak Balnadeh
100.	Ghazni	Qarabagh	Masjid Deh Roba
101.	Ghazni	Qarabagh	Lycee Soltan Mahmud
102.	Ghazni	58	Masjid Mubad Mir Ahmad
103.	Ghazni	58	Jambud
104.	Ghazni	58	Shindeh
105.	Ghazni	58	Masjid Khakrizak
106.	Ghazni	Jaghoori	Qalandarghoo
107.	Ghazni	Jaghoori	Masjid Joodri
108.	Ghazni	Jaghoori	Sangshandah
109.	Ghazni	Jaghoori	Maktab Mazar Bi Bi
110.	Ghazni	Jaghoori	Lycee Neswan
111.	Ghazni	Jeghatu	Maktab Gulbawri
112.	Ghazni	Jeghatu	Masjid Kakrak
113.	Ghazni	Jeghatu	Maktab Waez
114.	Ghazni	Jeghatu	Masjid Deh Shali
115.	Ghazni	Jeghatu	Mehmankhane Faqir Shah
116.	Ghazni	Nahor	Maktab Dagh
117.	Ghazni	Nahor	Maktab Du Ab

118.	Ghazni	Nahor	Qorye Bokhara
119.	Ghazni	Abbad	Masjid Hazrat Anas
120.	Ghazni	Abbad	Jangalak
121.	Ghazni	Abbad	Shenya
122.	Ghazni	Abbad	Maktab Kheradmand
123.	Ghazni	Khaja Umri	Qalaye Naw
124.	Ghazni	Khaja Umri	Masjid Woloswali
125.	Ghazni	Jaghoori	Ghojoor
126.	Ghazni	Jaghoori	Lycee Sepaya
127.	Ghazni	Jaghoori	Lycee Loman
128.	Ghazni	Jaghoori	Lycee Zirak
129.	Ghazni	Jaghoori	Lycee Dawood
130.	Ghor	Pasaband	Seyah Chob
131.	Ghor	Lal U Sarjangan	Safedab Takya
132.	Ghor	Lal U Sarjangan	Lycee Markaze Lal
133.	Ghor	Lal U Sarjangan	Rashk Takya
134.	Heart	Kashk Kuhna	Khaja Shahab
135.	Heart	Adraskan	248
136.	Heart	Kahsan	Khorus Abad
137.	Heart	.	Lycee Jami
138.	Heart	Shinidand	Masjid Sharwali Shinidand
139.	Heart	Pashtoon Zarghun	Maktab Motawaseta
140.	Heart	Ghoreyan	249
141.	Heart	Kashk Robot	Torghundi
142.	Heart	Khesht Sharif	Shir Khaj
143.	Heart	Kandah	Maktab Balan
144.	Heart	Kandah	091
145.	Heart	Goroh	083
146.	Heart	Goroh	092
147.	Heart	Goroh	103

148.	Heart	Chasht Sharif	Moslema
149.	Heart	Chasht Sharif	Dare Takht
150.	Heart	Chasht Sharif	Sare Tagab
151.	Heart	Chasht Sharif	Kabutar Khan
152.	Heart	Chasht Sharif	Tagab Ghaza
153.	Helmand	Lashkargah	Lycee Niswan
154.	Helmand	Lashkargah	Lycee Niswan
155.	Helmand	Lashkargah	Darulmoallemin Lashkargah
156.	Helmand	Lashkargah	Darulmoallemin Lashkargah
157.	Helmand	Lashkargah	Darulmoallemin Lashkargah
158.	Helmand	Ndeali	Luy Bagh
159.	Helmand	Ndeali	Luy Bagh
160.	Helmand	Ndeali	Lycee Spin Kalay
161.	Helmand	Lashkargah	Jafari Mosque
162.	Helmand	Gereshk	Mikhaniki School
163.	Helmand	Gereshk	Godamha
164.	Helmand	Gereshk	Abulfath School
165.	Helmand	Lashkargah	Lycee Niswan
166.	Jawzjan	Faizabad	Noor Abad Msq
167.	Jawzjan	Khaqah	Bish Kapa School
168.	Jawzjan	Mangajak	Bulja Mosque
169.	Jawzjan	Sheberghan	Qazanchi School
170.	Jawzjan	Mangajak	Qazan Naru School
171.	Jawzjan	Mangajak	Qouni School
172.	Jawzjan	Khaqah	Pakawol School
173.	Jawzjan	Khaqah	Bangi Qala Mos
174.	Jawzjan	Faizabad	Kukaldash School
175.	Jawzjan	Faizabad	Momlek School
176.	Jawzjan	Sheberghan	Kugan Abad School
177.	Jawzjan	Sheberghan	Kugan Abad School

