



UNHCR OCM Afghanistan, P.O.Box 3232, Kabul, Afghanistan

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RETURN

Information Update

1 – 15th December 2003

ADVICE FOR CIRCULATION: This update is intended for Afghans abroad, as well as those displaced inside their country, to help them make an informed choice about returning to their homes. It is a public document and should be circulated free of charge as widely as possible.

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1. ANNOUNCEMENT TO RETURNEES

Please note that as a result of the killing of a UNHCR staff member in Ghazni on 16 November, UNHCR has ceased the facilitation of returns from Pakistan. All UNHCR field operations in Kandahar, Helmand, Paktia, Paktika, Khost, Kunar, Laghman and Nangarhar are at present suspended. The UNHCR office in Ghazni has been closed. UNHCR will reevaluate the possibility of restarting the return operation on a continual basis

In addition, Afghan refugees in Pakistan are advised to take note of the following:

- Registration of returnees from Pakistan was stopped Monday, 17 November 2003. No more returnees will be registered in any location in Pakistan until further notice.
- UNHCR encashment and distribution facilities in Gardez, Khost, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Zaranj, Baghlan and Kabul are closed. UNHCR will announce which of these facilities will be reopened when assisted returns from Pakistan are restarted.
- Returns from Iran are not affected, except that all returns currently proceed to the Dogharoun - Islam Qala crossing point. Encashment/distribution facilities in Herat are giving returnees from Iran continuing to the South, Central, East, and areas of the North full transport grants, non-food and food packages (including the portions

of the assistance which would normally be received at the second encashment centre).

- The Milak – Zaranj crossing point, temporarily closed in mid-November, will be reopened during the third week of December.

Important Message for Afghan refugees in Iran

During 2002 and 2003, UNHCR and the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation have provided transportation to returnees and their luggage from the Dogharoun–Islama Qala border to Heart city. From January 2004 onwards, returnees arriving at the Islam Qala reception centre will be expected to organise their own transportation to Herat. A variety of buses and trucks will be available for hire at the border.

On arrival in Herat transit centres, returnees will receive the first instalment of the cash transport grant. Each returnee will receive \$4 more than the current rate (\$2 for children of less than one year) in order to pay for transport from Islam Qala to Heart city. Onward travel will be organised by the returnees, as is done now. Everything else about the return process will remain the same. Therefore, returnees are advised to negotiate with drivers to settle payment on arrival at the encashment centre in Herat or to have enough cash to pay the first part of the trip in advance.

- Returnees have the free choice of either returning to their village (location of origin) or to any other place in Afghanistan – but not to the IDP camps.
- Returnees are advised to have their VRFs with them while travelling in the host country and Afghanistan. Anyone who is discovered to have received assistance before will not receive assistance. The entire family will be checked against the VRFs at the encashment centre. Returnees should not approach just any Distribution Centre (DC), but only the one marked on their VRFs; otherwise they will not receive assistance.
- Returnees are also advised to have their vaccination and health records and those of their children with them for medical uses in clinics on the way to return and in Afghanistan. Children under age 5 will be vaccinated.
- The returnees' Personnel belongings are exempt from all customs duties. But please note that returnees can take neither commercial amounts of any item nor can they export government-proscribed items. Returnees should also advise their truck drivers not to carry business goods on returnee trucks in order to avoid delay at the border and undesired consequences at the customs. Returnees are advised to ensure the truck is empty when they began loading of their belongings.

- IOM Transit Centre in Shibar district, which used to provide overnight facilities for returnees and IDPs travelling from the south and central regions to the north, is now closed.

Transport Assistance: Returnees will receive cash assistance at the encashment centres in Herat and Zaranj. The DC's in Mazar and Kunduz are assisting only returnees from the Central Asian republics.

Note on Land: UNHCR has learned about the existence of fraudulent schemes which extract money from refugees in return for a promise to get them government land for housing. As far as UNHCR is aware there is at present no legitimate government Programme to distribute land. The general freeze on land distribution ordered by the President's decree is still enforced. UNHCR would like to advise refugees not to pay any money for fraudulent land schemes and to check the authenticity of any land scheme with the Representatives of the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation in Pakistan and Iran or with UNHCR offices.

