

# Afghanistan Research Newsletter



An AREU Publication

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***This purpose of this newsletter is to alert readers to new research being undertaken on Afghanistan and to help disseminate the results of research. It is AREU's goal to produce this newsletter regularly. Copies of most published research cited here is available on the Internet; in other instances copies are available by contacting [newsletter@areu.org.af](mailto:newsletter@areu.org.af).***

# Current Research & Resources

This section lists current and proposed research projects and related resources. The information appears as submitted by the individuals or organisations involved and the status of these projects may have changed since publication of this newsletter.

## National Food Security and Nutritional Surveillance System

*Support for the creation of a National Food Security and Nutritional Surveillance System for Afghanistan: final project reports from ACF, GOAL and SC/USA to the Department for International Development (DFID) / Afghanistan Field Office (AfFo) [Save the Children Federation, USA]. Kabul: Afghanistan Field Office (AfFo), Save the Children (USA)], 2005. 1 computer optical disc: col.; 12 cm. Contents: 56 reports (most in Dari and English versions) about districts in the following provinces: Faryab, Jawzjan Kapisa, Parwan, Samangan, Sar-i Pul, Kandahar.*

Released on 31 January 2005, this collection of baseline and second round sentinel site data reports from the pilot phase of the National Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance System (NSS) was funded by DFID and implemented by Save the Children USA (SC/USA), ACF and GOAL. The reports include data on risks to lives, livelihoods, and food security in the sentinel sites and similar areas and often include programming recommendations. Most reports are available in Dari and English. In many cases, the findings have already been discussed with provincial and local

government, other local humanitarian and assistance actors, and the communities themselves.

The goal of the Nutrition Surveillance System is to protect and support the food security and nutritional well-being of the most vulnerable Afghan communities through the collection, analysis and use of relevant information. In the pilot phase the lead ministries included the ministries of Rehabilitation and Rural Development, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and Health. The Afghan government has used both the data and the operational information in developing future plans for the NSS and the database is now held by the MRRD.

The table below shows which districts are covered in the reports.

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Province	District	Planned livelihood zone (1, 2, 3, 4)
<b>Faryab</b>	Belcheragh Kohistan	Kamarak (1) Tashqala (2) Charemgary (3) Takhnyak (1) Zendan (2) Lashhie (3)
<b>Jawzjan</b>	Darzab/Qoshtipa Shiberghan Andkhoy, Khancharbagh, Qurghan, Qaramqal	Jar Qoduuq (1) Turkman Qoduuq (2) Qan Jogha (1) Namatmal/Baqal Khana (1) Qaramqol Center (2) Och Tepa (3)
<b>Kapisa</b>	Kapisa	Murad Khail (1) Pufdom (2) Janaka Khail (3)
<b>Parwan</b>	Sayyed Abad	Balto Khail (1) Khalo Zai (2) Gholback (3)
<b>Samangan</b>	Aybak Hazrat Sultan	Chochman (1) Dara-i-Zendan (2) Sharik Yar (3) Sarqia Afghania (1) Nawadbad Qarachabolaq (2)
<b>Sar-i pul</b>	Sayyed Abad Kandahar city <i>gozars</i>	Qush Tepa (1) Gajar Qudok (2) Namanzai (3) Moi Mobarak Masjid (1) Haji Habibullah Jamal (2) Emam Eborra (3) Haji Abdul Hakim (4)

## Update on AREU's Urban Livelihoods Research

The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) commenced a research project on urban livelihoods in September 2004 with the aim to provide in-depth insights into the diverse livelihood strategies of the urban poor in three Afghan cities (Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad). The study attempts to look closely at 40 poor households in each city while following their lives over a period of one year to observe and document how adopted livelihood strategies change over time. The actual data collection started in late December 2004 with an initial standardised baseline survey. Recurrent monthly visits to the same households look at household histories, neighbourhood/life, asset and activity portfolios, internal household relations, risk and vulnerability contexts and issues of local governance.

After the third month of collection, some preliminary findings can already be identified. These refer to vibrant issues related to livelihood activities among the households under study:

**The importance of social relations** – While there is the predominant view that social networks tend to deteriorate in urban contexts, the study found so far that the existing net of social relations, and especially of extended family relations, is very crucial to secure livelihoods of the urban poor. In emergencies, crisis-situations, and also on a more regular basis, poor urban households rely on the assistance of their kin, thus reasserting the importance of the family as the basic social safety net. Apart from these, functioning neighbourhood relations are most important to access credit and emergency help, as well as to receive alms and donations on a regular basis.

**The role of seasonal migration** – Many urban households, and among these especially those who recently returned from neighbouring countries, are involved in city to city seasonal migration. Winters are spent in Jalalabad and summers in Kabul to save on fuels and to benefit from favourable weather conditions. This strategy is very much related to insecurity of tenure, as mostly people living on encroached land in makeshift houses or tents are involved in these activities. For many it is just a matter of necessity, as they could not afford to provide themselves with sufficient shelter in the winter months of Kabul. Apart from that, rural sites around Herat and Jalalabad seasonally offer opportunities for

agricultural wage labour which are taken up by some household members if there is no secure urban employment in place, and there is a significant scale of transnational migration as well, but this tends to be longer term in nature.

**The importance of security of tenure** – Most of the urban poor live in informal settlements and face constant threats of eviction. Accordingly, tenure security is perceived as one of the highest priorities among the urban poor in all cities studied, and two major strategies to handle the matter can be observed: if land is encroached upon, many prefer to continue living in makeshift mud-houses which do not require big investments, but they are willing to invest once security is in place. On the contrary, people also attempt to actively enforce security by initially investing a lot of resources for their housing on informal land. Physical asset building thus serves a strategy to secure tenure.

**The role of credit** – In face of insecure and unreliable work opportunities in urban contexts, access to credit becomes a crucial asset for livelihood security. The study found that almost all households accumulated a certain level of debt, both in smaller amounts to enable sufficient consumption, and in larger amounts to afford life-cycle festivities or investment in house construction. Similarly, most self-employment activities (like petty trade, running a wheelbarrow) work on credit basis. People obtain their saleable goods from larger traders as a loan, which is repaid after selling. Most important sources of credit are relatives and friends, but also shopkeepers, neighbours and employers. There is also indication that in households where women stepped out to work, access to credit increases. More generally, there seems to be a positive correlation between levels of social inclusion and the ability to obtain credit.