178.	Kabul	Paghman	Maktab Hazrat Umar
179.	Kabul	Chahar Asyab	Maktab Neswan
180.	Kabul	Chahar Asyab	Maktab Chihil Dukhtaran
181.	Kabul	.	Lycee Yaka Toot
182.	Kabul	.	Abdul Hadi Davli
183.	Kabul	.	Lycee Ghulam Haydar Khan
184.	Kabul	.	Lycee Afshar
185.	Kabul	Deh Sabz	Gholam Haidar Khan
186.	Kabul	Deh Sabz	Lycee Aali Deh Yahya
187.	Kabul	Bagrami Kabul	Khlqi Jemad
188.	Kabul	Bagrami Kabul	Mehman Khaneh Mohammad Ali Shah
189.	Kabul	Bagrami Kabul	Masjid Jame'
190.	Kabul	Bagrami Kabul	Motawaseta Shina
191.	Kabul	Bagrami Kabul	Lycee Bagrami
192.	Kabul	Gol Darah	Masjid
193.	Kabul	Gol Darah	Deh Bala
194.	Kabul	Gol Darah	Dolaarra
195.	Kabul	Gol Darah	Dasht Nasereya
196.	Kabul	Mir Bacha Kut	Maktab Mirbacha Khan
197.	Kabul	Mir Bacha Kut	Masjid
198.	Kabul	Mir Bacha Kut	Masjid Baladeya
199.	Kabul	Mir Bacha Kut	Maktab
200.	Kabul	Mir Bacha Kut	Motawaseta Mirbacha Khan
201.	Kabul	Paghman	Woloswali Paghman
202.	Kabul	Paghman	Woloswali Paghman
203.	Kabul	Paghman	Qalae Malek
204.	Kabul	Paghman	Lycee Khwaja Mosafer
205.	Kabul	Chahar Asyab	Lycee Zokur
206.	Kabul	Chahar Asyab	Maktab Qalay Ghaffar
207.	Kabul	Chahar Asyab	Clinic Chahar Sooq

208.	Kabul	Bagrami Kabul	Qaryae Yasin
209.	Kabul	Bagrami Kabul	Masjid Yasin Zay
210.	Kabul	Bagrami Kabul	Masjid Ebrahim Khil
211.	Kabul	.	Takanah Ulaya
212.	Kabul	.	Lycee Imam Mohamad Baker
213.	Kabul	.	Pul Azam
214.	Kabul	.	Bazar Jalriz
215.	Kabul	.	Lycee Shahid Yaqubi Seya Khak
216.	Kabul	.	Lycee Bibi Sangari
217.	Kabul	.	Lycee Maryam
218.	Kabul	.	Rafsutar
219.	Kabul	.	Jamat Khana Hasan Sabah
220.	Kabul	.	Masjid Imam Zaman
221.	Kabul	Shakar Darrah	Haji Paik
222.	Kabul	Shakar Darrah	Behzadi
223.	Kabul	Shakar Darrah	40
224.	Kabul	Shakar Darrah	Lycee Ali Shakar Darra
225.	Kabul	Farza	Sarkhan Khil
226.	Kabul	Farza	Masjid Sarjiv
227.	Kabul	Farza	Masjid Mir Afghan
228.	Kabul	Farza	Qarya Zargan
229.	Kabul	Farza	Masjid Hasan Khil
230.	Kabul	.	Woluswali Khalaj
231.	Kabul	.	Madrasa
232.	Kabul	.	Lycee Maktab Shifur
233.	Kabul	.	Madrase Khenj
234.	Kabul	.	Masjid Umar Faruq
235.	Kabul	.	Maktab Ubadullah
236.	Kabul	.	Maktab 200 Family
237.	Kabul	.	Maktab Sayed Noor Shah

