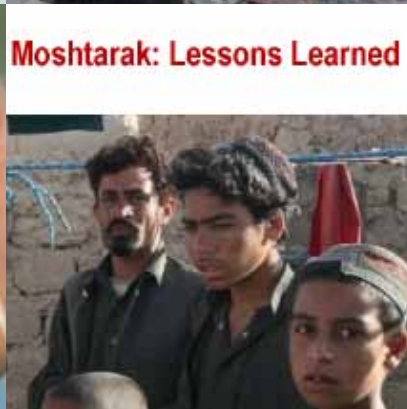
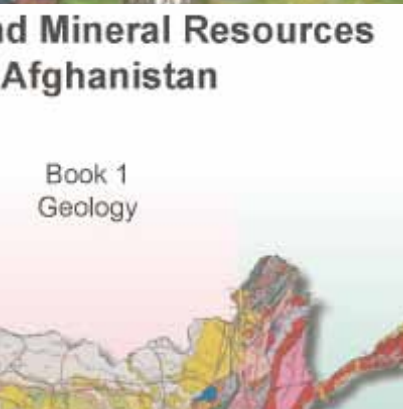
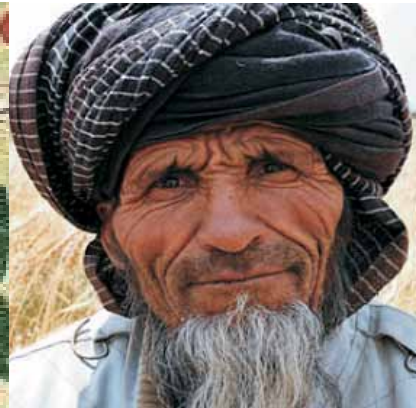


# Afghanistan Research Newsletter

Number 26, July/August 2010

ICS AND POW  
KANDAHAR



**Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit**  
*Research for a Better Afghanistan*



## Wahdat Library



Although the Afghan government public library system is valiantly attempting to expand and consolidate its services in the country, private individuals have also set up libraries to provide some services to interested individuals. Among these

private libraries is the Wahdat Library in Kampani (Kot-i-Sangi Road, Nyaz-Beg).

Established in one of the less well-off areas of Kabul, this private library makes study materials available to the public at no charge (although a membership deposit is payable). Both national and international journalists, teachers, students and interested individuals make use of the library's considerable historical items. A guiding principle of the Wahdat Library is that all historical, printed materials are accumulated inside Afghanistan. The library is not meant to be an income-generating activity; rather, it aims to protect materials and make them available to the public.

The Wahdat Library was founded in 1993 in the Hayatabad area of Peshawar, Pakistan. At that time it collected all possible jihad publications and made them available to the public, including some materials from overseas. During the Taliban period, the owner was a government employee (but was jailed for publishing a photo of a woman in a burqa being beaten by Talibs). The library materials were hidden amongst

household goods when his family returned to Kabul, lest the border police confiscate them. The collection is now located in the Nyaz-Beg area of Kabul, where there are no local bookshops, school libraries or other means of access to printed materials. The collection is still very strong in jihad-relevant materials but it is also supplemented by an extensive array of contemporary Afghan publications.

Dari, Pashto and English languages are collected. At various times in Peshawar the library also purchased relevant Afghanistan materials from scrap paper dealers, purchasing discarded Dari and Pashto publications for 10 Pakistani Rupees per kilo. In this way many local publications were also saved from oblivion.

The Wahdat Library has a large collection of local magazines and other serials, as well as books on history, literature and journalism. It is also known to have one of the best private collections of newspapers in Kabul, which is divided into four periods: (1) those published before Ustad Rabbani's government (est. 60 titles), (2) those from the mujahideen period (est. 140 titles), (3) those from the Taliban period (est. 40 titles exclusively those published by the Taliban) and (4) those published in the President Karzai period (more than 120 titles). In the photo on the next page, piles of bound newspaper collections are visible behind Mr. Wahdat. No other library in Afghanistan accumulates, holds and stores materials in such a systematic fashion as this.

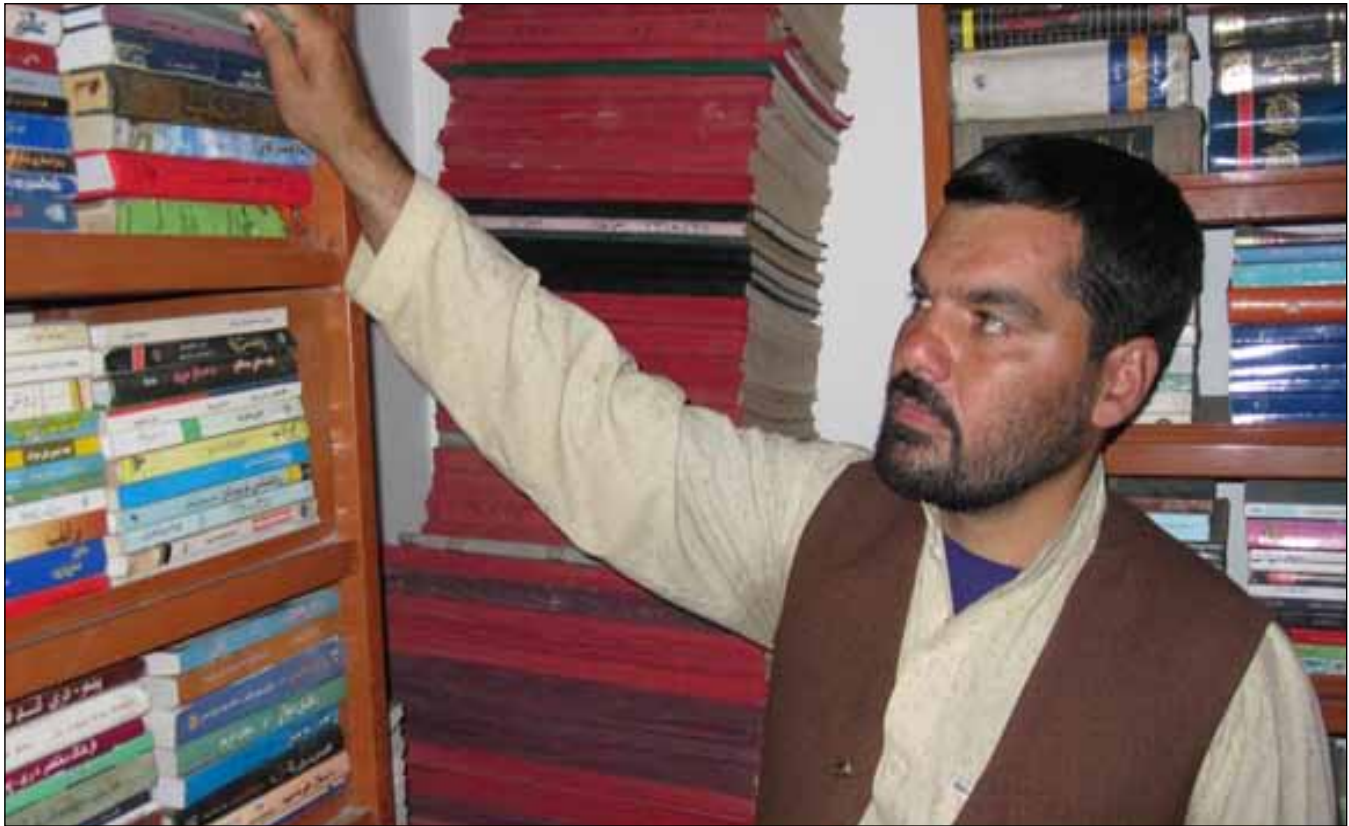
The *Afghanistan Research Newsletter* is a quarterly publication of the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU). The purpose of the Newsletter is to alert readers to new research being undertaken on Afghanistan and to help disseminate research findings and analysis. Some of the resources cited are available on the internet; most books and other publication are available at the AREU library, located in the AREU office (corner of Flower Street and Street 2) and open to researchers Sunday to Thursday, 9am-12pm and 1pm-4pm. The Newsletter is compiled by Royce Wiles. If you have ideas for books or other publications or resources that should be included in the Newsletter, please send an email to [newsletter@areu.org.af](mailto:newsletter@areu.org.af).

AREU is an independent research organisation based in Kabul. AREU's mission is to conduct high-quality research that informs and influences policy and practice. AREU also actively promotes a culture of research and learning by strengthening analytical capacity in Afghanistan and facilitating reflection and debate. Fundamental to AREU's vision is that its work should improve Afghan lives. AREU was established in 2002 by the assistance community working in Afghanistan and has a board of directors with representation from donors, the United Nations and other multilateral agencies, and non-governmental organisations. AREU currently receives core funds from the governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Specific projects have been funded by the Foundation of the Open Society Institute Afghanistan (FOSIA), the Asia Foundation (AF), the European Commission (EC) and the International Development Research Center (IDRC). All AREU publications are available at [www.areu.org.af](http://www.areu.org.af).

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Magazines, arguably one of the more generally accessible and affordable forms of print media in Afghanistan, are divided here into four periods: (1) before Ustad Rabbani (80 titles), (2) the mujahideen period (95 titles), (3) the Taliban period (25 titles), and (4) the Karzai period (150 titles and still growing)

teachers. If surplus copies are gathered by the library then they are distributed freely to students and library members, and thus the centre also acts as a distribution point. In addition, some private schools bring students to show them how an organised local library works.



**Library Director Mr Ahmad Shah Wahdat in the Wahdat Library**

Seventy percent of these collections are complete and these holdings are also unique.

There are also more than 300 individual items, such as jihad posters from various commanders, human rights posters, educational materials, election materials, and medical related posters.

Two people, one from Kabul and another from the provinces, acquire materials. They visit all kinds of bookstores, ministries' publications sections, NGOs, political organisations, etc. Newspapers tend to be purchased from shopkeepers. They visit six to ten locations each day in Kabul to collect serial issues and other papers. In the provinces the library funds purchases through short IT courses given in the library.

The library is used mostly by local students, teachers and journalists. There is a membership system. With a deposit of 500 Afs to join, individuals can borrow one book at a time, although no books costing more than 500 Afs are allowed for loan. There is also a low-cost photocopy machine and printer to help students and

The director is Mr Ahmad Shah Wahdat. There is also one person present in the library to look after users.

The library database is prepared through a basic Excel spreadsheet: serials are arranged by accession number but books are divided by general categories and given running numbers within those sequences. Subject divisions are history, information, literature, journalism, Islamic books, English books, psychology, social sciences, general and medical works.

Below is a list of some of the more important periodicals (newspapers and magazines) held in the library. In most cases the holdings are 90 percent complete.

**Selected Periodicals Held in Wahdat Library (English, Dari, Pashto)**

In English	Source
Afghan Women's Research Centre	Basher ul momenat
Afghan Media Resource Centre	The Cost of Freedom
تحريك اسلامى طالبان	The Islamic Emirate
Title (in Dari/Pashto)	Source
Les Nouvelles de Kaboul	اخبار كابل
حکومت عبوری مجاهدين (پشاور)	ارشاد
جمعيت اصلاح و انكشاف	اصلاح ملي
مشرانو جرگه	اعيان
شورای ثقافتی	افغان جهاد
افغان اطلاعاتی مرکز	افغانستان
اتحاد اسلامي افغانستان	البنیان المرصوص
شهریه الخاصه الافغانی / دارالجهاد	الجهاد
جماعت الدعوت و القرآن والسنت	المجاهد
جمعيت اسلامي افغانستان	المجاهدون
د افغانستان اسلامي کلتوري ټولنه	الهام
حزب وحدت اسلامي افغانستان	امروز
موسسه ماین پاکي او مر	امن - ماین
مرکز دعوت ثقافت اسلامي افغانستان	ایمان
د افغانستان ملي بانک	بانک
موسسه مدیرا	برگ سبز
مجله اسلامي (ازاد)	بصیرت
وزارت حج اوقاف	پیام حق
موسسه پاملرنه	پاملرنه
افغان پرمختیایي ټولنه	پرمختگ
وزارت امور داخله	پولیس
شورای عالی انکشاف عدالت اجتماعی افغانستان	پیک عدالت
CCA	تعاون
اداره کنترول و تفتیش	تفتیش
اسلامي مبارزه مجله	تنویر
اسلامي جهادی ملي خپرونه	توره بوره
شبکه جامعه مدنی	جامعه مدنی
وزارت امور سرحدات و قبایل	جرگه
جمعيت اسلامي افغانستان	جهاد پلوشه
حزب وحدت اسلامي (ایران)	حبل الله
اتحاد اسلامي افغانستان	حق پاخون
کمیسیون مستقل حقوق بشر	حقوق بشر
بی بی سی	خانه نو زندگی نو
د افغانستان دمطالعانو مرکز	خپلواکی
د افغانستان اسلامي ادبي ټولنه	څرک
تحريك اسلامي طالبان	خلافت
انجمن ایتم و بیوه زنان	خواهران
جمعيت اسلامي افغانستان	د شهید زیری
نشریه پوهنتون کابل	دانش
د افغانستان جماعته الدعوه الی القرآن والسنة خپرونه	دعوت
شورای علمای شیعه افغانستان	دینی معرفت
خپلواکه جهادی سیاسی مجله	رسالت

