

The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit

The A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance

3rd Edition, August 2004

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Preface

In 2002, AREU released the first *A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance* during a time of great change in Afghanistan. At that time, coordination mechanisms and aid processes were changing so fast that old hands and new arrivals alike were sometimes overwhelmed by the multiplicity of acronyms and references to structures and entities that had been recently created, abolished or re-named.

Two years on, this, the third edition of the guide, is also coming out during a tremendous time of change in Afghanistan. For the first time in over two decades, the country is preparing for national elections, scheduled for autumn 2004 (presidential) and spring 2005 (parliamentary). Given the importance of the elections over the next six months, this edition includes a section focusing on elections that provides an overview of the election law, political parties, the timetable for elections, electoral districts and other critical information to assist you in understanding the political process. The elections section also includes a handy question and answer guide to the elections.

Like the previous editions of the A to Z Guide, the purpose of this third edition is to provide a manual of the terms, structures, mechanisms and coordinating bodies critical to the Afghanistan relief and reconstruction effort to help ensure a shared vocabulary and common understanding of the forces at play. The edition also features a guide to the Afghan government, updated maps, a contact directory to make navigating the assistance community easier, and a section on other resources such as media organisations, research centres, and information about Afghanistan online.

As in the past, the *A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance* remains a "live document." Contacts and information change daily, and inevitably some of the facts will have already altered by the time the Guide is printed. For this reason, AREU intends to update this guide periodically in printed form and on a more regular basis on the AREU web site at www.areu.org.af. We therefore encourage you to contact AREU with any additions, corrections and suggestions. Please send all comments to areu@areu.org.pk.

Finally, AREU would like to thank the governments of Sweden and Switzerland and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) for their continued support that has made publications like this A to Z Guide possible.



Andrew Wilder
Director
Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU)
August 2004

About the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU)

The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) is an independent research institution that conducts and facilitates quality, action-oriented research and analysis to inform policy, improve practice and increase the impact of humanitarian and development programmes in Afghanistan. It was established by the assistance community working in Afghanistan and has a management board with representation from donors, UN agencies and NGOs.

Fundamental to AREU's purpose is the belief that its work should make a difference in the lives of Afghans. AREU is the only humanitarian and development research centre headquartered in Afghanistan. This unique vantage point allows the organisation to both produce valuable research and ensure that its findings become integrated into the process of change taking place on the ground.

AREU believes that one of the most critical issues confronting assistance activities in Afghanistan is the lack of reliable data and analysis to inform policy and programming. Consequently, policy makers and practitioners are often forced to base their work on untested assumptions, often with significant negative consequences for the quality of assistance activities in Afghanistan. As part of the effort to address this critical issue in Afghanistan, AREU's core activities are to:

- conduct and facilitate action-oriented research, analysis and strategic level evaluations on issues of relevance to humanitarian and development work;
- facilitate and create space for reflection, discussion and debate;
- inform policy and improve practice through information dissemination and advocacy strategies; and
- contribute to building research capacity in Afghanistan.

In the past year, AREU has published research on rural and urban livelihoods, elections, government and subnational administration, agricultural policy and livelihoods, land relations across the provinces, and security. AREU has several ongoing research programmes on gender and decision-making, transnational networks, rural livelihoods, and urban vulnerability and governance.

AREU also maintains a web site (www.areu.org.af), a resource library and publishes a research newsletter to help the assistance community to access current and historical research on Afghanistan.

Current funding for AREU is provided by the European Commission (EC), the United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan (UNAMA), the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the governments of Sweden and Switzerland. Funding for this third edition of the Guide comes from UNAMA and Sweden and Switzerland.

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ACBAR – Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief

The **Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR)** is a body that facilitates coordination among NGOs, and acts as a conduit for information between the UN, national and international NGOs, donors and the Afghan government.

ACBAR was created in 1988 by NGOs as a response to the need for improved coordination, transparency and accountability among NGOs in Afghanistan, and among those working with Afghan refugees in Pakistan. ACBAR has a membership of 95 international and national NGOs. Membership is by application only and is open to non-governmental, non-profit organisations. Other membership criteria include a commitment to coordination and information-sharing, provision of humanitarian or development assistance to Afghans, proof of donor funding, an external audit, a minimum budget, registration with relevant authorities and endorsement by other NGOs.

ACBAR holds general NGO coordination and advocacy meetings, which are also open to non-members, every two weeks in Kabul. With the establishment of new mechanisms to facilitate government leadership in the reconstruction process, ACBAR's coordination role has changed significantly, with greater emphasis on advocacy and policy. ACBAR now coordinates and assists in the appointment of NGO representatives to government-led interagency coordination mechanisms.

From 2002 to the present, security has been the focus of ACBAR's advocacy work, for example, ACBAR has been actively involved in efforts to change the focus of **Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs)** towards facilitating **security sector reform (SSR)** and away from the humanitarian sector. In January 2004, a specific gender dimension was added to ACBAR's advocacy work.

ACBAR also actively distributes information from and/or for member NGOs. It has publications of its own, including a directory of NGO, donor, UN and government offices, and is currently collaborating with the **Afghanistan Information Management Service (AIMS)** in producing and collecting information for a database of NGO activity throughout Afghanistan, called "Who is Doing What Where." ACBAR established the **ACBAR Resource & Information Centre (ARIC)** in 1989 – see Information Resources section for more information.