For more information on this project, contact the Research Team Leader, Stefan Schütte, at: [stefan@areu.org.af](mailto:stefan@areu.org.af)

An **international book fair** is being planned for Kabul by the Foundation for Culture and Civil Society in June 2005. Please contact [newsletter@areu.org.af](mailto:newsletter@areu.org.af) in May 2005 for more details.

## USAID Alternative Livelihoods Project

*USAID/Afghanistan Alternative Livelihoods Project (ALP)* / Chemonics. [Washington, D.C.?]: Chemonics, [2005]. [2], 14 p.; 30 cm. Bound with: *Alternative Income Project (AIP): draft* / USAID. ([1] p.; 30 cm.)

According to these draft project descriptions, USAID is putting together both a one-year Alternative Incomes Project (November 2004 - November 2005), to deal with short-term cash-for-work, and than a longer, three- to four-year

Alternative Livelihoods Program (starting in February 2005), focusing on longer-term rural development, including: infrastructure, small and medium enterprise development, agricultural and agribusiness assistance, capacity building, establishing rural credit structures, etc.

PDFs of these project descriptions can be obtained from:  
newsletter@areu.org.af

## Featured Publications

This section highlights research publications recently received by AREU, or those forthcoming in early 2005.

### Civil Society

*Engaging the IFIs in Afghanistan: the emergence of Afghan civil society* / Anne Carlin. Washington, D.C.: Bank Information Centre, 2004. ii, 20 p.; 30 cm. "December 2004"—cover. Bibliography, p. 20.

This report examines the current face of Afghan civil society and its formation during the war years. Most closely examined are civil society organizations (CSOs) best poised to engage with the influential lending programs of the international financial institutions (IFIs)—such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank—in Afghanistan.

Following IFI reengagement in Afghanistan in early 2002, Afghan and international CSOs and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have reported mixed results when dealing with the IFIs. IFIs tend to reach out to NGOs and CSOs when implementing partners are required, but such outreach usually comes late in the project cycle, after a project has already been designed and approved. Afghan civil society organizations have been strengthening their capacities and should be actively involved in IFI development policy/project decision-making, especially given the wide-ranging social and economic policy impacts of programs supported by the IFIs.

Printed copies of this report may be requested from [info@bicusa.org](mailto:info@bicusa.org). The report can also be accessed online at: [http://www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/Engaging\\_IFIs\\_in\\_Afghanistan.pdf](http://www.bicusa.org/bicusa/issues/Engaging_IFIs_in_Afghanistan.pdf)

### Development

*Afghanistan: National Human Development Report 2004: security with a human face: challenges and responsibilities* / UNDP Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Kabul: UNDP, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, 2004. xxvi, 288 p.: maps, col. ill.; 28 cm.

As the new Afghan government sets out to devise long-term, sustainable policies, the first National Human Development Report (NHDR) for Afghanistan proposes an ambitious vision: putting all Afghan people equally at the forefront of all new policies, both as the ends and the means of democracy and development. This first NHDR for Afghanistan provides three out of four human development indices: the Human Development Index (HDI), the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Human Poverty Index (HPI). At this stage, the HDI, GDI and HPI could only be calculated at the national level, given that statistics on income disaggregated by district or even province were not available.

The report uses a human security lens to look at the linkages between safety, dignity and livelihoods. For too long, the problems of Afghanistan were seen as being the result of a political conflict that required military solutions. The NHDR expands the notion of "security" in Afghanistan to cover not only freedom from violence and human rights abuses, but also the ability of the Afghan people to access basic needs (education, health, food, shelter, incomes, livelihoods, etc.) and strategic needs (participa-

tion, dignity, empowerment, etc.). The report argues that while many gains have been made in the past two years, the country could still fall into a cycle of conflict and instability unless the genuine grievances of people—the lack of jobs, health, education, income, dignity, opportunities for participation, etc.—are dealt with adequately.

The report is available at: <http://www.undp.org/af/>

## Elections

*Afghanistan presidential election 9 October 2004: final report* / European Union, Democracy and Election Support Mission (DESM). [Kabul?] : European Union, Democracy and Election Support Mission, 2005. 51 p.; 30 cm.

This report was produced by the EU Democracy and Election Support Mission (DESM) and presents the EU DESM's findings on the Presidential election in Afghanistan. The European Union established a DESM for the presidential election, the first mission of its kind. Over nearly three months, the DESM undertook a comprehensive assessment of key aspects of the electoral process and wider issues relating to the democratic transition of Afghanistan. The DESM followed all phases of the work of the Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB) across the country and liaised closely with candidates, political parties, civil society groups, government authorities and international agencies.

## Gender

*Gender and training: mainstreaming gender equality and the planning, realization and evaluation of training programmes* / editor Marie-Louise Barben, Elisabeth Rytter. Bern: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), 2005. 20 p.: col. ill.; 30 cm.

This tool-kit is designed as an instrument to help practitioners ask themselves the right questions at the right moment in order for gender to be integrated at the different stage of development programmes. The kit contains several gender-specific sheets, and a reference list. The gender sheets are organised around guiding principles and key questions, and examples of SDC experience in various contexts are also presented. Topics covered include, but are not limited to, definitions, gender strategies, gender analysis, gender in country programmes, gender in organisations, and gender and evaluation.

This tool-kit is available at: <http://www.eldis.org/cf/rdr/rdr.cfm?doc=DOC16331>

*Our country, my role: supporting the participation of Afghanistan's women in politics and civil society: resource book 2004* / Cheryl Benard, Georgina Nietzsche ... [et al.]. [Vienna]: Ludwig Boltzmann Research Foundation, 2004. 100 p.; ill. ; 30 cm.

This is one of the best resources written to inform Afghan women about the role they can play in politics and civil society. The language is straightforward and clear and the book comes highly recommended: "It's brilliant, uses local examples and customs, and should be on everyone's reading list. Most importantly it answers a lot of the questions that Afghan women ask me over and over again" Homaira Nassery (March 2005).

If the downloads below are problematic (given the size of the files) please email [newsletter@areu.org.af](mailto:newsletter@areu.org.af) to be sent a copy, or bring a blank CD or memory stick to the library at AREU (Shahr-i Nau) for soft copies.