238.	Kabul	.	Clinic Shah Shahid
239.	Kabul	.	Clinic Rahman Mina
240.	Kabul	.	Lycee Zarghuna
241.	Kabul	.	Misjid Wazir Akbar Khan
242.	Kabul	.	Talar Sehat Ama
243.	Kabul	.	Lycee Ali Zarghuna
244.	Kabul	.	Clinic Qalay Fathullah
245.	Kabul	.	099
246.	Kabul	.	090
247.	Kabul	.	Madrasa Khatam Alanbeya
248.	Kabul	.	089
249.	Kabul	.	Zeyarat Balkhi
250.	Kabul	.	Khoshhal Khan
251.	Kabul	.	78
252.	Kabul	.	80
253.	Kabul	.	81
254.	Kabul	.	82
255.	Kabul	.	Maktab Dagh
256.	Kabul	.	Maktab Duab
257.	Kabul	.	Qoreya
258.	Kabul	.	Masjid Ghojur
259.	Kabul	.	Lycee Davood
260.	Kabul	.	Lycee Khodaidad
261.	Kabul	.	Lycee Loman
262.	Kabul	.	Lycee Zirak
263.	Kabul	.	Qalqe Naw
264.	Kabul	.	Masjid
265.	Kabul	.	Clinic
266.	Kabul	.	Raghari
267.	Kabul	.	Deywalak

268.	Kabul	.	Molar
269.	Kabul	.	Babarkhi
270.	Kabul	.	Neswan Kamri
271.	Kabul	.	Maktab Motawaseta
272.	Kabul	.	Motasetae Hoseinkhil
273.	Kabul	.	101
274.	Kabul	.	Kudakistan No 2
275.	Kabul	.	No 12 Sarah
276.	Kabul	.	Pajasad Family
277.	Kabul	.	Sardar Alam
278.	Kabul	.	Saad Ibn Waqas
279.	Kabul	.	Maktab Nazwana
280.	Kabul	.	Maktab Qalandar Khan
281.	Kabul	.	Masjid Hazrat Belal
282.	Kabul	.	Kabul Nandari
283.	Kabul	.	111
284.	Kabul	.	Naheya 6
285.	Kabul	.	Shafakhana Sehat Rawani
286.	Kabul	.	Madrasa Jamaatul Islam
287.	Kabul	.	M. Ismaeil Balkhi
288.	Kabul	.	Lycee Abdulghani Mustaghni
289.	Kabul	.	Khushhal Khan
290.	Kabul	.	Habiba
291.	Kabul	.	Bagh Bala 1
292.	Kabul	.	Bagh Bala 2
293.	Kabul	.	Khushhal Khan Lycee
294.	Kabul	.	Lycee Ali Maryam
295.	Kabul	.	Maktab Makhfi Badakhshi
296.	Kabul	.	Kudakistan No 1
297.	Kabul	.	Gholam Haydar Khan

298.	Kabul	Deh Sabz	Padshah Saheb Pa Monar
299.	Kabul	Khak Jabbar	Clinic Chakari
300.	Kabul	Khak Jabbar	Clinic Chakari
301.	Kabul	Khak Jabbar	Khurd Kabul
302.	Kabul	Khak Jabbar	Khurd Kabul
303.	Kabul	Qarabagh (Kabul)	Maktab Abdul Wakil Shahid
304.	Kabul	Qarabagh (Kabul)	Khane Payandah
305.	Kabul	Qarabagh (Kabul)	Maktab Sabz Sang
306.	Kabul	Qarabagh (Kabul)	Maktab Motawaseta Qarabagh
307.	Kabul	Chahar Dehi	Masjid Hazrat Nabawi
308.	Kabul	Chahar Dehi	Maktab Mehrabudding
309.	Kabul	Chahar Dehi	Maktab Mehrabudding
310.	Kabul	Chahar Dehi	Fabrika Jangalak
311.	Kabul	Chahar Dehi	Lycee Khushhal Khan
312.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Lycee Zarghuna
313.	Kandahar	Arghandab	Mirab School
314.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Fazil School
315.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Welayate Kohna
316.	Kandahar	Shahre Qalat	Shaikh Mati School
317.	Kandahar	Shahre Qalat	Shaikh Mati School
318.	Kandahar	Shahre Qalat	Shaikh Mati School
319.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Ahmad Shahi School
320.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Ahmad Shahi School
321.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Riasate Teransport
322.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Riasate Teransport
323.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Lycee Aino
324.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Lycee Zarghuna
325.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Lycee Zarghuna
326.	Kandahar	Arghandab	Mirab Clinic
327.	Kandahar	Arghandab	Mirab School