Title (in Dari/Pashto) cont`d.	Source
وزارت عدليه	رسمي جريده
بنیاد انكشافی حكيم سنائی	رنگین کمان
افغانستان آزاد	روز
مرکز صحتی و انكشافی زنان افغانستان	روشنی
ازاد	زنبیل غم
اتحادیه ژورنالیستان افغانستان	سباوون
ازاد	سپیدی
سره میاشت	سره میاشت
موسسه کمک های بین المللی طبی (AIM)	سلامتی
ریاست سواد اموزی وزارت معارف	سواد اموزی
جمعیت اسلامی افغانستان	سیمای شهید
حزب اسلامی افغانستان	شفق
د افغانستان کلتوری ټولنه	شهمات
د افغانستان د مجاهدینو اسلامی اتحاد	شهید پیغام
شورای متحد اسلامی افغانستان	شورای متحد
CCA	صدف
وزارت عدليه	عدالت
وزارت معارف	عرفان
وزارت امور مهاجرین	عودت
ریاست عمومی مبارزه علیه ارتشا و فساد اداری	قانونیت
ستره محکه	قضا
اتحاد اسلامی مجاهدین افغانستان	قیام حق
اکامی علوم	کابل
اطلاعات کلتور (کندهار)	کندهار
وزارت زراعت	کرنه
موسسه اوامر	ماین
دنده ئی توکو پر ضد د مبارزی وزارت میاشتنی خپرونه	مخدرات
مرکز فرهنگی اسلامی افغانستان	مستقبل
اداره احیای مجدد دهات	مسیر
مشرانو جرگه	مشرانو جرگه
جمعیت اسلامی افغانستان	مشعل
ماهنامه اجتماعی، تعلیمی، تربیتی و فرهنگی	مشعل دانش
دافغانی مهاجرینو او بیرته ستنیدونکیو ښوونیز او روزنیز پروگرام	معارف
ازاده و غیر وابسته	ملالی
تحریک اسلامی طالبان	مورچل
جمعیت اسلامی افغانستان	میثاق خون
وزارت امور زنان	میرمن
موسسه ماین پاکي	نجات از ماین
انسٹیټوت آموزشی افغان	ندای تعلیم
بی بی سی	نوي کور نوي ژوند
ازاده خپلواکه مجله (پشاور)	هیواد
نهاد تحقیقاتی حقوق زنان و اطفال	واقعیت
ازاد خپلواکه مجله (پشاور)	وطن
ولسی جرگه	ولسی جرگه
بنیاد شهید احمدشاه مسعود	یادیار
ریاست عمومی څارنوالی	څارنوالی
موسسه معلولین و معیوبین	گدون
ازاد لیکوالو ټولنه	وفا
حزب وحدت اسلامی افغانستان	سیمای وحدت
وزارت دفاع امارت اسلامی طالبان	سنگر
نشریه ازاد و غیر وابسته	کوثر

Title (in Dari/Pashto) cont`d.	Source
تحريك اسلامي طالبان	شريعت
حزب اسلامي افغانستان	شهادت
جمعيت اسلامي افغانستان	مجاهد
اتحاد اسلامي افغانستان	اتحاد اسلامي
حکومت عبوري (پشاور)	صبح پيروي
نشریه ازاد و غير وابسته	پيام اسلام
نشریه ازاد و غير وابسته	ازادی
دولت اسلامي افغانستان	انيس
حزب اسلامي افغانستان	شاهد
ازاد و غير وابسته	هدف
امارت اسلامي طالبان	طلوع افغان
وزارت دفاع جمهوري اسلامي افغانستان	اردو
خپلواکه ناپييلي فرهنگي او ټولنيزه	هيله
دافغانستان داسلامي اقتدار گوند	تکبير
وزارت اطلاعات و کلتور	فرهنگ
نشریه اسلامي و غير وابسته	اميد
د ارکوزيا افغان مشورتي گروپ خپرونه	سور غر
مرکز فرهنگي اسلامي افغانستان	پيغام
سياسي، فرهنگي، اجتماعي و آموزشي	اعتصام
بنياد فرهنگي کاروان	پيام

**For more information on Wahdat Library, please contact:**

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 Kampani, Kot-i-Sangi Road, Nyaz-Beg  
 +93 (0)700 252 598  
 ahmadshahwahdat@fastmail.fm

**Library hours:**

Open 9am-12pm, 2pm-4pm(Ramazan 9am-1pm only).

# Research News

## 2010 Asia-Pacific Human Development Report (APHDR)

Power, Voice and Rights: A Turning Point for Gender Equality in Asia and the Pacific / [ed. Gretchen Luchsinger]. New Delhi [etc.]: Macmillan: for UNDP, 2010. xxii, [233] p. (Asia-Pacific human development report (APHDR)).



ISBN 9780230329195  
0230329195. [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/SMAR-83D45W/\\$file/Main\\_Report.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/SMAR-83D45W/$file/Main_Report.pdf?openelement) (14 MB). Published since 2003, the Asia-Pacific Human Development Report is an independent publication commissioned by UNDP. The theme of the 2010 report is gender inequality and deals

with issues of building women's economic power, promoting political voice and advancing women's legal rights. The concluding pages provide cumulated statistical information to compare countries in the regions covered: e.g. the average life expectancy for Afghanistan is given as 43.5 (p. 210). Some figures are published in the table below.

*Selected Figures for Afghanistan, 2010*

	Women	Men
Adult literacy (1999-2007), % aged 15 and above (P. 215)	12.6	43.1
Estimated earned income (P. 216)	US\$442	US\$1845
Labour force participation, % aged 15 and above (P. 217)	28.3	88.6

## National Consultative Peace Jirga (2-4 June 2010)

The Resolution Adopted at the Conclusion of the National Consultative Peace Jirga, June 2-4, 2010. 2010. 6 p. [http://www.president.gov.af/Contents/88/Documents/1834/resolution\\_English.htm](http://www.president.gov.af/Contents/88/Documents/1834/resolution_English.htm).

Also published in Dari:

قطعنامه جرگه مای مشورتی صاح

Also published in Pashto:

د سولې د ملي مشورتي جرگې پرېکړه ليک

Frogh, Wazhma. "Will the Afghan Government's Reintegration and Reconciliation Efforts bring Peace to Afghanistan?" [Sydney, Australia]: The Lowry Institute, June 2010. 8 p. [http://www.lowryinstitute.org/Program\\_WestAsia.asp](http://www.lowryinstitute.org/Program_WestAsia.asp) PDF (318 KB). "The Afghan government's long awaited Peace Jirga, held in Kabul from 2-4 June, was portrayed as a major step to build a broad consensus behind the government's reintegration and reconciliation plan. The Peace Jirga brought together around 1,600 men and women (women constituted over 25 per cent of the participants) to whom the government formally presented its Peace and Reintegration Program. Many Afghans, however, saw the Jirga as little more than an orchestrated effort to legitimise the government's plan by bringing together only the supporters of the Afghan government. In that regard the Jirga was simply a continuation of past failed efforts by the government to bring peace to Afghanistan." (P. 1).

### Afghan Law Translation Site Returns

After considerable down-time, this important accumulation of translations of Afghan laws is available again at:

<http://afghanistantranslation.checciconsulting.com>





## New Publications from AREU

All publications are available for free by download from [www.areu.org.af](http://www.areu.org.af) and in hardcopy from the AREU Kabul office.

\* indicates that copies in Dari and Pashto are available.

**July 2010, “Is Capacity Being Built? Policymaking Process in the Primary and Secondary Education Subsector,”** by **Sayed Muhammad Shah**. This case study explores education policymaking, specifically how the Ministry of Education’s capacity has changed in terms of its ability to shape the policymaking process in the formulation and later revision phases of the National Education Strategic Plan. It is the last in a series of case studies looking at policymaking processes in different sectors, including agriculture and rural development governance, the ANDS, and lawmaking (the Shiite Personal Status Law).

**June 2010, “Speaking from the Evidence: Governance, Justice and Development—Policy Notes for the 2010 Kabul Conference.”\*** These policy notes aim to inform discussion on how to proceed in areas related to justice, governance and development. Based on AREU’s recent and ongoing research, they provide a timely reminder of the evidence base around some key topics of relevance to the conference. The contents are as follows:

- **“Reflections on the Paris Declaration and Aid Effectiveness in Afghanistan,”** by **Rebecca Roberts**.\* This policy note discusses the limitations and the challenges of applying the Paris Declaration’s principles for aid effectiveness in Afghanistan. It maintains that although the five principles of ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results and mutual accountability should be upheld, these alone are not sufficient to achieve aid effectiveness. This is because the Declaration is technically orientated, does not take into account the political dimension of aid, and is designed to guide development assistance and not relief and stabilisation efforts. The note raises key issues that need to be addressed at the policy level to enhance aid effectiveness in Afghanistan.
- **“Democratisation and Elections,”** by **Anna Larson**.\* This policy note is based on key findings of AREU’s representative governance research and presents recommendations around the following three themes: the concept of “democracy,” loss of faith in democracy, and the 2009/10 elections and beyond. It argues that democracy must be framed in Afghan terms if it is to take root in the country.

It must reaffirm, rather than threaten, Afghans’ identity as citizens of a sovereign, Islamic nation. Furthermore, the process of democratisation needs to be encouraged as part of a substantive, long-term commitment to political and administrative institution-building by the Afghan government and international community.

- **“A Holistic Justice System for Afghanistan,”** **Deborah J. Smith and Jay Lamey**.\* This policy note draws from AREU’s community-based dispute resolution (CBDR) case studies, and provides advice to those working with the “informal justice” sector and its connections to the state. It may also prove useful to those who work more broadly on development and stabilisation issues in Afghanistan. It also refers to a policy that is currently being prepared to enhance and regulate the relationship between CBDR and the state justice system under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice.
- **“The State of Transitional Justice in Afghanistan,”** by **Emily Winterbotham**.\* This policy note draws on interviews conducted as part of ongoing AREU research on transitional justice, and focuses on the recent policy approaches, activities and aspirations of three key actors: the Afghan government, the international community (diplomatic and civil society), and Afghan civil society. This overview of the current policy context highlights that transitional justice issues are slipping off the political agenda in Afghanistan, without reasonable justification.
- **“Improving Efforts to Achieve Equitable Growth and Reduce Poverty,”** by **Paula Kantor**.\* This policy note focuses on the poverty reduction agenda in Afghanistan and argues that it continues to be at risk of being enacted in response to a simplistic and apolitical understanding of poverty as an individual material condition. Such an assumption leads to technically oriented interventions without taking into account whether they are accessible to all or sufficient to address the problem at hand, given the realities of the socio-cultural context. This policy note seeks to identify the larger societal risks and insecurities missing from these approaches. It draws from AREU’s portfolio of natural resource management and livelihoods research to examine the risks prevalent in Afghanistan and the ways households adapt to them.

- **“Declining Opium Poppy Cultivation: Reasons and Effects,”** by Jay Lamey.\* This policy note, drawing on a multi-year body of research on the opium economy, including research on 2009/10 cropping decisions, presents some key findings and recommendations on the counter-narcotics issue in Afghanistan. It argues that policy must endeavour to be responsive to evidence from the ground, rather than driven by ideology or assumption. The production and trade of opium is highly adaptive and responds to multiple economic, political and environmental stimuli. Meanwhile, counter-narcotics policy is typically developed far from the field, often through a political dialogue. Therefore, although it is not static, counter-narcotics policy often trails behind the evolving realities of rural Afghanistan.

**June 2010, “The Wolesi Jirga: Pre-Election Politics and the Appearance of Opposition,”** AREU Parliamentary Brief 2, by M. Hassan Wafaey with Anna Larson.\* This parliamentary brief provides initial findings of an ongoing AREU study on parliamentary functions and dynamics. It collates MPs’ perspectives on change in parliament prior to the upcoming election and provides an insight into the internal dynamics of the Wolesi Jirga, specifically looking at shifts in groupings, and notes an increasing trend of MPs identifying themselves toward the “opposition.”

**May 2010, “Connecting with Kabul: The Importance of the Wolesi Jirga Election and Local Political Networks in Afghanistan,”** AREU Parliamentary Brief 1, by Noah Coburn.\* This parliamentary brief provides initial findings of an ongoing AREU study on parliamentary functions and dynamics. It argues that the international community needs to pay more attention to the upcoming Wolesi Jirga election, not only for the precedents it will set for representational governance in Afghanistan, but because of its ability to stimulate local political debate and reshape local political networks in a meaningful manner. It suggests several broad measures that the Afghan government and the international community should take to better concentrate their efforts to support more active, local and democratic political debates.

**May 2010, “Where Have All the Flowers Gone? Assessing the Sustainability of Current Reductions in Opium Production in Afghanistan,”** by David Mansfield.\* This briefing paper explores the current decline of opium poppy cultivation throughout Afghanistan. It illustrates that current reductions are the result of complex economic, political and environmental processes that are both context-specific and difficult to maintain. It argues that the coincidence of actions and events that have led to the current fall in production have set in play their own dynamic that could further destabilise parts of rural Afghanistan if not held in check.

## New Research Publications

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### Cross-Cutting

**“Afghanistan and Pakistan Regional Stabilization Strategy.”** Washington, D.C.: Department of State, Office of the Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, January 2010. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/135728.pdf> (572 KB). This overarching strategy or policy statement from the US is sometimes referred to as the “Af-Pak” strategy or policy. “In Afghanistan, [the US] focus is building the capacity of Afghan institutions to withstand and diminish the threat posed by extremism, and to deliver high-impact economic assistance—especially in the agricultural sector—to create jobs, reduce the funding that the Taliban receives from poppy cultivation, and draw insurgents off of the battlefield.” (P. i).

**“Arghandab District, Kandahar Province: District Assessment.”** Kabul: The Liaison Office, December 2009. 59 p. Brief assessment of the general situation in this district.