The English version (8 MB) can be found at: <http://www.women-without-borders.org/files/downloads/FINALENGLISHVERSIONFORWEB.PDF>

The Dari version (10 MB) is at: <http://topics.developmentgateway.org/afghanistan/rc/ItemDetail.do~1025972>



## Human Rights

*A call for justice: a national consultation on past human rights violations in Afghanistan* / Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC). [Kabul]: Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), [2005]. 79 p.; 30 cm. + 8 p.; 30 cm.

From January to August 2004, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) has, individually through questionnaires and collectively through focus groups, consulted with thousands of people on past human rights abuses and on dealing with the perpetrators of these crimes in the future. Out of all participants in the National Consultation, 69% introduced themselves as victims of crimes against humanity and war crimes, 40% demanded the prosecution of notorious perpetrators and 90% requested the removal of human rights violators from public offices. The national consultation's report recommends a national strategy on transitional justice including measures such as: political commitment to justice, vetting, institutional reform and criminal justice. For more information visit: [www.aihrc.org.af](http://www.aihrc.org.af).

## Law

*The customary laws of Afghanistan: a report by the International Legal Foundation*. Kabul: The International Legal Foundation, 2004. 64 p.; 30 cm. "September 2004"—caption.

In November 2001, the International Legal Foundation asked its Afghan colleague, now its Country Director, Prof. Karim Khurram to begin a compilation of the customary laws of Afghanistan, focusing on criminal law concepts. This is the complete report. Part One deals with the customary laws of the Pashtun areas of Southern and Eastern Afghanistan; Part Two with the customary laws of the Central region of Hazarajat; Part Three with the customary laws of the Nuristan region; and Part Four describes the customary laws of the Northern regions of Afghanistan. This report should be regarded merely as a snapshot of certain customary laws. The report is available at: [www.TheILF.org](http://www.TheILF.org)

## Livelihoods

*Study of data related to alternative livelihoods in Afghanistan: support to strategic planning for sustainable rural livelihoods in Afghanistan*

(SSPSRL) / Walter Odero. [Kabul]: GRM International, 2004. ii, 51 p.; 30 cm.

This study was commissioned by the SSPSRL Project in March 2004 to review existing data related to poppy production and alternative livelihoods in Afghanistan. The findings are intended to inform overall efforts aimed at eradicating poppy production in Afghanistan without causing pauperization. Key findings relate to (1) cultivation and production, (2) poppy and the economy, (3) poppy and poverty, (4) poppy and security/governance, (5) poppy and market access, (6) poppy and labour migration, (7) land ownership issues, (8) poppy and access to social services, and (9) poppy and alternative livelihoods (p. 2-3).

The study found no statistically significant correlations between poppy production and the degrees of poverty, security/governance factors, availability of efficient market access and linkages, labour migration, access to education and health facilities. There are no differences between poppy producing and non-poppy producing provinces with regard to these indicators.

## Opium

*Afghanistan's opium drug economy* / Christopher Ward, William Byrd. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 2004. 127 p.; 28 cm. (PREM working paper series).

This report reviews the opium production and the rural economy in Afghanistan, and examines its processing and trafficking, to expand on the economics, and political economy of the opium industry, within the regional, and international dimension. Part II provides a view on fighting opium from lessons of experience. Further analysed is the government strategy for a reduction in opium production (targeting a 70% reduction by 2008, and eliminated by 2013), its options and trade offs. Part III examines how to operate the national drugs control strategy, and stipulates the institutional structures that can help implement the counter-narcotics strategy. In addition, preparation and implementation of a nationwide alternative livelihoods program, with a focus on mainstreaming should be considered, as well as a parallel process of definition, programming, and investment for the law enforcement and judicial reform processes.

The report can be accessed at: [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDS\\_IBank\\_Servlet?pcont=details&eid=000012009\\_20050106091108](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDS_IBank_Servlet?pcont=details&eid=000012009_20050106091108)

*Developing a role of the Counter Narcotics Ministry in monitoring the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy: a report to the Counter Narcotics Ministry, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime* / prepared by Adam Pain for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Kabul: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2005. viii, 34 p.: 30 cm.

The new Counter Narcotics Ministry of the Islamic State of Afghanistan (hereafter the CNM), upgraded from the previous Counter Narcotics Directorate, has been charged with the responsibility of overseeing the monitoring of the implementation of the 2003 National Drug Control Strategy (hereafter the NDCS). In addition it has a key function of policy development. As it is presently constituted the CNM has essentially no mandate or staff for direct implementation in relation to the NDCS. The United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) under its Capacity Building project AFG/G24 (Capacity Building for Drug Control) has contracted this three week consultancy study and report as part of a process of building monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacity, systems and mechanisms within the CNM.

*Diversity and dilemma: understanding rural livelihoods and addressing the causes of opium poppy cultivation in Nangarhar and Laghman, Eastern Afghanistan: a report for the Project for Alternative Livelihoods (PAL) in Eastern Afghanistan* / David Mansfield. [Jalalabad]: Project for Alternative Livelihoods (PAL) in Eastern Afghanistan, 2004. 69, 15 p. ; 30 cm. (PAL internal document ; no. 2). "December 2004". Project for Alternative Livelihoods (PAL) in Eastern Afghanistan.

This study highlights that increases in opium poppy cultivation cannot be isolated from the wider socio-economic, political and environmental conditions that prevail in eastern Afghanistan today. The continuing drought, growing population pressure, changes in the balance between household cash and food requirements, and the lack of secure alternative sources of income have all coincided to create the environment in which fewer and fewer households in eastern Afghani-

stan believe they can meet their basic needs without recourse to opium poppy cultivation. The situation for many households is further exacerbated by a need for both seasonal and long terms loans and the dominance of an informal credit system in which preferential access is given to those that cultivate opium poppy.

*Opium addiction: border areas of Afghan Badakhshan: research outcomes* / [Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan]. [Kabul]: Aga Khan Foundation, Afghanistan, 2005. 83 p.; col. ill.; 30 cm. Overheads from a PowerPoint presentation [07 January] 2005.