UNHCR/BBC Radio Programme

There is a joint BBC/UNHCR radio Programme specifically aimed at Afghan refugees, IDPs and returnees. The Programme deals with the situation in Afghanistan, including security, development activities of the Afghan government, United Nations and other aid agencies, and the challenges that the Afghans, especially returnees, are facing. The BBC radio Programme is part of UNHCR's efforts to provide an accurate account of the situation in Afghanistan to those wishing to return home, and to offer a forum for a wider debate on all aspects of repatriation and reintegration.

The Programme is broadcast from Saturday to Thursday (6 days a week) week on Short wave frequencies of 13605 kHz, and 9795 kHz and on FM frequency of 89 MHz.

Language	Days	GMT	Afghanistan Time
Pashto 1 st edition	Saturday to Monday	0916	1346
Pashto 2 nd edition	Tuesday to Thursday	1603	2033
Dari 1 st edition	Saturday to Monday	1616	2046
Dari 2 nd edition	Tuesday to Thursday	0846	1316

It has a section for listeners' letters. If you have any comments or questions please write to the following addresses. The BBC will include them in the Programme as time permits.

Afghanistan: BBC, Post Box No. 1, Central Post Office, Kabul, Afghanistan.

Pakistan: BBC, Post Box 255, University Town, Peshawar, Pakistan.

Iran: UNHCR (BBC) – P.O.Box No. 91775 – 1876, Mashhad, Iran.

UNHCR/ERTV Radio Programme:

UNHCR has also a joint radio Programme with Afghanistan Radio and TV, "Coming Home", as part of its efforts to provide information for refugees. The Programme is broadcast on Sundays and Fridays (2 days a week) at 2100 hrs for 30 minutes in Dari and Pashto languages.

2. LOYA JIRGA STARTS ITS MEETING IN KABUL

The Constitutional Loya Jirga meeting started on 14 December 2003 and Sebghatullah Mojaddedi was chosen as the chairman. Delegates from across Afghanistan have gathered amid tight security for an historic Loya Jirga, or grand council, to ratify a new constitution. The council will decide on a future form of government. It is the second Loya Jirga held since the fall of the Taliban two years ago. Some 500 delegates will attend the meeting, set to last several weeks.

The Loya Jirga is a key element of a UN supervised two-year plan to stabilise the country following the ousting of the Taliban.

Delegates are to discuss a 160-article draft constitution with one of the key issues being whether there is to be a strong presidency or a powerful parliament. The legal system will also be debated. Human rights will also be debated, although critics say the draft does not do enough to protect Afghan women.

The draft constitution it will consider took a full year to draw up. More than 170,000 people took part in public consultation meetings around the country and 50,000 written surveys were submitted. There is disagreement over how much power the president should have, the role of Islam, the rights of women and ethnic minorities and the balance of power between the central government and the regions.

3. PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS FOR THE 2004 ELECTION

Voter registration, which began on 1 December 2003, has been continuing in the eight regional capitals of Kabul, Bamian, Jalalabad, Mazar-e-Sharif, Konduz, Kandahar, Gardez and Herat.

So far, 21,370 people have registered to vote. This breaks down into 18,975 men and 2,395 women. The highest turn out continues to be in Bamyan with 4,067 people registering to vote, 1,762 of whom were women.

The Bonn Agreement provided that free elections should be held in 2004. In order to enable the free elections, on 11 November 2003 the President has issued a Voter Registration Decree for the 2004 elections.

4. SECURITY

Northern Region

Balkh Province: Following clashes between Jumbesh-e Melli and Jamiat-e Islami in mid-November in Chimtal district that resulting in the deaths of two men, the security situation

remains tense. In addition, it has been reported that on 16-17 November at least 7 people were killed due to a family feud in the village of Malla of Charbolak district, which is predominantly a Junbesh controlled area.

Reports from Alburz district revealed some serious issues related to reintegration and human rights. Illegal occupation of land, use of traditional grazing land for agricultural purposes by commanders are problems that affect mainly the Kuchi/pastoralist population. There are also reports of extortion and payment in lieu of recruitment.

Faryab Province: The situation in Faryab has witnessed an increase in the number of robberies against Pashtun property organised by local commanders, especially in the district of Dawlatabad.

