

Afghanistan Research Newsletter

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AREU

Afghanistan
Research and
Evaluation Unit

Information for Nation Building

THE AFGHANISTAN CENTRE AT KABUL UNIVERSITY by Nancy Hatch Dupree

By the late 1980s, when the massive flow of Afghan refugees into Pakistan was reaching its peak, Peshawar's aid community was a motley many-tongued group, warily eyeing one another, avidly protecting their own turfs with intense and jealous competition. No one really knew what the other was doing. In May 1988, the UN stepped into this squabbling arena with the avowed purpose of bringing disorder into order. Challenged by the threatening shadow of the UN juggernaut about to engulf them, the NGOs set aside their antagonisms and formed ACBAR, the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief. A plethora of committees were set up to deal with each and every sector.

The ACBAR Library Committee at first expressed the desire to purchase every single book ever published on Afghanistan. Tasked with producing a list, archaeologist and scholar Louis Dupree dutifully spent long evenings covering reams of paper with titles of note. By the end of the second week he presented the committee with three major observations: 1) the exhaustive lists clearly indicated that the literature on Afghanistan was dauntingly voluminous; 2) it was doubtful whether there would be money enough to purchase all these works, not to mention the expenses of providing a space in which to house them; and finally, 3) he doubted whether even one percent of this expansive collection would ever be consulted by members of the aid community. Instead he proposed that this community start collecting and sharing the surveys, activity reports, and analyses they themselves were generating. In this way they would avoid wasteful duplication and profit from a better understanding of their successes and failures.

Thus ARIC, the ACBAR Resource and Information Centre, came into being in 1989. ARIC developed into a rich central depository of Dari, Pashto and Western language documents relating to Afghanistan. The collections included books, field reports, conference reports, academic think pieces, surveys, maps, newspapers, periodicals, posters, pamphlets, bibliographies, videos and audiocassettes, and a rare collection of the mujahidin press. Another unique component was a collection of books by Afghan authors looted from public and private

libraries in Kabul. The ACKU collections represent a record of this traumatic period of Afghan history and as such are part of the Afghan heritage.

In 1996, ARIC added an outreach component, the ARIC Box Library Extension (ABLE), designed to provide libraries for communities and high schools in the provinces. Managed by local community custodians, including teachers, NGO staff, shopkeepers and mullahs, the ABLE box libraries hold a wide variety of titles from history to environment, home management to good health practices. The ABLE books in Dari and Pashto are mostly obtained from NGOs and UN agencies; some are purchased from the bazaar. Moreover, to meet the wishes of its users, ABLE also produces attractive easy-to-read books for new literates on many fascinating subjects.

In 2004, at the invitation of the Chancellor of Kabul University and the Minister of Higher Education, ARIC decided to extend its base to the academic community at Kabul University. Piece by piece, the collections were shifted from Peshawar to a temporary space set aside in the central library at Kabul University. With the closing of the Peshawar office in June 2006, ARIC metamorphosed into ACKU – the Afghanistan Centre at Kabul University.

ACKU's Purpose

ACKU is a nonprofit organization providing materials to facilitate research that addresses the nation-building challenges facing Afghanistan today. It is an active working archive sharing information on a daily basis with the policy makers of today and tomorrow.

Afghanistan is taking important strides forward these days. Among the most noteworthy happenings are the steps that have been taken toward state building. This requires reaching out in many directions with all manner of information so that strategy planners, programme designers, project implementers, civil societies, governing bodies and communities may acquire the tools of knowledge they need to ensure success.

There is no dearth of information. But much of this information lies scattered here and there, often far beyond the reach of those who need it. Much of the popu-



Nancy Hatch Dupree and Louis Dupree examining Louis' find, the oldest sculptured artifact yet to be discovered in Central Asia. (1968)

lation is unable to utilize information effectively even when it is available. Fully a third of the population spent the war years in exile where the majority was either deprived of education entirely or unschooled in its practical application for development. Returning youth have a limited knowledge of their cultural history and find it difficult to cope with the realities of life as they find it on return. Furthermore, the role of research in marshalling information for planning purposes is little understood and grossly underutilized. In addition, the dissemination to marginalized communities of information that improves and enhances family livelihoods beyond mere survival, including the knowledge and skills that enable individuals to take advantage of economic opportunities is inadequate. Finally, foreigners in the assistance community find it difficult to access information that would allow them to formulate realistic and culturally viable programmes.

The inaccessibility and limited use of information is all the more regrettable for not only is ready information – of all sorts, on all levels – an effective reconstruction tool, it is also a powerful tool for countering the misperceptions and misinformation that perpetuate discord and inhibit peaceful steps from moving forward. Providing access to knowledge that contributes to an understanding of the social, economic, political and cultural dynamics of the Afghan society in the past, present and future is the overriding ACKU's purpose. Its specific objectives are:

- To operate as a central information depository to facilitate research in Afghanistan and abroad.

- To function as a well resourced, professional library and research centre on Afghan affairs, with complementary services such as collections management, reader services, IT, and outreach programmes, seminars, exhibitions, publications and media outlets.
- To ensure that all documents of research significance relating to Afghanistan and its people are collected, preserved and made accessible to academics, students, the aid community, civil society organizations and the general public.
- To provide maximum access to documents using various means of updated information technologies, including a database, a website, PDFs and CD-ROMs.
- To forge links with provincial public and university libraries throughout Afghanistan, as well as academic institutions abroad.

Currently Available Assets

The ACKU collections are largely generated by the Afghan government, UN agencies, NGOs and international scholars and observers. The 14,000 catalogued items now total some 36,500 volumes. New acquisitions come in daily. The collections in Dari, Pashto and various Western languages contain practical works on best health and agricultural practices, political analyses, unique internal documents charting the struggle for women's rights, recent laws, rare mujahidin publications, cultural heritage issues and many works of Afghan literature. These documents are stored in the ACKU stacks temporarily located in the central library of Kabul University and represent the foremost body of material about and related to Afghanistan in the region.

The ACKU reading room provides students, faculty and policy-makers with computers connected to the Internet and the ACKU database. Several hundred documents are available in PDF format, with wider distribution of these research materials assured through CD-ROMS. The audiovisual section contains current news reports and various videotapes on NGO programmes, events in Afghanistan's recent history and ethnographic and cultural films. In April 2006 a total of 765 readers made use of the ACKU facilities.

ABLE, the box library extension continues to maintain its 145 mobile lending libraries with some 120,000 books in provincial communities and high schools across Afghanistan. Since its inception in 1996, ABLE has dis-

tributed 150,000 copies of its easy-to-read books in Dari and Pashto on 125 different topics .

