

Afghanistan Research Newsletter



An AREU Publication

Number 6, July 2005

Inside This Issue...

Current Research and Resources.....	2
Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods in Eastern Hazarajat.....	2
Ongoing Research on Cross-Border and Internal Migration.....	2
Featured Publications.....	3
Constitution.....	3
Finance.....	3
Health.....	4
Justice.....	4
Kuchi.....	4
Livelihoods.....	5
Media.....	5
Opium.....	5
Politics/Government.....	6
Reconstruction.....	6
Seed Law.....	7
Women.....	7
Feature: Watershed Atlas of Afghanistan.....	8
Recent and Forthcoming Publications from AREU.....	9
List of Recent Afghan Legislation.....	10
Other Publications.....	12
Agriculture.....	12
Credit.....	12
Development.....	12
Disarmament.....	12
Economics.....	13
Education.....	13
Gender.....	13
Governance.....	13
Health.....	13
Humanitarian Assistance.....	13
Labour.....	13
Land.....	13
Migration.....	13
Political/Cultural History.....	13
Security/Terrorism.....	14

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

Current Research & Resources

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

The Development of Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods in Eastern Hazarajat

The purpose of this project, being carried out in conjunction with the UK Department for International Development, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and the Government of Afghanistan, is to contribute to the development of capacity, opportunities and mechanisms to enable the rural population of Eastern Hazarajat to achieve sustainable improvements in their livelihoods.

This will be achieved through three components which will:

- (1) Develop capacity for community-level action to improve agricultural livelihoods and resources management;
- (2) Improve food security, income generation and employment opportunities and resource utilisation through community-based action;
- (3) Promote and support planning, information dissemination and replication of lessons for improving agricultural livelihoods and natural resource management, focussed initially at the provincial and district levels.

Documents available on the website include:

- Project Logframe (4 p.).
- Project Document – details project background, rationale, objectives, inputs and risks (36 p.).
- *Livelihoods system analysis consultancy, on behalf of “The development of sustainable agricultural livelihoods in the eastern Hazarajat,*

Afghanistan (GCP/AFG/029/UK)”/ Barry Pound. [Rome]: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2004. 118 leaves: col. ill., col. maps; 30 cm.

- *Methods for Sustainable Livelihoods Analysis / Barry Pound. [Rome]: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2004. 19 p.; 30 cm. (This paper outlines the methods used in the analysis of livelihoods in Bamyan Province in November 2003 and May 2004).*
- *Theoretical background to strengthening farmer-based organizations: annex 5. (12 p.)*
- *Guidelines for assessing and improving the performance of farmer based organizations (FBOs) : annex 7. (15 p.)*
- *Eastern Hazarajat district profiles: annex 4. (10 p.)*

The project is expected to be completed in May 2007.

To access these documents and learn more about the project, visit:
http://www.livelihoods.org/lessons/project_summaries/FAOafgan_projsum.html

Ongoing Research on Cross-Border and Internal Migration

The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) is conducting long-term research into internal and external population movements, specifically labour migration and the transnational networks that assist and sustain migrants and refugees abroad. This research aims to contribute to the understanding of existing risk management strategies at the individual and household level,

and to better understand the livelihoods and social networks of Afghans residing in Iran and Pakistan.

AREU is collaborating with partner organisations in neighbouring countries to carry out this research. In Iran, the University of Tehran is examining the situation of Afghans residing in Tehran, Mashhad and Zahedan, while in Pakistan

the Collective for Social Science Research is studying Afghan communities in Karachi, Quetta and Peshawar. This research is being complemented by AREU's own work looking at migrants in the areas of Faryab, Herat, Kabul, and Nangarhar.

Several publications have emerged from this research, including *Afghans in Karachi: Migration, Settlement and Social Networks*, *Bound for the City: A Study of Rural to Urban Labour Migration in Afghanistan*, *Return to Afghanistan? A Study of Afghans Living in Tehran*, as well as the briefing paper *Transnational Networks: Recognising a Regional Reality*. In the coming months, case studies on findings from other cities in Iran and Pakistan will be released.

The research on transnational networks is being funded by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, European Commission and Stichting Vluchteling. The UK Department for International Development is also providing support for the study of internal labour migration. As an additional component of this research, AREU will also examine the sentiments of second-generation Afghans residing outside Afghanistan and their sense of identity and perceived link with the country.

For more information on this project, contact the Research Support Officer, Aftab Opel at aftab@areu.org.af

Featured Publications

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

Constitution

The constitution of Afghanistan from a grassroots perspective / ActionAid, Afghanistan. Kabul: ActionAid Afghanistan, 2005. 30 p.: ill.; 30 cm. "Draft, for comment"—cover title.

The realisation of the promises of the Constitution of Afghanistan and the goals and targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is subject to a number of challenges. In addition, there are a range of factors to be overcome for citizens of Afghanistan to be able to assert their rights. There is a need to overcome inhibitors to accessing health and medical treatment, educational facilities and the institutions provided for in the Constitution. In order to do this, two crucial groups must be focused upon in forwarding the ideals of the Constitution and MDGs. These are women and the most poor and marginalised members of the country. It is these groups who are the most disadvantaged in accessing education, health and institutions. If the new path of development for Afghanistan continues to leave them behind, the promises of the Constitution will remain hollow and the goals of the MDGs will be merely pipe dreams.