Eggerman, Mark and Catherine Panter-Brick. **“Suffering, Hope, and Entrapment: Resilience and Cultural Values in Afghanistan.”** *Social Science & Medicine* 71 (2010) 71-83. “A critical health-related issue in war-affected areas is how people make sense of adversity and why they show resilience in a high-risk environment. In Afghanistan, the burden of poor mental health arises in contexts of pervasive poverty, social inequality, and persistent violence. In 2006, we conducted face-to-face interviews with 1,011 children (age 11-16) and 1,011 adult caregivers, randomly selected in a school-based survey in three northern and central areas. Participants narrated their experiences as part of a systematic health survey, including an open-ended questionnaire on major life stressors and solutions to mitigate them. Responses were analysed using an inductive thematic approach and categorised for quantitative presentation, producing a conceptual model. For adults, the primary concern is repairing their ‘broken economy,’ the root of all miseries in social, educational, governance, and

health domains. For students, frustrations focus on learning environments as well as poverty, as education is perceived as the gateway to upward social and economic mobility. Hope arises from a sense of moral and social order embodied in the expression of key cultural values: faith, family unity, service, effort, morals, and honour. These values form the bedrock of resilience, drive social aspirations, and underpin self-respect and dignity. However, economic impediments, social expectations, and cultural dictates also combine to create entrapment, as the ability to realise personal and social aspirations is frustrated by structural inequalities injurious to health and wellbeing. This study contributes to a small but growing body of work on resilience in public health and conflict settings. It demonstrates that culture functions both as an anchor for resilience and an anvil of pain, and highlights the relevance of ethnographic work in identifying what matters most in formulating social and public health policies to promote a hopeful future.”

Below are drawings by a 14-year old boy taking art classes at school:



(a) His life in 2006, characterised by economic difficulties (he works odd jobs to earn money for his household).



"I want to be an excellent doctor in the future"

(b) His life in the future (he carries a medical bag from his car to the workplace).

**“Human Rights Dimension of Poverty in Afghanistan.”** Kabul: United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, March 2010. v, 26 p. [http://unama.unmissions.org/Portals/UNAMA/human%20rights/Poverty%20Report%2030%20March%202010\\_English.pdf](http://unama.unmissions.org/Portals/UNAMA/human%20rights/Poverty%20Report%2030%20March%202010_English.pdf) (272 KB). “Abject poverty remains widespread; it is closely related to inequality and frequently accompanied by a sense of powerlessness and exclusion. Add conflict to the mix, and addressing poverty becomes an even greater challenge. This is the situation in Afghanistan. Poverty, and its multiple ramifications, scars the lives of millions of Afghans. As elsewhere, poverty is multi-dimensional and can be traced to different sources and processes. Poverty is neither accidental, nor inevitable in Afghanistan: it is both a cause and consequence of a massive human rights deficit including widespread impunity and inadequate investment in, and attention to, human rights. This report is concerned with the



human rights dimension of poverty while acknowledging that many other factors determine who is poor or prosperous. It argues that poverty reduction initiatives should benefit from a human rights perspective and standards to help meet the objective of assisting those who are most marginalized, and the least able to enjoy the essentials for a dignified life, such as the right to food, health, access to justice, shelter and education. The sustainable reduction of poverty in Afghanistan is contingent on efforts that roll back abusive power structures as well as the ability of the poor to make free and informed choices. It is no less important that there are transparent and accountable decision-making processes, that Afghans regain their trust in public institutions, and live in a secure environment.” (P. iii).

**“A Selection of Reports on Afghanistan and Pakistan,”** Olivier Immig & Jan van Heugten. 2010. 18 p. [http://www.immigvanheugten.nl/downloads/A%20Selection%20of%20Reports%20on%20Afghanistan%20and%20Pakistan%20\(June%202010\).pdf](http://www.immigvanheugten.nl/downloads/A%20Selection%20of%20Reports%20on%20Afghanistan%20and%20Pakistan%20(June%202010).pdf) (60 KB). A compilation of citations for reports from 1997-2010 on Afghanistan, with a focus on security, politics, Pakistan, the Taliban, etc. Providing the URLs for the cited papers would have been helpful (on the model of the Afghanistan Analyst Bibliography, (latest edition January 2010: <http://afghanistan-analyst.org/Documents/AfghanistanBibliography2010.pdf>).

## Kabul Conference (20 July 2010)

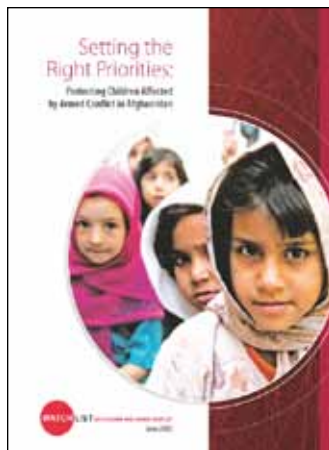
Prior to the Conference, the papers below were in circulation as PDFs for comment:

- ANDS Prioritization through Clusters: Draft for Circulation to the Social and Economic Development Standing Committee (April 2010) (16 p.)
- Part III, The Economic and Infrastructure Development Cluster: Bankable Programs: a Preliminary Draft in Advance of the JCMB and Kabul Conference (June 2010) (73 p.)
- The Human Resource Development Cluster: Bankable Programs: a Preliminary Draft in Advance of the JCMB and Kabul Conference (June 2010) (123 p.)
- The Afghanistan Development Strategy: a New Roadmap for Prioritization and Implementation: a Preliminary Draft in Advance of the JCMB and Kabul Conference for the Socio-Economic Development Standing Committee: Draft (June 2010) (41 p.)

## Children

Mougne, Christine. "Trees Only Move in the Wind: a Study of Unaccompanied Afghan Children in Europe." Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) Policy Development and Evaluation Service (PDES), June 2010. 49 p. [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/retrieveattachments?openagent&shortid=NROI-86E4YN&file=Full\\_Report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/retrieveattachments?openagent&shortid=NROI-86E4YN&file=Full_Report.pdf) (340 KB). "Afghans constitute one of the largest groups of unaccompanied children who are currently making their way to Europe and who are in some but not all instances submitting applications for refugee status there. A major problem for UNHCR in its efforts to formulate a coherent and consistent approach to this movement has been a lack of information with regard to their profile. While some relevant studies have recently been conducted on this issue, the number of cases and countries covered has been limited. The current study was requested by UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Europe and commissioned by the organization's Policy Development and Evaluation Service in an attempt to address this gap." (P. 1).

"Setting the Right Priorities: Protecting Children Affected by Armed Conflict in Afghanistan." New York: Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict, 2010. iv, 52 p. <http://www.watchlist.org/reports/pdf/Afghanistan%20Report%202010.pdf> (1.98 MB). This report reflects information primarily drawn from secondary sources (p.ii), and makes explicit the effects of recent policy and other initiatives in Afghanistan on the welfare of children. Areas covered in the



report include humanitarian access, killing and maiming, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), health, HIV/AIDS, education, abduction, gender-based violence, child soldiers, small arms, landmines and explosive remnants of war.

## Development

"Balkh Province Provincial Development Plan Draft." [Kabul]: ANDS Secretariat, [2009?]. 67 p. PDF (2.1 MB). This draft was released at the March 2010 PRT conference by the Afghanistan National Development Strategy Secretariat as an example of a developed plan.



Banerjee, Nipa. "Afghanistan: No Security, No Governance." Options Politiques = Policy Options (November 2009) p. 66-71. <http://www.irpp.org/po/archive/nov09/banerjee.pdf> (618 KB). "The former head of Canada's aid program in Afghanistan takes a...look at development efforts there and concludes that 'violence needs to be contained for laying the foundations of effective development.' Canada's espousal of the three D's—development, diplomacy and defence cooperation—has been 'backed up by no clear definition of the term—especially in the context of the new development zone Canada was entering.' As for training Afghan troops: 'Few, if any, units of the army are yet strong enough to resist aggression independently.' But, she also notes: 'The Taliban movement does not represent popular resistance to the Afghan government or the foreign troops. Abandoning Afghanistan at this stage is certain to result in a Taliban takeover of the country

and clear the field for al-Qaeda's return.” (P. 66).

**Burke, Edward.** “Leaving the Civilians Behind: the ‘Soldier-Diplomat’ in Afghanistan and Iraq.” Madrid: Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE), September 2009. 19 p. [http://www.fride.org/download/WP90\\_Irak\\_Diplomat\\_soldiers\\_ENG\\_oct09.pdf](http://www.fride.org/download/WP90_Irak_Diplomat_soldiers_ENG_oct09.pdf) (266 KB). An examination of the roles played by military and civilian agencies in the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Iraq and Afghanistan with an overall recommendation that the civilian lead not be overlooked.

**“Contingency Contracting Improvements Needed in Management of Contractors supporting Contract and Grant Administration in Iraq and Afghanistan.”** Washington, D.C.: United States Government Accountability Office (GAO), April 2010. 49 p. [http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-10-357\\_PDF](http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-10-357_PDF) (840 KB). “The Departments of Defense (DOD) and State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) have relied extensively on contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan, including using contractors to help administer other contracts or grants. Relying on contractors to perform such functions can provide benefits but also introduces potential risks, such as conflicts of interest, that should be considered and managed. Pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, GAO reviewed (1) the extent to which DOD, State, and USAID rely on contractors to perform contract and grant administration in Iraq and Afghanistan; (2) the reasons behind decisions to use such contractors and whether the decisions are guided by strategic workforce planning; and (3) whether agencies considered and mitigated related risks. GAO analyzed relevant federal and agency policies and agency contract data, and conducted file reviews and interviews for 32 contracts selected for case studies. GAO is making recommendations to improve State’s and USAID’s ability to plan for the use and mitigate risks of contractors performing contract and grant administration functions. State and USAID generally concurred with the recommendations. GAO made similar recommendations to DOD in 2009, with which it concurred. DOD had no additional comments.” (Reverse of title-page).

**Miakhel, Shahmehood.** “A Plan to Stabilize Afghanistan.” Waterloo, Ontario, Canada: Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), May 2010. [http://click.icptrack.com/icp/relay.php?r=11056473&msgid=184309&act=1FKU&c=211095&destination=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.cigionline.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2FAfghanistan\\_Paper\\_4.pdf](http://click.icptrack.com/icp/relay.php?r=11056473&msgid=184309&act=1FKU&c=211095&destination=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.cigionline.org%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2FAfghanistan_Paper_4.pdf) (540 KB). “Afghanistan’s problems are well known: rampant insecurity, endemic corruption, deep-seated poverty and weak governance. Unfortunately most of the strategies advanced to address these issues have lacked clear, effective and culturally-adapted implementation frameworks, making them more like wish lists than

concrete roadmaps. Based on wide experience and engagement in Afghanistan’s state-building project since 2001 - in the United Nations, Afghan government, and civil society - the author provides a broad outline for a new strategy to stabilize Afghanistan. At the core of this new strategy is a focus on priority areas, or centres of gravity, and an emphasis on local-level participation in program design and implementation. While the window of opportunity to stabilize and rebuild Afghanistan is closing, there are straight forward steps that can be taken to turn the tide of Afghanistan’s current crisis. This new approach will not require massive new infusions of resources, but rather robust political will and resolve among both Afghans and international actors, something that is increasingly in short supply.” (Abstract).

**“National Conference on Civil Society Development in Afghanistan: Development of Working Strategy for Civil Society in Afghanistan, December 14th and 15th 2009.** 2009. 6 p. [http://www.boell-afghanistan.org/downloads/CSD\\_Conference\\_Report\\_%2814-15\\_Dec.\\_2009%29.pdf](http://www.boell-afghanistan.org/downloads/CSD_Conference_Report_%2814-15_Dec._2009%29.pdf) (160 KB). This conference aimed to establish common short-term and long-term working directions for civil society organisations (CSOs) in Afghanistan, to agree on appropriate objectives and to agree on coordination, cooperation and partnership approaches among CSOs and other stakeholders. This short summary overviews the proceedings and progress made.

**“National Solidarity Programme of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (NSP/MRRD): NSP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and System.”** [Kabul: Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)?], [2010?]. 2 p. Very brief outline of monitoring and evaluation methods for the National Solidarity Programme (NSP).

**“[Papers from] PRT Conference 16th March 2010.”** Kabul: NATO/ISAF, 2010. [ca. 200 p.] PDFs (18.8 MB). Contents: 1. Agriculture Breakout Session Summary 2. ISAF Joint Command (IJC) Reintegration Brief 3. PRT Conference Break Out #3 Anticorruption 4. Rule of Law Traditional Systems vs. Constitutionalism 5. Commercial Enterprise 6. Building Peaceful States, by DFID 7. District Delivery Program as of March 20, 2010 8. Fair Price: Brief to PRT Conference, 16 March 2009 9. Building Peaceful States and Societies: a Framework for Informing the District Approach in Afghanistan 10. Budget Formulation and Linkage with Local Communities 11. ANSF Assessments: Afghan National Army Corps Example 12. International Distributed Unified Reporting Environment (INDURE) v. 1.1 13. INDURE overview sheet 14. INDURE User Guide 15. Information Dominance Center, by ISAF Joint Command 16. Information Sharing Environment: Achieving “Unity of Understanding”, by Jeffrey D. Steffen 17. Making Government Work: the Helmand Experience in Developing a District Approach,

by Mohammad Gulab Mangal 18. Remarks of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock (MAIL): the Provincial Reconstruction Team Conference, Kabul, March 16-17, 2010 19. [NABDP Designed Unfunded Projects] 20. NABDP Regional Offices: Regional and Provincial Managers 21. NADF [National Agricultural Development Framework] Principles 22. Contact List (NSP Regional Coordinators and Provincial Managers) 23. [Operation OMID overview] Helping Afghans succeed, by ISAF Joint Command 24. Afghanistan national program of peace & Reintegration, by Masoom Stanekzai 25. PRT Executive Steering Committee Policy Note Number 1: PRT Engagement in Provincial Development 26. PRT Executive Steering Committee Policy Note Number 2: PRT Engagement in DIAG 27. PRT Executive Steering Committee Policy Note Number 3: PRT Coordination and Intervention in Humanitarian Assistance 28. PRT Executive Steering Committee Policy Note Number 4: PRTs on Support to the Elections Process 29. Policy Note 5: Best Practices for Infrastructure Project Design and Implementation 30. PRT Best Practices Indicators 31. Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) Executive Steering Committee Charter: 02 December 2004 (Revised 3 August 06/December 08) 32. Helmand PRT, by ISAF 33. Possible PRT Role to Support Police Reform 34. NSP Guidelines for Provincial Reconstruction Teams Engagement with Community Development Councils 35. List of Names, Phone Numbers and Email Address of Heads of Provincial RRD [?] Offices 36. Supporting Stabilization at the District Level, by Rebecca Black 37. The Future of PRTs, by Transcript of the Speech delivered by Mark Ward 38. Theatre Construction Synchronization 17 March 2010, by Troy Rovira.