The removal of local Junbesh commander by the regional Junbesh commander in Shirin Tagab has created a very unstable security situation with the deployment of soldiers loyal to the regional Junbesh commander and killing/shooting of commanders. Two civilians have been killed including a 14 year old boy in circumstances which are not yet clear.

Abuses continue in Almar district (Kaftar Khan Pashtunia, Khawja Ghawar, Qara Qul, Almar Centre). In particular, incidents of heavy taxation, detention/beatings arising from refusal to pay extortion in Almar during the Ramadan period by a commander from Turbat village.

Jowzjan Province: UNHCR received reports in early October from Shortepa and Dinar villages of Qarqin district that there were practices of forced recruitment and illegal taxation ongoing in the area. In December, the same practices continue. Young men who refuse to do military service are reportedly beaten, or their families forced to pay money in return for their release. Provincial sources have stated that the situation is not suitable for return because there is still potential for insecurity, especially for minority groups. Forced recruitment and illegal taxation is widespread across Jowzjan.

Sar-i-pul Province: The factional fighting that took place in November in Kachen of Kohistanat district has been stopped after a delegation of the security commission comprised of the Coalition, the UN and factional representatives went to the area. The delegation succeeded to withdraw three local commanders of Jamiat and four local commanders from Junbesh. However, forced recruitment and arbitrary acts by the local commanders continues to be widespread. Some areas in Sar-i-pul such as Sangcharak, Gosfandi and Kohistanat remain frequently of limit to the UN (i.e. no returnee monitoring).

Central Region

Uruzgan Province: Rivalry and factional fighting still prevail across Dai Kundi and Sharistan districts. In some locations of Dai Kundi collection of illegal taxation is no longer collected and in one location, Baghale Kandou, the population reports that raids by local commanders of neighbouring valleys have stopped. In Sharistan, the security commander is still in power and the population complains of various abuses including illegal taxation and illegal occupation of land mainly affecting groups opposed to this commander .

Kabul Province: UNHCR has received reports of kidnapping of women and girls in the villages of Gaz Bala of Sarobi.

Western Region (Farah Province): UNHCR continues to be concerned over robberies on the Herat – Kandahar road close to Ab Khorma. There have also been a number of robberies in Khaki Safed District in the area of Robat-i-Khoshk. In one incident which occurred in November, two men travelling on a motor bike were shot dead when they failed to hand over the bike to armed men.

Eastern Region (Kunar and Nuristan): The operations against Taliban launched by Coalition forces and the ANA since early November continue. UN activities in these provinces have been temporarily suspended.

5. DEMINING IN AFGHANISTAN

Overview: According to the UN, at present Afghanistan is one of the most heavily mine-affected countries of the world. The statistics show that there are 10 million mines planted in Afghanistan. This statistic is, however, disputed by some parties who say that this figure does not include those planted later on by the Mujahideen and the Taliban.

Land mines were planted during the Soviet occupation (1979-1989); during the period of the pro-Soviet ruling government (1989-1992); fighting between various factions from 1992 to 1995; the Taliban era, fighting between 1996 to September 2001, and finally US-led military operations since October 2001.

Afghanistan has more than 750 sq km of suspected mined land and an additional 450 sq km of land thought to be contaminated by unexploded ordinance (UXO), killing or injuring up to five people a day.

Mine Clearance Activities: MAPA cleared 1,116 sq km land of mines and UXO in 2002, and 36.6 sq km during the first half of 2003.

According to MAPA, a period of five years (2003-2007) will be required to clear all mines and UXO contaminated areas in priority, however, the agency estimates that Afghanistan will be mine/UXO free country by 2012.

Mine Action Organisations: At present different UN organisations and NGOs are working on demining in Afghanistan under coordination of UNMACA:

Central Region:

Overview: According to UNMACA, the central region is the most mine and UXO contaminated region in the country. UNMACA was established in Peshawar in 1989 to target demining in Afghanistan.

After the 11 September 2001, the demining agencies intensified their activities with 40 demining teams (from different organisations) working in the central region, and so far:

In Battle Fields, 98,800 sq m of agricultural land, 522,008 sq m of grazing land, 1,279,963 sq m of housing area and 4,500 km roads have been cleared of mines.

In Non-Battle Fields, 1,367,410 sq m mine fields agricultural land, 718,721 sq m mine field grazing land, 283,813 sq m housing areas and 1,292,415 km of mine field roads have been cleared of mines.