For copies of the report, send an email to: grant@actionaidafg.org

Finance

Afghanistan: public financial management performance report / World Bank. [Kabul: World Bank], 2005. 46 p.; 30 cm.

This draft paper presents an initial Public Financial Management (PFM) Performance assessment for Afghanistan. It indicates that strong progress has been made on fiscal discipline, a key government priority. There remain significant fiscal risks, however, due to the lack of a more explicit multi-year framework and also because some risks, such as those associated with state-owned enterprises and municipalities, are poorly monitored. Progress has also been strong in terms of collecting adequate information. The challenges are mainly related to flows of information with provinces, and information flows on donor-funded operations.

Although making the budget the central instrument of policy and reform is a key objective, the policy orientation of the budget remains constrained by the government's weak capacity and the very large external budget funded directly by donors and executed outside government budgetary channels. The budget process is orderly, but more remains to be done to link the budget more closely to the government's development strategy and to a medium-term perspective, the paper notes.

Health

Performance-based partnership agreements for the reconstruction of the health system in Afghanistan / Valéry Ridde. In, *Development in Practice* v. 15 (no. 1) February 2005, p. 4-15.

The reconstruction of the health system in Afghanistan is in its early stages, and donors have proposed Performance-based Partnership Agreements (PPAs) through which to subcontract the delivery of health services to private organisations, both for-profit and not-for-profit. Beyond ideological debates, this article sets out to explain the model underlying the PPA initiative and sheds light on empirical data concerning the assumed benefits of such an approach. The article studies privatisation and the contracting-out of health services, though there is as yet no information that can demonstrate the superiority of private over public service provision. Similarly, the merits of subcontracting have not been fully proven and such arrangements raise several ethical issues. Where PPAs are to be attempted, it is important to remain cautious and to ensure that operations are organised in such a way as to permit proper comparison. The paper concludes with recommendations to organisations involved in or considering the advantages of PPAs.

Justice

Afghanistan: addressing the past to secure the future / Amnesty International. [London]: Amnesty International, 2005. 19 p.; 30 cm.

This Amnesty International report, building upon many of the excellent recommendations in the report of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, sets out fundamental principles of international law and standards, in accordance with which any measures taken to ensure justice for past abuses in Afghanistan should be defined. The central pillar of a comprehensive justice program should be the reform of Afghanistan's criminal justice institutions. However, other complementary and transitional measures should also be adopted, including the establishment of a UN or civil society sponsored mechanism to begin the documentation and investigation of past crimes and the creation of an appropriate apparatus to establish the truth about the human rights violations committed during the 23 years of war. Any such effort should involve civil society, the

international community and relevant Afghan authorities.

This report can be accessed online at: <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGASA110032005>

Kuchi

Microfinance for kuchi: background information and recommendations for MFIs / Frauke de Weijer. [Kabul]: MISFA, 2005. [ca. 80] p.; 30 cm.

The aim of this report is to provide background information on Kuchi, and recommendations on how a microfinance program for Kuchi could be implemented. Participatory research was carried out in Nangarhar and Laghman Provinces to determine the economic patterns and borrowing practices of the Kuchi, leading to the identification of several potential loan products.

National multi-sectoral assessment on kuchi: main findings / author Frauke de Weijer; with support from Andrew Pinney, Amanullah Assil, Zuhoor Mehri and Shamim Kabuli. Kabul: [MRRD?], 2005. 49, [ca. 50] p.: maps; 30 cm. "May 2005"—cover.

This report covers the main themes of the survey: demographic patterns, migration routes and access to pastures, land and livestock ownership, water, labour and other sources of income, access to health care and education, mines, intervention priorities and main conclusions.

The main objective of the assessment was to produce primary data which can support program planning. It is therefore not a policy document as such, but provides the data upon which further programming can be built.

In the near future, a map will be placed on the MRRD and/or WFP web sites which will show the Kuchi communities and some basic indicators in a dynamic manner.

For more information contact the author by email at: F_deweijer@hotmail.com

Livelihoods

Afghanistan: poverty, vulnerability and social protection: an initial assessment / Human Development Unit, South Asia Region. [Washington, D.C.?]: World Bank, 2005. ix, 93 p.: map; 28 cm.

This report highlights the relationship between poverty, risk and vulnerability facing the people of Afghanistan. The report is divided into five chapters: Chapter I provides a short historical overview of poverty and vulnerability and highlights some of the ways in which the Afghan people have survived more than two decades of conflict, recurring drought and other natural disasters. Chapters II and III focus on livelihoods, poverty and vulnerability in rural Afghanistan where more than three-quarters of the Afghan population live. Chapter IV focuses on the same subject matter in the urban areas. The final chapter of the report outlines the policy directions for poverty reduction and suggests that the essential path for poverty reduction is sustained, equitable, broad-based economic growth, with the State playing the role of facilitator, regulator and financier of high-return infrastructure and services but leaving provision largely in the hands of the private sector, communities and NGOs. The objectives of the report are (i) to gain a more in-depth understanding of poverty and vulnerability as experienced by different socio-economic groups; (ii) to examine the range of risk-management instruments (informal and formal) that are available and to better understand their effectiveness; and (iii) to suggest the parameters of a broad-based poverty reduction strategy.