**Runge, Peter. "The Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan: Role Model for Civil-Military Relations?" Bonn: Internationales Konversionszentrum Bonn = Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), October 2009. 30 p. [http://www.bicc.de/uploads/pdf/publications/papers/occ\\_paper\\_04/occasional\\_paper\\_IV\\_11\\_09.pdf](http://www.bicc.de/uploads/pdf/publications/papers/occ_paper_04/occasional_paper_IV_11_09.pdf) (300 KB).** "The main purpose of this Occasional Paper is to provide a humanitarian perspective to the ongoing debate about PRTs as a role model for civil-military relations. It will analyze the security dilemma in Afghanistan and the impact of the PRTs on the delivery of humanitarian aid. It will further explore the consequences of 'blurring the line' between humanitarian aid and military goals. This Paper will draw upon the discussion within the humanitarian community, especially with German humanitarian NGOs, which have made clear their position on civil-military cooperation and the PRTs. The German PRTs in northern Afghanistan will serve as a case study because the German government has put into practice a separation of roles based on an awareness of the different mandates of PRTs." (P. 7).

**"Shah Wali Kot Report: The Gateway District." [Kandahar?]: Task Force Stryker, Governance Reconstruction & Development, February 2010. 42 p. [http://www.northwestmilitary.com/news/fort-lewis-blog/2010/03/Governance-Reconstruction-Development-Reports-from-Afghanistan-3/uploads/blogs/24038-Stryker\\_Shah\\_Wali\\_Kot\\_Report.pdf](http://www.northwestmilitary.com/news/fort-lewis-blog/2010/03/Governance-Reconstruction-Development-Reports-from-Afghanistan-3/uploads/blogs/24038-Stryker_Shah_Wali_Kot_Report.pdf) (3.2 MB).** Assessment by a US military unit of the economic and other development activities in this district.

**"Spin Boldak Report: The Ancient Trade Route." [Kandahar?]: Task Force Stryker, Governance, Reconstruction & Development, April 1 2010. 82 p. <http://www.strykernews.com/docs/Stryker-Spin-Boldak-Report.pdf> (2.8 KB).** Assessment by a US military unit of the economic and other development activities in this district.

**Taylor, William B. "Establishing Leadership on Civilian Assistance to Afghanistan." Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), December 2009. 5 p. [http://www.usip.org/files/resources/civilian\\_assistance\\_afghanistan.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/resources/civilian_assistance_afghanistan.pdf) (160 KB).** A summary overview of options for establishing a centre of gravity for civilian-led assistance in Afghanistan presenting a number of options for making an overall leader for at least some of the disparate development sources (European Union, World Bank, European Commission, etc).

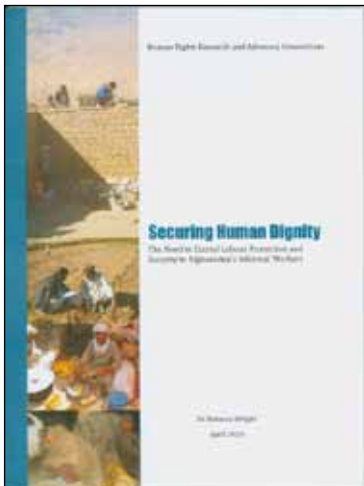
**Winter, Elizabeth. "Civil Society Development in Afghanistan." London: Non-Governmental Public Action Programme (NGPA), June 2010. 65 p. [http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/NGPA/publications/elizabeth\\_winter\\_afghanistan\\_report.pdf](http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/NGPA/publications/elizabeth_winter_afghanistan_report.pdf) (2.39 MB).** "The primary research objectives were... (1) to review the existing definition of civil society and the case for developing a new working definition (2) to examine the dichotomy between modern and traditional approaches to the development of civil society (3). to review the role of civil society actors as agents for change (4) to examine progress towards creating a

database of civil society actors and activities. Field studies were conducted in urban, semi-rural and rural areas of Afghanistan. Insecurity had been increasing so there were some constraints on the study, but discussions were held with a wide variety of individuals and organizations. Preliminary findings were discussed with some of those consulted



and their views taken into account in this report.” (P. 7).

**Wright, Rebecca. “Securing Human Dignity: the Need to Extend Labour Protection and Security to Afghanistan’s Informal Workers.” [Kabul]: Human Rights Research and Advocacy Consortium (HRRAC), April 2010. 32 p.** “In order to highlight the conditions of informal workers in Afghanistan and to provide them with an opportunity to voice their concerns, HRRAC visited five provinces and interviewed 1,487 informal workers and 26 officials, contractors and shopkeepers who regularly interact with informal workers. This research focused on the individual experiences of informal workers and their day-to-day efforts to earn a livelihood.” (P. 1).



Also published in Dari:

حفظ کرامت انسانی: ضرورت توسعه حمایت و مصونیت کاری  
آکار کنان غیر رسمی افغانستان

Also published in Pashto:

د انساني کرامت ساتنه: د افغانستان د غيري رسمي  
کارکوونکو د ملاتړ او ساتنې د پراختيا ضرورت

Linked with this publication is a short documentary:



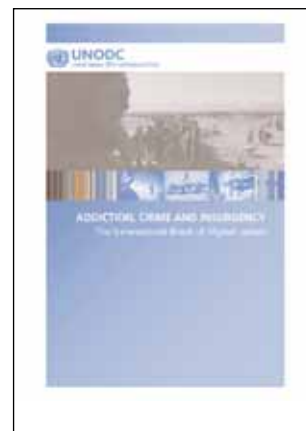
**Food, and Life and Nothing Else: documentary film [Kabul]: Human Rights Research & Advocacy Consortium (HRRAC), December 2009. (DVD 15.40 min.)** A compilation of interviews and commentary about informal workers in Afghanistan (Kabul and Panjshir) and the difficulties they face making a living. The soundtrack is in Dari and Pashto, with subtitles in English.

## Drugs

**“Afghanistan Cannabis Survey 2009.” [Vienna?]: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), April 2010. 59 p.** [http://www.unodc.org/documents/crop-monitoring/Afghanistan/Afghanistan\\_Cannabis\\_Survey\\_2009.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/crop-monitoring/Afghanistan/Afghanistan_Cannabis_Survey_2009.pdf) (4 MB). “Afghanistan is the world’s biggest producer of opium. Less known is the fact that 10,000 to 24,000 hectares of cannabis

are grown in Afghanistan every year. While other countries have even larger cannabis cultivation, the astonishing yield of the Afghan cannabis crop (145 kg of resin per hectare as compared to around 40 kg/ha in Morocco) makes Afghanistan the world’s biggest producer of hashish, estimated at between 1,500 and 3,500 tons a year. This first-ever Afghanistan Cannabis Survey is based on survey data from 1,634 villages in 20 provinces. It shows that there is large-scale cannabis cultivation in exactly half (17 out of 34) of Afghanistan’s provinces.”

**“Drug Use in Afghanistan, 2009 Survey: Executive Summary.” [Vienna?] UNODC, 2010. 19 p.** <http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Afghan-Drug-Survey-2009-Executive-Summary-web.pdf> (6 MB). “Drug dependency in Afghanistan, notably to opiates such as heroin, opium and opioid painkillers, continues to increase across rural and urban areas equally. With widespread and easy access to relatively low-cost drugs, more and more Afghan citizens are becoming drug dependent and suffering debilitating mental, physical and social problems as a result. Illicit drugs in this context include cannabis, opium, heroin, opioids or painkillers, and tranquilizers. Five years ago, a detailed profile of drug use in the country was drawn by the first-ever national survey on Afghan drug use. UNODC and the Ministry of Counter Narcotics of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan conducted the survey jointly. Since then, however, concerns about escalating drug use triggered the need for another survey to update the 2005 information and to provide further insight into the extent and pattern of drug use in Afghanistan. This 2009 survey was also conducted in partnership with the national Ministries of Counter Narcotics and Public Health and with financial contribution from the Government of the United Kingdom. Direct comparisons between findings in the preceding survey and those in this one are difficult as each survey used different criteria and methodologies. Still, some conclusions regarding trends and changes in drug use practices during the past four years can be drawn. The most striking one is a massive increase in the use of opium, heroin and other opiates.” (Executive Summary).

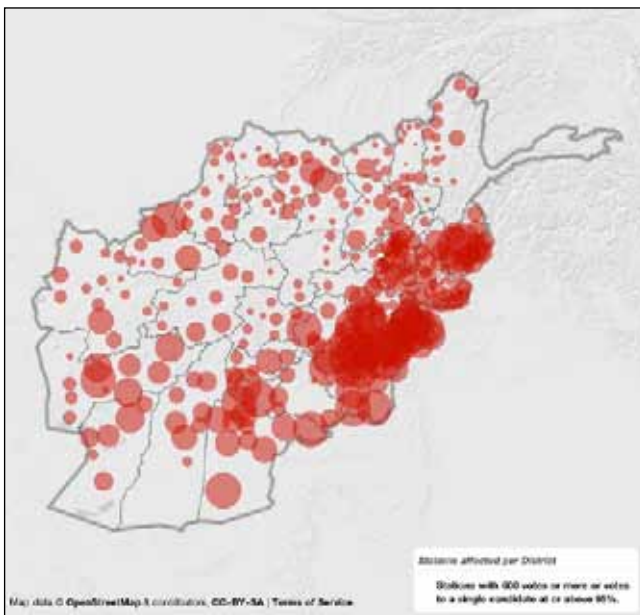


Lewis, David. "High Times on the Silk Road: the Central Asian Paradox." *World Policy Journal* Spring 2010, p. 39-49. [http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/world\\_policy\\_journal/v027/27.1.lewis.pdf](http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/world_policy_journal/v027/27.1.lewis.pdf) (444 KB). The author argues that since 2001 there are increasing links between the flow of narcotics and established governments in Central Asia. "State control over trafficking, paradoxically, ensures the stability of the regime itself." (P. 47).

## Elections

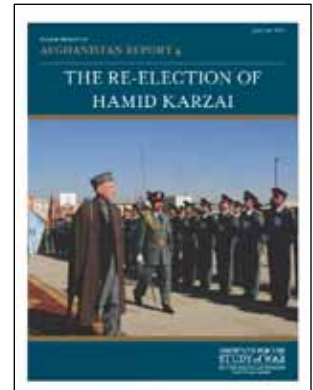
"Electoral Complaints Commission Final Report: 2009 Presidential and Provincial Council Elections." Kabul, Afghanistan: Electoral Complaints Commission, 2010. 45 p. <http://www.ecc.org.af/en/images/stories/pdf/ECC%20Final%20Report%202009.pdf> (2.14 MB). "The 2009 Presidential and Provincial Council elections are now over and the work of the 2009 Electoral Complaints Commission (ECC) has been completed. In all, over 3,300 challenges and complaints were investigated and decided during the Commission's mandate. The vast majority of these complaints were filed on or after election-day, which was one indicator of the degree of scepticism and mistrust that the public and candidates had toward the electoral process. In this report the ECC outlines the work it performed, the major challenges and issues it faced throughout the election process, and offers some lessons learned that will hopefully be applied to future election cycles in Afghanistan." (Executive Summary).

**Map showing (by district) the 3,376 polling stations audited and recounted (p. 45 of the ECC report)**



"Gender and Elections in Afghanistan: Helpdesk Research Report." [Birmingham]: Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC), 4 September 2009. 25 p. <http://www.gsdr.org/docs/open/HD594.pdf> (327 KB). This desk study identifies "(1) literature on the barriers and opportunities for female participation in elections in Afghanistan; and (2) lessons learnt from gender work in other countries' elections commissions—particularly in fragile/conflict-affected countries and/or in Islamic countries—focusing particularly on women's political and electoral participation." (P. 1).

Humayoon, Haseeb. "The Re-election of Hamid Karzai." Washington, D.C.: Institute for the Study of War, January 2010. 41 p. [http://www.understandingwar.org/files/The\\_ReElection\\_of\\_Hamid%20Karzai.pdf](http://www.understandingwar.org/files/The_ReElection_of_Hamid%20Karzai.pdf) (3.18 MB). "This report documents Afghanistan's politics as they evolved in 2009, and examines the implications they will have for the way forward. A particular focus is devoted to the August elections. The first section explains the controversial beginning to the electoral process, the rise of leading candidates, and Karzai's demobilization of potential challengers. The second section evaluates the critical—and at times contentious—alliances formed by key candidates, and the emergence of a vibrant political scene during the campaign process. In the third part, this report illustrates the significance of the election day, the ensuing political fallout, and the domestic and international responses. This section also considers Washington's role in the process, and the expenditure of international political capital. This report concludes with an assessment of where Afghan politics stand in early 2010, and what can be done to create more enduring political institutions." (P. 9).