Future Challenges

Building on its experiences and assets, ACKU envisions a number of new activities. They include:

- Creating a second activist archive on human rights during the period 1979-2001 that are essential to Afghanistan's peace and reconciliation process, as requested by the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission.
- Completing the digitization of the ACKU archives, to preserve data and make it available to development and research institutions in Afghanistan – through links with provincial libraries – as well as worldwide.
- Making available a priceless and extensive collection of traditional Afghan music recorded by Louis Dupree in the pre-war era.
- Holding videoconferences with European and North American universities using ACKU archive materials. This will give Kabul University faculty and students access to Western perspectives on current issues while exposing foreign students and faculty to the emerging modern Afghan culture.
- Helping ABLE to spread knowledge through supporting its production of materials specially written for new literates.

These and other new activities will require space for additional equipment and staff, so ACKU must move out

of its temporary quarters into a facility of its own. The university authorities have generously allocated land on which to construct a purpose-built facility, and architects are at work developing a design brief that draws on the rich vernacular tradition. The new building will be a space where students and professors from Afghanistan and abroad can interact in a congenial environment while honing their research and IT skills.

ACKU's vision is broad and exciting, particularly in the light of current developments in the country as a whole. The newly created National Assembly, the provincial councils, civil servants, journalists, thinkers, planners, faculties and students are debating and generating new national policies in all sectors and on all levels. There are also efforts to reach traditionally marginalized communities. Humble villagers as well as members of lofty government bodies must have access to quality information if the expectations of the Afghan people are to be realized. ACKU is proud to be a part of these efforts. ACKU can only succeed, however, with the support and cooperation of all those who are generating vital information. We urge you, therefore, to help make this a meaningful institution by sending us your publications so that they may be shared with others.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, SEE
WWW.AFGHANRESOURCES.ORG



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 publications 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-4pm.

The *Newsletter* is compiled by Royce Wiles and Dr Abdul Jamil Alkozai, edited and designed by Anja Havedal, and translated by Ahmadullah Amarkhil and Faraidoon Shariq. It is supported by funding from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). 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.

AREU is an independent research organisation whose mission is to conduct and facilitate action-oriented research and learning that informs and influences policy and practice. AREU also actively promotes a culture of research and learning by strengthening analytical capacity in Afghanistan and creating opportunities for analysis, thought and debate. Fundamental to AREU's vision is that its work should improve Afghan lives. More information and PDF files of all AREU publications are available at www.areu.org.af.

News & Updates

Since the last *Newsletter* (April 2006) AREU has moved to a new location. We have also revised the format of the *Newsletter* to make it easier to read and more in line with our other publications. We have altered the arrangement of entries to broadly group materials by subject and put all materials on one topic together.

While we continue to receive encouraging feedback from users of the *Newsletter*, the gathering of materials to include is still labour intensive as very few institutions or individuals in Afghanistan actively disseminate their publications. We rely on well disposed colleagues in

other organizations in Kabul and elsewhere to forward papers and references they come across.

Although we try to cite only the most recently released research here, sometimes reports are released after a long lead time or come to our attention after having being released for several months; we cite the most important of these to make them better known.

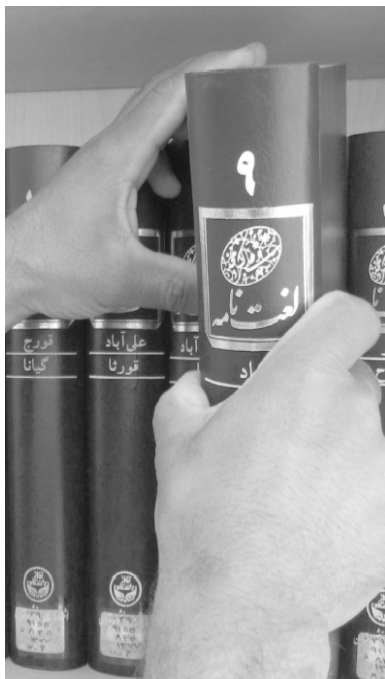
If you come across new papers, studies, documents, maps or other materials relevant to recent research on Afghanistan, please do not hesitate to forward them to us at newsletter@areu.org.af.

The Editors

The AREU Library

Since 2002, the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit has maintained a library of Afghanistan-specific materials to support its own research. In 2003 the Society of South Asian Studies, formerly the British Institute of Afghan Studies (BIAS), agreed to donate an estimated 3,000 library books and offprints pertaining to Afghanistan and the region to the AREU Library. A condition of the donation was that the collection should remain in Afghanistan and be available for all researchers to use. The BIAS, established in Kabul in 1972, had undertaken a number of archaeological projects and supported British scholars conducting anthropological and ethnological fieldwork. In 1981 the Institute was closed down and the collection put into storage in the British Embassy.

Thanks to the combined efforts of Bob Knox, Carla Grissmann, Nicholas Sims-Williams and Jonathan Lee in arranging the donation of the collection to AREU, this unique resource has once again become available to researchers. Dr Andrew Wilder, director of AREU from 2002-05, with financial support from



UNAMA, agreed that AREU would re-house the collection, provide staff to catalogue it and provide funds to expand the holdings.

The growing collection now includes Afghan government publications from all periods as well as donor and NGO materials published about Afghanistan, relevant publications from UN agencies, periodicals, maps, CDs and DVDs. Of particular note are the holdings of the *Official Gazette* (Rasmi Jaridah) and the *Statistical Handbook of Afghanistan*. The collection currently has more than 5,000 catalogued items, primarily in English, Dari and Pashto as well as in other languages (French, German, Italian and Russian). Approximately 2,000 older items await processing. The Library's main aim is not to compete with international collections, but rather to gather and preserve relevant materials available both within Afghanistan and abroad for use by national and international researchers.

The library is located in the AREU office (corner of Flower Street and Street 2). It is open for researchers 9am-4pm, Sunday to Thursday. All materials are available for use within the library, and photocopying is available. No materials can be borrowed. To contact the library, email newsletter@areu.org.af.

Current Research

This is a summary of current research being undertaken by AREU staff. Frances Brown compiled and edited the researchers' descriptions of their projects. For more information or to contact the researchers please email newsletter@areu.org.af.

Natural Resource Management

AREU's natural resource management (NRM) research reflects the Interim Afghan National Development Strategy's (IANDS) identification of **agricultural and pastoral industries** as priority areas for economic growth in Afghanistan. The IANDS also highlights expansion and intensification in licit agriculture as necessary to support counternarcotics policy. Underlying these priorities is a recognized need to improve the management of Afghanistan's natural resources, specifically **irrigation water, land tenure security and livestock**. The research focuses on Kabul, Herat, Ghazni and Kunduz provinces, where longitudinal and thematic studies explore aspects of water access and management, agricultural systems and rural livelihoods. Specifically, the research team seeks to identify constraints and inefficiencies in the way farmers are using natural resources and opportunities for improving licit agricultural productivity and thus enhancing the security of livelihoods. The team is developing a methodology to comparatively monitor and analyse agricultural strategies around the country. By the end of 2006, AREU will have accurate data on the relative benefits of different crop types and agricultural strategies under differing conditions of production. The AREU team is also working in collaboration with the Afghan Land Commission on the issue of land tenure security: the team is hoping to assist in the development of mediated settlements to land disputes.