This research explored the extent and level of addiction amongst males, females and children, and to investigate causes, impacts and consumption practices. It also attempted to understand the relationship between mobility and health-seeking practices, to understand adult use of opium within the context of parenting, to elucidate medicinal uses of opium and its role in pregnancy and child-birth, and finally to examine the political economy of addiction.

*Raising farm incomes in the context of poppy eradication: implications to employment and strategy* / John W. Mellor. Kabul: RAMP/USAID/ABT Associates, Ministry of Agriculture, 2005. 22 p.; 30 cm. Overheads from a PowerPoint presentation given at MRRD in January 2005.

Mellor's argument is that partial eradication of opium areas, would reduce the aggregate demand for opium harvesting labour, thereby exerting a downward pressure on labour costs. The resulting contraction in supply would push opium prices up, increasing gross margin per ha for those ha's still cultivated. Activating perennial horticulture, (needing 2 ha perennial horticulture for every 1 ha opium to have the same labour impact) would also compete for labour, and therefore increase costs of the most important component of the opium production costs, i.e. labour. But opium demand is relatively inelastic, offsetting the upward pressure on labour costs. In the end Mellor suggests that farmers might get to the point where they are doing well enough with other perennial crops that would forgo censure and other negative incentives that come with opium cultivation. (Summary by Andrew Pinney of the presentation which accompanied these overheads).

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## Feature: Oral History Training at Kabul University

A pilot project to provide training in oral history at Kabul University has been sponsored by the Open Society Institute. The main goal was to document the transformations that have occurred in particular areas of Afghanistan over the last three decades.

After negotiations with the Faculty of Social Sciences of Kabul University, the first phase of the oral history training was conducted during August-December 2004 by the American Institute for Afghan Studies (AIAS) and Foundation for Culture and Civil Society (FCCS). The first set of seven classes were led by Professor Maliha Zulfacar and Prof. David Edwards. These sessions mainly focused on conducting the interviews, transcribing, preserving, recording and analyzing the interviews. In this phase team leaders helped the students choose the projects and topics and begin their research.

The process continued under the supervision of Jimmy Weir from the AIAS and Omar Sharifi from the FCCS, who met with workshop participants on a weekly basis, discussing issues that had occurred during the research and helping them to develop the research into final analytical papers. The autumn semester focused on the following areas:

1. The evolution of Kabul's money change bazaar;
2. The situation of the Sikhs in Kabul;
3. Kakah tradition in Kabul and its transformation; and
4. The history of Maktab-e-Sokhta or "burnt school" in the Dasht-e-Barchi area of Kabul.

The final research papers are complete and are being translated; publication is being considered. All the tapes are now stored at AIAS and the transcriptions have been typed up. The archiving of the transcriptions is yet to be determined but one possibility is to incorporate them in the planned ARIC research center that is to be built at the university in the future.

### Current Research

A winter project has been designed as the continuation of the pilot phase of the oral history project; seven students were selected to conduct the winter project between January and March 2005.

1. **Panjshir:** two students from Panjshir Valley are going to conduct research on the legacy of Massoud and perceptions about him.
2. **Bamyan:** two students are researching the massacre of Yakawlang in Bamyan.
3. **Ghazni:** two students are conducting research about the interethnic relation in Ghazni City and Qarabagh District of Ghazni Province.
4. **Kabul-Kharabad:** one student is working on the oral history of the musician's headquarters of Kabul, Kharabad.

The principal advantage of the continuation of the workshop was to enable the student researchers to consolidate skills learned during the first sessions and contribute to an indigenously based understanding of the impact of three decades of war and dislocation of Afghan society.

After the completion of the research project the student researchers will be in a position either to gain employment as researchers or to serve as the trainers in the future oral history programmes. In addition this research represents a unique example of collaborative social science research in the post-conflict situation of Afghanistan.

## Listservs to Keep Up with Afghan Information & Events

**Afghan News / Fawad Muslim:** Daily news list focused on current events in Afghanistan, compiled by Fawad Muslim from news wire services.

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/AfghanNewsCenter/>

**Afghan News / Institute for Afghan Studies:** Daily news, articles, information and announcements on Afghanistan.

<http://group.yahoo.com/group/AfghanNews>

**Afghan Recovery Report / Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR)** ISSN: 1477-7916: Weekly report of the main stories about Afghanistan, published in Dari, English and Pashto since 2002.

[http://www.iwpr.net/sub\\_form.html](http://www.iwpr.net/sub_form.html)

**Afghanistan Watch / Century Foundation:** Weekly listserv news and analysis about Afghanistan, a project from The Century Foundation (commenced September 2004) to provide readers with key information and thoughtful commentary in language accessible to non-experts.

To receive this weekly listserv send your e-mail to [baker@tcf.org](mailto:baker@tcf.org).

**Afghaniyat bulletins:** This listserv is based on the idea of "discovering, fostering and implementing the concept of Afghaniyat = Afghan-hood." A daily digest of news articles, essays, announcements from Afghanistan officials, experts and Afghans worldwide. Contents include a mix of news stories also covered elsewhere and submissions from individuals.

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/afghaniyat>

**brrafghan BRR Afghanistan list:** News about Afghanistan, a significant number of other publications are also distributed here, plus up-to-the-minute items from news services.

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/brrafghan/>

**Civil Military Affairs:** For the distribution of information regarding civil military affairs in Afghanistan. To subscribe send an e-mail to: [CivMilAfghanistanElist-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:CivMilAfghanistanElist-subscribe@yahoogroups.com)

For the distribution of information regarding NGO civil military affairs in Afghanistan:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/NGOCIVMILWorkingGroup/>

For more information on either of these groups, e-mail Diego Osorio, UNAMA, at [osoriod@un.org](mailto:osoriod@un.org)

**Moby Capital Updates:** Comprehensive daily listserv of news articles and occasional press releases, often with reports from different agencies about the same events or topics, subdivided by area (business, national, humanitarian, economic, refugees, press releases).

Subscribe at: [www.mobycapital.com](http://www.mobycapital.com)

**News from Afghanistan (NfA):** An occasional private and non-commercial newsletter from Bernt Glatzer and the Afghanistan Research Group (ARG).

E-mail: [bglatzer@web.de](mailto:bglatzer@web.de)

**Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty Afghanistan reports, edited by Armin Tarzi:** A weekly review of developments in Afghanistan prepared by the regional specialists of Radio Free Europe's / Radio Liberty's Newline team focusing on news and an analysis of events and trends.