328.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Fazil School
329.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Zahershahi School
330.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Zahershahi School
331.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Mirwais School
332.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Riasate Pelan
333.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Riasate Pelan
334.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Lycee Ahmad Shah
335.	Kandahar	Spin Buldak	Markaze Sentral
336.	Kandahar	Spin Buldak	Markaze Sentral
337.	Kandahar	Spin Buldak	Markaze Sentral
338.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Abdullatif School
339.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Welayate Kohna
340.	Kandahar	Kandahar	Welayate Kohna
341.	Kandahar	.	.
342.	Kapisa	Markaz Kapisa	Lycee Mosab
343.	Kapisa	Markaz Kapisa	Qalaye Safid
344.	Kapisa	Markaz Kapisa	Qalaye Safid
345.	Kapisa	Markaz Kapisa	Reg Rawan
346.	Kapisa	.	Khane Eqbal
347.	Kapisa	Kohistan	Maktab Nassaji Golbahar
348.	Kapisa	Ala Sai	60
349.	Kapisa	Ala Sai	Maktab Shahid
350.	Kapisa	Ala Sai	Maktab Rah Sang
351.	Kapisa	Kohistan	Maktab Motawaseta Wase Khil
352.	Kapisa	Kohistan	Morad Khil
353.	Kapisa	Kohistan	Morad Khil
354.	Kapisa	Tatar Khil	Masjid Shah Kut
355.	Kapisa	Tatar Khil	Masjid Shah Kut
356.	Kapisa	Tagab	Lycee Payenda Mohamad Khan
357.	Kapisa	Tagab	Masjid Bazar

358.	Kapisa	Tagab	Bazar Ghazi Khan Khil
359.	Khost	Lakan	Masjid Jame'
360.	Khost	Ismaeil Khil	Khlqi Jemad
361.	Khost	Shamal	Mehman Khaneh Mohammad Ali Shah
362.	Khost	Nadershah Kut	Masjid Kaperay
363.	Kunar	Sar Kanu	Posht School
364.	Kunar	Manugi	Bazare Ninglam
365.	Kunar	Darre Pich	Kanda Gul
366.	Kunar	Darre Pich	Barkandi
367.	Kunar	Darre Pich	Kanda Gul
368.	Kunar	Sar Kanu	Bahr Abad
369.	Kunar	Sar Kanu	Masjed
370.	Kunduz	Dashte Archi	Tamire Miralam
371.	Kunduz	Emam Saheb	Esmail Qeshlaq School
372.	Kunduz	Dashte Archi	Mirza Khail School
373.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Riasate Mohajerin
374.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Maktab
375.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Sepinzar School
376.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Kata Khail School
377.	Kunduz	Qale Zal	Saleh Abad School
378.	Kunduz	Emam Saheb	Rawze Sharif
379.	Kunduz	Emam Saheb	Number 1 School
380.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Shirkhan School
381.	Kunduz	Khan Abad	Hayatullah Clinic
382.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Mawlawy Seraj
383.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Turkman Ha School