Gender

The gender research programme examines the policy implications of gender relations in the Afghan context. Two new studies will take place in the coming year. One is a study on **family dynamics and family violence** which aims to understand how the family has changed over the past 20 or so years of conflict, how these changes influence relationships and power balance in the family and under what circumstances they lead to

more or less violence within the home. Such violence includes that between males and females, as well as female-female and male-male violence and issues of child discipline. The results will provide an in-depth understanding of attitudes toward family violence in Afghanistan, which may inform actions and messages aimed at reducing the incidence of such violence.

The second study will investigate the functioning of **community-based justice systems** in Afghanistan. Its aims are: 1) to understand how community based justice systems operate, describing their variability across time and space, and investigating the principles underlying their decisions; 2) to investigate the links between shari'a law, state law and customary law and to discover which disputes are resolved at the local level and which get referred to state institutions and why; and 3) to understand how the functioning and outcomes of community-based justice systems may impact equity, particularly gender equity. This study will begin by September 2006 and field work will be done in two to four provinces.

Livelihoods

AREU's **migration** research examines the issues of repatriation and reintegration of refugees, internally displaced persons, and returnees in Afghanistan and abroad. It aims to address gaps in existing data and to inform more effective policy, programming and advocacy work in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. AREU's migration research team is currently involved in a three-country study of second generation Afghans in neighbouring countries. This focuses on young Afghans (age 15 to 30) who have spent at least half of their lives in Iran or Pakistan, and investigates their sense of identity as Afghans, linking this to thoughts about return to Afghanistan. Since young people make up a substantial share of those living in neighbouring countries (55 per cent of Afghans in Pakistan are under 18), understanding their self-perceptions and feelings about their "home" country is essential to developing strategies of successful return and integration. The study will also investigate the experiences of return and integration among young Afghan returnees who have spent at least half of their lives outside the country.

The **rural livelihood** research programme at AREU currently focuses on the role of credit in rural livelihoods. It has recently completed a study on informal credit systems, which illustrates the key role such credit relations play in family survival strategies and safety nets while also highlighting their sometimes exploitative nature. Building on this study's findings, AREU is currently conducting a study on the role of microcredit in rural livelihoods. Recognising the significant investments being made in microcredit in the country, this study seeks to understand who has access and what this means to their livelihood security, to gender relations in the home and to existing informal credit systems. The study takes a critical perspective in examining the effects of microcredit in the Afghan context in light of the conflicting motivations of micro-credit providers, many of whom proclaim poverty reduction as their aim but are often guided more by institutional risk reduction and financial sustainability. The results will be used to provide recommendations on how microcredit can better serve the interests of clients. In some provinces the study will also assess how microcredit interlinks with efforts to move farmers out of poppy production.

AREU's 18-month study on **urban livelihoods** concludes in August 2006. This study has found that unstable access to stagnant urban labour markets, insecurity of tenure, poor access to basic services and lack of voice in the urban planning process are key factors perpetuating urban livelihood insecurity in Afghanistan.

Governance

The governance research programme currently falls broadly into two areas: 1) provincial and district governing structures, and 2) community governance and the National Solidarity Programme (NSP). The research on **provincial and district structures** currently focuses on the functions of provincial councils, provincial coordination mechanisms such as the provincial development committee, and the extension of public administrative reform to subnational levels. The **community governance** research concentrates on the changes to local governance activity caused by the introduction of NSP-Community Development Councils (CDCs) into communities, and their interaction with existing formal and informal authorities. The functioning of CDCs and the problems faced by NSP facilitating partners are the subject of the 2005 working paper *Fine-Tuning the NSP*. Forth-

coming publications and research will focus on the future place of CDCs in subnational governance structures and other governance issues at the community level, including security or dispute resolution.

Political Economy and Markets

The main objectives of AREU's political economy and markets research programme are: 1) to better understand how the **private sector** functions in Afghanistan; 2) to gain insight into the experiences of Afghan business people, the environment in which they operate and the obstacles they face; 3) to understand how reconstruction and economic policies affect **markets**; 4) to assess how the realities of the private sector relate to the aims and expectations of policymakers; and 5) to make recommendations on how better to distribute the benefits of private sector development, and to improve participation in, and access to, markets. The June 2006 report, *Going to Market: Trade and Traders in Six Afghan Sectors*, draws out the main findings of case studies on the raisin, carpet, petroleum fuels, pharmaceuticals, construction materials and second-hand vehicles markets. The programme also aims to address mainstream economic policy issues; a paper on the **current privatisation policy** is forthcoming. In the coming months, the team will address key economic issues vital to the government's development strategy, such as a possible study of the minerals and extractive resources sector as a potential key driver of growth in Afghanistan. ■

DAFA Archaeological research

The French Archaeological Delegation in Afghanistan (DAFA), created in 1922 and reopened in 2004, is conducting more than 10 projects throughout Afghanistan: surveys, archaeological excavations, conservation-restoration of archaeological material and architecture, training of Afghan professionals in the field of cultural heritage. On the new DAFA website, www.dafa.org.af, there is information on the programmes, on conditions of accommodation for researchers, and on the use of the DAFA library (which has approximately 10,000 books and 3,000 periodicals on archaeology and history). The website will soon be available in English.

Contact: David Jurie, at david.jurie@dafa.org.af.

Recent AREU Reports

The following publications were released by AREU in April, May and June. They may be downloaded from www.areu.org.af, and hard copies are available for free at the AREU library. To receive electronic announcements of newly released AREU publications, send an email to newsletter@areu.org.af.

Governance

The briefing paper *Provincial Governance Structure in Afghanistan: From Confusion to Vision?* by Sarah Lister and Hamish Nixon examines the roles of provincial councils and provincial development committees in the context of the government's vision for reforming subnational governance. (Soon available in Dari and Pashto.)

The November 2005 working paper *Fine-Tuning the NSP: Discussing Problems and Solutions with Facilitating Partners* by Palwasha Kakar is now available in Pashto.

The December 2005 issues paper *A House Divided? Analysing the 2005 Afghan Election* by Andrew Wilder is now available in Dari.

Livelihoods

Informal Credit Practices in Rural Afghanistan. Case Study 1: Herat, by Floortje Klijn, is the first of three case studies aiming to provide insight into how micro-credit may intersect with and affect informal credit practices.