To subscribe send a message to: [ar-subscribe@list.rferl.org](mailto:ar-subscribe@list.rferl.org)

**Reporting Central Asia / Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR):** ISSN: 1477-7924: "IWPR's Reporting Central Asia provides the international community with a unique insiders' perspective on the region. Using our network of local journalists, the service publishes news and analysis from across Central Asia on a weekly basis."

[http://www.iwpr.net/sub\\_form.html](http://www.iwpr.net/sub_form.html)

**vau\_mrrd · Afghan Livelihood & Poverty Surveillance:** A very low-volume group whose purpose is "to distribute data, findings and policy recommendations emerging from the assessments of Afghan livelihoods and poverty undertaken by various government departments and made publicly available for use in planning, targeting and programming by the Afghan government, UN, NGOs and other agencies."

[http://groups.yahoo.com/group/vau\\_mrrd/](http://groups.yahoo.com/group/vau_mrrd/)

# Recent & Forthcoming Publications from AREU

## Recent Publications

***Afghans in Karachi: Migration, Settlement and Social Networks.*** As Pakistan's largest city, Karachi is host to thousands of immigrants, including a sizeable Afghan population. This case study examines the different "waves" of Afghan refugees to Karachi, their settlement patterns, and the reasons why many are reluctant to repatriate to Afghanistan.

***Transnational Networks: Recognising the Regional Reality.*** This briefing paper highlights the nature of Afghan transnational networks and argues that Afghan and international policymakers need to recognise the importance of regional migration for Afghanistan's future.

***Caught in Confusion: Local Governance Structures in Afghanistan.*** Author Sarah Lister outlines in this briefing paper the key issues relating to structures of local governance, particularly in terms of the role of elected provincial and district councils.

***Gender and Local Level Decision Making: Findings from a Case Study in Samangan.*** The third in a series of case studies, this paper examines the degree of influence women and men have on household and community decision making in predominantly Uzbek and Tajik villages in rural Samangan Province.

***Shaping Urban Futures: Challenges to Governing and Managing Afghan Cities.*** This issues paper outlines the challenges facing effective urban governance and management and suggests methods to create stronger links between the state, society and key stakeholders, as well as to encourage debate and decision-making at the local level to inform future urban development.

***Transnational Networks and Migration from Faryab to Iran.*** The second in a series of case studies on transnational networks, this paper examines the reasons why urban and rural residents of Faryab Province migrate to Iran, and

the social supports they have for their cross-border movement.

***Who Owns the Farm? Rural Women's Access to Land and Livestock.*** This working paper by Jo Grace examines the extent to which rural women in Badakhshan, Bamyan and Kabul Provinces have access to and ownership of land and livestock, and explores some of the reasons women have staked claims to pursue their rights of ownership.

## Forthcoming Publications

AREU has a number of publications in progress, many of which are emerging from several of our ongoing, long-term research projects. Look for future publications including:

- Case studies of transnational networks in Tehran, Quetta, and other cities in Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan;
- Studies of the political economy surrounding the fuel, secondhand car and pharmaceuticals industries;
- A guide to parliamentary elections in Afghanistan;
- Working papers on local governance issues and the National Solidarity Programme;
- A working paper on rural livelihoods; and
- Updates from our longitudinal research on urban livelihoods in Herat, Jalalabad and Kabul.

All of AREU's publications, as well as information on upcoming research projects, can be found at our web site at: [www.areu.org.af](http://www.areu.org.af)

### New JEMB Website

The Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB) has launched a new web site for parliamentary elections. Visit it at: [www.jemb.org](http://www.jemb.org)

# Other Publications

In addition to the recent publications noted previously, several organisations and individuals submitted the following publications.

## Afghanistan/General

*Afghanistan Index: tracking variables of reconstruction and security in post-Taliban Afghanistan* / Michael E. O'Hanlon, Adriana Lins de Albuquerque. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution. v.; 30 cm. Available at: <http://www.brook.edu/dybdocroot/fp/research/projects/southasia/afghanistanindex.pdf> January 18, 2005.

*Journal of Afghanistan studies*: Volume 1, number 2 (September-November 2004). Obtain by e-mailing: [ascafghanistan@hotmail.com](mailto:ascafghanistan@hotmail.com) or visit: <http://www.wafa.8k.com> (still under construction)

### Contents

- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in Afghanistan: the ANBP, post-conflict peace-building, and warlords: peace-building in Afghanistan / Aisha S. Ahmad. p. 1-17.
- The legal status of snow leopards in Afghanistan / Belinda Bowling. p. 18-30.
- The rise of [the] Taliban in Afghanistan and its impact on Pakistan / Fazul-ur-Rahman Marwat and Parvez Khan Toru. P. 31-75.
- Welcome to our burnt territory / Felisa "Farzana" Hervey. p. 76-92.
- User fees and hospital health care utilization in Afghanistan: lessons learned from a participative evaluation / Valéry Ridde, Philippe Bonhoure, Sylvie Goossens, Shakir Sahibullah, Mujeeburrahman Shirzad. p. 93-109.
- The Persian hero: yesterday and today / Arley Loewen. p. 110-137.
- Afghan women and their rights and child marriage in Afghanistan / Humaira Ameery and Vida Faizee. p. 138-145.
- The gender agenda in Afghanistan / Beth Egglestone. p. 146-157.
- Resolving the Afghanistan-Pakistan border question / A. Amin. p. 158-183.

[List of the books available in Kabul bookshops, January 2005] / [Foundation for Civil Society and Culture]. [Kabul]: [Foundation for Civil Society and Culture], [2005]. [13] p.; 21 x 30 cm.

## Agriculture

*[Draft seed law, December 2003]* / FAO. [Kabul]: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2003. [19, 4] p.; 30 cm. "FAO: GCP/AFG/018/EC, Appendix 5". In Dari and English. A draft seed law for Afghanistan prepared by International Legal Consultant, Ellen Kern, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (MAAH) and the FAO Legal Department was circulated to a wide range of stakeholders for comments over a year ago. For more information, contact: Sam Kugbei, Senior Technical Advisor and Privatization Expert, FAO, Kabul at [Samuel.Kugbei@af.fao.org](mailto:Samuel.Kugbei@af.fao.org).