ACBAR has facilitated NGO involvement with the government on the development of a mutually acceptable regulatory framework to govern NGOs in Afghanistan (see **NGO Legislation**).

ACBAR is regarded by the assistance community and the government as representing diverse NGO interests, and is viewed as a key conduit for accessing NGOs as a whole. Typically, donors, government and UN entities invite ACBAR to nominate a certain number of NGOs to attend meetings and report back to the ACBAR membership to ensure continuity and coordination. ACBAR is represented in the **Consultative Group (CG)** process and the Humanitarian Affairs Advisory Group linked to that process. ACBAR works closely with civil society organisations and contributed to the Berlin civil society conference in March 2004. Closer working links with civil society, human rights and independent media actors are being established to respond to the increasing challenges confronting NGOs in Afghanistan.

The general assembly of the ACBAR membership meets every three months to discuss larger issues of strategy, review activities, and vote in new members. ACBAR also has an

elected, 12-member steering committee. The chair of the steering committee is always an Afghan, while the remaining members are split between international and Afghan NGOs. The committee meets monthly in Kabul. Further information about ACBAR is available at www.acbar.org.

ACSF – Afghan Civil Society Forum

The **Afghan Civil Society Forum (ACSF)** is an informal network of civil society groups who provide a platform for dialogue and aim to develop a role for civil society in political decision-making. ACSF was established at the Afghan Civil Society Conference, held in parallel to the Bonn Conference in late 2001. The Swiss Peace Foundation (Swisspeace) supported the establishment and running of the ACSF at the request of Afghan civil society leaders. As of June 2004, Swisspeace was in the process of handing over the management of the ACSF to Afghan actors.

The ACSF recognises many definitions of "civil society," but agrees that civil society includes those who come together voluntarily to participate in civic affairs for the common good, without consideration for personal or political gain, and in peace. The network, which is made up of approximately 70 organisations, is broad, and includes traditional structures such as shuras (local councils), members of the private sector, youth groups and individuals. It is governed by a 17-member Board of Directors, composed of 12 Afghans and five international supporters of civil society.

The ACSF sees that the main difference between itself and NGO coordinating bodies (i.e. the **Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief [ACBAR]** and the **Afghan NGO Coordinating Bureau [ANCB]**) is its broader focus on civil society actors and community organisations; its emphasis on the engagement between civil society and government; and its focus on the process of civil society education and interaction among civil society groups.

In April/May 2003, using the slogan, "People Make the Constitution," ACSF launched a large project to educate the Afghan public on the constitution-making process. It directly educated 2,883 community leaders (46% of whom were women) from every district in the country. These people in turn reached an estimated 10-15% of the Afghan population. The network also undertook consultations on the draft constitution and fed recommendations into the **Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ)**. This exercise pointed to the need for improved outreach to women and diverse ethnic groups, and for greater partnerships between civil society, universities and media groups.

In November 2003, the ACSF began a project of civic education work on the voter registration and election process. During the initial three month period, ACSF and its six partners reached approximately 145,000 individuals (43% of whom were women) in seven major urban centres. This process was then extended to 28 provinces with the target of educating about 1.2 million Afghans before the elections.

The ACSF publishes a monthly newsletter, *Jamea-e-Madani*, in English, Dari, Pashtu and other local languages. It also organises conferences and dialogue forums, for example: two follow-up Afghan Civil Society Conferences (in Kabul in May 2002 and in Berlin in March 2004), a Conference on the Collaboration between Government and NGOs for the Reconstruction and Development of Afghanistan (October 2002), the Afghan Youth Civil

Society Conference (in Kabul in October 2002 and in Herat in February 2004), the Workshop on Trade and Private Investment in Afghanistan (July 2002) and the Joint Civil Society and Constitutional Commission Consultation Workshop on Key Constitutional Issues (July 2003).

Out of the dialogue forums and processes organised by ACSF, two other organisations have been created - the Afghan Youth Coordination Agency (AYCA) and the Loya Paktia Tribal Liaison Office (TLO). ACSF is a founding member of the newly established Free and Fair Election Foundation of Afghanistan (FEFA), which emerged out of a domestic monitoring group.

ADF - Afghanistan Development Forum

IG - Implementation Group

ASG - Afghanistan Support Group

The **Afghanistan Development Forum (ADF)**, which brings together the government, bilateral and multilateral donors, UN agencies and NGOs, is a mechanism for the discussion of the government's reconstruction and development plans, and the mobilisation of resources. Two meetings of the ADF have been held since the signing of the Bonn Agreement, and it is expected to become an annual event for donor-government engagement. The private sector was also represented at the 2004 ADF meeting, signaling the government's commitment to promoting private sector participation in the reconstruction process.