The report can be accessed at: <http://www-wds.worldbank.org/>

Media

Afghan media: three years later: media and alternative sources of information in Afghan society: nationwide research Sept 2004-March 2005 / Altai Consulting, USAID. Kabul: Altai Consulting, USAID, 2005. 94 p.; 30 cm.

Altai Consulting was mandated by USAID in September 2004 to design and conduct a study of the Afghan media and other sources of information in the Afghan provinces, with the following goals:

- Assess media's availability, public consumption patterns, and the impact of media on knowledge, opinions and behaviours;
- Analyse the interaction of the media with other sources of information at the community level; and
- Evaluate Internews' community radio stations network and individual station's audiences and interaction with local communities.

Surveys had previously been conducted at the local level (audience surveys in Kabul, social research in Samangan), and a census of all media in Afghanistan was conducted in 2003-2004, but no extensive social research on the media was yet available to understand to what extent and how the media were being used by different strata of the Afghan society, from urban centres to remote villages, and across different levels of literacy and gender.

From September 2004 to March 2005, Altai research teams interviewed over 2,800 people in 15 Afghan provinces, using a set of qualitative research tools (observations, unstructured interviews, content testing, focus group discussions, debates with local *shuras*) as well as a survey questionnaire. The study covered more than 60 communities ranging from the main regional centers to remote rural villages, both within and beyond the coverage of Internews-supported FM stations. Kabul city was not part of the main scope of work.

For more information visit: <http://www.altaiconsulting.com> under "Monitoring and Evaluation"

Opium

What is driving opium poppy cultivation?: the pressures to reduce opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan in the 2004/2005 growing season / David Mansfield. [London]: Afghan Drugs Intern Departmental Unit, 2005. 39 p.; 30 cm. "March 2005"—cover. "A Report for the Afghan Drugs Inter Departmental Unit of the UK Government"—caption.

This study explores the different drivers that have influenced households in their decision to cultivate opium poppy in the 2004/05 growing season. It is the result of 247 interviews conducted in 16 districts in five provinces of



Illustration from: *Opium street* / by Abdul Raouf, Breshan. Kabul: Da Kitab chapowalo mosisah, [1967]. 32 p.: ill.; 19 cm.

Afghanistan. It builds on fieldwork undertaken during both the 2002/03 and 2003/04 growing seasons and draws on the growing body of in-depth research that has been undertaken on the role of opium poppy in rural livelihoods in Afghanistan.

The study reports that for the first time in three years there appears to have been a significant downturn in the number of households cultivating opium poppy and the amount of land they intend to allocate to the crop. It suggests that while falling farm gate prices, low yields and concerns over food security have played an important role, the primary reason for lower levels of planting is the belief that the government is more serious this year in its intent to reduce opium poppy cultivation. In particular, it suggests that there is a growing view that the central government has greater jurisdiction over provincial and local authorities and consequently regional powerbrokers are more likely to comply with the President's desire to see a reduction in opium poppy cultivation this year. However, the study suggests that the perception of the risks associated with cultivating opium poppy vary both between and within provinces. Moreover, the duration of the ban remains unclear in the minds of respondents. The study also suggests that most respondents in areas in which opium poppy is concentrated consider their compliance with the ban conditional and time bound.

Politics/Government

Political parties in Afghanistan / International Crisis Group. Kabul: International Crisis Group (ICG), 2005. 15 p.: map.; 30 cm. (Asia briefing; no. 39).

A sustainable democratic transition in Afghanistan needs more than elections. An elected parliament will certainly help, but ultimate success depends just as much on expanding and sustaining an institutional framework for democratic functioning. For this, strong, vibrant political parties are an essential precondition and can make parliament more democratic and government more responsive, thus preventing a return to autocracy.

The paper notes that political parties were not the cause of Afghanistan's instability. For decades, ruling elites refused to share power and to accept political opposition as legitimate. The failure to legitimise political party functioning only served to distort political development but the country now has the chance — with donor support — to break decisively with its past. The first step should involve significant revision of the Political Parties Law, which contains unnecessary curbs on party formation and functioning.

To access this report online, visit: www.crisisgroup.org

Survey of Afghanistan's leadership: mental modalities and business environment / Afghanistan Competitiveness Project. [Kabul]: USAID, OTF Group, 2005. 21 p.; 30 cm.

The aim of this study was to detail opinions regarding existing business conditions, assess Afghan attitudes towards macro- and micro-economic policy, and to identify subjects of agreement and dispute among Afghanistan's current leadership. With the benefit of this information, policy and decision makers can examine the prevailing beliefs regarding Afghanistan's economic well-being and begin to foster appropriate conditions for growth.