*National consultation on Afghan seed law: meeting report, 27th February 2005.* [Kabul] : [s.n.], 2005. 8 p.; 30 cm. In September 2004, the World Bank released its Afghanistan country economic report entitled *Afghanistan: state building, sustaining growth and reducing poverty* in a final draft version. The report has subsequently been revised and updated, in February 2005, the World Bank published the final report in a book format. Available from: [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFGHANISTAN/Resources/0821360957\\_Afghanistan-State\\_Building.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFGHANISTAN/Resources/0821360957_Afghanistan-State_Building.pdf). If the link doesn't open, please go the World Bank Afghanistan page at [www.worldbank.org/af](http://www.worldbank.org/af). A link to the book has been created on the main page under Afghanistan Country Economic Report.

*Olive factory of Jalalabad* / by Ghulam Gul, Giuliano Masini. [Kabul]: [s.n.], [2005]. [13] p.: col. ill.; 30 cm. (Overheads from a PowerPoint presentation).

## Business

*Private sector needs assessment [for Afghanistan]: USAID strategy* / Altai Consulting. Kabul : Altai Consulting, 2004. 50 p.; 30 cm.

## Civil/Military Cooperation

*2005 civil military interface strategy: activities and institutionalisation plan* / United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). Kabul: United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), 2005. 6 p.; 30 cm.

## Development

*Why we need to work more effectively in fragile states* / Department for International Development (DFID). [London?]: Department for International Development (DFID), 2005. 30 p.; 30 cm. ISBN 1861926677. "Fragile states are the hardest countries in the world to help develop. Working with them is difficult and costly and carries significant risks. Aid programmes in fragile states pose difficult policy dilemmas. All too often, donors have made the calculation that it is less harmful to do nothing or to rely on humanitarian responses. As repeated crises in Darfur show, this matters because, while humanitarian aid can save lives in the short term, it cannot address chronic state weakness" (Summary, p. 5). Available at: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/fragilestates-paper.pdf>

Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) Working Group. *PRT working group charter* / [PRT Working Group]. [Kabul]: [UNAMA?], [2004?]. 2 p.

Provincial Reconstruction Team Executive Steering Committee (PRTEESC). *Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) Executive Steering Committee: charter: 02 December 2004* / [Provincial Reconstruction Team Executive Steering Committee]. [Kabul]: [UNAMA?], 2004. 3, [2], p.; 30 cm. "Annex: PRT ESC synchronization matrix".

*Terms of reference for CFC [Combined Forces Command] and ISAF PRTs in Afghanistan: adopted 27 January 2005* / [Provincial Reconstruction Team Executive Steering Committee (PRT ESC)?]. [Kabul]: [UNAMA?], 2005. 2 p.

## Economics

*[Glossary of economic terms English-Dari]* / Adam Smith Institute. [Kabul]: Adam Smith Institute, [2004]. 104 p.; 21 x 30 cm. Unpublished.

## Elections

*Afghanistan Independent Electoral Commission [brief biographies of members]* / [International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES)]. [Kabul: IFES, 2005]. 1 p.; 21 x 30 cm. Also produced in Dari and Pashto.

*Parliamentary elections of Afghanistan: 1384, 2005* / [International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES)]. [Kabul]: [International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES)], [2005]. [7] p.; ill.; 21 cm. Also produced in Dari and Pashto.

*TAF parliamentary program fact sheet: draft* / Asia Foundation. [Kabul]: the Asia Foundation, [2005]. 2 p.; 30 cm.

*Voter registration project and 2004 Afghan elections project: annual report (covering the period November 2003-December 2004)* / UNDP, JEMB. [Kabul]: UNDP, 2005. 61 p.; 30 cm.

## Environment

*Solid waste management glossary: English, Dari, Pushtu* / supported by UN-Habitat, World Bank. [Kabul]: UN-Habitat, World Bank, [2005]. 5 p.; 22 cm.

### **New French Web Site on Afghanistan & Central Asia**

[www.bassirat.net](http://www.bassirat.net)

Nous vous communiquons cette petite note concernant le site Bassirat.net afin que vous puissiez en faire part aux lecteurs de votre liste de diffusion.

Ecrit en langue française, ce site traite de la situation en Afghanistan et en Asie Centrale.

L'objectif du site est de proposer des **informations quotidiennes, des études historiques, géographiques et culturelles indépendantes dans un esprit dénué d'arrière pensées politiques, religieuses et ethniques.** On peut y trouver des cartes, des archives, des documents.

Le site n'est pas terminé mais est en perpétuel avancement.

## Gender

*Bad, painful sedative: final report* / Women and Children Legal Research Foundation (WCLRF). Kabul: Women and Children Legal Research Foundation (WCLRF) 2004. 85 p.: map; 30 cm. Final version: available in English and Dari from wclrf@yahoo.com

*Gender and the NSP* / [Homira Nassery], Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). Kabul: MRRD, [2004?]. [11] p.; 21 x 30 cm

## Governance

*Editing the past: colonial production of hegemony through the "Loya jerga" in Afghanistan* / M. Jamil Hanifi. In, *Iranian studies*, v. 37 (no. 2) 2004, p. [295]-322. "The twelve Loya Jergas and nine different constitutions over the last 85 years are symptoms of extreme instability. Outsiders have played a profound role in the construction of the Afghan state. They have constructed the very labels "Afghan" and "Afghanistan"; in essence the Loya Jerga is a colonial and neocolonial construct imposed on the people of Afghanistan by rulers who were and continue to be undisputed puppets of outsiders" (p. 322).

*Strengthening subnational administration in Afghanistan: technical reform or state-building?* / Sarah Lister and Andrew Wilder. In *Public Administration and Development* 25, p. 39-48 (2005). This article discusses aspects of the reform of public administration, particularly subnational administration, which are often overlooked or neglected by donors in post-conflict contexts. It analyses findings of research conducted in Afghanistan, mainly in 2002-2003, which showed that the functioning of subnational administration both shapes and is shaped by complex political dynamics and is part of broader political processes. Interventions to strengthen subnational administration should therefore not only focus on mechanisms and structures designed to increase the collection of revenues and facilitate the more efficient delivery of services. Reform processes are affected by the current distribution of power in Afghanistan and have political effects on the establishment of legitimate authority throughout the territory. The reform of subnational administration should therefore be seen as part of an overarching political strategy of state-building.