The last three in a series of five case studies on urban poverty examine the livelihood strategies of households in three cities; all authored by Stefan Schütte:

Gaining Some Ground: Urban Livelihoods in Jalalabad

Poverty Amid Prosperity: Urban Livelihoods in Herat

Searching for Security: Urban Livelihoods in Kabul

(*Searching for Security* is also available in Dari)

Migration

Continued Protection, Sustainable Reintegration: Afghan Refugees and Migrants in Iran, written by M.J. Abbasi-Shavazi and Diana Glazebrook, is the third briefing paper from AREU's long-term research project looking at Afghans' transnational networks in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

Afghan Returnees from NWFP, Pakistan to Nangarhar Province, by Gulbadan Habibi and Pamela Hunte, is the last of nine case studies from the same project.

Natural Resources

Initial findings from the three-year study "Applied Thematic Research into Water Management, Livestock and the Opium Economy" were reported in five case studies:

Baseline Survey by Alan Roe

Irrigation Systems by Ian McAllister Anderson

Social Water Management by Jonathan L. Lee

Livestock Husbandry by Anthony Fitzherbert

Opium Poppy Cultivation in Kunduz and Balkh by Adam Pain

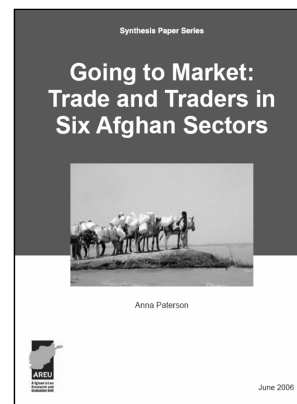
These reports present the findings of initial fieldwork and describe current practices in the delivery of water, social water management systems, the management of livestock, formal and informal land tenure practices, and the context and drivers of opium poppy cultivation.

Education

The March 2006 briefing paper *Looking Beyond the School Walls: Household Decision-Making and School Enrolment in Afghanistan* written by Pamela Hunte is now available in Dari.

Political Economy and Markets

Going to Market: Trade and Traders in Six Afghan Sectors by Anna Paterson is a synthesis paper drawing out the main findings from six case studies of different market sectors in Afghanistan: the raisin, carpet, petroleum fuels, pharmaceuticals, construction materials and second-hand vehicles markets. The paper reveals that investors face many obstacles in setting up businesses, including gaining access to secure land and minimal access to formal banking systems. ■



New Publications & Resources

Agriculture

Afghanistan agriculture moving forward / Daniel Miller. [Kabul?]: USAID, 2006. 16 p.; 30 cm. "This paper described the present state of agriculture in Afghanistan and what the donor community ... are doing to revitalize this sector" (p. 1). Available at <http://dec.usaid.gov> (enter document number: PN-ADF-903).

The Afghan agricultural extension system: impact of the Soviet occupation and prospects for the future / by Tooryalai Wesa. 2002. xv, 337 p.: ill., map. Thesis (Ph. D.)--The University of British Columbia, 2002.

Agricultural commodity price bulletin. Kabul: Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Planning Department, Marketing, Economics and Statistics Division. v.: map; 30 cm. AREU holds January, April, and May 2006. This bulletin provides annual price data and analysis of various agricultural commodities and services (including livestock). It also includes the National Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Kabul Consumer Price Index.

Agriculture prospects report. Kabul: Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Marketing, Economics and Statistics Division. v.: col. ill., maps; 30 cm. Also published in Dari. The purpose of this report is to provide policy analysts and policy makers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) with the most up-to-date information on cereal supply and demand prospects in 2006 in various provinces, and information on imminent pests and diseases, so that development efforts and interventions can be initiated or planned.

Building a new agricultural research and extension system in Afghanistan: initial thoughts / Daniel Miller. [Kabul?]: USAID, 2006. 8 p.; 30 cm. Available at <http://dec.usaid.gov> (enter document number: PN-ADF-904).

Case study: vegetable dehydration and processing factory in Afghanistan / Kenneth E. Neils. [Kabul?]: USAID, 2006. 11 p.; 30 cm. <http://dec.usaid.gov> (enter document number: PN-ADF-907).

Master plan 2005 / Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food (MAAHF), Government of Afghanistan. [Kabul]: MAAHF, 2005. xv, a-c, 379 p.; 30 cm. (3 MB

file) The 2005 *Master plan* succeeds the 2004 *Policy and strategy framework* and was generated through a long, complex, highly participatory process that included large and small meetings at the national and provincial levels. The sum of the various components of the plan is designed to provide a six per cent overall growth rate in the agricultural sector. Contents: Executive summary (p. 1-19); Chapter 1. Agriculture sector development strategy (p. 20-61); 2. Agricultural growth, poverty reduction (p. 62-71); 3. Horticulture (p. 72-124); 4. Livestock (p. 125-179); 5. Food security (p. 180-212); 6. Management of natural resources, land, water, forestry, wildlife, and rangeland and environmental protection (p. 213-240); 7. Research and technology transfer (p. 241-260); 8. Rural finance system (p. 261-269); 9. Policy, monitoring and evaluation, and planning in MAHHF [sic] (p. 270-289); 10. Privatization and private sector development (p. 290-320); 11. Quality control and certification systems (p. 321-344); 12. Gender equity (p. 345-353); 13. Community participation and empowerment (p. 354-365); 14. [Human resources] (p. 366-374); 15. Domestic market and market infrastructure development (p. 375-379).

Perennial horticulture in eastern Afghanistan: subsector overview and implementation strategy / Juan M. Estrada. [Kabul?]: USAID, 2005. iii, 42 p.; 30 cm. "This study presents an overview of the fruit and nut subsector in Eastern Afghanistan [Nangarhar, Kunar and Laghman]" (Executive summary, p. 1). <http://dec.usaid.gov> (enter document number: PN-ADF-909).

Privatization of veterinary services in Afghanistan: development that works. [Kabul?]: USAID, [2006]. 3 p.; 30 cm. <http://dec.usaid.gov> (enter document number: PN-ACG-913).

The following five RAMP short papers are available at www.dec.org (search by document number):

Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP): activities by province in Afghanistan (January 2006) 8 p. (PD-ACG-916).

Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP): activities in Balkh province. 3 p. (PD-ACG-917).

USAID/RAMP projects in Nangarhar. [Kabul?]: USAID, [2006]. 4 p. (PD-ACG-914)

Rebuilding agricultural markets program (RAMP). [Kabul?]: USAID, [2006]. 2 p. (PD-ACG-919).

Economic benefits of RAMP activities. [Kabul?]: USAID, [2006]. 9 p. (RAMP insights; v. 3 (February 1, 2006)) (PN-ADF-913).

Economic Development

The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF): presentation by the Administrator, donors meeting, February 2, 2006. London: [ARTF], 2006. [29] p.; col. ill.; 21 x 30 cm. Overheads from a PowerPoint presentation. www.worldbank.org/artf

Afghanistan: managing public finances for development / Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Sector Unit, South Asia Region. [Washington, D.C.]: World Bank, [2005]. 152 p.: col. ill.; 27 cm.