Reconstruction

PRTs in Afghanistan: successful but not sufficient: DIIS report 2005:6 / Peter Viggo Jakobsen. Copenhagen, Denmark: Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS), 2005. 54 p.: 30 cm.

This report analyses the contributions made by the provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs) on the ground in Afghanistan. It concludes that the PRTs are successful because they have helped to extend the authority of the Afghan government be-

yond Kabul, facilitated reconstruction and dampened violence. At the same time, it is equally clear that they cannot address the underlying causes of insecurity in Afghanistan. The PRTs only make sense as part of an overall strategy in which they serve to buy time while other instruments are employed to tackle the military threat posed by the Taliban and Al Qaida; the infighting between the warlords; the increased lawlessness and banditry; and the booming opium poppy cultivation and the drug trade. A comprehensive strategy that couples the deployment of more PRTs by NATO with determined action against these causes of instability is therefore required. Future PRTs should be based on the UK PRT model, which is generally considered the most successful.

This report can be accessed online at: <http://www.diis.dk>

Seed Law

Afghanistan Seed Law Workshop, 30th March 2005: report / prepared by Sam Kugbei. Kabul: FAO Kabul, 2005. 13 p.: ill.; 30 cm.

In preparation for this workshop for finalisation of the seed law, a national consultation was organised by the Ministry of Agriculture (National Seed Committee) and the European Commission-funded FAO seed project (GCP/AFG/018/EC) in Kabul on 27 February 2005, which was attended by a wide spectrum of stakeholders. The objective of the consultation was to brainstorm in groups and obtain more feedback on the existing draft, which has been prepared on the basis of the government's priorities, the existing legal framework in Afghanistan, and on FAO's seed law drafting experience in the neighboring countries of Iran and Tajikistan, as well as other countries in similar socio-economic and political environments.

The workshop participants adopted a final resolution acknowledging the need to continue the process of drafting and enacting an appropriate legal and regulatory framework to implement government policies in the area of seeds and ensure that the highest quality seed is produced by and made available to Afghan farmers for their own and the country's food security. The participants also recommended that the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food (MAAHF) of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan continues to engage in an active and transparent participa-

tory and consultative process with stakeholders and take their comments into consideration when refining the draft Seed Law and implementing regulations further.

National seeds policy and strategy: 2005: draft. Kabul: Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, 2005. 16 p.; 30 cm.

Women

Impact of traditional practices on women / UNIFEM, Women and Children Legal Research Foundation (WCLRF). Kabul: UNIFEM, Women and Children Legal Research Foundation (WCLRF), 2004. 91 p.; ill. (some col.), one folding sheet; 25 cm.

This recently released publication includes the presentations at the November 2004 conference held in Kabul on the impact of traditional practices on women. The conference brought together a number of participants from more than 20 provinces for three days to discuss traditional practices affecting women and to review ways to overcome them.

Dari, Pashtu and English copies are available by emailing: wclrf@yahoo.com or calling 070 041 843 and 070 288 504.

Report on women[']s political participation in Afghanistan / Women and Children Legal Research Foundation (WCLRF). Kabul: Women and Children Legal Research Foundation (WCLRF), 2005 (1384). 94 p.: ill. (some col.); 25 cm.

The purpose of this report is to release information on the levels of political participation of women in Afghanistan and to make recommendations about ways to promote that participation.

Dari, Pashtu and English copies are available by emailing: wclrf@yahoo.com or calling 070 041 843 and 070 288 504.

The role of the judiciary in safeguarding women's rights: a conference of the Supreme Court of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, 22-24 February 2005 / under the auspices of Medica Mondiale and UNHCR. Kabul: Medica Mondiale, 2005. 27 p.; 30 cm.

Also published in Dari, the report is available from: info@medicamondiale.de

Feature: Watershed Atlas of Afghanistan

by Raphy Favre

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

This vital publication is a major resource for development agencies requiring hydrological information on Afghanistan. The watershed atlas aims to support natural resource management in Afghanistan with a planning tool in the form of country specific geo-referenced watershed maps. The maps have been prepared using Arc-View software and are fully compatible for area-based statistical analysis and can be overlaid with any other geo-referenced maps of Afghanistan. Immediate applications include hydrology, climatology as well as the analysis and monitoring of agriculture production. This is a technical tool supporting the implementation of the National Development Framework of the Government of Afghanistan. With this first edition, Afghanistan is among the few countries developing a national planning tool for watershed management.

The Atlas provides two levels of catchment classification: (1) river basins (five have been defined for Afghanistan) and (2) watersheds (41 of these, which include five non-drainage areas, have been defined in Afghanistan).

The Watershed Atlas is divided into five parts:

Part I: Overview of the climatic, water and natural resources context of Afghanistan. Several maps are presented on climate, mountain ranges and tectonics, snow cover satellite imageries, locations of (agro) climatic and hydrological stations and existing and proposed dams. Also presented are tables on planned hydropower sector dam projects, sources of irrigation and formal irrigation schemes. Finally, there is a brief discussion about watershed management in Afghanistan with a number of illustrations of major issues in watershed and natural resources management.