*Support to the establishment of the Afghan legislature (SEAL)* / Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, United Nations Development Programme. Kabul : UNDP, 2005. 59 p.; 30 cm. This UNDP and Afghanistan government project will establish the Afghan Parliament and support its functioning. The two year project started in January 2005 and includes the setting up of parliamentary information services (a library, archives and research centre as well as a parliamentary website).

## Health

*Contraceptive market assessment Kabul and Herat: summary report* / prepared by Robb Butler for Population Services International Afghanistan, March 2003. [Kabul]: Population Services International Afghanistan (PSI), 2003. 33 p.; 30 cm. "March 2003"—cover.

*National reproductive health survey 2003: final report* / The Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan, Ministry of Health. [Kabul]: Population Services International Afghanistan (PSI), 2004. 30, A1-A31 ; 30 cm. Bibliography, p. 29-30.

*Negative testing of 3 "Number one" packages: exploring birth spacing attitude and experiences with Afghan men : focus group discussion summary of result : final report* / prepared by Lorri Anne Carrozza. Kabul: Population Services International Afghanistan (PSI), 2003. 19 p. ; 30 cm. "July-August 2003"—cover.

*Pre-test of the film script for "The little rug weaver": focus group discussion summary of result: final report* / Population Services International Afghanistan. [Kabul]: Population Services International Afghanistan (PSI), 2004. 5 p.; 30 cm. "April 2004"—cover.

*Slogans for MOBY project Kabul: summary result of f[ocus] g[roup] d[iscussions] : summary report* / Population Services International Afghanistan. [Kabul] : Population Services International Afghanistan (PSI), 2003. 5 p.; 30 cm. "November 2003"—cover.

## Humanitarian Assistance

*Aid during conflict: interaction between military and civilian assistance providers in Afghanistan, September 2001-June 2002* / Olga Oliker ... [et al.]. Santa Monica, CA : RAND, 2004. ISBN 0833036408 (pbk.: alk. paper). xv, xxiv, 128 p. ;

30 cm. Bibliography, p. 125-129. Contents: Assistance in times of conflict: the pre-September 11 experience – Afghanistan before Operation Enduring Freedom – Civil-military operations: planning and cooperation between September 11 and October 31, 2001 – Assistance efforts between October 7 and December 5, 2001 – Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction efforts between December 5, 2001 and June 1, 2002. In the accompanying summary critical issues in the provision of humanitarian and “humanitarian-type” assistance are identified at a strategic and field level. Available from: [www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2004/RAND\\_MG212.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2004/RAND_MG212.pdf)

*The charity of nations: humanitarian action in a calculating world* / Ian Smillie and Larry Minear. Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, Inc., 2004. ix, 276 p. : ill., maps ; 23 cm. Chapter four is entitled: Afghanistan: back to the future p. [79]-105. "The past quarter century in Afghanistan, combined with the recent history of the humanitarian enterprise elsewhere, have come together with considerable negative synergy. Afghans familiar with the permutations of aid across their complex history have confronted an arthritic aid apparatus managed by people with limited knowledge of the local terrain and sensitivities. The interplay between two sets of relatively immovable objects has affected both, leaving each bloodied but largely unbowed" (p. 105).

*With or against?: humanitarian agencies and coalition counter-insurgency* / Hugo Slim. Geneva: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, 2004. 15 p.; 30 cm. (Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. Opinion). "July 2004"—cover. "Do humanitarian agencies and Coalition forces in Iraq and Afghanistan share some of the same moral goals and employ the same means to these ends? This is a serious question today and one which has been forced upon humanitarians by each of the warring parties who both describe UN agencies and NGOs as 'collaborators' - albeit with rather different meanings. Coalition authorities have welcomed humanitarians positively as partners while resistance groups have killed humanitarians as treacherous agents of the enemy" (page 2). Available at: <http://www.hdcentre.org>

### Legal Aid

*NRC nexus: legal aid, information and education: Afghanistan and Pakistan* / Flyktningerådet = Norwegian Refugee Council. Kabul, Peshawar, Oslo: Norwegian Refugee Council. v. : col. ill.;

30 cm. AREU holds: Vol. 1 issue 2 (September 2004). Copies available from: [nrc@brain.net.pk](mailto:nrc@brain.net.pk)

### Livelihoods

*National implementation strategy for alternative livelihoods* / Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development. [Kabul]: Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, [2005]. 9 p.; 30 cm.

*Report of the National Livelihoods Zoning Workshop, Kabul 8th and 9th February 2004* / FEWS NET Afghanistan. [Kabul] : FEWS NET, 2005. [12] p. 30 cm.

### Media

*Needs assessment on the reform of the Media Commission for the 2005 national assembly elections in Afghanistan* / prepared by Michelle Lee and Fazel Rabi Wardak. Kabul: Asia Foundation, 2004. 25 p.; 30 cm. "November-December 2004"—cover. Available at: <http://www.asiafoundation.org/Locations/afghanistan.html>

*Rapid assessment of Radio Arman Top 40 program* / Population Services International Afghanistan. [Kabul]: Population Services International Afghanistan (PSI), 2004. [4] p.; 30 cm. "June 2004"—cover. Bound with: *Follow up rapid assessment of Radio Arman Top 40 Program* / Population Services International Afghanistan, July 2004. (4 p.).

### Opium

*The 1384 (2005) counter narcotics implementation plan* / the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. [Kabul]: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, [2005]. [11] p.; 30 cm.

*Afghanistan: opium rapid assessment survey, March 2005* / United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; Government of Afghanistan, Counter Narcotics Ministry. Kabul: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 2005. 45 p.: col. maps; 30 cm. Available at: [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/publications/rapid\\_assessment\\_afghan\\_2005.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/publications/rapid_assessment_afghan_2005.pdf)

*The dangers of opium eradication in Asia* / Pierre-Arnaud Chouvy. *Jane's intelligence review* 2005 (17/1) January 1, 2005.

*Frontiers and wars: the opium economy in Afghanistan* / Jonathan Goodhand. p. 191-216.;

Bibliography p. 214-216. Published in *Journal of agrarian change* v. 5 (no. 2) April 2005. This paper describes the evolution of the opium economy in Afghanistan and examines the factors behind its resurgence since the fall of the Taliban regime. It is argued that micro-level opium production lies at the intersection of three economies of production, namely the "combat", "shadow" and "coping" economies.