Khadhouri, Sandra and Peter D. Lepsch. "A Review of Suspected Electoral Fraud: 2009 Afghan Presidential & Provincial Council Elections." [Kabul?]: Democracy International, Afghanistan, 2010. 54 p. PDF (872 KB). "The incidence of fraud and irregularities in Afghanistan's 2009 Presidential and Provincial Council elections were seen by many observers as widespread and varied in nature across the country. Some irregularities can be attributed to proxy or multiple voting, intimidation, instances of vote buying or the effects of tribal or bloc voting. However, patterns of voting and complaints received by the ECC, suggest that these irregularities were not isolated occurrences but perhaps extended further



into deliberate large-scale and often systematic fraud. This level of fraud was enabled by systemic deficiencies in electoral management processes, the inadequate or flawed approaches of relevant institutions, and other contextual factors common to post-conflict countries. In their final observation reports, the Free and Fair Election Foundation of Afghanistan (FEFA), the Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL), the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Election Support Team and the European Union Election Observation Mission (EU EOM) all called for comprehensive investigations into the extent and nature of fraud seen in the 2009 election. This study provides a review of the specific types of fraud and gross irregularities that were witnessed, the methods used to carry it out and the circumstances under which it took place. The report includes a review of the tactical operational mechanisms the Afghan electoral management body relied on to administer the election and try to prevent fraud. It investigates the drivers behind electoral malfeasance, with the aim of indicating how fraud might be committed in the 2010 Parliamentary Election and proposing recommendations to mitigate it. This report aims to support efforts to reduce the corrosive effect of fraud on future elections, by assisting Afghan and international decision-makers in making more informed decisions on effective mechanisms, necessary for a more legitimate and credible election. This report's ultimate goal is to contribute to safeguarding the legal rights of all Afghan voters to freely select their institutional representatives." (P. 4).

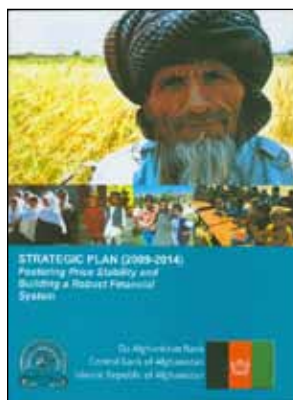
## Employment

Lopez, Ralph and Najim Dost. "Jobs for Afghans: White Paper on Stabilizing Afghanistan through a Cash-for-Work Initiative." [S.l.]: JobsforAfghans, 2009. 23 p. <http://jobsforafghans.org/WhitePaper.pdf> (1.1 MB).

## Finance

"Afghanistan Public Expenditure Review 2010: Second Generation of Public Expenditure Reforms." Washington, D.C.: World Bank, April 2010. xxxvii, 114 p. PDF (2 MB). [http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64256111&piPK=64256112&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=64187510&searchMenuPK=115635&theSitePK=40941&entityID=000333037\\_20100611004136&searchMenuPK=115635&theSitePK=40941](http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64256111&piPK=64256112&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=64187510&searchMenuPK=115635&theSitePK=40941&entityID=000333037_20100611004136&searchMenuPK=115635&theSitePK=40941). "Afghanistan and its donor community face a dilemma that demands to be resolved: how to channel foreign aid through the government's budgetary system (core budget) that lacks the capacity to properly administer such expenditure. For without more money on budget, national objectives such as poverty reduction and the

building of a stable state cannot be fully realized. Currently, 90 percent of the national budget<sup>1</sup> is externally financed. Overall aid in 2008/09 amounted to US\$5.5 billion or 47 percent of GDP. The critical issue, however, is not so much the amount of aid, but weaknesses in its mode of delivery and impact. Three quarters of the aid bypasses the core budget, moving through what is known as the "external budget." This dual budgetary system means that most economic activity in Afghanistan takes place outside the government's fiscal control, thus undermining the government's legitimacy and relevance to the Afghan people and weakening the budget's primacy as the tool of national policy. The aid needs to be on-budget and aligned with Afghan priorities. If the success of aid can be gauged by the extent to which it enables a recipient country to free itself of the need for that aid, then the Afghanistan foreign assistance program, as currently structured, is failing its mission; Afghanistan's fiscal sustainability, after having risen to a plateau in recent years, regressed in 2008/09 due to rising operating expenditures, mainly for security, and the country remains one of the world's most aid-dependent." (P. xiv).

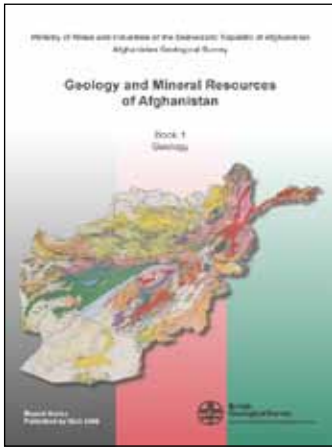


"Strategic Plan SY 1388-1392 (2009-2014)." Kabul: Da Afghanistan Bank, 2009. 61, a-s p. <http://www.centralbank.gov.af/pdf/Strategic%20Plan%202009%20-%202014.pdf> (3.36 MB). This is the first strategic plan of Da Afghanistan Bank, specifying the desired course and direction for 2009-2014. The core mission is to foster price stability and build a robust financial system.

## Geology

"Geology and Mineral Resources of Afghanistan," by editors in chief S. H. Abdullah, V.M. Chmyriov; executive editor V. I. Dronov. Keyworth, Nottingham [United Kingdom]: British Geological Survey, 2008. 2 v. Book 1 Geology (xii, 488 p.)—Book 2 Mineral Resources (vii, 292 p.). <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/downloads/browse.cfm?sec=7&cat=83> PDFs (19 MB). This is an important and standard reference work on Afghanistan's geology and mineral resources. "The Geology and Mineral Resources of Afghanistan was compiled and written as a collaborative work between the Afghanistan Geological Survey and the Soviet Geological Mission. It represents the synthesis of 20 years of joint Afghan-Soviet geological investigations and earlier German and French studies, and in 1980

was formally published in Russian by NEDRA Moscow, in two volumes. These volumes were translated into English by a group of Professors at the University of Kabul, although the documents were not published and the manuscripts archived in the Afghanistan Geological



Survey Library. This version of Volume 1 is a reissue of the English translation, prepared by the British Geological Survey in 2007 as part of an institutional strengthening project for the Afghanistan Geological Survey, funded by the United Kingdom Department for International Development.” (Preface to the 2008 edition).

## History

Boyko, V.S. “Government and Opposition in Afghanistan: the Features of Political Fighting 1919-1953.” Moscow-Barnaul: The Institute of Oriental Studies of RAS, Altai State Pedagogical Academy. 2010. 391 p. (hardcover). In Russian, with 38 pictures and English summary. ISBN 978-5-89282-407-1 978-5-88449-224-0. vboyko2001@yahoo.com V.S. Boyko’s monograph examines, on the basis of a broad set of sources and literature, the main features of the socio-political development of Afghanistan from 1919 to 1953. Special attention is paid to efforts at modernising Afghan society and state, and at fighting among the main political forces during the rule of Amanullah-khan, Nadir Shah and his clan. These troubles are reconstructed as processes, the most characteristic episodes and events; they are complemented by a gallery of political portraits of government and opposition figures. The external (regional and non-regional) factors which played role in Afghanistan during the first half of the 20th Century, are also analysed in detail.

## Human Rights

Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC). “1389-1392 (2010-2013) Strategic Plan and Action Plan.” Kabul: AIHRC, Hout 1388 = March 2010. [74] p. [http://www.aihrc.org.af/law\\_of\\_aihrc.pdf](http://www.aihrc.org.af/law_of_aihrc.pdf) (416 KB). “This strategic plan provides a multi-year, overarching framework for carrying out the mission of the AIHRC. IT is oriented towards achieving the vision of a just, democratic and developed society where human rights are respected and protected.” (Introduction).

## Justice

Beg, Bator and Ali Payam. “Charting a Course for Sustainable Peace: Linking Transitional Justice and Reconciliation in Afghanistan.” [Kabul]: Afghanistan Watch, May 2010. 28 p. [http://www.watchafghanistan.org/files/Charting\\_%20a\\_Course\\_for\\_a\\_Sustainable\\_Peace.pdf](http://www.watchafghanistan.org/files/Charting_%20a_Course_for_a_Sustainable_Peace.pdf) PDF (342 KB). “This paper looks at transitional justice (hereinafter TJ) and reconciliation in Afghanistan. Their main objective is to link debates concerning TJ and reconciliation as a vehicle to transform the conflict-ridden society of Afghanistan to a secure, stable, democratic and progressive society. It aims to show despite fundamental interconnectedness the two processes are often perceived by the political elites to be undermining one another. The study is based on variety of sources which fall into three categories: a) field research and interviews conducted during July-December 2009. During this period, 32 detailed interviews were conducted with candidates of the August 2009 presidential elections, officials of the Government of Afghanistan (GoA), members of the National Assembly, human rights, and TJ and reconciliation activists, ensuring a large spectrum of views. Group discussions were held in which representatives of Afghan civil society organizations discussed and raised issues related to the TJ and reconciliation; b) available resources from the existing libraries, and from the published resources of human rights organizations and activists; c) legal and official documents on TJ and reconciliation.” (P. 5-6).

“Between the Jirga and the Judge: Alternative Dispute Resolution in Southeastern Afghanistan.” Kabul: The Liaison Office (TLO), March 2009. 8 p. [http://www.usip.org/files/file/jirga\\_judge.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/jirga_judge.pdf) (1.1 MB). This paper outlines the establishment, workings and experiences of a Commission on Conflict Mediation (CCM) in Khost, set up to provide an alternative dispute resolution mechanism similar to western out-of-court arbitration.

Delesgues, Lorenzo. “Integrity Manual for Practitioners: Working on Integrity in Afghanistan.” [Kabul]: Integrity Watch, 2009. 126 p. <http://www.iwaweb.org/manual.html> (PDF 2.85 MB). “The manual is aimed at giving (a) the methodologies necessary to implement programs on Integrity issues considering the Afghan context and in assisting (b) individuals to run an institution efficiently, transparently and effectively in the context of Afghanistan. [It includes] (a) tools for research (how to use in-depth interviews, focus groups and survey), Implementation of a research program (sampling, forms, reporting, standardization of the information, controlling the findings), Implementation of monitoring activities (selection of the targets, governance systems related

to monitoring, methodological constraints, reporting issues, sustainability), Advocacy (through media, communities, workshops, with a sectorial approach), Media campaign (setting up a press conference, selection of the information to be highlighted, the press release, the follow-up), Lobbying (the targets for the lobbying, identification of partners, information management), control and measurement of the consequences of your actions. (b) Afghan legal context for NGOs, minimal financial standards for integrity, financial procedures for transparency, internal controls, procurements control and reporting.” (Summary).

**Sajjad, Tazreena. “These Spaces in Between: the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission and its Role in Transitional Justice.” *The International Journal of Transitional Justice* v.3 (2009) p. 424-444.** “National human rights institutions (NHRIs) play an instrumental role in defining the human rights culture of their respective countries through their monitoring function, auditing laws, instituting human rights education and making recommendations to governments to improve human rights conditions. In countries that have experienced large-scale human rights atrocities, NHRI mandates sometimes include working to establish processes to seek accountability for war crimes. The involvement in transitional justice matters raises a new set of challenges for these institutions regarding their independence, their role in creating space for local voices and their capacity to serve as a bridge between the government and national and international actors. Using as a case study the experience of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), the author identifies several key areas within which this particular NHRI has had to negotiate the tensions between the political and the legal, and the local and the international. A close examination of each of these areas reveals the common challenges NHRIs face in taking on a transitional justice mandate, as well as the particular strengths and limitations of the AIHRC and its creativity and resolve in working in extremely difficult circumstances to seek accountability for the past.” (Abstract).

## Land

**“Land Titling and Economic Restructuring in Afghanistan (LTERA): Project Completion Report (2004-2009).”** Washington, D.C.: Emerging Markets Group (EMG), 2009. 124 p. [http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PDACP698.pdf](http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACP698.pdf) PDF (3.98 MB). “The US Agency for International Development’s LTERA project aimed at improving land tenure security for millions of Afghans and assisting the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) to undertake a comprehensive privatization program in support of the Afghan National Development

Strategy (ANDS) and international donor programs. USAID/LTERA’s Land Titling and Registration activities assisted the Government of Afghanistan with improving land tenure security in urban areas. Its approach involved identifying gaps in the legal framework, developing and implementing a modern land policy based on community-based adjudication systems in informal settlements, reactivating cadastral activities and implementing an economically efficient property registration system. The ultimate goal was to introduce a consolidated land administration system and to support the Ministry of Finance with the production of maps of land and buildings of state-owned enterprises that are earmarked for divestment. The Economic Restructuring component of the project assisted the Ministry of Finance and eleven line ministries with the privatization of State Owned Enterprises through liquidation, long term leases, international tenders and/or the corporatization of state owned assets.” (P. 1).