Mine Awareness Activities: OMAR, a demining agency together with its other counterparts has worked on mine awareness through production of posters, radio and TV programmes and dramas and introduction of mine models targeting all categories of the people including school children, housewives, elders and youth.

OMAR has established mine awareness centres in the UNHCR encashment centres to raise mine awareness amongst the returnees. So far, approximately 2.4 million people have benefited from various mine awareness messages.

Help for Mine Victims: The Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in cooperation with other UN and NGOs is working to assist mine victims in their treatment. ICRC with its orthopaedic branches throughout the country is providing artificial limbs, crutches and other assistance to mine victims.

The Emergency hospital in Kabul and its branches in some of the major cities of the country provide the mine victims with treatments, artificial limbs and surgical operations when needed.

The Technical Orthopaedic Centre of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), which was supported by India for sometimes, is now functioning independently under the supervision of MoPH and provides mine victims with artificial limbs.

The Ministry of Martyrs and Disabled (MMD) is working on the registration of the disabled and provides them with assistance through NGOs and aid agencies. Disabled and mine victims are registered, and receive quarterly cash (its amount depends up on the size of the families, between 450 – 3,000 Afs) assistance. In addition to the salary, the ministry provides them with some food and non-food items such as clothes depending on the availability of assistance form the NGOs.

UNDP in collaboration with the MMD, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Transport, UNOPS and Handicap International is supporting a capacity building programme for mine victims targeting 250,000 disabled and their families. Its aim is to support the Afghan government in developing its national capacity in order to provide adequate assistance to mine victims, to improve the social security, to ensure fair and prompt payments, to improve the managerial capacity of MMD and to create a training unit for them.

Northern Region:

Overview: According to the latest statistics there are about 3,404,051 sq m of mined area and 9,632,253 sq m of battle field in the region. Around 2,396,198 sq m of mined area and 10,651,411 sq m of battle field have been cleared of mines, and some 221,813 civilian have been trained in mine awareness until 2003. Some parts of Kunduz, Baghlan, Faryab and Mazar City are more affected than the other parts of the region.

Demining agencies are doing mine clearance activities giving priority to:

- Most populated areas such as big towns, areas with a large number of returnees, public centres (schools, hospitals etc).
- Places planned for reconstruction and rehabilitation by UN agencies, government and NGOs.
- Water channels, mineral mines etc.

Demining Activities: Halo Trust, an international NGO (with 38 mine clearance and survey teams) is working in Samangan, Balkh, Kunduz, Takhar, Badakhshan and Pul-e-Khumri since 1999.

The survey teams first survey and prepare map of a mine and UXOs contaminated area. As a second step, manual mine clearance teams start clearing the area of mines and UXO.

There are three kinds of manual team: BAC (Battle Area Clearance) team that is responsible for clearance of UXO, BLU team for clearance of cluster bombs, and the technical teams that clear mined areas by machines like Bulldozers and Loaders.

Halo Trust has mine awareness teams based in UNHCR encashment centre in Pul-e-Khumri providing returnees with mine awareness information.

OMAR is implementing mine awareness programmes in Balkh, Kunduz, Takhar and Balghlan. Their 20 teams are working on raising awareness about mines with the aim of reducing mine accidents especially in the returnee areas, as returnees do not have enough information about mines in the area. OMAR is also busy in mine clearance in the region.

MCPA, which was established at the end of 2002, is busy in mine clearance activities in Balkh, Samangan, Faryab and Baghlan provinces. So far, about 17,000 people have benefited from MCPA conducted mine awareness trainings.

MDC clears mine fields using about 200 trained detective dogs in the region including Hairatan main road, Aibak district road in Samangan and Nahrin district of Baghlan province. At present, mine survey is going on in some parts of Kunduz and Pul-I-Khumri.

ATC has started mine clearance projects in Faryab (Maimana), Takhar, Kunduz and near Mazar airport.

ICRC/ Afghan Red Crescent Societies: Some 842 individuals have registered as mine/UXO victims in the region from 1999 until 2003. ICRC provides them with assistance to enable them to improve their lives. Majority of the incidents have occurred in unmarked mined locations, and the injured people had no mine awareness education before the incidents.

The ICRC Orthopaedic Centre in Mazar and Badakhshan is providing amputees with artificial limbs and handicaps with wheelchairs. Both amputees and handicaps are also supported financially in starting small businesses.