Afghanistan: what kind of peace? The role of participatory rural development in peace-building / Omar Zakhilwal and Jane Murphy Thomas. 2006. 30 p.; 30 cm. Pre-publication draft. This paper will appear in a book on peace-building, comprising papers from six post conflict countries, to be published by the North/South Institute of Canada.

Economic indicators / Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, six and seventh reviews under the Staff-Monitored Program. 6th review (22 November 2005) www.imf.org/external/np/ms/2005/112205.htm. 7th review (26 March 2006) www.imf.org/external/np/ms/2006/032606.htm

First Kabul Conference on partnership, trade and development in greater Central Asia: conference report / Nicklas Norling. Washington, D.C.: Central Asia-Caucasus Institute & Silk Road Studies Program, 2006. 48 p.: col. ill.; 30 cm. April 2006. Recommendations: 1. To immediately open Kabul airport to regular air links with all Afghanistan's Central Asian neighbours and also with its likely future partners in continental trade; 2. To reduce the lengthy waits imposed on freight transporters at border crossings throughout greater Central Asia; 3. To reorganize international financial institutions and governmental ministries in order to place Afghanistan and the other countries of Central Asia under a single bureau that will facilitate region-wide coordination of

projects and initiatives across all greater Central Asia. www.silkroadstudies.org/new/docs/0604Kabul.pdf

Income tax manual / Ministry of Finance, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Kabul: Ministry of Finance, 2006. vii, 298 p.: forms; 30 cm. www.mof.gov.af/tax/INCOME%20TAX%20MANUAL.html

The investor: AISA quarterly / Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA). Kabul: AISA. v.: col. ill.; 30 cm. AREU holds 1st year, 1st issue (February-March-April 2006) only. www.aisa.org.af

Islamic credit and microfinance (21 p.) under Islam, land & property research series. www.unhabitat.org/programmes/landtenure/publications.asp

Microfinance for Afghanistan's agricultural sector / Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP). [Kabul?]: USAID, 2005. 3 p.; 30 cm. (RAMP insights; v. 1 (18 April 2005)). <http://dec.usaid.gov> (enter document number: PN-ADF-912).

Women entrepreneurs in post-conflict economies: A look at Rwanda and Afghanistan / Gayle Tzemach. Washington, D.C.: Center for International Private Enterprise, 2006. 8 p.; 30 cm. "April 28, 2006" --caption. www.cipe.org

The World Bank in Afghanistan (April 2006 issue (14 p.) in English, Dari and Pashto). www.worldbank.org.af

Education

Fostering education for female, out-of-school youth in Afghanistan / Jo Ann Intili and Ed Kissam, Eileen St. George. Published in the Journal of Education for International Development 2:1. 21 p.; 30 cm. March 2006. www.equip123.net/JEID/articles/2/Afghanistan.pdf

Gender

Gender mainstreaming in conflict transformation: building sustainable peace / edited by Rawwida Baksh et al. London: Commonwealth Secretariat, c2005. xii, 232 p.: ill., ports.; 26 cm. New gender mainstreaming series on development issues. Includes bibliographical references.

Development communications strategies and domestic violence in Afghanistan / Sarah Kamal. [Washington, DC?]: The Peaceful Families Project, 2006. 12 p.; 30 cm. This article presents a brief treatment of post-conflict Afghanistan and some communications tactics that have

begun to address domestic violence in the country. www.peacefulfamilies.org

The woman behind the man: politicized portrayals of Afghan Muslim women in wartime / by Faiza Hirji. 2003. 244 p. Thesis (M.A.)--Carleton University, 2003.

Governance & Politics

Afghanistan and its neighbors: an ever dangerous neighbourhood / Marvin G. Weinbaum. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace (USIP), 2006. 20 p.: col. maps; 30 cm. (United States Institute of Peace. Special report; 162). June 2006. The fate of Afghanistan and the success of U.S. and coalition efforts to stabilize Afghanistan will in large measure be affected by the current and future policies pursued by its varied proximate and distal neighbours. Most analyses of Afghanistan have focused on its internal dimensions or the policies pursued by U.S. and coalition partners. To date, there have been few analyses that situate Afghanistan's future within the context of its region and the key players in this region. This is unfortunate because many states, including Pakistan, Iran, India, China, Russia, and the Central Asian republics, have an important ability to influence positively and negatively the course of developments in Afghanistan. To address this analytical gap, the United States Institute of Peace Center for Conflict Analysis and Prevention requested Marvin G. Weinbaum to evaluate the courses of action Afghanistan's key neighbours are likely to take and assess their importance for Afghanistan's evolution toward a stable and robust state. www.usip.org

Afghanistan's new legislature: making democracy work. Kabul: International Crisis Group, 2006. 29 p.: col. map; 30 cm. (ICG Asia Report no. 116). 15 May 2006. This report provides a snapshot of the opening months of the new National Assembly, focusing in particular on the nascent shape and actions of the Wolesi Jirga, the more powerful of the two houses. Brief sections summarize the legal framework and the election process. More detailed treatment is then given to analyzing the character of the National Assembly (membership and voting for house leaders), the factors involved in the shaping of the National Assembly (organizing the houses, executive-legislative relations, National Assembly functions). Recommendations are also made to the National Assembly, the government of Afghanistan and external donors (p. 10-11). www.crisisgroup.org

Afghanistan's uncertain transition from turmoil to normalcy / Barnett R. Rubin. New York: Council on Foreign Relations, 2006. 43 p.: maps; 30 cm. (Council Special Report no. 12). This paper argues that Afghanistan is still far from stability. While the country has reestablished basic institutions of government, it has barely started to make them work. The government and its international supporters are challenged by a terrorist insurgency that has become more lethal and effective and that has bases in Pakistan, a drug trade that dominates the economy and corrupts the state, and pervasive poverty and insecurity. The Afghanistan Compact, approved in January 2006, provides a road map for security, governance, and development over the next five years. The United States should take the lead in ensuring full funding and implementation of the Afghanistan Compact, and develop a coherent strategy toward the Afghanistan-Pakistan relationship. This strategy would entail pushing the Pakistani government to arrest Taliban leaders whose locations are provided by intelligence agencies and taking aggressive measures to close down the networks supporting suicide bombers. www.cfr.org/publication/10273

Afghanistan: elections, constitution, and government / Kenneth Katzman. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, 2006. 6 p.; 30 cm. Updated May 25, 2006. "Order code RS21922" --cover.