## Maps

**“The Study on Topographic Mapping for Greater Kabul in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: Seminar 2 program (13 May 2010).”** [Kabul]: JICA, 2010. [20 p.] plus colour map (25 x 82 cm). At a seminar on 13 May 2010 the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Afghan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office (AGCHO) provided details of the results of three years of work to produce up-to-date maps of Kabul at a scale of 1:5,000. These are fundamental for many aspects of urban reconstruction and development and will be the starting point of many future projects for Kabul. In time the maps will be made available through AGCHO (for details on AGCHO see Afghanistan Research Newsletter no. 25, p. 1).

## Opium

**“Afghanistan Drug Control: Strategy Evolving and Progress Reported, but Interim Performance Targets and Evaluation of Justice Reform Efforts Needed.”** Washington, D.C.: United States Government Accountability Office (GAO), March 2010. <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-10-291> PDF (2.87 MB). “The illicit drug trade remains a challenge to the overall U.S. counterinsurgency campaign in Afghanistan. Afghanistan produces over 90 percent of the world’s opium, which competes with the country’s licit agriculture industry, provides funds to insurgents, and fuels corruption in Afghanistan. Since 2005, the United States has allotted over \$2 billion to stem the production, consumption, and trafficking of illicit drugs while building the Afghan government’s capacity to conduct counternarcotics activities on its own. In this report, GAO (1) examines how the U.S. counternarcotics strategy in Afghanistan has changed; (2) assesses progress made and challenges faced

within the elimination/eradication, interdiction, justice reform, public information, and drug demand reduction program areas; and (3) assesses U.S. agencies' monitoring and evaluation efforts. To address these objectives, GAO obtained pertinent program documents and interviewed relevant U.S. and Afghan officials. GAO has prepared this report under the Comptroller General's authority to conduct evaluations on his own initiative." (Back of title page).

Caulkins, Jonathan P., Mark A.R. Kleiman and Jonathan D. Kulick. "Drug Production and Trafficking, Counterdrug Policies, and Security and Governance in Afghanistan." New York: New York University, 2010. 31 p. [http://www.cic.nyu.edu/Lead%20Page%20PDF/sherman\\_drug\\_trafficking.pdf](http://www.cic.nyu.edu/Lead%20Page%20PDF/sherman_drug_trafficking.pdf) (568 KB). "This report...contributes to the ongoing debate about counter-narcotics policies in Afghanistan, and in relation to counter-insurgency operations by adding a heretofore missing element—applied economic analysis of the effect of counter-narcotics policies. It does so by applying to a stylized depiction of the Afghan situation a standard model that economists and policy analysts have applied to a large range of policy areas. The authors were reluctant to make policy recommendations, as they recognize that their necessarily simplified model of Afghanistan does not take into account fine-grained realities. The overall conclusion—that counternarcotics policy in the context of a weak state facing violent challengers is likely to aggravate rather than alleviate insurgency, corruption, and criminal violence—opposes much that has been written on the subject." (P. 2).

Jelsma, Martin and Tom Kramer. "Redefining Targets: Towards a Realistic Afghan Drug Control Strategy." Amsterdam: Transnational Institute, December 2009. 13 p. [http://www.idpc.net/sites/default/files/library/Redefining%20targets\\_tni%20briefing.pdf](http://www.idpc.net/sites/default/files/library/Redefining%20targets_tni%20briefing.pdf) (1.26 MB). "This policy briefing provides an update on drug control efforts in Afghanistan and outlines policy dilemmas on drugs production, trafficking and consumption issues facing Afghan officials and international agencies today. It also reflects concerns and needs of heroin users and former opium farmers. Key issues include the chronic absence of coordination of drug control efforts; the foreign-driven and often hypocritical nature of the agenda; and the difficulties in defining realistic drug policy objectives." (P. 1).

Pedersen, Frank Skøv. "Sustainable Agricultural Production: Providing an Alternative to Opium in Afghanistan." 2010. 87, xv p. [http://projekter.aau.dk/projekter/research/sustainable\\_agricultural\\_production%2818274420%29/](http://projekter.aau.dk/projekter/research/sustainable_agricultural_production%2818274420%29/) PDF (6 MB). This Masters thesis (Aalborg University, Denmark) explores the reasons for opium cultivation becoming established in Afghanistan since 1979. It makes clear the effects of the destruction of agricultural infrastructure,

irrigation and access to markets and highlights the ongoing effects of climate change and population growth on Afghan agriculture. The paper also identifies major areas for attention, including deficiencies in natural resource management skills for agriculture, and the serious problems at the national level in water management.

## Police

"Afghan National Police Strategy." [Kabul]: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Ministry of Interior Affairs, Deputy Minister for Strategy and Policy, Department of Strategy, Hoot 1388 = March 2010. 34 p. <http://ntm-a.com/documents/other/anps.pdf> (5.54 MB). "The purpose of the Afghan National Police Strategy (ANPS) is to provide strategic guidance for the continued development and operational capability of the Ministry of Interior (Mol) to meet the current and future challenges of stabilization and security of our nation. It is the second in the series of strategic planning documents and will be followed by the National Police Plan (NPP). The strategy specifies the objectives for continued development of the police, law enforcement activities and associated systems." (Paragraph 1).

## Politics and Government

Cookman, Colin and Carolijne Wadham. "Governance in Afghanistan: Looking Ahead to What we Leave Behind." Washington, D.C.: Center for American Progress, May 2010. 44 p. <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2010/05/pdf/afghangovernance.pdf> (993 KB). "This paper examines Afghan governance structures, highlights their weaknesses mobilizing domestic support and revenue, and describes the international community's conflicted approach to them. It begins with a basic explanation of Afghan governance that outlines the major leadership positions, institutions, and authorities of the government at the national, provincial, and district level to examine how well the government has extended its authority over different parts of the country. It then analyzes the government's dependence on international support and the ways that international assistance supports or bypasses Afghan government institutions. This is followed by an assessment of how security-focused delivery programs have affected governance." (P. 3).



D'Souza, Shanthie Mariet. "Karzai's Balancing Act: Bringing 'China' in." Singapore: Institute of South Asian Studies, 7 May 2010. 9 p. [http://www.isas.nus.edu.sg/Attachments/PublisherAttachment/ISAS\\_Insights\\_98\\_-\\_Email\\_-\\_Karzai%27s\\_Balancing\\_Act\\_-\\_Bringing\\_%27China%27\\_In\\_07052010185326.pdf](http://www.isas.nus.edu.sg/Attachments/PublisherAttachment/ISAS_Insights_98_-_Email_-_Karzai%27s_Balancing_Act_-_Bringing_%27China%27_In_07052010185326.pdf) (72 KB). "China's interests in Afghanistan are perceived to be mainly economic. It is unlikely that the March 2010 Sino-Afghan joint declaration, following President Hamid Karzai's visit to China, will bring about a dramatic change in the present Chinese policy of abstaining from military engagement in the conflict-ridden country. However, as the scenario of United States (US) withdrawal from Afghanistan looms large, China will have to prepare itself for a much larger and crucial role for long-term stabilisation and reconstruction of the war-ravaged country given that its interests would be at stake. Its friendly ties with Pakistan would continue to be a great leverage when it decides to pursue such a policy." (Abstract).

Dorransoro, Giles. "Afghanistan: Searching for Political Agreement." Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment, 2010. v, 30 p. [http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/searching\\_polit\\_agreement.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/searching_polit_agreement.pdf) (2.72 MB). "Negotiations with Taliban leaders can be undertaken only if the Pakistani army agrees to act as a broker. Without Pakistan, there will be no solution in Afghanistan. Yet at least since the 2005 nuclear agreements between India and the United States, India has been the United States' preferred regional partner. This has reinforced the Pakistani army's fear and, indirectly, its support for the Taliban. The opening of negotiations would initiate a new phase in U.S. relations with Pakistan. Official negotiations cannot begin without the participation of the Karzai regime and international guarantees preventing the return of radical groups to Afghanistan. Along with negotiations, it is important to help increase areas of cooperation with the insurgency instead of polarizing the political game. A cease-fire must therefore be observed during the negotiation process. The reduction in violence could help demobilize the Taliban and distance them from the radical groups currently in Pakistan, such as al-Qaeda and the Pakistani Taliban. Likewise, aid must be demilitarized, and NGOs must be permitted to negotiate directly with the Taliban in order to work in the regions under their control." (P. 25).



Exum, Andrew. "Leverage: Designing a Political Campaign for Afghanistan." Washington, D.C.: Center for a New American Security, May 2010. 21 p. <http://www.cnas.org/node/4427> PDF (446 KB).

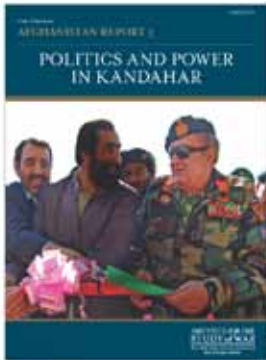
"To a large extent, U.S. and allied success in Afghanistan depends on what the Afghan government does and fails to do. A plan to affect the strategic choices of actors within the Afghan government is as necessary as military operations to defeat the Taliban and its allies. To create such a strategy, the United States and its allies must identify the key means of achieving leverage—whether political, military or financial. They must also engage with Afghanistan's neighbors, rivals and allies to influence the political calculus of Afghanistan's leadership. Above all, the United States and its allies need a functioning relationship with the elected Afghan government." (P. 5).



Felbab-Brown, Vanda. "Negotiations and Reconciliation with the Taliban: the Key Policy Issues and Dilemmas." Washington, D.C.: Brookings, 2010. 6 p. [http://www.brookings.edu/-/media/Files/rc/articles/2010/0128\\_taliban\\_felbabbrown/0128\\_taliban\\_felbabbrown.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/-/media/Files/rc/articles/2010/0128_taliban_felbabbrown/0128_taliban_felbabbrown.pdf) (50 KB). "[The January 2010] London conference on Afghanistan where the Afghan government, Britain, and Japan have presented their plans for reconciliation with the Taliban has reignited a months-long debate about whether or not to negotiate with the salafi [fundamentalist?] insurgents. But although passions run strong on both sides of the debate, in its abstract form—negotiate: yes or no—the discussion is of little policy usefulness. The real question about negotiating with the Taliban is what shape and content any such negotiation and reconciliation should have and what are the costs and benefits of such an approach." (P. 1).

Forsberg, Carl. "Politics and Power in Kandahar." Washington, D.C.: Institute for the Study of War (IWS), April 2010. 82 p. [http://www.understandingwar.org/files/Politics\\_and\\_Power\\_in\\_Kandahar.pdf](http://www.understandingwar.org/files/Politics_and_Power_in_Kandahar.pdf) (13.6 MB). "This paper documents the dynamics, personalities and relationships that drive political action in Kandahar and the role which Kabul plays in shaping dynamics in the province. The first section deals with the historical forces shaping Kandahar today and traces the diminishing influence of tribes in Kandahar. The second section investigates the Karzai family's history, interests, and internal dynamics and lays out the family's consolidation of power in

Kandahar from 2001 to 2006. The third part traces the personality based networks, which ally political, business and military interests to hold effective power over Kandahar. The fourth section documents how Ahmed Wali Karzai uses his informal interests and connections to Kabul emphasizes that dynamics in ... Kabul are of pressing importance for Kandahar, and stresses that national, provincial, and district-level politics are intertwined. Section five analyzes how the politics of Kandahar have contributed to popular perceptions of Kandahar's government as an exclusive oligopoly, looking at the fraud that accompanied the 2009 elections, Ahmed Wali Karzai's manipulation of



the tribal system, and to the significance of Kandahar's political system for reconciliation efforts. The paper concludes by considering why ISAF's efforts to reform governance in Kandahar have been ineffective, and proposes a more aggressive approach that brings to bear the whole range of ISAF's military, financial, and diplomatic resources." (P. 9-11).

Larsen, Iselin Hebbert. "UNAMA in Afghanistan: Challenges and Opportunities in Peacemaking, State-building and Coordination." Oslo, Norway: Norwegian Institute for International Affairs, 2010. 48 p. ISBN 9788270022632. <http://www.nupi.no/content/download/12005/118516/version/3/file/SIP-03-10-NUPI+Report-Hebbert+Larsen.pdf> (1.1 MB). "This paper is largely based on off-the-record interviews conducted in August/September 2009 with current and former officials from UNAMA, UN agencies, ISAF and several key embassies in Kabul as well as the research community in Afghanistan." (p. 9). "The report examines the evolution of the role of UNAMA and its Security Council mandates in the post 9/11 era. It begins by discussing UNAMA's role in peacemaking, covering both the facilitation of the Bonn Agreement in 2001 and its current 'good office' support. We then turn to the 'light footprint approach' and examine UNAMA as a supporting agency in state-building as well as its role regarding the lead-construct and the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) construct. Thirdly, its coordination role in terms of internal coordination, coordination of the international community and coordination between the international community and the Afghan government, is analysed. Lastly, the organizational make-up of UNAMA as an integrated mission is evaluated. The report focuses primarily on UNAMA and does not discuss in depth the contributions of each UN agency." (P. 10).

Miakhel, Shahmahmood. "Understanding Afghanistan: the Importance of Tribal Culture and Structure in Security and Governance." Updated November 2009. 19 p. <http://www.pashtoonkhwa.com/files/books/Miakhel-ImportanceOfTribalStructureInAfghanistan.pdf> (356 KB). Originally published by Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Institute in India in 2008 ("Challenges and Dilemmas of State-building in Afghanistan: Report of a Study Trip to Kabul," edited by Arpita Basu Roy, hapter 3, p. 97-110). "This paper outlines 1) the traditional cultural terminology and philosophy for codes of conduct, 2) gives examples of the complex district structure, 3) explains the role of councils, Jirgas and religious leaders in governing and 4) provides a critical overview of the current central governmental structure." (P. [1]).