384.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Mediutik
385.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Mediutik
386.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Takharestan School
387.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Kohadezh School
388.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Jolraghi School
389.	Kunduz	Qale Zal	Qale Zal
390.	Kunduz	Qale Zal	Ettehad School(Knz)
391.	Kunduz	Emam Saheb	Khana
392.	Kunduz	Emam Saheb	Lycee Neswan 1
393.	Kunduz	Emam Saheb	Number 1 School
394.	Kunduz	Dashte Archi	Tamire Gul Mohamad
395.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Hazrate Ali School
396.	Kunduz	Markaze Kunduz	Clinic Havani
397.	Kunduz	Khan Abad	Nik Pay Khord Mosque
398.	Kunduz	Khan Abad	Chughai School
399.	Laghman	Qarghai	Surkhakan School
400.	Laghman	Qarghai	Momen Abad
401.	Laghman	1	Masjid Ade Yadqubi
402.	Laghman	Alingar	Kochur School
403.	Laghman	Qarghai	Shomara2
404.	Laghman	Mehtarlam Baba	Habib School
405.	Laghman	.	Shirgar School
406.	Laghman	Mehtarlam Baba	Diwa School
407.	Laghman	Qarghai	Mandudar School
408.	Laghman	Farman Khail	Farman Khail

409.	Laghman	Alingar	Rajai School
410.	Laghman	Alingar	Maleke Konda
411.	Logar	Khoshay	Qalay Shenkay
412.	Logar	Khoshay	Kariz
413.	Logar	Mohamad Agha	Tamir Woloswali
414.	Logar	Mohamad Agha	Lycee Gholam Sakhi
415.	Logar	Markaz Logar	Maktab Motawaseta Burak
416.	Logar	Markaz Logar	Lycee Jihadi
417.	Logar	Markaz Logar	Yad Khurb Shana
418.	Logar	Markaz Logar	Lycee Maktab Dadu Khil
419.	Logar	Markaz Logar	Lycee Umar Faruq
420.	Logar	Markaz Logar	Makbab Burak
421.	Logar	Markaz Logar	Lycee Kulangar
422.	Logar	Markaz Logar	Yad Khurb Shana
423.	Logar	Markaz Logar	Motawaseta Dado Khil
424.	Logar	Markaz Logar	Lycee Umar Farooq
425.	Logar	Markaz Logar	Umar Farooq
426.	Logar	Markaz Logar	Sara Meyasht
427.	Logar	Khoshay	Meyane Deh
428.	Logar	Mohamad Agha	Maktab Sayed Saleh Padsha
429.	Logar	Mohamad Agha	Clinic Ab Bazak
430.	Logar	Mohamad Agha	Lycee Sorkhab
431.	Logar	Bara Kay Barak	Pul Ghazi

432.	Logar	Bara Kay Barak	Bandi Bala
433.	Logar	Bara Kay Barak	Barakay
434.	Logar	Bara Kay Barak	Barakay Raban
435.	Logar	Bara Kay Barak	190
436.	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Haji Hafiz Mosque
437.	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Nangarhar School
438.	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Esteqlal School
439.	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Mia Omar School
440.	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Chak Noory School
441.	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Baghe Amir Shahir
442.	Nangarhar	Khiwa	Baryali Yuri Mosque
443.	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Angoor Bagh
444.	Nangarhar	Sorkh Rud	Pohantun
445.	Nangarhar	Shirzad	Too Too School
446.	Nangarhar	Mehmandu	Khane Malek
447.	Nangarhar	Shinwar	421
448.	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Alaie School
449.	Nangarhar	Mehman Darra	Hazar Naw School
450.	Nangarhar	Mehman Darra	Manzele Malek (NGR)
451.	Nangarhar	Mehman Darra	Aval Khan School
452.	Nangarhar	Sorkh Rud	Charbagh School
453.	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Abdulwakil School
454.	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Alaie School