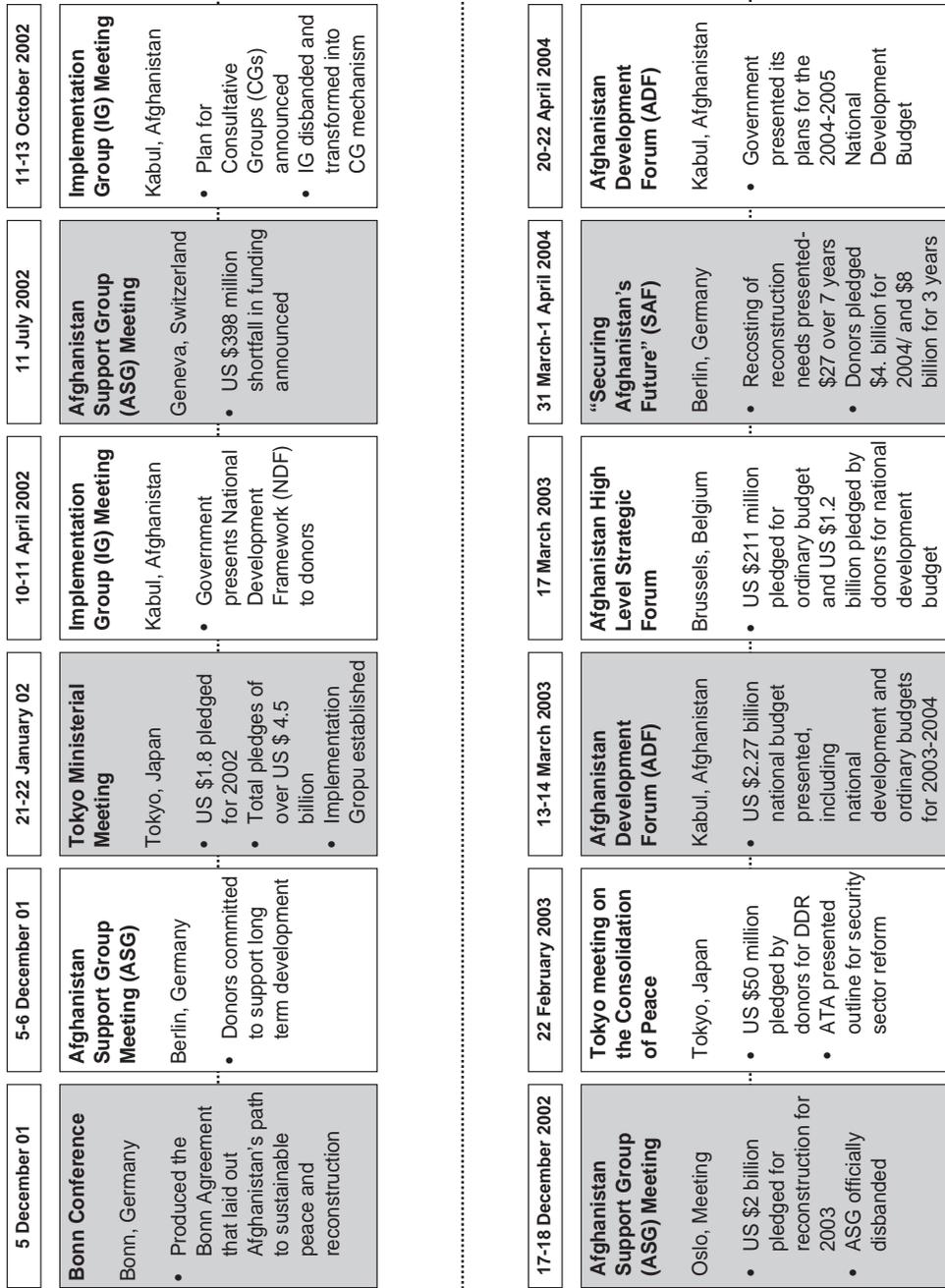
The second ADF meeting took place in April 2004, shortly after the **Securing Afghanistan's Future (SAF)** meeting in Berlin. Donors had already made broad pledges in Berlin, and the intention at the ADF was to get donors to sign up to specific projects and funding channels. The second ADF meeting and the Berlin conference together were successful in advancing the development of a demand driven model for the delivery of aid. Formerly, the donors exerted significant control over when, where and what they wanted their money to be used for. There was a lack of coordination that often led to overlap or duplication in some sectors and gaps in others.

With the new model, which is administered through the **National Development Budget (NDB)**, the government has set out its national priorities in numerous detailed projects, and donors have been asked to sign up for specific projects and budget lines. This arrangement is intended to ensure government ownership of the process, and a coordinated and equitable implementation of the **National Development Framework (NDF)** – the government's overall vision for the development of Afghanistan. At the 2004 ADF, President Karzai announced the establishment of several new **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)** to augment the existing priority programmes. Through the NPPs, the government hopes to strategise and streamline the many projects identified under the NDF into a manageable and achievable workplan.

The NDB for the 2004-2005 fiscal year was finalised in July 2004 once all donor commitments had been gathered, reviewed and adjustments made depending on the overall funding allocations. Reports and speeches made at the ADF are available on the government website (www.af), as is detailed information about projects and funding.

Former donor-government aid coordination mechanisms include the **Implementation Group** (formed in early 2002), the **Afghanistan Support Group** (former in 1997), and various one-off meetings such as the Afghanistan High-Level Strategic Forum.

Major Post Taliban Aid Coordination Meetings for Afghanistan, July 2004



AETF – Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund

The **Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund (AETF)** was established by the UN Secretary-General in 1988 to fund activities related to humanitarian and economic assistance programmes in Afghanistan in the period following withdrawal of the Soviet military forces. Currently, AETF funds related to humanitarian (and recovery) coordination are channeled through the **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)**, while funds previously earmarked for the **Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA)** are channeled through the **UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)**.