Part II: Discussion on methodology for the classification and delineation of river basin and watershed boundaries. This section proposes a terminology for four levels of water catchments areas for Afghanistan.

Part III: Description of the five river basins of Afghanistan. This includes discussions about the trans-boundaries riparian situation, hydrological infrastructures, environment and natural resources issues, agriculture patterns and the main historical developments along water sources.

Part IV: Description of the 41 watersheds of Afghanistan. The description includes discussions on watershed features, sources of rivers and tributaries, land cover and the importance of agricultural land and graphs of water flow discharge based on the yearly hydrological book data compiled by the Ministry of Irrigation. These data have been recently entered by the Asian Development Bank.

Part V: Conclusion and recommendations, acknowledgments and bibliography.

The Atlas also offers 142 geo-referenced pictures and panoramic views of all regions of Afghanistan which illustrate features of river basins, watersheds and natural resources. These pictures constitute a visual database for natural resources monitoring.

One of the key premises of the atlas is that improving the efficiency of water use is essential to achieve smooth and sustainable development of both Afghanistan and neighboring countries. In the Afghanistan context the authors underlined the strategic importance of a finer classification for community watershed management work. Preliminary work on defining social groups indicates that there may be somewhere between 3000 and 4000 of these. The research concludes that identifying, mapping the territory and working closely with these social groups are essential to successful watershed and natural resources management.

The atlas has been produced by the Ministry of Irrigation, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Afghanistan Information Management Service (AIMS), the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) and the Swiss Development and Cooperation (SDC). The atlas benefited from one year of informal and voluntary collaborative field and mapping work undertaken by the authors in 2003.

Watershed Atlas of Afghanistan: working document for planners / Raphy Favre, Golam Monowar Kamal. Kabul: FAO/FAAHM-UNDP/AIMS-SDC. 2004. 183 p.: col. maps, photos; 33 cm.

Although not yet on the web, the *Watershed Atlas of Afghanistan* and related database will soon be available from: www.fao.org/world/afghanistan or www.aims.org.af

Recent & Forthcoming Publications from AREU

Recent Publications

Bound for the City: A Study of Rural to Urban Labour Migration in Afghanistan. This study aimed to gain a better understanding of the reasons for, and reality and patterns of, rural to urban labour migration in the cities of Kabul, Jalalabad and Herat. The research highlights how migration is an outcome of prevailing poverty, and how declining employment opportunities in rural areas means that a majority of migrants come to the cities to settle permanently.

Return to Afghanistan? A Study of Afghans Living in Tehran. This case study, conducted as part of long-term research on refugees and migrants living in Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan (see page 2), examines the situation of Afghans living in the Iranian capital, their willingness (or not) to repatriate, and what implications current policy has on their future, both at home and abroad.

Assessing Progress: Update Report on Subnational Administration in Afghanistan. Two years ago, AREU and the World Bank collaborated on a project to examine the functioning of administration at the subnational level. This report is based on a follow-up mission to the six provinces initially studied, and outlines the progress made to date, as well as areas for improvement, including around non-salary allotments, low pay and management of the education budget.

Forthcoming Publications

In the coming months, AREU will be releasing the following publications:

- ***A Guide to Parliamentary Elections in Afghanistan:*** highlights changes to electoral legislation and procedures since the presidential elections and potential areas of concern as parliamentary campaigning gets underway.
- ***Return to Afghanistan? A Study of Afghans Living in Mashhad:*** the second in a series of case studies about refugees in Iran.
- ***The A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance, 4th Edition:*** with updated glossary of assistance terms, contact directory and maps of major cities.

Plus, case studies will be published on political economy, local governance and the National Solidarity Programme, urban livelihoods and parents' decision to enroll children in school.

Pajhwok Afghan News

Daily coverage of news about Afghanistan
in three languages: English, Dari and
Pashto. Available at:
www.pajhwak.com

List of Recent Afghan Legislation

The International Development Law Organisation (IDLO) has compiled an index in English listing all Afghan laws published from 1931-2003 (<http://www.idlo.org/AfghanLaws/>); scanned PDFs of most of those laws are also available from that website. The IDLO listing stops with issue 808 of the *Official Gazette*. AREU has compiled the continuation of the listing below and will regularly publish updates when new legislation is received.