455.	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Nangarhar School 130
456.	Nimrooz	Markaz Zaranj	Leiliya Farrukhi
457.	Nooristan	Markaze Noorestan	Pashaki School
458.	Nooristan	Markaze Noorestan	Asht Muy School
459.	Nooristan	Markaze Noorestan	Forunz School
460.	Paktika	Mata Khan	Dokan Umar Khan
461.	Paktika	Sharan	Mohamad Khil
462.	Paktika	Yosuf Khil	Mashi Khil
463.	Paktiya	Mirzaka	234
464.	Paktiya	Ahmad Abad	Esa Khil
465.	Paktiya	Gardiz	Lesa Gardiz
466.	Paktiya	Gardiz	Maktab Neswan Shahri
467.	Paktiya	Gardiz	Lycee Abdul Hay
468.	Paktiya	Gardiz	.
469.	Panjshir	Hese 2 Panjshir	Maktab Maliha
470.	Panjshir	Hese 3 Panjshir	Malisa
471.	Panjshir	Dare Hazara	Maktab Parchal
472.	Panjshir	Dare Hazara	Lycee Mohammad Shahid
473.	Panjshir	Dare Hazara	Clinic Malima
474.	Panjshir	Dare Hazara	Maktab Abdullah Khil
475.	Panjshir	Hese 2 Panjshir	Maktab Dahan Bujawa
476.	Panjshir	Shash	Masjid Deh Kalan
477.	Panjshir	Shash	Qarar Gah
478.	Panjshir	Shash	Masjid Laghawar

479.	Panjshir	Anaba	Kuraba
480.	Panjshir	Anaba	Zaman Kur
481.	Panjshir	Anaba	Faraj
482.	Panjshir	Anaba	Clinic Abdara
483.	Parwan	Bagram	Lycee Shafaq
484.	Parwan	Salang	Roy Ab
485.	Parwan	Salang	Masjid Naghma
486.	Parwan	Salang	Masjid Unamak
487.	Parwan	Salang	Maktab Holang
488.	Parwan	Salang	Masjid Salang
489.	Parwan	Salang	Maktab Bagh Meidan
490.	Parwan	Sorkh Parsa	Masjid Jame Shenya
491.	Parwan	Sorkh Parsa	Madrasa Abdur Rauf
492.	Parwan	Sorkh Parsa	Madrasa Abdur Rauf
493.	Parwan	Sorkh Parsa	Lycee Shahid Zulfeqar
494.	Parwan	Bagram	Dahan Maidan
495.	Parwan	Bagram	Nezam Qarawool
496.	Parwan	Bagram	Qalaye Najarha
497.	Parwan	Bagram	Naw Deh
498.	Parwan	Shaikh Ali	Dahan Buteyan
499.	Parwan	Shaikh Ali	Dahan Jarf
500.	Parwan	Shaikh Ali	Dahan
501.	Parwan	Shaikh Ali	Lycee Aali Nawi

502.	Parwan	Shaikh Ali	Lycee Abubakr Sediq
503.	Parwan	Jabalu Seraj	Masjid Malik Jan Khil
504.	Parwan	Jabalu Seraj	Maktab Khar Beya
505.	Parwan	Jabalu Seraj	Dubandi
506.	Parwan	Jabalu Seraj	Masjid Jame Golbahar
507.	Parwan	Jabalu Seraj	Fabrike Sement
508.	Parwan	.	Shafakhane Molki
509.	Parwan	.	Laghman
510.	Parwan	.	Maktab
511.	Parwan	.	Motawaseta Jalay
512.	Parwan	.	Motawaseta Hofeyan Sharif
513.	Parwan	Sayed Khil	Kaka Khil
514.	Parwan	Sayed Khil	Chinkay Payan
515.	Parwan	Sayed Khil	Haybat Khil
516.	Parwan	Sayed Khil	Imam Azam Aqtash
517.	Parwan	Sayed Khil	Ibrahim Khil
518.	Samangan	Khorram Sabagh	Jamaludin School
519.	Samangan	Uibak	Joy Zendan School
520.	Samangan	Uibak	Pir Nakhchir School
521.	Samangan	Darre Suf	Takya
522.	Saripul	151	Maktab Ebtedai
523.	Saripul	Sancharak	Baharak School
524.	Saripul	Balkhab	Kelk Abad
525.	Saripul	Taiwar	Qaraghu School