The AETF was originally managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance for Afghanistan (UNOCHA) for activities related to humanitarian and recovery coordination, quick impact projects, air services and logistics, human rights and mine action. With the establishment of the **Afghan Interim Authority (AIA)** (now the **Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan - TISA**) and later UNAMA (which concluded the UNOCHA mission) remaining AETF funds were re-distributed through UNAMA and UNMAS.

There are currently two AETF channels. AETF I is used to fund NGO projects in a variety of sectors, including vulnerability, health and local infrastructure. The remaining funds in AETF I are expected to be used by the end of 2004. AETF II is used for capacity building projects, disaster preparedness, information management, mine action and programme management support.

In 2004-2005, the remaining AETF II funds are expected to be used in support of institutional development and governance, particularly at the provincial level. These projects aim to complement the government's national priority programmes and are likely to be ongoing until August 2005. UNAMA intends to transfer the management of the trust fund to national officers by summer 2005.

UNAMA also administers trust funds for Quick Impact Projects, Disaster Management (the Luxembourg Fund) and the rehabilitation of Kabul public library.

AIHRC - Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission

The **Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC)** was established by the **Bonn Agreement**, and was confirmed as a permanent national institution in the **2004 Constitution**. Made operational in June 2002, as of June 2004, the Commission had expanded rapidly to include a staff of approximately 300 based in ten regional offices in Kabul, Badakhshan, Balkh, Bamyan, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Herat, Gardez, Kunduz and Faryab.

In delineating the Commission's role, the 2004 Constitution states:

"The State, for the purpose of monitoring the observation of human rights in Afghanistan, and their promotion and protection, shall establish the Independent Human Rights Commission of Afghanistan. Everyone in case of violation of his/her human rights can report or complain to this Commission. The Commission can refer the cases of violation

of the human rights of the persons to the legal authorities, and assist them in defending their rights. Structure and mode of function of this Commission will be regulated by law."

The AIHRC has six main departments:

- Monitoring and investigation;
- Transitional justice;
- Women's rights;
- Children's rights;
- Research and policy; and
- Human rights education.

The Commission's work over the past year has included: the publication of reports on prisons, land rights and arbitrary detention; advocacy on women's and children's rights; combating human trafficking; prison monitoring; public education campaigns; input into the constitutional drafting process; input to the judicial reform process, and intervention in individual cases of human rights violations. The commission has also carried out an in-depth public consultation exercise on the issue of transitional justice, the results of which are due to be published in late summer 2004. The Commission, in close cooperation with the **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)**, was recently tasked with monitoring the exercise of political rights during the election process.

Legislation regulating the activities of the AIHRC has been drafted, and will be placed before the National Assembly following **National Elections**. The work of the commission is currently governed by a Presidential decree, which will continue during the transitional period.

The AIHRC plays a major role in the Human Rights Advisory Group (HRAG), one of the cross-cutting **Advisory Groups (AG)** that feed into the **Consultative Group (CG)** process. The HRAG is chaired by the AIHRC and co-chaired by Denmark and meets once a month.

The AIHRC is supported by a technical advisor from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). UNAMA provides additional assistance to the AIHRC via its Human Rights Adviser in Kabul and through UNAMA **Field Offices (FOs)** in the provinces.

The AIHRC is well funded – major donors this year include Denmark, Norway, the US and Finland. Further funds are expected from New Zealand, Germany and Canada.

ANA – Afghan National Army

AMF – Afghan Military Forces
AGF – Afghan Guard Force

The **Bonn Agreement**, which provides the broad framework for the formation of the **Afghan National Army (ANA)**, states: "upon the transfer of power, all *mujahidin*, Afghan armed forces and armed groups in the country shall come under the command and control of the

Interim Authority, and be reorganised according to the requirements of the new Afghan security and armed forces."

The establishment of the ANA is one of the key components of the government's **security sector reform (SSR)** package. Once fully established, the ANA will be used to help ensure security, disarmament, enforcement of the law and to defend Afghanistan from foreign interference.

The US is taking the lead on the establishment and training of the ANA and is providing the bulk of the necessary technical and financial support. ANA recruits are trained at the Kabul Military Training Centre (KMTC) by trainers from the US, UK and France, as well as Afghan trainers who have been through a "train the trainers" programme. The ANA was initially plagued by high drop out rates and accusations that the new army was dominated by Northern Alliance personnel. Recent reforms have helped to lessen the desertion rate, and the US has established regional recruitment centres in Bamyán, Jalalabad, Kunduz and Gardez to increase the diversity of the ANA's geographical and ethnic makeup.

The government has set a target of training 70,000 troops by 2007. So far, almost 10,000 troops have completed training and are in active service. Current plans aim for a total of 16,000 troops by the end of 2004. Each ANA unit is accompanied by a series of American officers or embeds. Four ANA regional headquarters will be established soon in Mazar, Kandahar, Kunduz and Herat. The newly trained ANA battalions, or *kandaks*, are required to perform a wide range of tasks, from high-intensity combat operations, to security and stability operations.

The **Afghan Military Forces (AMF)**, sometimes referred to as the Afghan Militia Forces, is the collective name given to the various armed factions of the Northern Alliance and other armed groups who fought against the Taliban. The AMF is currently organised into corps, brigades and divisions. The intention of the Bonn Agreement was that the AMF would be either integrated into the ANA or demobilised. While a limited number of AMF units have undergone **disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR)**, the Coalition continues to use many AMF as partners in its ongoing combat operations, and is currently forming an **Afghan Guard Force (AGF)** whose troops will be selected from AMF units. The AGF will undergo a short vetting, training and equipping process and act as a quick reaction force while the ANA is being trained. It is unclear how and when the AGF would then be disarmed.