Neumann, Ronald E. "Afghanistan: Thinking Through the Basics." Muscatine, Indiana: The Stanley Foundation, September 2009. [5] p. <http://www.stanleyfoundation.org/publications/pab/NeumannPAB909.pdf> (90 KB). "In building a cohesive state, there are two fundamental challenges: protecting the civilian population and having a government that can rally enough popular support to sustain the fighting. The former requires the buildup of real military and police forces in the country by the international community. The latter means that corrupt forms of governance must be pushed back and minimized." (P. 1).

"The Prospects for Security and Political Reconciliation in Afghanistan: Local, National, and Regional Perspectives: a Workshop Report," Matan Chorev and Jake Sherman. Cambridge, Ma.: Belfor Center for Science and International Affairs, May 2010. 12 p. <http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/reconciliation-afghanistan.pdf> (1.0 MB). In February 2010 this workshop of 28 international and Afghan experts considered the opportunities for, and obstacles to, security and political reconciliation



in Afghanistan. The paper concludes "The prospects for security and political reconciliation in Afghanistan in the near future are bleak. Nevertheless, the international community can play a role in shaping a sustainable Afghan-led process. In the short term, this effort will require (1) recognition of inherent tensions in the current U.S. strategy as well as within the regional geopolitical environment; (2) clarity about how overwhelmingly U.S.-led coalition military

operations and the mendicant aid economy influence key stakeholders' incentives; and (3) a focus on using eight years of painful lessons learned to guide future policy." (P. 10).

**Ruttig, Thomas.** "How Tribal are the Taleban?: Afghanistan's Largest Insurgent Movement Between its Tribal Roots and Islamist Ideology." [Berlin]: Afghanistan Analysts Network (AAN), 2010. 24 p. <http://aan-afghanistan.com/uploads/20100624TR-HowTribalAretheTaleban-FINAL.pdf> (476 KB) "[This] paper...discusses the origins of the Taleban movement, the (limited) role of Islamist ideology and the extent to which it can be considered a Pashtun nationalist movement. Furthermore, this paper looks at the beginning debate about whether the Taleban have morphed into a 'Neo-Taleban' movement." (P. 1).

**"Special Report of the Secretary-General Pursuant to Paragraph 40 of Resolution 1917 (2010) [of the United Nations Security Council]."** New York: United Nations Security Council, 2010. 17 p. <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/sgrep10.htm> PDF (89 KB). "The report provides an update on United Nations activities in Afghanistan since the previous report (A/64/705-S/2010/127) dated 10 March 2010. It provides a summary of key political and security developments during the period under review..." (P. 1).

**Shahid, Shiza.** "Engaging Regional Players in Afghanistan: Threats and Opportunities: a Report of the CSIS Post-Conflict Reconstruction Project." [Washington, D.C.]: Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS), November 2009. 5 p. [http://csis.org/files/publication/091124\\_afghan\\_players.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/091124_afghan_players.pdf) (681 KB). "This report is the result of an experts meeting hosted by the Post-Conflict Reconstruction (PCR) Project on October 15, 2009. The discussion focused on the role of regional players in Afghanistan and Pakistan - primarily China, India, Iran, Russia, and Saudi Arabia - in promoting stability in the region. It was attended by a number of government officials and non-governmental experts, who underscored how each country is currently involved in Afghanistan and Pakistan, what the regional interests are, and how each country can be engaged to work towards an effective regional strategy. This report summarizes the key conclusions from the meeting and highlights avenues for further research." (Reverse of title-page).

**"Tribal Jurisdiction and Agreements: the Key to Sub-national Governance in Southeastern Afghanistan."** Kabul: The Liaison Office (TLO), December 2009. 14 p. [http://www.boell-afghanistan.org/downloads/TLO\\_Policy\\_Brief\\_-\\_Tribal\\_Contracts\\_-\\_2009.pdf](http://www.boell-afghanistan.org/downloads/TLO_Policy_Brief_-_Tribal_Contracts_-_2009.pdf) (340 KB) "Tribal agreements in South-eastern Afghanistan continue to be an important means to

establish binding rules within and between tribal groups and to negotiate governance and security issues between tribes and the Afghan government (and supporting international military forces). International actors promoting such local security arrangements need to understand existing local institutions, the geographic concepts of tribal jurisdiction (manteqas/wandas) and the level of tribal fragmentation. Only where tribal institutions are still very much intact, links between formal and informal security institutions can strengthen Afghan government structures."

**Whitty, Brendan and Hamish Nixon.** "The Impact of Counter-terrorism Objectives on Democratization and Statebuilding in Afghanistan." *Taiwan Journal of Democracy* v. 5 (no. 1): 187-218. <http://www.ceps.com.tw/ec/ecjnlarticleView.aspx?jnlcattyp=1&jnlptyp=2&jnltyp=11&jnliid=2887&issueiid=87482&atliid=1746694> PDF (327 KB). "This essay explores how the democratization and statebuilding objectives in Afghanistan were affected by the invasion of 2001 and the counter-terrorism objectives adopted by the United States. It outlines the current challenges facing the democratic institutions of Afghanistan and its supporting international actors, including a growing insurgency, a lack of accountability and widespread corruption, and declining legitimacy among the wider Afghan polity. It reviews the background to these challenges, focusing on the pursuit of the Taliban and al Qa'eda under the War on Terror, and the consequences for the wider statebuilding effort: reempowered regional warlords, institutions of state shaped into a highly centralized system dependent on international support, the exclusion of key factions within society, and a resulting unstable political settlement." (Abstract).

## Refugees

**"Beyond the Blanket: Towards more Effective Protection for Internally Displaced Persons in Southern Afghanistan."** New York: Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, The Liaison Office (TLO), May 2010. xxv, 114 p. [http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/05\\_idp\\_protection\\_afghanistan/05\\_idp\\_protection\\_afghanistan.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/05_idp_protection_afghanistan/05_idp_protection_afghanistan.pdf) (3.38 MB). "This study by the Brookings Bern Project and The Liaison Office examines the causes and consequences of displacement in southern Afghanistan, including decisions internally displaced persons (IDPs) have taken regarding when and where to flee, how IDPs cope with displacement with little assistance, and prospects for finding long-term solutions to their displacement. The study also focuses on analyzing the complex circumstances confronting national and international humanitarian actors in Afghanistan." (Website blurb). "The three sites examined in this study—the border town of Spin

Boldak, the Zhari Dasht IDP camp, and Kandahar-city—all host significant numbers of IDPs whose situation is described in detail in this report. As of July 2009, Kandahar-city and Spin Boldak are among the only four of Kandahar province's 18 districts that remain under full government control. In most other areas (including Zhari district, the site of the official IDP camp), the government controls only the district center." (Executive summary, P. xii).

## Security

**"Actions Needed to Improve the Reliability of Afghan Security Force Assessments."** Arlington, V.A.: Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), June 2010. iv, 49 p. <http://www.sigar.mil/pdf/audits/SIGAR%20Audit-10-11.pdf> (2.6 MB). "As the United States and international community aim to transfer security responsibility to Afghan security forces, having a reliable system for monitoring progress toward that objective is critical. The CM rating system has not provided reliable or consistent assessments of ANSF capabilities. For example: (1) Measurements used in the assessment system have overstated operational capabilities. (2) Top-rated ANSF units have not indicated a capability to sustain independent operations. (3) The CM rating system has inadvertently created disincentives for ANSF development. (4) ANSF capability reports have included outdated assessment data. In addition to these weaknesses, serious challenges affect U.S. and Coalition assessment efforts, including security conditions, mentor shortages, and inadequate training. Further, systemic ANSF deficiencies have undermined efforts to develop unit capabilities. These include logistics problems, personnel attrition, inadequate personnel authorizations, infrastructure deficiencies, corruption, drug abuse, and illiteracy." (P. ii).

**"Afghanistan's Security Environment: Congressional Committees."** Washington, D.C.: United States Government Accountability Office (GAO), May 5, 2010. 10 p. <http://www.gao.gov/docblite/details.php?rptno=GAO-10-613R> (PDF 248 KB). A previous review was published in November 2009, since then 16,000 additional US troops have been sent into Afghanistan while the number of US government civilians has grown to around 200. This report provides updated information on (1) the security situation (2) challenges for US reconstruction efforts and (3) recent increases in US, coalition and Afghan troops and US civilian presence.

**"Afghanistan's Hard Summer: the Impact on European Troop Contributing Nations"**, edited by Toby Archer. [Helsinki]: The Finnish Institute of International Affairs, 2010. 14 p. [http://www.upi-fiia.fi/assets/publications/UPI\\_Briefing\\_Paper\\_43\\_2009.pdf](http://www.upi-fiia.fi/assets/publications/UPI_Briefing_Paper_43_2009.pdf) (1.65 MB). A group of researchers at the Finnish

Institute of International Affairs, plus one outside colleague, decided this was an opportune moment to consider the discussions taking place on Afghanistan across Europe. In all but one case, we have written about our countries of origin, but this has produced an interesting sample of troop-contributing countries. Our descriptions of the political debates taking place back in Europe demonstrate how the different political structures and historical experiences condition how the countries involved perceive their mission in Afghanistan [Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Finland]. But just as important are the difference in both size, structure, position and policy priorities of the missions deployed." (P 3).

Dressler, Jeffrey. "Operation Moshtarak: Taking and Holding Marjah." Washington, D.C.: Institute for the Study of War, March 2, 2010. 10 p. [http://www.understandingwar.org/files/Operation\\_Moshtarak\\_2.pdf](http://www.understandingwar.org/files/Operation_Moshtarak_2.pdf) (4.66 MB). Description of the stages of this campaign.

Dressler, Jeffrey and Carl Forsberg. "The Quetta Shura Taliban in Southern Afghanistan: Organizations, Operations and Shadow Governance." Washington, D.C.: Institute for the Study of War, December 21, 2009. 11 p. [http://www.understandingwar.org/files/QuettaShuraTaliban\\_1.pdf](http://www.understandingwar.org/files/QuettaShuraTaliban_1.pdf) (1.0 MB). Study of a group identified by the author as the main wellspring for Taliban activities in the south of Afghanistan.

**"A Force in Fragments: Reconstitution the Afghan National Army."** Brussels: International Crisis Group (ICG), May 2010. iii, 35 p. <http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/asia/south-asia/afghanistan/190%20A%20Force%20in%20Fragments%20-%20Reconstituting%20the%20Afghan%20National%20Army.ashx> (PDF 1.32 MB). This paper provides a brief outline of the historical development of the Afghan National Army and then delineates the complex difficulties faced in its reform and re-establishment since 2001. "Failure to develop a sustainable, comprehensive long-term defence posture could risk the army's disintegration after the withdrawal of international forces." (Executive summary, P. ii).

Forsberg, Carl. "The Taliban's Campaign for Kandahar." Washington, D.C.: Institute for the Study of War, December 2010. 71 p. <http://www.understandingwar.org/report/talibans-campaign-kandahar> (PDF 2.57MB). This report details the Taliban's campaign to take Kandahar City and the factors that allowed the insurgency to exert considerable influence over the city by 2009. The report begins by evaluating the geography, tribal structures, and political history that set the conditions for the Taliban's post-2001 campaign to retake Kandahar City. The second section lays out the Taliban's strategy for taking Kandahar,



evaluating the campaigns and operations that allowed the Taliban to contest the populated areas surrounding Kandahar City by the summer of 2008. This analysis reveals both the capabilities and the techniques of the Taliban. Since 2008, the Taliban's entrenchment in Kandahar City's suburbs has allowed the insurgency to project violence into the city. The third section of this paper analyzes how the enemy system has employed violence to establish its influence over Kandahar City and why ISAF operations through the fall of 2009 have been unable to secure the province. The report concludes by evaluating what is required to break the Taliban's control in Kandahar. The analysis underscores the dangers of under-resourcing counterinsurgency operations." (P. 9).

**Forsberg, Carl and Kimberly Kagan.** "Consolidating Private Security Companies in Southern Afghanistan." Washington, D.C.: Institute for the Study of War, 28 May, 2010. 7 p. <http://www.understandingwar.org/afghanistan-project/publications/reports/consolidating-private-security-companies-southern-afghanistan> PDF (152 KB). "Dozens of Private Security Companies (PSCs) operate in Kandahar city and province, frequently doubling as the militias of local powerbrokers. These armed groups also operate on a contractual basis to provide security for the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and private, Afghan companies. Because PSCs are under the control of powerful individuals, rather than the Afghan National Security Forces, they compete with state security forces and interfere with a government monopoly on the use of force. There is growing pressure from ISAF and within the Afghan government to reform and regulate these companies. Major General Nick Carter, the commander of Regional Command-South (RC-S), recently briefed that ISAF was developing a strategy to regulate PSCs as part of the Kandahar Operations unfolding in summer 2010. If not properly structured, however, the regulation of these PSCs in Kandahar may reinforce the existing power structures, strengthen the hand of local powerbrokers such as Ahmed Wali Karzai, and further weaken the ANSF. An initiative underway to consolidate the security companies in southern Afghanistan is likely to exacerbate the problems caused by PSCs, rather than reducing their influence." (P. 1).