The ethnicisation of an Afghan faction: Junbesh-i-Milli from its origins to the presidential elections / Antonio Giustozzi. London: Development Research Centre, Crisis States Programme, 2005. 20 p.: maps; 30 cm. (Crisis States Programme working papers. Series no. 1, 1740-5807; no. 67) www.crisisstates.com/Publications/wp/working.htm

The forgotten war: Afghanistan / Barnett Rubin. New York: Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, 2006. [19] p.; 30 cm. Edited transcript Carnegie Ethics Lecture 03/14/06 (Merrill House, New York City), American Military Power: an ethical inquiry series. www.cceia.org/viewMedia.php/prmID/5331

Subnational training needs assessment report / Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC). Kabul: IARCSC, UNDP, 2005. 52 p.; 30 cm. Within the context of the overall effort to build a new, transparent and performing civil service at the sub-national level, a training needs assessment (TNA)

was conducted from April to July 2005. The TNA surveyed 492 civil servants in 78 districts of 26 provinces. Data was obtained on needs and priorities relating to the available human resources. In addition to drawing some conclusions regarding the need for training and related investments, the report offers pointers on the future directions that human resource development for the civil service might take. (Executive summary, p. 3).

Community elections in rural Afghanistan [photocopy] / Friedrich W. Affolter et al. *Central Asia and the Caucasus: Journal of social and political studies* 2 (38). 2006, p. 75-90. The purpose of this paper is to analyze how the introduction of the secret ballot election process has impacted the effectiveness of a major grassroots reconstruction effort in post-Taliban Afghanistan. The paper presents the history, goals and objectives of the NSP; the NSP election process; and quantitative data from community elections held in 1057 villages of 15 districts of the Afghan provinces of Bamyan, Farah, Herat, Kandahar, and Parwan. www.ca-c.org

Health

Kabul declaration on regional collaboration in health, April 20, 2006. [Kabul]: [s.n.], 2006. 4 p. Declaration from conference entitled: "Health for all, health by all: communicable diseases recognize no borders", Kabul 17-20 April, 2006.

Securing health: lessons from nation-building missions / Seth G. Jones et al. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2005. [2 v.] 351 p.; 30 cm. Afghanistan, p. 187-219. www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG321

USAID country health statistical report: Afghanistan / USAID. Washington, D.C.: USAID. v.; 30 cm. June 2005 edition of this released recently: pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF801.pdf

The Research Unit of the Ministry of Public Health (in collaboration with MSH) has created a "Special studies database" to bring together health-related studies conducted in Afghanistan. The database contains around one hundred papers dating from 1990-2005. Policy documents and activity reports have been excluded. There is full-text search for most of the papers in the database, which can be consulted in the resource centre in the Ministry of Public Health (a back-up copy of this database is also available in the AREU resource centre for research use).

History

The doctrine of Jihad in Islam and its application in the context of the Islamic Jihad Movement in Afghanistan, 1979-1988 / by Abdullah Sager Alamri.. 1990. xvii, 364 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Idaho.

The history of the delimitation of the Durand Line and the development of the Afghan State (1838-1898) / by Zalmay Ahmad Gulzad. c1991 viii, 435 leaves: ill.; 29 cm. Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Wisconsin--Madison.

Inter-regional trade and colonial state formation in nineteenth-century Afghanistan / by Shah Mahmoud Hanifi. 2001. xi, 363 p.: ill. Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Michigan.

From dependence to intervention: Soviet-Afghan relations during the Brezhnev era (1964-1982) / by Syed Hussain Rifaat. 1993. ix, 358 leaves. Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Denver.

The social origins of the neopatrimonial state in Afghanistan / Shahla Mokhtarzada. 1996. ii, 347 p. Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of California, Davis.

An ethnography of political leaders in Afghanistan / by Azim M. Nassimi. 1997. ix, 277 p.; 28 cm. Thesis (D. Ed.)--Ball State University.

Emergence of ulama as political leaders in the Waigal Valley: the intensification of Islamic identity / by Ahmad Yusuf Nuristani. 1992. 193 p.: map; 22 cm. Thesis (Ph.D.)--University of Arizona.

The judicial state: evolution and centralization of the courts in Afghanistan, 1883-1896 / by Amin Tarzi. 2003. xi, 375 p. Thesis (Ph. D.)--New York University.

Humanitarian Assistance

Afghanistan, Inc.: A Corpwatch investigative report. Oakland, CA.: Corpwatch, 2006. 32 p.; 30 cm. "Fariba Nawa, an Afghan-American who returned to her native country to examine the progress of reconstruction, uncovers some examples of where the money has (and hasn't) gone, how the system of international aid works (and doesn't), and what it is really like in the villages and cities where outsiders are rebuilding the war-torn countryside." www.corpwatch.org

The limits of statebuilding: the role of international assistance in Afghanistan / by Astri Suhrke. [Bergen,

Norway?]: [Chr. Michelsen Institute], 2006. 32 p.; 30 cm. Paper presented at the International Studies Association annual meeting, San Diego, 21-24 March 2006. The central argument of this paper is that the tensions and conflicts involved in state *formation* are intensified when the process of change becomes state *building*, designed as the nucleus of a comprehensive program of political, economic and social modernization, compressed in time, and heavily dependent upon external economic, political and military support. The paper examines how international aid programs in Afghanistan have affected conflicts associated with the modernization program, particularly as they concern the legitimacy, accountability and sustainability of the enterprise. The conclusion questions “the critical mass argument” implicit in the present policy response and much of the policy-related literature on Afghanistan. That argument essentially calls for more of the same—more aid flows, more international troops and stronger political commitment—in order to reach a level sufficient to effectively address the mounting problems of state-building and reconstruction. This logic, Suhrke concludes, is fallacious as it fails to recognize that international assistance also has negative and contradictory effects and to some extent is part of the problem. To reduce the conflicts associated with the modernization enterprise, therefore, a less dominant and intrusive international involvement seems appropriate. www.cmi.no/publications/publication.cfm?pubid=2135. See also: *When more is less: aiding statebuilding in Afghanistan* / by Astri Suhrke. 23 p. www.state-building.org/6.html

Principles and pragmatism: civil-military action in Afghanistan and Liberia / by Georg Frerks, Bart Klem, Stefan van Laar and Marleen van Klingeren. Utrecht, Netherlands: Bartklem Research, Universiteit Utrecht, 2006. 61 p.; 21 x 30 cm. This study looks into *civil-military relations* in conflict and post-conflict countries. In recent years, the issue has invoked a heated debate, which has occasionally lacked nuance and clarity. Some guidelines have emerged, but they are hardly sufficient for adequate positioning. This study focuses on Afghanistan and Liberia and is intended to assist policymakers and practitioners in developing *adequate strategies* by answering the following questions: What does cooperation between peacekeeping forces and aid agencies entail in practice? What are the strengths and weaknesses of peacekeeping forces in providing civilian aid? What are the risks and opportunities involved for

NGOs when cooperating with peacekeeping forces? What opinion do civil society organisations in the countries concerned have about cooperation with peacekeeping forces? The study starts out by highlighting the changing nature of contemporary conflict and the concomitant changes in the humanitarian, military and development domains. It goes on to order and define key concepts used in current debates on the topic. The subsequent description of civil-military relations in the current peace missions in Afghanistan and Liberia is based on extensive field work and forms the main empirical body of the report. The final chapter draws conclusions and lessons from both cases. www.cordaid.nl

Where does the money go? A study on the flow of aid to NGOs in Afghanistan / by Nick Pounds. [Kabul]: [ACBAR], 2006. 17 p.; 30 cm. “25 May 2006”. This report seeks to provide a snapshot of aid flows for the Afghan solar year 1384 in which US\$3205M were allocated or committed to the “Development Budget.”