809	2003/1382	Decree No. 38 of the PIR (President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan) about Civil aviation law.
810	2002/1381	Decree No. 257 of the PTS (President of the Transitional State) about Administration of the Independent Commission for Civil Administration.
810	2003/1382	Decree No. 25 of the PTS about Implementing the administrative reform program in ministries and civil organisations. Decree No. 26 of the PTS Legislating policies for independent commissions and administrations. Decree No. 33 of the PTS about Basic reforms and rehabilitation in ministries and civil organisations.
811	2003/1382	Decree No. 34 of the PTS about the Constitutional Loya Jirga. Decree No. 39 of the PTS about Establishing the Interim Commission for Election Management. Decree No. 40 of the PTS about Establishing the Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB). Decree No. 60 of the PTS about the Schedule for the constitutional Loya Jirga.
812	2003/1382	Decree No. 61 of the PTS about Publication of legislation in the official gazette. Decree No. 4259 of the PTS about the Registration system for political parties. Decree No. 73 of the PTS about the Registration system for political parties.
813	2002/1381	Decree No. 75 of the PTS about Counter narcotics.
814	2003/1382	Decree No. 81 of the PTS about Municipality electoral laws.
815	2003/1382	Decree No. 79 of the PTS about Cultural and art awards. Decree No. 80 of the PTS about Wages policy for media services and artistic activities. Decree No. 82 of the PTS about Wages policy for the scientific, research, and publication activities of research and scientific organisations.
816	2003/1382	Decree No. 83 of the PTS about Real estate. Decree No. 84 of the PTS about Alms and tithing (<i>ushr-o-zakat</i>).
817	2003/1382	Decree No. 101 of the PTS about the Special court for recharge at articles 13, 14, 15 and second part of article 22 on travel and fare policy published in official gazette No. 744 date 15/3/1370.
818	2003/1382	Decree No. 103 of the PTS about the Constitution law.
819	2003/1382	Decree No. 62 of the PTS about Da Afghanistan Bank.
820	2003/1382	Decree No. 115 of the PTS about Temporary policy for criminal activities.
821	2004/1382	Decree No. 57 of the PTS about Limitations on the salaries and additional outreach payments for government civil workers. Decree No. 58 of the PTS about the Rank system and daily affairs of civil and army workers of the government.
822	2003/1382	Decree No. 107 of the PTS about Alteration of the 17 th article of the petitions control law. Decree No. 108 of the PTS about Alteration of some articles of the defense lawyers' law organisation.
823	2003/1382	Decree No. 112 of the PTS about Revision of the resolution and plans of special courts and resolving of property disputes. Decree No. 124 of the PTS about Recruitment of Afghan specialists abroad.
824	2004/1383	Decree No. 4 of the PTS about Mass media.
825	2004/1383	Decree No. 124 of the PTS about Newly established grade 3 in the Panjsher.
826	2004/1383	Decree No. 12 of the PTS about Realignment of article 44 of the Travel law and citizen's resettlement in Official gazette No. 792 date 1421 H.

827	2004/1383	Decree No. 14 of the PTS about Newly established province of Dai Kundi.
828	2003/1382	Decree No. 19 of the PTS about Policy for protecting cultural and historic heritage.
829	2004/1383	Decree No. 28 of the PTS about the Electoral law.
830	2004/1383	Decree No. 26 of the PTS about the Activities and work of the Ministry of Women's Affairs.
831	2004/1383	Decree No. 34 of the PTS about Appendix 5 of the law regarding the medal situation of Kamaluddin Behzad.
832	2004/1383	Decree No. 47 of the PTS about Child kidnapping and crimes.
833	2004/1383	Decree No. 55 of the PTS about the Realignment, increasing and deletion of articles 15, 16, and 18 and the increasing of article 33 in the regulation about the academic cadres of the department of translation and compilation of the official gazette (No. 796 date 1422) regarding the resolution 4/45 dated 1383.
834	2004/1383	Decree No. 4913 of PTS about Approving the legislation for the Loya Jirga and Constitutional Law.
835	2004/1383	Decree No. 32 of PTS about New appendices, standards and the policies for fuel, motorcycle, transportation and vehicles, generators, agricultural machinery, building and road machinery.
836	2004/1383	Decree No. 65 of PTS about the Nullification of order No. 1553 dated 1420.
837	2004/1383	Decree No. 76 of PTS about the Revision of the law for property dealing.
838	2004/1383	Decree No. 77 of PTS about the Deletion of the law against bribes and administrative corruption.
839	2004/1383	Decree No. 82 of PTS about the Deletion of the law against supporting terrorism.
840	2004/1383	Decree No. 81 of PTS about the Deletion of money laundering and incomes arising from crimes.
841	2004/1383	Decree No. 78 of PTS about the Revision of some articles of the passport law published in official gazette No. 793 dated 1421 H.
842	2004/1383	Decree No. 107 of PTS about the Policy of usage of radio frequencies and wireless systems in Afghanistan.
843	2005/1383	Decree No. 1 of PIR about the Executive policy for high ranking and official staff of government (judicial, executive and legislative). Decree No. 3 of PIR about the Appointment of ministers of the Afghanistan Islamic Republic. Decree No. 4 of PIR about the Merging of some of the ministries of the Afghanistan Islamic Republic.
844	2005/1383	Decree No. 13 of PIR about the Recruitment of the transitional Supreme Court and supporting members. Decree No. 19 of PIR about the Implementation of item No. 2, article 159 of the Constitutional Law of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Decree No. 24 of PIR about the Revision of some materials and components in the imports policy, film exhibition and monitoring of theatres, published in the official gazette No. 681 dated 1367 as resolution No. 35, 1383 ministers council.
845	2005/1383	Decree No. 40 of PIR about the Recruitment of the transitional secretariat for the national council of Afghanistan. Decree No. 47 of PIR about the Revision of some materials about the records of the population published in official gazette No. 793 dated 1421. Decree No. 52 of the PIR about Revision and deletion of some materials on taxation published in official gazette No. 25 dated 1344 regarding the resolution No 10 dated 1383 of the high council of ministers.
846	2005/1384	Decree No. 46 of the PIR about the Law of investigation into violations of children.
847	2005/1384	Decree No. 3 of the PIR about the Customs law.
850	2005/1384	Decree No. 12 of the PIR about the Electoral law.