ICRC also conducts mine awareness trainings in the most mine and UXO affected areas. ICRC supports the production of a radio programme with cooperation of Aina Media Centre as a part of its mine awareness activities as well as print material (i.e. posters, leaflets, etc).

Southern Region:

ICRC statistics shows that 185 deaths and injuries due to land mines have been registered in the last ten months. This statistic does not show how many mine victims die in remote areas where there are no hospitals or clinics to report the incidents.

UNMACA (UN Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan): UNMACA has taken the responsibility of the overall management of demining activities in the Southern region (in cooperation with other national and international NGOs) since November 1988. According to a survey conducted in 1995, UNMACA estimates that 205 sq km area in the South is contaminated by mines and UXO, and since November 1988, 100.6 sq km areas have been cleared of them. It included cleaning of 29% of Battlefield, 27% of Agricultural land, 19% of Grazing land, 9% of residential areas, 10% of roads and 6% of irrigation land. Out of the five southern provinces, only Uruzgan has been completely cleared of mines.

Mine awareness: UNMACA is working on a mine awareness programme, using print (posters) and electronic (radio) media, schools and other public arena. In addition, it has set up 14 teams, two in Daman Encashment Centre for returnees and 12 in all of the six IDP camps in the south working on Mine Risk Education (MRE). There are three thousand additional volunteers, one in almost every community, educating the public about the danger of mines and UXO.

UNMACA has also destroyed 26,010 anti personnel and 5,769 anti tank mines and trained 2,004,913 people in Mine Risk Education. As a result according to UNMACA, the accidents rate has decreased by 24%.

Problems: UNMACA says lack of security is the main problem they face. At present they receive reports from Helmand, Zabul and Nimroz provinces of daily mine incidents. Demining activities are confined in Kandahar city due to lack of security in other areas.

However, the demining agencies have already made plans to clear mines along the Kandahar—Herat highway, give priorities to demining of the residential areas, agricultural land, grazing land (pastures) and irrigation canals once the security is improved.

South-eastern Region:

Mine Areas: According to UNMACA, areas where mines and UXO are planted are as follows:

Paktia Province: Halsangi, Bayan Khel, Ali khel and Hasam Khel villages in Jaji district, Hasan Khel and Naryi villages of Ahmad Khel district, Dari Drang of Danda-wa- patan district, some villages of Janikhel and Said Karam districts, and Banozai, Terah, Shakhan, IbrahimKhel and Aahangaran villages of Gardez.

Khost Province: Ster Mazgher, Kherseen and Madi khel villages of Matoon districts, some villages of Mandozai, Nadershakot, Tani, Gurboz, Jaji Maidan and Yaqubi districts.

Ghazni Province: BahlolSahib, Qala-e-Ahang, Ravza-e-Sultan, Hakim Sahab, Qala-e-Qadam, Ashrat Qala, Qala-e- Ahang, Gadolah and Ali lala villages in Maqur, and some parts of Ab Band, Qarabagh, Jaghori and Jaghto districts.

Paktika Province: Some villages of Sarhawza, Urgon and Waza Khwa Districts, Bang village of Sharan district, Shaturi village of Zarghon - Shar district and central parts of Omna district.

Demining Activities: OMAR demining organisation is implementing mine awareness programmes in all four provinces of the region as well as at the UNHCR encashment centres in the region through organisation of training programmes, and distribution of posters and leaflets.

OMAR has trained a total of 4,431 people (1775 in Paktia, 2290 in Ghazni, 413 in Khost and 53 in Paktika) including men, women and children during the last three months. In addition, returnees are also informed of mines and UXO in the region.

Problems: According to the UNMACA report, at present, all demining programmes have been suspended in this region due to security concerns.

Eastern Region:

Mined Areas and Demining Activities: Since 1990 about 39 sq km of mined area and 38 sq km of battle area (including roads, residential areas and agricultural fields) were cleared of mines. A total of 1,087 anti-tank mines, 29,158 anti-personnel mines and 248,000 UXO were destroyed in the eastern region.

At present, 18.3 sq km of mined and UXO contaminated land (13.1 sq km mine and 5.2 sq km UXO contaminated lands including about three sq km agricultural land in Nangarhar and Kunar provinces) is of high priority and 6.9 sq km is considered of low priority for demining.