ANCB – Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau

The **Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau (ANCB)** aims to coordinate the activities of Afghan NGOs and promote their capacity. ANCB also represents the interests of Afghan NGOs to the government and the assistance community, with the objective of developing a better partnership for improving the rehabilitation and development of Afghanistan.

ANCB was founded in 1991, two years after the formation of the **Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR)**, to address the specific needs of Afghan NGOs. At present more than 300 NGOs are registered with ANCB, some of whom are also members

of ACBAR. ANCB has offices in Kabul, Jalalabad and Peshawar. Member organisations pay a membership fee, which is the main source of funding for the Bureau.

To gain ANCB membership, an organisation must have:

- Legal status with the government;
- A board of directors;
- A bank account;
- At least one donor-funded project; and
- The verification of five other ANCB member NGOs.

Applications for ANCB membership are considered by the Board of Directors and subsequently voted on at the General Assembly – the quarterly meeting of member NGOs. The Board of Directors, consisting of eleven members, is elected by the General Assembly of member organisations for a period of one year. The Board of Directors supervises the daily activities of the management staff of the office.

ANCB organises regular sectoral and regional meetings among member NGOs, government agencies and donors, to improve coordination. The Bureau arranges seminars, workshops and training courses aimed at building the capacity of member NGOs in management, office development and other areas. ANCB provides Internet facilities to its members through a net café in the ANCB office, and produces a weekly newsletter to inform members of meetings, workshops, requests for proposals and information on government policies. ANCB also facilitates the formation of consortiums among its members for the implementation of specific projects.

ANCB is a member of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) based in Geneva and is a member of the Board of Directors of ICVA. It is also a member of the World Civil Society Forum (WCSF) and is actively involved in the organisation of the **Afghan Civil Society Forum (ACSF)**.

ANP – Afghan National Police

LOTFA – Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan

It is estimated that there are approximately of 50,000 serving police in Afghanistan, however, few of these have formal training and many are former *mujahidin* or conscripts who are more accustomed to combat than civilian law enforcement activities. Police reform, through the building of the **Afghan National Police (ANP)**, is one of the major pillars of the Afghan government's **security sector reform (SSR)** strategy.

Germany is the lead donor on police reform. The German Police Project is running several training courses at the Kabul Police Academy, including multi-year programmes for officer level police, and multi-month programmes for sergeants. The US has established an additional training programme aimed at patrol-level police. In this programme, Afghan police trainers are trained for four months at the Combined Training Centre in Kabul and then sent out to work in Regional Training Centres (RTCs) to teach constables (on an eight week

course) and administrators (on a two week course). RTCs have been set up in Mazar, Kandahar, Kunduz, Gardez and Jalalabad. The American programme aims to provide some form of basic training to 20,000 police. The training courses include instruction on human rights and democratic principles.

The **Law and Order Trust Fund (LOTFA)**, managed by UNDP, was set up in May 2002 as a funding mechanism for police reform. LOTFA funds are used for police remuneration; the acquisition, maintenance and operation of non-lethal equipment; rehabilitation of police facilities; and capacity building and institutional development. Of these, LOTFA's first priority is the payment of police salaries.

The programme is coordinated by a Steering Committee currently composed of the Ministry of the Interior (MoI), the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)**, UNDP, Germany (as the lead donor for police and law enforcement) and the EC (a major LOTFA donor). A Monitoring Committee provides financial oversight on expenditures reported and activities funded under LOTFA. The MoF and UNOPS are implementing partners. MoF deals with the reimbursement of salaries and other recurrent policing costs, and UNOPS is involved with the rehabilitation of police facilities, security for voter registration, and other related activities. As of June 2004, donors had committed US \$108.6 million – US \$ 87.3 million of which has been received by UNDP – to LOTFA since the inception of the programme in November 2002. In addition, voter registration security activities (at a cost of close to US \$10 million) are funded through a LOTFA special funding window.

ANSO – Afghanistan NGO Security Organisation

The **Afghanistan NGO Security Organisation (ANSO)** provides free security advisory services to the NGO community in Afghanistan. It is the only security coordinating body in the country that focuses purely on the needs of NGOs. It was formed in 2003 in response to NGO security concerns. Most of its financial support comes from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Organisation (ECHO). The day to day administration of ANSO is overseen by the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

ANSO holds regular security meetings at the **Agency Coordinating Body for Afghanistan Relief (ACBAR)** office in Kabul and other major cities. ANSO's services include:

- Weekly security updates, alerts and advisories;
- Organisational and personal security advice and training;
- A warden system;
- Security representation on behalf of NGOs to national and international security agencies;
- Surveys of sites and areas of operation;
- A countrywide radio communications network;
- Countrywide coordination of NGO movement and convoys;
- Investigations and analysis of security incidents; and
- Other related services required by the NGO community.

ANSO is headquartered in Kabul and has regional offices in Kabul, Mazar-i Sharif, Herat, Jalalabad and Kandahar. ANSO offices are staffed by people with experience in the military, police and international organisations, as well as Afghan support staff.

ARTF – Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund

The **Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)** was established in April 2002 as a mechanism for the transfer of donor funds to Afghanistan. It is administered by the World Bank, which is also a member of its management committee, along with representatives from the Asian Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and UNDP.