526.	Saripul	.	Motawasete Rahmat Abad
527.	Saripul	Balkhab	Paie Ziarat Mos
528.	Saripul	Balkhab	Khorma Takht School
529.	Saripul	Sancharak	Abuhanifa Jamee
530.	Saripul	Sancharak	Abuhanifa Jamee
531.	Takhar	Dashte Qala	Naw Abad School
532.	Takhar	Rustaq	Ubai School
533.	Takhar	Rustaq	Chapa Khana School
534.	Takhar	Bangi	Ettehad School(Takhar)
535.	Takhar	Khaja Bahauddin	Katakchar School
536.	Takhar	Rustaq	Sarrustaq School
537.	Takhar	Bangi	Ettehad School(Takhar)
538.	Takhar	Bangi	Ettehad School(Takhar)
539.	Takhar	Khaja Bahauddin	Katakchar School
540.	Takhar	Khaja Bahauddin	Abuhanifa Mos
541.	Takhar	Rustaq	Sarrustaq School
542.	Takhar	Rustaq	Qodus School
543.	Takhar	Dashte Qala	Naw Abad School
544.	Takhar	Dashte Qala	Lycee Dasht Qala
545.	Takhar	Rustaq	Chapa Khana School
546.	Uruzgan	Dehrawud	Dehrit Mosque
547.	Uruzgan	Dehrawud	Sepin Ghola Mosque
548.	Uruzgan	Dehrawud	Divana Workh Mosque

549.	Uruzgan	Markaz E Uruzgan	Masjede Jamea
550.	Uruzgan	Markaz E Uruzgan	Masjede Jamea
551.	Uruzgan	Markaz E Uruzgan	Masjede Jamea
552.	Wardak	Jeghato Wardak	Clinic Wahdat
553.	Wardak	Jeghato Wardak	Masjid Khaneqah
554.	Wardak	Jeghato Wardak	Dokan Umar Khan
555.	Wardak	Jeghato Wardak	Mohamad Khil
556.	Wardak	Jeghato Wardak	Mashi Khil
557.	Wardak	Markaz Wardak	Lycee Salman Farsi
558.	Wardak	Markaz Wardak	Sharwali
559.	Wardak	Markaz Wardak	Maktab Neswan
560.	Wardak	Markaz Wardak	Lycee Rustam Khil
561.	Wardak	Narkh	Deh Hayat
562.	Wardak	Narkh	Kan Ezzat
563.	Wardak	Hese 2 Behsud	Tagab
564.	Wardak	Hese 2 Behsud	Ab Sherum
565.	Wardak	Hese 2 Behsud	Pul Afghan
566.	Wardak	Behsud 1	Dahan Abdarah
567.	Wardak	Behsud 1	141
568.	Wardak	Behsud 1	Maktab Tarakhil
569.	Wardak	Markaz Meidan	Lycee Salman Farsi
570.	Wardak	Markaz Meidan	Sharwali
571.	Wardak	Markaz Meidan	Maktab Neswan Wardak

572.	Wardak	Markaz Meidan	Lycee Rostam Khil
573.	Wardak	Chak	Darul Hefaz Langar
574.	Wardak	Chak	Lycee Ambukhak
575.	Wardak	Chak	Zaman Khil
576.	Wardak	Chak	Naw Dah Khil
577.	Zabul	Markaz E Zabul	Lycee Bibi Khala
578.	Zabul	Markaz E Zabul	Lycee Bibi Khala
579.	Zabul	Markaz E Zabul	Lycee Bibi Khala

APPENDIX III: Polling Centres noticed with indelible ink problem towards the closing of election process