Other Publications

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

Agriculture

Summary report: survey conducted to evaluate the structure of the wheat trade industry in Afghanistan / prepared by Mercy Corps for the World Bank. [Kabul]: [Mercy Corps, World Bank], [2004]. 38 p.; 30 cm.

Credit

Impoverishing a colonial frontier: cash, credit, and debt in nineteenth-century Afghanistan / Shah Mahmoud Hanifi. Published in: *Iranian studies*, v. 37 (no.2) 2004 [199]-218.

Development

Afghanistan Development Forum 2005: accelerating economic development. Kabul: Afghanistan Development Forum, 2005. 1 looseleaf folder (2 ring, 31 cm.) + CD containing 1384 Public Investment Programs (PIPS) & Projects. Contents: Conference presentation (Executive summary, the National Development Strategy, National Budget (1384-86), Concluding remarks, Annex: Berlin work plan update) – 1. Accelerating infrastructure development – 2. A pro-poor approach to economic and social protection [PowerPoint overheads (5 p.)] – 3. Creating and enabling environment for private sector development. – 4. Fiscal sustainability and public administration reform – 5. Review of ARTF and other trust funds. – 6. Strengthening regional cooperation. – 7. Fighting drugs and creating alternative livelihoods. – 8 Security, justice and equitable political participation. – 9. The 16 National Programs and their financing for 1384, [The budget as a tool for accelerating economic development and poverty reduction / Anwar-ul-Haq Ahady]. – 9. Items of special interest and concluding remarks (Capacity building development : concept note / UNAMA, Update paper on parliamentary elections / UNAMA, Human Rights Advisory Group Afghanistan: position paper, Humanitarian Affairs Advisory Group position paper, Environment sector advisory group, Gender Advisory Group position paper, ACBAR statement for the Afghanistan Development Forum, Statement by members of civil society for ADF, Update report on Afghanistan's sub-national administration / World

Bank [Afghanistan : public financial management performance report / World Bank. (46 p.)] + CD containing 1384 Public Investment Programs (PIPS) & Projects (in English and Dari). Also available from: www.adf.gov.af

Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals 2005: Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings, 18-21 June 2005 / Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Kabul: Afghanistan Reconstruction and Development Services (ARDS), 2005. [ca. 50 p.]; 30 cm. Agendas and handouts from Technical Working Group meetings.

Annual report: 1383-1384 / Afghanistan Stabilisation Programme (ASP). Kabul: Afghanistan Stabilisation Programme.

Assessment, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF): final report / Scanteam. Oslo: Scanteam, 2005. iv, 83 p.; 30 cm. "23.03.2005" – caption. This report reviewed the functioning of the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) up to late 2004; it recommends that the structure and procedures of the ARTF be maintained because they appear functional and in line with "best practice" as it is considered today. Suggested changes include modifications to reporting as well as the establishment of a more permanent policy dialogue alongside the ARTF.

Draft country programme document for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (2006-2008) / Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund. Geneva: United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Population Fund, 2005. 9 p.; 30 cm.

Disarmament

Demobilizing and reintegrating Afghanistan's young soldiers: a review and assessment of program planning and implementation / by Vera Chrobok. Bonn: Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), 2005. 74 p.; 30 cm. Available from: <http://www.bicc.de/publications/papers/papers.php>

Disarmament, demobilization and rearmament? : the effects of disarmament in Afghanistan / by Christian Dennys. Kabul: Japan Afghan NGO Network (JANN), 2005. 13 p.; 30 cm. "6th June 2005"—caption. English and Japanese versions are available at <http://www.jca.apc.org/~jann/papers.html>. Dari and Pashtu available on request from jann@jca.apc.or

Gender and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration: building blocs [sic] for Dutch policy / Tsjeard Bouta. The Hague: Conflict Research Unit, Netherlands Institute of International Relations "Clingendael", 2005. 36 p.; 30 cm. "March 2005"—cover. Available from: <http://www.clingendael.nl/cru>

Economics

Economic reform feature service Afghanistan / Center for International Private Enterprise. Kabul: The Center for International Private Enterprise. v.; 28 cm. Published in English and Dari. Contents: An analysis of the statebuilding and reconstruction process since Bonn / Omar Zakhilwal. (p. 3-6). — Supporting the private sector: directly / Saad Mohseni (p. 7-8). — Conflicting missteps / by Daood Moosa (p. 9-11). — Building rule of law: from buzzword to reality / by Jean Rogers (p. 11-20). — Trading in power: the politics of "free" markets in Afghanistan / by Sarah Lister and Adam Pain (p. 20-29).—Accepting responsibility: moving beyond political and economic dependence in post conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina / by Sanja Omanovic (p. 30-[38]). Contact: rkraemer@cipe.org

Education

Afghanistan: Norwegian education team report: draft 4th April 2005 / Anders Wirak, Abdul Star Hayat, Titus Tenga, Bente Nilson, Hilde Thyness. Oslo/Kabul: [Norwegian Embassy in Afghanistan?], 2005. 60 p.; 30 cm.