The ARTF is the government's preferred funding method, because it channels money directly through the government, rather than the money going through the UN, NGOs or other actors, as had previously been the case. The government sees the ARTF as a way of increasing Afghan ownership of the reconstruction process, facilitating the tracking and coordination of aid, and increasing transparency. When donating funds to the ARTF, donors are able to specify a preference for particular projects or programmes they wish to support, although there are several conditions attached to this to ensure that the fund retains its flexibility.

As of 19 March 2004, US \$471 million had been paid into the fund. The World Bank is expecting a further US \$383 million to be paid into the fund in the 2004-2005 financial year. Over US \$340 million had been disbursed by 21 May 2004. A high percentage of this was used to fund recurrent government costs, including the payment of civil servant salaries and the maintenance of government buildings.

The ARTF also funds investment and programme costs. At the time of writing, the ARTF was expected to be a major source of funding for the government's new **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)**. As of July 2004, **NPPs** are expected to form the government's major reconstruction framework, refining and strategising the multitude of projects drawn up under the **National Development Framework (NDF)**.

The ARTF issues quarterly reports that are available at www.worldbank.org/af. International consultancy firm PriceWaterhouseCoopers provides oversight and monitoring of government expenditures from the ARTF. The fund is regulated by the World Bank's own fiduciary standards. The ARTF also requires high levels of project preparation and financial management, and builds the capacity of government ministries to plan and report to international standards.

ASP - Afghanistan Stabilisation Programme

ARRR - Afghanistan: Rebuild, Reconnect, Reunite

The **Afghanistan Stabilisation Program (ASP)** is one of the government's **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)**. The overall objective of the ASP is to strengthen governance at the subnational level by rebuilding the essential infrastructure for local governance (police, court, administration and other buildings) and developing the capacity of the local civil administration.

The ASP is being steered by an inter-ministerial task force chaired by the Minister of Interior. The Minister of Communications is the deputy chair, and other members are the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the Ministry of Finance, the **Independent Administration Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC)**, and the Ministry of Reconstruction. While the ASP is "owned" by the Ministry of Interior, the day to day management and implementation of the ASP is being coordinated by a Programme Management Unit (PMU) located in its own offices in Kabul and with its own financial and administrative rules. The PMU has a range of staff drawn both from participating ministries and brought in on contracts; the team is expected to reach more than 100 staff at the peak of implementation, with many working directly in districts and provinces.

There are four major components of the ASP: the construction or reconstruction of district infrastructure; a provincial stabilisation fund to be provided for governors to direct towards local priority development projects; a training project; and the reform of administrative procedures, particularly in relation to personnel and finance procedures between provinces/districts and the centre.

The district infrastructure component will involve the construction of a building or compound in every district in Afghanistan to house the district administration. Each district compound will contain facilities for the local civil administration, the police, the district court and a mosque. The compounds will also provide living quarters for the heads of the district administration, the chief of police, the judge and other senior officials. The aim is to ensure a full local government presence, with sufficient office space and equipment, in every district.

The Provincial Stabilisation Fund component will provide funds directly to the provinces. **Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ)** delegates and local authorities will participate in planning processes in each province to decide on how this money should be spent. The ASP is encouraging provinces to select projects in key priority areas such as schools, clinics, or roads, although provinces will have autonomy to propose projects in other sectors.

The other components of the ASP – the training programme and civil administration – are pivotal to the success of the ASP. They will allow the infrastructure and facilities proposed in the infrastructure-related projects to be properly utilised by communities. They aim to accelerate reforms that are occurring at the central level in the provinces and districts. For example, there is a severe lack of professional staff, and training will be essential if local government is to function efficiently and start to deliver services to people in the districts. Training needs are being identified in a range of key areas, with training to be provided in a range of forms to target these needs. The **IARCSC**, the Local Administration Department of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance will be involved in local civil administration reforms.

Work has been underway since March 2004 to establish the ASP PMU and strategies for each of the four projects. Implementation of the district administration project began in June 2004 with tenders for the district administration buildings for ten districts in the insecure south east region (in Paktia, Paktika and Logar Provinces) released. The programme hopes to reach 150 districts in the first phase, with a rolling cycle of "clusters" of districts to be released on a regular basis. It is hoped that all districts will be covered over the life of the

ASP. In addition, a contract to provide a national district telecommunications network will be signed in summer 2004.

The ASP concept arose out of a pilot project funded by the **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)**, by the name of **Afghanistan: Reconnect, Rebuild, Reunite (ARRR)**. ARRR began in January 2004 in eight diverse districts around the country and focused on rebuilding district infrastructure.

The ASP team are working closely with the **Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs)**, **UNAMA Field Offices (FOs)** and local governors.

ATA - Afghanistan Transitional Administration

AIA - Afghan Interim Authority

NSC – National Security Council

TISA - Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan

As per the terms of the **Bonn Agreement**, the **Afghanistan Transitional Administration (ATA)** was established by the **Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ)** to serve as the government of Afghanistan until a representative Afghan government is elected. With the establishment of the ATA, the **Afghan Interim Authority (AIA)** was disbanded. The AIA was a temporary governing body chosen at the Bonn Conference and inaugurated on 22 December 2001.