No.	Province Name	District Name	Name of Polling Centre	Place of Polling Centre
1	Badakhshan	Urgu	Markaz Shah Wahdat	Clinic
2	Bamyan	Yakawalan	Lycee Naswan Markaz	Neek
3	Faryab	Qaysar	Lycee Imam Qaysari	Markaz Qaysar
4	Ghazni	Jaghatu		
5	Ghor	Paband	Siya Choob	Bazar Saqawa
6	Jawzjan	Siljak	Mangajak	Maktab
7	Kabul	Kabul	Ma;tan Shaheed Family	
8	Kabul	Kabul	Jangalak	Jangalak
9	Kandahar	Spinbuldak	Dukan Haji Murad	Bazar
10	Kandahar	Sharwali	Lycee Ahmad Shah Baba	Lycee Ahmad Shah Bab
11	Kapisa	Markaz Kapisa	Manzil iqbal	Deh Baba Ali
12	Khost	Yususf Khil	Masjid Jami Tang Tang	Masjid Jami
13	Nooristan	Markaz Nooristn	901	Chaman Qarya Pishki
14	Paktiya	Gardiz City	Masjid Kotee Khil	Near to Masjid Kotee Khil
15	Paktiya	Markaz Shiren	Mast Jumat	Masjid
16	Panjshir	Deh Hazara	Waluswali Deh Hazara	Madrasa Kiraman
17	Saripul	1	4	Lycee Imam Yahya
18	Takhar	Rustaq	Lycee Hazrat Farooq	Maktab
19	Takhar	Khuwaja Bahawuddin	Masjid Hazrat Farooq	Masjid Hazrat Farooq

APPENDIX 1V: Delay of Elections during the election process

Province	Province Name	30 Minutes	30-60 Minutes	1-1:30 Hours	1:30-2 Hours	More than 2 Hour	Total
Kabul	Abdulhadi Davli	√					1
Kabul	Ghulam haidar khan School	√					1
Parwan	Holang School	√					1
Kabul	Dagh School	√					1
Heart	Goria				√		1
Kabul	Raghari	√					1
Kabul	Kudakestan No.2	√					1
Kabul	No.12 Sarah	√					1
Kabul	Lecee Maryam	√					1
Heart	Darre Takht	√					1
Heart	Sare Tagab		√				1
Heart	Kabutar khan		√				1
Heart	Tagab Ghaza		√				1
Faryab	Almar					√	1
Samangan	Jamaluddin School	√					1
Kunduz	Rawze sharif			√			1
Takhar	Ettehad School	√					1
Takhar	Naw Abad School					√	1
Nangarhar	Haji Hafiz Mosque	√					1
Laghman	Surkhakan School	√					1
Faryab	Bahr abad					√	1
Kunduz	Forunz School			√			1
Bamyan	Qala e zawar Mosque	√					1
Bamyan	Shiye takht School	√					1
Kunduz	Mawlawi Seraj	√					1
Total		16	3	2	1	3	25
Percent		64%	12%	8%	4%	12%	100%

Appendix V: Interference in the Beginning of Election Process

Who interfered in election process?	Province Name		District Name	Name Of Voting Centre	Place Of Voting Centre
JEBM Staff	1	Herat	Kohsan	Eslam Qala	Eslam Qala
	2	Herat	Ghurian	Ghurian Lesa	Ghurian
	3	Nooristan	Nooristan	901	Pashaki
	4	Nangarhar	Jalal Abad	Arabha Sch	Jalal Abad
	5	Kandahar	Arghandab	Volesvali Kohna	Baba Wali
	6	Kandahar	Spin Buldak	Buldak Bazar	Bazaar
	Total	N		6	6
Candidate's representatives	1	Bamyan	Kahmard	Deh Miana School	Miana Deh
	2	Paktika	Mata Khan	Foolad Khail Mosq	Foolad Khail
	3	Ghazni	Malestan	Miradina School	Miradina
	4	Kunduz	Kunduz	Ehsaiya	Nahie 3 (KNZ)
	5	Baghlan	Pole Khomri	Bala Duri School	Baladuri
	6	Takhar	Rustaq	Kaiwan School	Kaiwan
	7	Balkh	Chamtal	Bay Taimur Clinic	Bay Taimur
	8	Balkh	Chamtal	Bay Taimur School	Bay Taimur
	9	Samangan	Khorram Sarbagh	Zu School	Dakhele Zu
	10	Jawzjan	Khanqah	Bish Kapa School	Bish Kappa
	11	Balkh	Kholm	Khaja Borhan School	Khaja Borhan
	12	Samangan	Uibak	Dokhran School	Firuz Nakhchir
	Total	N	12	12	12
Total	N	18		18	18