Gender

Gender advocacy in Afghanistan / UNIFEM. v.; 30 cm. New newsletter from UNIFEM

Governance

Update report on Afghanistan's subnational administration: draft for discussion. Kabul: World Bank, 2005. 43 p.; 30 cm. "March 31, 2005"—cover.

Health

Efficacy of thermotherapy to treat cutaneous leishmaniasis caused by Leishmania tropica in Kabul, Afghanistan: a randomized, controlled trial / R. Reithinger ... [et al.]. *Clinical infectious diseases* (CID) 2005 (40) (15 April) p. 1148-1155. Following a successful trial sponsored by UNICEF, UNDP, World Bank, WHO and AREU, heat treatment is being looked at as an alternative protocol in other leishmaniasis endemic regions world-wide.

Humanitarian Assistance

ALNAP review of humanitarian action in 2003: field level learning / editor Rachel Houghton. London: ALNAP, 2004. 208 p.; 24 cm. ISBN 0850037255.

Labour

Afghanistan and the ILO / International Labour Office, Kabul. Kabul: ILO, [2005]. 24 p.; 30 cm. This document summarises the relationship between the ILO and Afghanistan since 1934. Included in the Dari version are the fifteen ILO conventions ratified by Afghanistan between 1919-1979 and nine not yet ratified (including Minimum Age and Child Labour Conventions). Available from: yuri.ilokabul@undp.org

Land

Resolution of property rights disputes in urban areas [of Afghanistan]: rethinking the orthodoxies / Liz Alden Wily. [S.l.: s.n.], 2005. 64 p.; 30 cm. "March 2005"

Migration

Repatriation and reintegration: an appraisal of progress in Afghanistan / a report commissioned by the UNHCR Branch Office, Kabul, Afghanistan / by Carrol Faubert, Abdullah Mojaddedi, Adul Hai Sofizada. Kabul: UNHCR Branch Office, 2005. 12 p.; 30 cm. "March 2005"—cover.

Political/Cultural History

Pashtun tales: from the Pakistan-Afghan frontier / Aisha Ahmad and Roger Boase. London : Saqi Books, 2003. 379 p., [16] p. of plates: col. ill.; 22 cm. ISBN 0863564380. Includes bibliographical references (p. 366-370) and indexes.

Revolution unending: Afghanistan, 1979 to present / by Gilles Dorransoro; translated from the French by John King. New York: Columbia University Press, 2005. xxiii, 370 p.: map; 22 cm. ISBN 0231136269

Small players of the Great Game: the impact of Anglo-Russian and Abdali-Khozeimeh rivalries on the creation of Afghanistan and settlement of eastern Iranian borderlands / Pirouz Mojtahed-Zadeh. New York: RoutledgeCurzon, 2004. xv, 263 p.; 24 cm. ISBN 0415312132 (alk. paper).

Security/Terrorism

Afghanistan: post-war governance, security, and US policy / Kenneth Katzman. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 2005. 55 p.: map ; 30 cm. (Order code RL30588). Updated May 19, 2005.

Al-Qaeda: terrorists, hypocrites, fundamentalists?: the view from within / Christina Hellmich. In, *Third world quarterly* v. 26 (no. 1) 39-54 (2005).

No relief: surveying the effects of gun violence on humanitarian and development personnel / Cate Buchanan and Robert Muggah. Geneva, Switzerland: Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, 2005. p. 36-38 Provide data on Afghanistan and Angola. Available from: www.hdcentre.org

Semi-annual risk assessment [of security issues in Afghanistan] (December 2004-May 2005). (12 p.; 30 cm). Available online at: <http://www.swisspeace.org/fast/default.htm>

Themes in official discourses on terrorism in Central Asia / Stuart Horsman. In *Third world quarterly* v. 26 (no. 1) 199-213 (2005).

Tell Us About It...

Do you have a piece of research or publication about Afghanistan that you'd like to share with the community? Do you know of a new listserv or web site that might be useful to people studying Afghanistan? Or are you hosting a public event that may be of interest to those involved in research and reconstruction activities?

We at the Afghanistan Research Newsletter are interested in hearing from you and including it in the next edition. Please email us at newsletter@areu.org.af and tell us.



The Afghanistan Research Newsletter is produced quarterly by AREU staff members Brandy Bauer, Royce Wiles, Dr. Jamil Alkozai and Faraidoon Shariq. The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit is an independent research organisation that conducts and facilitates action-oriented research and learning that informs and influences policy and practice. For more information on AREU's publications and services, visit: www.areu.org.af