The state of Afghanistan was known as the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan under the Taliban. At the ELJ, it was renamed the **Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan (TISA)**. The **2004 Constitution** names Afghanistan as the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

The head of the ATA is President Hamid Karzai, who was previously the Chairman of the AIA. He was elected by secret ballot during the ELJ. After extensive consultations, the ELJ eventually approved Karzai's proposed list of Cabinet members (see list of post-Bonn cabinet members). It was hoped that the ELJ would produce a more representative administration than that of the AIA, yet many of the members remained the same. This led to public perceptions that the new administration is itself not fully representative, and that it has perpetuated local power structures that prevent security issues from being addressed.

In addition to the bodies set up by the Bonn Agreement, President Karzai has appointed several ad hoc commissions to review and oversee specific pressing issues ranging from security and defence to use of foreign assistance and return of property confiscated from individuals. The ATA is supported by the **National Security Council (NSC)** and the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) that serve respectively as an inter-ministerial security coordinating body and a presidential advisory body.

Presiding over a highly de-centralised state, the ATA has had to deal with a wide range of challenges to its authority throughout the country. Between the signing of the Bonn Agreement and March 2004, two members of the cabinet had been assassinated, one had died in unclear circumstances and another was killed in a plane crash. The ATA was due to stay in power until "a fully representative government can be elected through free and fair elections." The **National Elections** will elect a President, a National Assembly made up

of two houses – the house of the people and the house of elders - plus provincial, district and village councils.

At the **Securing Afghanistan's Future (SAF)** meeting in Berlin in March 2004, the ATA committed itself to an ambitious work-plan that outlined objectives and concrete steps that need to be taken in relation to the electoral process and political rights, security, **disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR)**, good governance and public administration, fiscal management, private sector development, economic and social development, rule of law and human rights, gender, and drugs.

See Government section for further details.

AWN – Afghan Women's Network

The **Afghan Women's Network (AWN)** is a network of women's NGOs and individuals working for the promotion of Afghan women's empowerment, rights and equal participation in society. AWN was based in Peshawar in the mid-1990s but now has its headquarters in Kabul. The AWN is active in both Pakistan and Afghanistan and has sub-offices in Peshawar and Jalalabad. The network has expanded significantly over the past year and now has 65 NGO members and more than 2,000 individual members.

AWN is active in three main areas – capacity building (e.g., training staff at the Ministry of Women's Affairs), networking (acting as a coordinating body for NGOs working on women's issues) and advocacy (e.g., a legal rights programme for women). AWN also maintains a library and runs an Internet café for women's NGOs.

The idea for the AWN came about when participants at the 1995 UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China identified a need for more unity and cooperation among Afghan women in Afghanistan and in the diaspora. The network became a formal structure in 1996, composed of NGOs primarily focused on providing humanitarian assistance, literacy and education, vocational and computer skills for refugee women as well as providing aid for street children.

After the fall of the Taliban, the AWN revised its mission to include the promotion and protection of women's rights in Afghanistan. It opened its first office in Afghanistan in Kabul in 2002. AWN was active in providing recommendations to the **Constitutional Drafting Commission (CDC)** to ensure an appropriate balance of international human rights law and Islamic law in the new Constitution. AWN's major donors and supporters include UNIFEM, GTZ, IOM and Women's Edge.

More information on AWN's activities can be found on their website at www.afghanwomensnetwork.org.

Bonn Agreement

The **Bonn Agreement** (see Documents section) is a roadmap for the re-establishment of permanent government institutions in Afghanistan. The Agreement also established a timetable for the creation of provisional arrangements until permanent ones could be put

in place. The Bonn Agreement was signed on 5 December 2001 by representatives of various Afghan factions (excluding the Taliban) at the conclusion of the UN-sponsored Bonn Conference talks on Afghanistan. The possibility of a meaningful implementation of the Bonn Agreement resulted from the fall from power of the Taliban authorities and their al-Qaeda allies at the end of 2001.

The Agreement lays out several processes through which power will be exercised and then transferred over time to a fully representative government selected through free and fair elections. It provides for the sovereignty of Afghanistan to reside first in an interim authority, succeeded by a transitional authority, and then ultimately by a nationally elected government.

The Bonn Agreement has generally been adhered to. The government and the UN have successfully established most of the provisional arrangements called for, except for the withdrawal of "military units from Kabul and other urban centers or other areas in which the UN mandated force is deployed" and all armed forces and armed groups in the country coming under the command and control of the Interim Authority. However, the last remaining milestone of the Agreement - **National Elections** - have already been postponed and may prove to be the most difficult.