Law, Justice & Human Rights

2nd symposium: cultural violence, legal pluralism and women[’s] rights: Analytical report / by Jennifer Bennett. Lahore: Heinrich Böll Foundation, [2005]. 54 p.; 30 cm. (Working series on traditional societies and democracy). Reports from a symposium held in Lahore in March 2006 focusing on a number of traditional practices in Pakistan and Afghanistan as they affect women.

The Afghanistan Rule of Law Project (AROLP-Checchi) has produced a 2-DVD-ROM set containing complete scans of all known existing issues of the *Official Gazette* from 1963 until now (issues 1 to 876, including annexes and extraordinary issues). A second, single-DVD version has now been produced, which contains issues 1 to 881 (through the end of 1384). No complete physical set of the *Official Gazette* survived in Afghanistan (or anywhere in the world) and this virtual set is an enormously important step forward for the entire justice sector. It makes available for the first time all the legislative documents published in Afghanistan since 1963 in the original languages and in a portable format. There are plans to upload the entire database on the Ministry of Justice website in the near future. A set of this vital resource is available for consultation in the AREU library. For more information, contact Mark Hamilton at mhamilton@afghanistanrolp.org.

Afghanistan: the end of the Bonn process / Antonella Deledda. Published in *Transition Studies Review* 13 (1). (p.155-171). This paper examines the constitutional process and legal framework newly set up in Afghanistan. www.springerlink.com

A guide to property law in Afghanistan / prepared by Conor Foley; Norwegian Refugee Council. Oslo: Norwegian Refugee Council, 2005. x, 228 p. (loose-leaf); 23 cm. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Norwegian Refugee Council in Afghanistan have published the guide to property law in Afghanistan. This is the first attempt to explain and simplify the complex set of rules and regulations concerning property in Afghanistan. It also seeks to provide an easy reference for legal practitioners, judges, law enforcement agencies, government officials and policy-makers. As the law in Afghanistan is regularly being revised, the guide is designed to allow for easy updates. The Guide explains the law as of December 2004 but is published in a looseleaf format where pages can be taken out and new ones inserted. The Guide is published in Dari and English and is available on the internet at www.nrc.no/engindex. For further information contact Saber Sayed Ibrahim at saber.ibrahimi@nrcafpk.org.

Economic and social rights in Afghanistan / Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission. Kabul: Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, 2006. 56 p.: 30 cm. The purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary assessment of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's protection of selected economic and social rights, based on Afghanistan's national and international human rights commitments. It presents an analysis of data collected through systematic monitoring of the human rights situation (Human Rights Field Monitoring), by the AIHRC and the UNHCR in 29 provinces. www.aihrc.org.af

The reform of the judicial institutions and public administration in Afghanistan: A possible roadmap, 25-26 March 2006, Kabul Serena Hotel. Kabul: Italian Justice Office, 2006. 12 leaves; 30 cm. Handouts from conference. Contents: Conference agenda (2 p.) Executive summary (1 p.) Public administration reform (3 p.) Activities of the Italian Justice Office and the achievements in the justice reform process / Jolanda Brunetti-Goetz (2 p.) Speakers (4 p.).

Training manual on rule of law / Bar Human Rights

Committee of England and Wales. [London]: Bar Human Rights Committee of England and Wales, 2006. 55 p.; 30 cm. Also published in Dari and Pashto. This primer contains sections on rights in international and domestic law (including rights in the Afghan constitution), legal pluralism in Afghanistan, the development of the Afghan legal sector and Afghan methods of alternative dispute resolution.

Women's access to justice in eastern Afghanistan: based on NRC's registered family cases. Oslo: Norwegian Refugee Council, 2006. 29 p.: col. ill.; 22 cm. Also published in Dari. This report is based on family cases selected from the Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance Programme (ICLA) of the NRC in Jalalabad. The cases are believed to be representative of problems facing women in eastern and southern regions of Afghanistan. The report is narrowly focused on the eastern region because of the great differences in customary laws in various provinces in Afghanistan.

Recently published laws

- 866 (2005/1384): Afghanistan military court law
- 867 (2005/1384): Income tax law.
- 868 (2005/1384): Decrees of the president of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
- 869 (2005/1384): Private investment law.
- 870 (2005/1384): Registration of commercial documents and trade marks.
- 872 (2006/1384): Regulation of launching historical-cultural traditions symposiums.
- 873 (2006/1384): Environment law.
- 874 (2006/1384): Statistics law and decrees of the president of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
- 875 (2006/1384): Counter-narcotics law
- 876 (2006/1384): Criminal procedure code for military courts and the law of soldiers' crimes.
- 877 (2006/1384): Registration of commercial documents and trade marks.
- 878 (2006/1384): Law on regulation of telecommunication services.
- 881 (2006/1384): Regulation on determining the price of goods in customs and on customs arbitration.

Islam, land & property research series. Nairobi, Kenya: UN-HABITAT, 2005. 8 v.; 30 cm. Contents: 1. Islamic land theories and their application (18 p.) 2. Islamic land tenures and reform (22 p.) 3. Islamic law, land and methodologies (19 p.) 4. Islamic human rights and land (17 p.) 5. Muslim women and property (20 p.) 6. Islamic inheritance laws and systems (17 p.) 7. Waqf (endowment) and Islamic philanthropy (20 p.) 8. Islamic credit and microfinance (21 p.) Glossary (21 p.). www.unhabitat.org/programmes/landtenure/publications.asp

Islamic land law in Afghanistan: innovative land tools & strategies / M. Siraj Sait. Bangkok, Thailand: [s.n.], 2005. 8 p.; 30 cm. Expert Group Meeting on secure land tenure, "New legal frameworks and tools in Asia & Pacific", UNESCAP, World Bank, UN-HABITAT, FIG at Bangkok, Thailand, December 8-9, 2005. www.fig.net/commission7/bangkok_2005/papers/3_2_sait.pdf.

Land and property disputes in northern Afghanistan. Oslo: Norwegian Refugee Council, 2006. 24 p.: col. ill.; 22 cm. March 2006. The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) carried out research on land and property disputes in northern Afghanistan where they remain a source of instability and a threat to peace, security and the rule of law. This research paper is meant to highlight the problems and legislative hindrances in some provinces of the north particularly those that are related to legal issues and rights of returnees and internally displaced persons (p. 5).

The following four documents from the Land Titling and Economic Restructuring in Afghanistan (LTERA) project are available at www.developmentwork.org:

Fact sheet: summary of household survey results for a pilot project in Kabul district 7 / USAID (4 p.: col. ill., map)

Land Titling and Economic Restructuring of Afghanistan (LTERA): land titling component (Overheads from a PowerPoint presentation, [44] p.)