*The key to reducing Afghanistan's opium economy* / Barnett R. Rubin. [New York: Center on International Cooperation], 2004. [12] p.; 21 x 30 cm.

### Peace-Building/Justice

*Addressing the past: the legacy of war crimes, and the political transition in Afghanistan* / the Afghanistan Justice Project. [Kabul]: The Afghanistan Justice Project, [2005]. 55 p.; 30 cm. Available online at: <http://www.afghanistanjusticeproject.org/>

*"National reconciliation in Afghanistan: review of the conflict and the first initiatives of peace-building": status 23 January 2005*. Kabul: GTZ Project, 2005. 25 p.; 30 cm. International conference, "From Dealing with the Past to Future Cooperation: Regional and Global Challenges of Reconciliation," Berlin, January 31 to February 2, 2005.

### Policy

*Afghanistan 2005 and beyond : prospects for improved stability: reference document for the Stability Assessment Workshop* / Conflict Research Unit (CRU); prepared by the Center on International Cooperation, New York University for the Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael' Conflict Research Unit. Kabul: Netherlands Institute of International Relations 'Clingendael', 2005. 59 p; col. map; 30 cm. "23 February 2005"—title-page. This document surveys indicators, institutions, political actors and policy interventions, then provides a number of policy recommendations for counter-narcotics policy, ending insurgency, national reconciliation, constitutional implementation, security, etc. It can be found at: [www.clingendael.nl](http://www.clingendael.nl).

### Refugees

*The guiding principles on internal displacement: an innovation in international standard setting* / Roberta Cohen. *Global governance* 10 (2004) 459-480.

## Security

*Afghanistan: getting disarmament back on track* / International Crisis Group. [Belgium, Brussels]: International Crisis Group (ICG), 2005. 15 p.; 30 cm. "25 February, 2005"—cover. Available from: [www.icg.org](http://www.icg.org)

*Central and South Asia State Regional Security Conference 10-13 January 2005, Garmisch, Germany co-organized with Combined Forces Command-Afghanistan: [papers and presentations]* / [George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies]. [Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany] : European Center for Security Studies, 2005. 2 v.: ill., maps; 30 cm. Contents: [Conference timetable] — Opening remarks / of David Barno (9 p.) — Central and South Asian regional security : causes of instability / Roger Kangas (11 p.) — The roles of South and Central Asian Security forces : enhancing cooperative security / Tom Wilhelm (9, 23 p.) — Afghanistan's drug economy / Barnett R. Rubin (28 p.) — Transnational threats, border security and instability / Mark Galeotti (16 p.) — [Working group papers] (23 p.). Presentations are also in Dari.

کنفرانس امنیت کشور های منطقه آسیای مرکزی و جنوبی 10-13 جنوری 2005، گارمیش، جرمنی با همکاری قوماندانی اردوی مشترک - افغانستان / مرکز اروپای مطالعات امنیتی جورج سی. مارشال. گارمیش - پارتنکیرشن: مرکز اروپای مطالعات امنیتی جورج سی. مارشال، 1384.

جلد: 30 سانی متر

Available at: <http://www.marshallcenter.org/site-graphic/lang-en/page-conf-index-1/xdocs/conf/2005-conferences/06-0501-index.htm>

*Understanding Islamism* / International Crisis Group. [Belgium, Brussels]: International Crisis Group (ICG), 2005. 31 p.; 30 cm. "2 March 2005"—cover. Available from: [www.icg.org](http://www.icg.org)

## Water

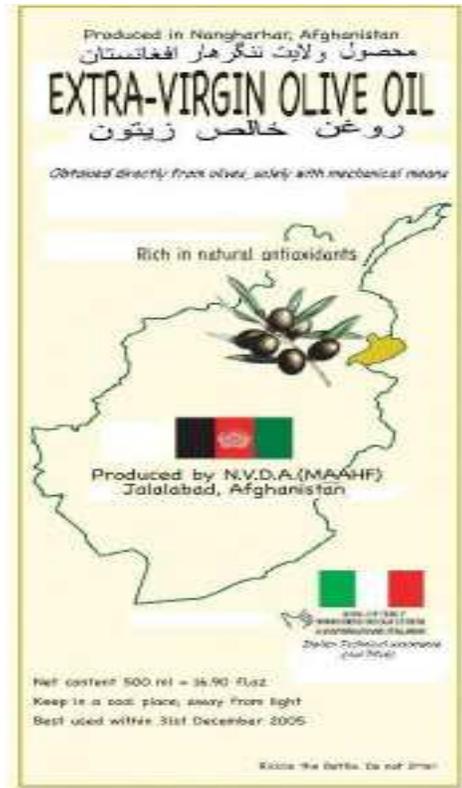
FAO Irrigation, Water Resource Unit (Kabul). *List of available reports, manuals and books in the FAO Irrigation, Water Resource Unit library*. [Kabul: FAO Irrigation, Water Resource Unit Library, 2005]. 17 p.; 30 cm. This title listing gives details of 853 items (January 2005) held in the library of the FAO Irrigation, Water Resource Unit (at Darulaman). For more information contact Engineer Sayed Sharif Shobair, National Project Coordinator and Chief Engineer, Emergency Irrigation Rehabilitation Project (EIRP): [Sayed.Sharif@af.fao.org](mailto:Sayed.Sharif@af.fao.org).

## Afghan Olive Oil Produced in Nangarhar

*An Italian technical assistance project has been upgrading an olive oil processing factory in Jalalabad (olive oil factory of the NVDA/MAAH). The factory currently employs 135 workers, 35 of whom are women, and four farms, employing 300 people on a permanent basis, plus seasonal workers. If the recovery of the farm and factory is continued, then production is expected to increase. The factory has now started to market its extra virgin olive oil, and you can buy it in Kabul (220 Afghanis for 500ml).*

*The oil has been tested in the laboratory of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Florence, and found to be extremely rich in natural antioxidants, compared with European olive oils.*

*For more information, contact Giuliano at [zanzarzamin@yahoo.com](mailto:zanzarzamin@yahoo.com).*



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