**Giustozzi, Antonio.** "Cycles of War and Peace in Afghanistan: Understanding the Political Economy of Conflict." London: Crisis States Research Centre, May 2010. 4 p. <http://www.crisisstates.com/download/Policy%20Directions/Cycles%20of%20War%20and%20Peace%20in%20Afghanistan.pdf> (382 KB). "War and peace have commonly been understood as separate processes, requiring separate strategising and separate analysis. Our research concludes that 'conflict resolution' and 'peace building' must be

brought together. Critical points in the life cycle of conflict exist, and actions taken at these points can determine whether conflict continues or whether a new cycle, of peace, begins. Contrary to the commonly held view that war is made explicable through analysis of its causes, the cycle of war analysis argues that drivers of conflict mutate as war proceeds. Similarly, key fault lines can be identified in what can usefully be seen as a 'cycle of peace', whereby a toxic mix of circumstances and (in)action can lead to the peace cycle breaking, and a new cycle of war emerging. This policy brief flags the importance of recognising and understanding the critical points in cycles of war and peace, and suggests actions therein with specific reference to the conflict in Afghanistan." (P. 1).

**Giustozzi, Antonio and Christoph Reuter.** "The Northern Front: the Afghan Insurgency Spreading Beyond the Pashtuns." [Kabul?]: Afghanistan Analysts Network (AAN), 2010. 8 p. <http://aan-afghanistan.com/uploads/20100629AGCR-TheNorthernFront1.pdf> (178 KB). "The ongoing conflict in Afghanistan has been characterized until recently as largely a southern Afghan and Pashtun phenomenon. Such a characterization has had important implications both in strategic and political terms. As long as the insurgency was understood as contained in a limited portion of the country, its ability to cause the existing government to implode was seen to be inevitably limited. Moreover, at least half or more of the country could still be presented as broadly supportive of international intervention and of the policies determined in Kabul. But if the north is also perceived as being destabilised, the implications are enormous. This paper examines the situation in the north as of spring 2010 and tries to determine the potential for increasing deterioration in the face of growing signs of Taleban activity throughout the region." (P. 1).

**Lefevre, Mathieu.** "Local Defence in Afghanistan: a Review of Government-backed Initiatives." [Kabul?]: Afghanistan Analysts Network, May 2010. 23 p. [http://aan-afghanistan.com/uploads/20100526MLefevre-LDI-exec\\_summary.pdf](http://aan-afghanistan.com/uploads/20100526MLefevre-LDI-exec_summary.pdf) (424 KB). An examination of three supplementary security force programmes in Afghanistan: (1) the Afghanistan National Auxiliary Police (ANAP) (2006-2008); (2) Afghan Public Protection Program (APPP or AP3) (2008- ); (3) Local Defence Initiatives (LDI) (mid-2009 onwards). "The relationship between government-backed armed groups and the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) is often problematic. In many ways these new programs replicate, rather than circumvent, old problems faced by the ANSF on questions such as vetting, jihadi influence and logistics. The new programs may in fact deter recruits from joining the Afghan National Army or the Afghanistan National Police (ANP). Overall, government-backed

armed groups emerge as rivals rather than partners to the ANSF.” (P. 2).

**“Operation Moshtarak: Lessons Learned.” [London?]: Internatioanl Council on Security and Development (ICOS), March-May 2010. 29 p. [http://www.icosgroup.net/documents/operation\\_moshtarak.pdf](http://www.icosgroup.net/documents/operation_moshtarak.pdf) (1.0 MB).** “NATO s Operation Moshtarak, launched in February 2010 in Helmand province, was the first deployment after the beginning of the much-debated surge of 30,000 additional US troops. It was billed as the largest military operation since the invasion of 2001. The planning for the operation emphasised the needs of the Afghan people, and the importance of winning hearts and minds as part of a classic counter-insurgency operation. However, the reality on the ground did not match the rhetoric. Welcome improvements in the size and conduct of military operations were undermined by a lack of sufficient corresponding measures in the political and humanitarian campaigns. This report reviews the local perceptions of the operation from more than 400 Afghan men from Marjah, Lashkar Gah and Kandahar, interviewed by the International Council on Security and Development (ICOS) in March 2010.” (Executive summary).



**“Report on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan: Report to Congress in Accordance with Section 1230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), and United States Plan for Sustaining the Afghanistan National Security: Report to Congress in Accordance with Section 1231 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110-181) Forces.”** Washington, D.C.: [US Dept. of Defense], April 2010. 150 p. [http://www.defense.gov/pubs/pdfs/Report\\_Final\\_SecDef\\_04\\_26\\_10.pdf](http://www.defense.gov/pubs/pdfs/Report_Final_SecDef_04_26_10.pdf) (4.0 MB). This report summarizes US Department of Defense views on progress and challenges in Afghanistan under the headings of security, governance, reconstruction and development counter narcotics, and regional engagement. Part two is the US plan for sustaining the Afghanistan National Security Forces.

Rogers, Chris. “Addressing Civilian Harm in Afghanistan: Policies & Practices of International Forces.” Washington, D.C.: Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict (CIVIC), 2010. 15 p. <http://www.civicworldwide.org/storage/civicdev/documents/>

[afgh%20white%20paper%20color%20final.pdf](#) (281 KB). “This report describes the policies and practices of major ISAF troop contributing nations. It finds that soldiers as well as civilians view amends for harm favorably. The process of investigation, negotiation of payment, and offers of formal compensation are opportunities to strengthen relationships with local leaders and communities, to explain what happened, and acknowledge loss.” (P. 1).

Sharma, Prakhar. “Local Contours of Security in Afghanistan.” Washington, D.C.: The Henry L. Stimson Center, 2010. 15 p. [http://www.stimson.org/rv/pdf/Sharma\\_Afghanistan\\_Contours\\_Final.pdf](http://www.stimson.org/rv/pdf/Sharma_Afghanistan_Contours_Final.pdf) (112 KB). Sharma analyzes non-traditional security challenges in Afghanistan and their implications on the prospects for internal political dialogue and regional consensus. The paper is a result of over two years (2007-2009) research inside the country that involved undertaking provincial- and district-based assessments by traveling across all Afghan regions, and designing perception surveys to support the livelihood and broader stabilization initiatives in Afghanistan. The fieldwork consisted largely of conversations with diplomats, Afghan government officials, journalists, NGO workers, and researchers based in Afghanistan. It also entails a review of previous studies, research reports, publicly available perception surveys, statistics, and news reports. In Section I, “Impediments to Security”, Sharma identifies the issues that serve as the primary impediments to security in Afghanistan. In Section II, “Analyzing the Elements of Insecurity”, Sharma then provides an account at the roots of each of these issues and the local political dynamics and actors that continue to drive them. “Among the key findings of the study are: (1) There is a growing nexus between criminals and insurgents; (2) There is an increasingly ethnic dimension to the insurgency that is being driven by perceptions of economic and political marginalization; (3) International actors’ partnerships with local groups with questionable human rights records are endangering international credibility; (4) Reconciliation between ethnic groups is becoming increasingly difficult; (5) The rearming of tribal militias is undermining the important Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) and Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) initiatives; and (6) The continued return of Iran- and Pakistan-based refugees is placing an unsustainable strain on Afghan infrastructure and tribal relations.” (P. 2).

Sedwill, Mark. “2010 Afghan Sovereignty and International Partnerships: Transcript.” London: Chatham House, 12 May 2010. 10 p. [http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/files/16564\\_120510sedwill.pdf](http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/files/16564_120510sedwill.pdf) (96 KB). Comments from the current UK Ambassador to Afghanistan assessing the situation and the strategy

needed to move toward Afghan responsibility for Afghanistan.

Stenersen, Anne. "Al-Qaeda's Allies: Explaining the Relationship between al-Qaeda and Various Factions of the Taliban after 2001." Washington, D.C.: New America Foundation, 2010. 14 p. <http://counterterrorism.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/stenersen2.pdf> (2.11 MB). This paper examines the nature of the relationship between al-Qaeda and the Taliban after 2001: neither of these organizations is a homogeneous actor, rather each is a network of like-minded individuals and groups which answer, to some degree or other, to a centralized leadership. Al-Qaeda's contribution to the Afghan insurgency since 2001 has been highly localized, mostly in the southeastern and eastern provinces. This concentration is due to both geographic factors and to al-Qaeda's long-standing ties to local militants in those regions. (Executive summary).

Waldman, Matt. "The Sun in the Sky: the Relationship between Pakistan's ISI and Afghan Insurgents." London: Development Research Centre, Crisis States Programme, June 2010. 27 p. <http://www.crisisstates.com/download/dp/DP%2018.pdf> PDF (515 KB). "This paper seeks to appraise the relationship between Afghan insurgents and Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate (ISI). It is not intended to be a precise analysis of this relationship, which is inevitably dynamic and opaque, or to specify how it is manifested in any particular location. Rather, it explores its principal dimensions as expressed by insurgent commanders and those with first-hand knowledge or experience of the Afghan insurgency." (Introduction). The paper is based on a small number of interviews with insurgency commanders near Kabul and Kandahar and ten ex-Taliban officials.

## Water

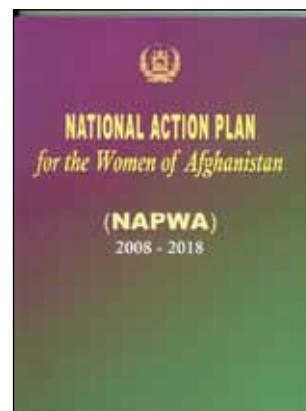
*Water Law*. [2009?]. 19 p. Unofficial translation of the new Water law published in "Official gazette" no. 980 (1388 Saur 6 = 2009 April 26). (Word document 195 KB).

## Women

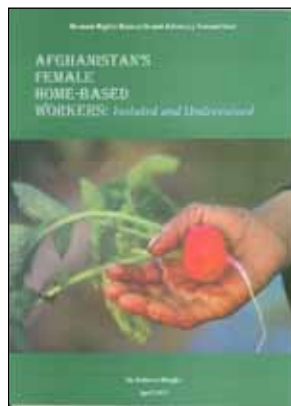
Hassan, Palwasha. "The Afghan Peace Jirga: Ensuring that Women are at the Peace Table." Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace, 2010. 6 p. [http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB29%20Afghan%20Peace%20Jirga\\_Hassan.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/resources/PB29%20Afghan%20Peace%20Jirga_Hassan.pdf) (248 KB). "In late May 2010, the Afghan government will convene a Peace Jirga in Kabul to determine a national reintegration and reconciliation strategy. Afghan women have played a variety of social and political

roles during the last three decades of conflict, including as peacebuilders, but now risk of being excluded from current peacebuilding processes. In alliance with international agreements—most notably United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325—the Afghan government must make sure that women are actively engaged in the upcoming jirga and are included in other reintegration and reconciliation policies. The inclusion of women is central to sustainable peace and security in Afghanistan." (Summary, P. 1).

**National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) 2008-2018.** Kabul: Minister's Cabinet of the Government of [the] Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, 2008. 141 p. Although this action plan was approved by cabinet in April 2008, the AREU library just received copies of the printed version from the Ministry of Women's Affairs.



Wright, Rebecca. "Afghanistan's Female Home-based Workers: Isolated and Undervalued." [Kabul]: Human Rights Research and Advocacy Consortium (HRRAC), April 2010. 32 p. [http://scholar.google.com/hk/scholar?q=Afghanistan%E2%80%99s+Female+Home-based+Workers:+Isolated+and+Undervalued&hl=zh-TW&as\\_sdt=0&as\\_vis=1&oi=scholar](http://scholar.google.com/hk/scholar?q=Afghanistan%E2%80%99s+Female+Home-based+Workers:+Isolated+and+Undervalued&hl=zh-TW&as_sdt=0&as_vis=1&oi=scholar).



"This report aims to give female home-based workers a voice so they can describe their conditions and suggest ways in which their situation can be improved. It contains the findings of interviews with 520 home-based workers across five provinces in Afghanistan. The report is very much a starting point and is intended above all to highlight the need for future research on the working conditions of women in Afghanistan." (P. 1).

Also published in Dari:

زنان شاغل خانه در افغانستان: مطرود و بی قدر

Also published in Pashto:

د افغانستان کور کې کار کوونې ښځې: رد شوې او بې قدر



Linked with this publication is a short documentary:

**Breadwinning: The Lifetime and Only Concern** = سراپا غم نان و دیگرهیچ [Kabul]: Human Rights Research & Advocacy Consortium (HRRAC), 2009. (DVD 13.54 min.) Interviews with women working at home, they describe their work, the payments they receive, etc. The soundtrack is in Dari with subtitles in English.

### Provincial Business Directories

The following two directories list businesses in these two provinces (all entries in both English and Pashto), attempting to promote business communication. For more details see [www.aicb.org.af](http://www.aicb.org.af).



**Kandahar Business Directory** = کندهار تجارتي لړليک  
Kabul: Afghan Innovative Consulting Bureau, [2009?]. 260 p.

**Kunar Business Directory** = کونړ تجارتي لړليک  
Kabul: Afghan Innovative Consulting Bureau, [2010?]. 68 p.



### New Laws Received

Official Gazette no.	Date of Publication	Name of law
1000	1 November 2009	Regulations on Oil and Gas (Hydrocarbons)
1001	7 November 2009	Law on Transportation of Goods
1001	7 November 2009	Regulation on Academic Cadre[s] of the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences
1005	16 December 2009	Law on Cultivation Seeds
1010	30 June 2010	Law on Protection of Competition
1010	30 June 2010	Addition [to second paragraph] of the amended Article 13 of the “Real Property Acquisition Law”
1011	18 February 2010	Registration of Commercial Documents and Trade Marks
1013	11 March 2010	Amendment and Addition to Some Articles and Laws
1013	11 March 2010	Presidential Decree on the Completion of One-Third of Upper House Members
1013	11 March 2010	Contents List of Legal Documents Published in the Official Gazette in 1388