Land Titling and Economic Restructuring of Afghanistan (LTERA): privatization component (Overheads from a PowerPoint presentation, [47] p.)

Legal issues pertaining to land titling and registration in Afghanistan / Land Titling and Economic Restructuring in Afghanistan (LTERA) Project; written by Yohannes

Gebremedhin. Kabul: USAID, Emerging Markets Group, 2006. 20 p.; 30 cm.

Media

Professionalism versus responsibility / presented by Mohammad Ishaq to the International Seminar on "Public interest and broadcast development", Kuala Lumpur, May 28, 2006. 7 p.; 30 cm. Presentation on current media issues in Afghanistan.

Migration

Beyond the boundaries: a methodological perspective on Afghan migratory networks in western countries / Alessandro Monsutti. Article published in *Tsantsa* 10 (2005) p. 167-171. www.seg-sse.ch/fr/publications/tsantsa10.shtml

En suivant les réseaux de Kaboul à New York: quelques réflexions méthodologiques sur la recherche ethnographique parmi les migrants / Alessandro Monsutti. Published in *Ethnologies* 27.1 (2005). www.celat.ulaval.ca/acef/revue.htm

Networks in transition: wartime migration in Afghanistan / Kristian Berg Harpviken. 2006. 384 p. Thesis (PhD)--University of Oslo, Dept. of Sociology. Contact: kristian@prio.no

Natural Resources

Climate sensitivity and water management in the upper Amu Darya basin / by Daniel Peter Bedford. 1997. xvii, 312 leaves: ill., maps. Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Colorado.

Feasibility study for the development of a gas fired thermal facility in Sheberghan: inception report / ININ Corp., PDE. Houston, Texas: ININ Corp., 2005. 29 p.; 30 cm. January 6, 2005. <http://dec.usaid.gov> (enter document number: PN-ADF-665).

Hydrogeology of the Kabul Basin. Hannover, Germany: Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), 2005. 2 v.: col. ill., col. maps; 30 cm. Contents: Part I. Geology, aquifer characteristics, climate and hydrography / Torge Tünnermeier, George Houben (vi, 46 p.: col. maps); Part II. Groundwater geochemistry and microbiology / prepared by Torge Tünnermeier, Georg Houben (vii, 97 p.: col. ill.). This paper and others relevant to the Kabul Water Conference and Workshop (August 2005) are available at: www.bgr.bund.de/

nn_466584/EN/Themen/Wasser/Projekte/TZ/TZ__Afghanistan/kabul__water__conference.

Opium

Helmand at war: the changing nature of insurgency in southern Afghanistan and its effect on the future of the country / the Senlis Council. London: The Senlis Council, 2006. 63 p.: maps, col. ill.; 30 cm. June 2006. In the localised province of Helmand, insurgency patterns have undergone a substantial shift from disturbances to open warfare. For the local population, the insurgents have now become the de facto established power holders. People affiliated with every side of the conflict have been interviewed, providing unique insights into the reality of life in Helmand. A complex set of factors have been identified as contributors to Helmand's "descent into a state of war". www.senliscouncil.net/modules/publications/010_publication

Downward spiral: banning opium in Afghanistan and Burma / Martin Jelsma, Tom Kramer. Amsterdam: Transnational Institute, 2005. 23 p.; 24 cm. (Drugs & conflict: debate papers no. 12). (TNI briefing series / Transnational Institute no. 2005/2). June 2005 www.tni.org/reports/drugs/debate12.htm

Production de drogue et stabilité des états: rapport / Pierre-Arnaud Chouvy et Laurent Laniel. [Paris ?]: Secrétariat Général de la Défense Nationale (SGDN), Centre d' Études et de Recherches Internationales (CERI), 2006. 30 cm. Also contains the same paper in English: *Drug production and state stability: policy brief* (p. 31-59). www.pa-chouvy.org

Repeating mistakes of the past: another mycoherbicide research bill: a report / Jeremy Bigwood for the Drug Policy Alliance. Washington, D.C.: Drug Policy Alliance, 2006. 15 p.; 30 cm. Arguments against the use of the mycoherbicides/mycotoxins *Fusarium oxysporum* and *Pleospora papaveracea* to control opium in Afghanistan and South America. www.drugpolicy.org/homepage.cfm

Security

Afghanistan: tackling the insurgency, the case of the southeast / by Sébastien Trives. 13 p.; 30 cm. A French translation of this article was published in the French journal *Politique étrangère* (1:2006), p. 105-118.

Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants (DDR) in Afghanistan: constraints and lim-

ited capabilities / Simonetta Rossi and Antonio Giustozzi. London: Crisis States Research Centre, 2006. 23 p.; 30 cm. (Crisis States Working Papers series no. 2). www.crisisstates.com/download/wp/wp2.2.pdf

FAST update: Afghanistan: semi-annual risk assessment / by Swisspeace. Berne, Switzerland: Schweizerische Friedensstiftung. v. ; 30 cm. "The increasing number of attacks by suspected Taliban and other militants combined with a more sophisticated combat technique seriously weakened Afghanistan's stability ... more violence in the coming month[s] is to be expected throughout the whole country. Upon succeeding in destabilising the South and the East, anti-government elements will now try to ignite the rest of the country." (p. 4) www.swisspeace.org/fast/asia_afghanistan.htm

Field notes: Afghanistan insurgency assessment the signs of an escalating crisis: insurgency in the provinces of Helmand, Kandahar and Nangarhar / The Senlis Council, Security and Development Policy Group. Kabul: Senlis Council, Security and Development Policy Group, 2006. 29 p.: map; 30 cm. This report collates notes, evidence and facts gathered during a field visit to three provinces during February to March 2006. An assessment of the level of instability and the limited degree of control of the central government is offered. www.senliscouncil.net/modules/afghanistan_initiatives

Strengthening the weak: the Canadian forces in Afghanistan / by M.D. (Mike) Capstick. Toronto: Canadian Institute for International Affairs, 2006. 9 p.; 30 cm. (Occasional papers / Canadian Institute for International Affairs) www.ciia.org/IntInsight_capstick.pdf

Urban development

Kabul urban policy notes series. Kabul: The World Bank, [2006]. 6 v.: ill.; 30 cm. Contents: 1. Kabul urban land crisis: a summary of issues and recommendations (8 p.) 2. Why and how should Kabul upgrade its informal settlements? (8 p.) 3. Should Kabul grow by expanding to a new town or by building up its existing suburbs? (8 p.) 4. What are the sources of conflict in urban land tenure? (6 p.) 5. Will formal documents of title and the courts resolve all land disputes? (6 p.) 6. Conflicts over property rights and resolution of disputes in Kabul: conclusions (6 p.). www.worldbank.org/sar ■

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