196 villages in the east are contaminated with landmines and UXO. It is worth mentioning that agricultural lands in Laghman and Nuristan provinces are not contaminated by mines.

Mine or UXO Victims: According to a latest survey, the majority of 5,000 disabled in Nangarhar province are mine or UXO victims. During 2002 - 3, a total of 399 civilians have been killed or injured by either mines or unexploded ordinance.

ICRC is assisting the Nangarhar Public Health Hospital in treatment of mine victims. AABRAR (Afghan Amputee, Bicyclists for Rehabilitation and Recreation) has trained a total of 3,584 disabled in cycling and has distributed 2,954 bicycles to men as well as 630 wheelchairs to women and children since 1992. Sandy Gall's Afghanistan Appeal provides amputees with artificial limbs.

Western Region:

358.8 sq km area in 294 villages (of 4,606 villages in the Western region) are contaminated by landmines and UXO. Anti Tank and Anti Personnel mines, UXO and bomb clusters threaten the region.

Demining team's working seasons:

In western provinces, Demining agencies are working in two seasons in the region based on its climate; summer (1 May to 30 November) and winter (1 December to 30 April). EOD (Emergency Ordinance Disposal), BAC (Battle Area Clearance) and MRE (Mine Risk Education) teams work in Herat and Farah in winter, and in Ghor, Badghis and Herat in summer.

Provincial priorities: According to the mine clearance agencies, considering the degree of risk, refugee return, civilian casualties and mine incidents, and rehabilitation needs Herat and Badghis provinces are classified as high priority for demining activities, Farah second priority, and Ghor third priority.

Demining Offices and working policies: The office of UNMACA based on the request of the local population and its Site Assessment Teams (SAT) reports from the field to assess the mine fields to determine the types of landmines. Based on that, the Technical Survey Teams (TST) evaluates the needs for mine clearance.

Mine awareness teams work to raise mine awareness amongst the local population. The organisations conducting Mine Risk Education (MRE) programmes are: AREA, MCPA, MCD, OMAR, and HIB.

Mine awareness teams in UNHCR's transit centres provide the returnees from Iran with the necessary mine information. The mine awareness campaign for the local population in Ghor, Farah, Badghis and Herat is being conducted in the public areas such as mosques, schools and others. Mine awareness activities will target about 222,000 people next year.

Assistance to mine victims: The ICRC office in coordination with ARCS (Afghan Red Crescent Society) provides mine victims (amputees) with artificial limbs and wheelchairs. Mine Action Centre (MAP) of ICRC is in contact with 80 clinics in Ghor, Farah, Badghis, Herat and Nimroz

provinces providing mine victims with treatment. ICRC plans to train 200 community based volunteers in 2004 to report mine incidents to ICRC.

Cleared area in 2002 and 2003: UNMACA reported that during the years 2002 and 2003 Demining Agencies have cleared 9,892,363 sq m agricultural, residential, roads, irrigation and other areas in western provinces.

Message to Returnees and IDPs:

- People are advised to be aware of the minefields in the country.
- Do not walk around, start cultivating or building a house before making sure the area is cleared of mines and UXO.
- Returnees are advised to approach local population or one of the Demining agencies to obtain information about the mine existence fields in their areas.
- Don't trust your perception that mine does not exist near your house, land or your trails. While on the border and any of the transit centres, please visit the Demining teams and ask about mines in your home village.

Prices of Essential Commodities in the Marketplace (WFP 1st week of Dec.)

Cities	Wheat (Kg)		W/Flour (Kg)		Bread (Kg)		Diesel/Litre	
	AFS	US\$	AFS	US\$	AFS	US\$	AFS	US\$
Kabul	8.5	0.18	10.5	0.22	15.0	0.31	15.0	0.31
Kandahar	8.9	0.19	10.9	0.23	12.0	0.25	14.5	0.31
Jalalabad	8.7	0.18	11.2	0.23	17.6	0.36	16.8	0.35
Herat	5.8	0.12	10.5	0.22	11.0	0.23	13.5	0.28
Mazar	7.0	0.14	8.0	0.16	15.0	0.31	14.0	0.29
Faizabad	7.1	0.15	8.5	0.18	17.6	0.37	20	0.42

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