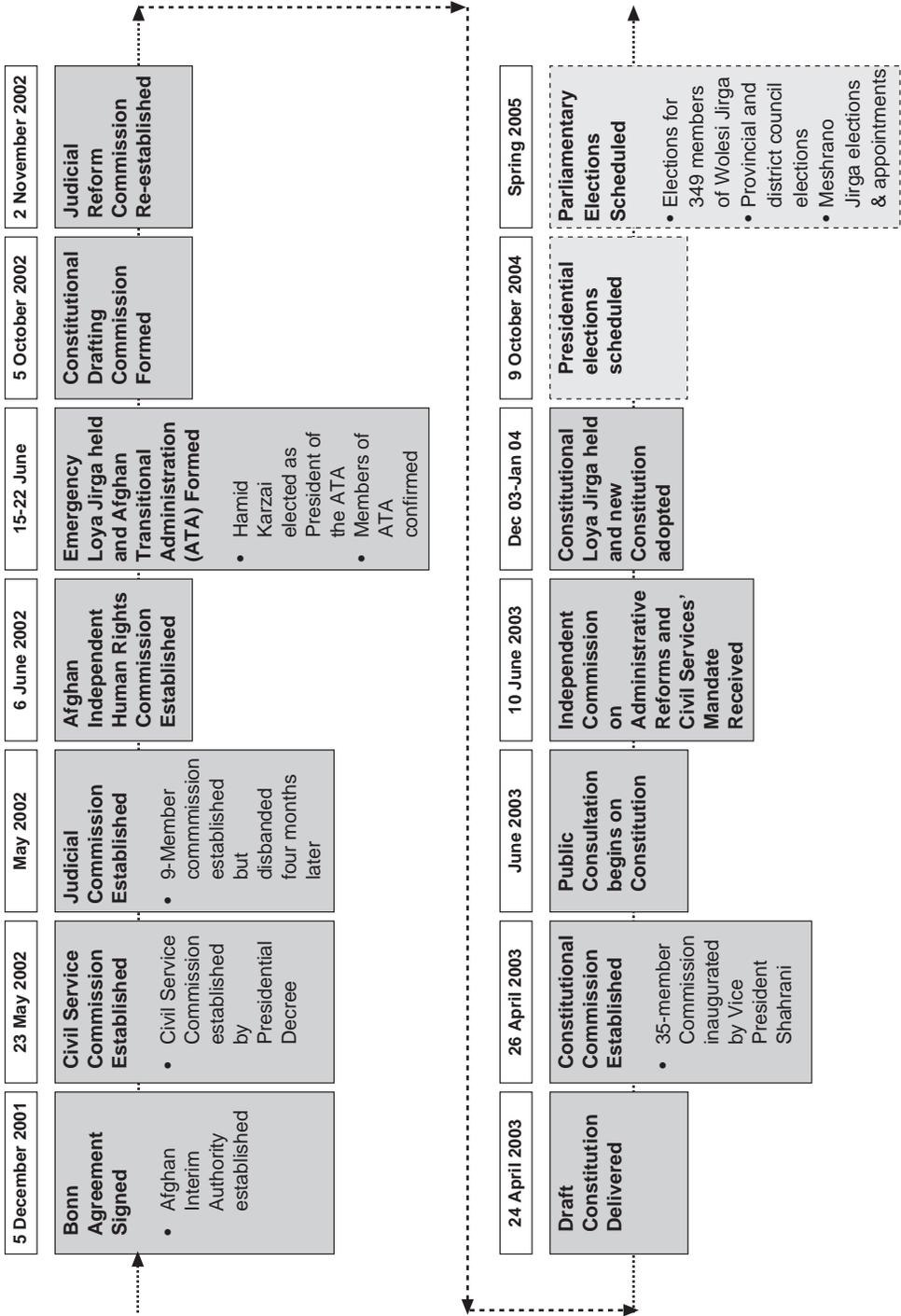
The Secretary-General's Report of 18 March 2002 summarised the processes of power transfer:

"The implementation period of the Bonn Agreement is envisaged to last for two to three years, and is intended to lead to a full-fledged government, chosen freely by the entire electorate of Afghanistan. The Interim Authority chosen at Bonn is to be succeeded by a Transitional Authority, selected through an **Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ)** that is to convene within six months of the establishment of the Interim Authority. The participants in the loya jirga are to be drawn from all segments of society, and the representation of women and all ethnic and religious communities is to be ensured. The Transitional Authority is to lead Afghanistan until a fully representative government can be elected through free and fair elections, which are to be held no later than two years after the date of the convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga. A **Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ)** to ratify a new constitution is to convene within 18 months of the establishment of the Transitional Authority."

The Bonn Agreement also:

- Appointed a chairman for the AIA and set out the rules for the functioning and composition of its AIA membership;
- Clarified the status of the Afghanistan constitution and all existing laws and regulations;
- Requested the UN Security Council to authorise a UN-mandated force (ISAF) to assist in the maintenance of security for Kabul and its surrounding areas (Annex I of the Bonn Agreement); and
- Called for the creation of an independent commission for the convening of an **Emergency Loya Jirga** (see ELJ); a civil service commission (see **IARCSC**); an independent human rights commission (see **AIHRC**); a judicial commission (see **JRC**) and the Central Bank of Afghanistan.

Political Milestones Outlined by the Bonn Agreement, July 2004



CG - Consultative Group

AG - Advisory Group

Consultative Groups (CGs) were established to facilitate substantive interaction between government, donors, UN agencies and NGOs on each of the national programme areas highlighted in the **National Development Framework (NDF)**.

The CG structure is intended to be the primary mechanism through which the national budget is planned, financed and implemented. The process culminates each year in a presentation of the national budget at what is considered the national CG – the **Afghanistan Development Forum (ADF)**. At the March/April 2004 ADF meeting, donors and the government reaffirmed their support for the CG model and committed to continue their cooperation through this mechanism.

The structure of the CG mechanism was first widely discussed at the 14 October 2002 **Implementation Group (IG)** meeting and again at the December 2002 **Afghanistan Support Group (ASG)** meeting. The CGs themselves were responsible for:

- Preparation of public investment programmes (PIPs);
- Ensuring consistency of recommendations with the NDF;
- Tracking of aid flows in support of the budget;
- Monitoring progress in programme areas; and
- Incorporating "cross-cutting issues" and reporting back to the CG Standing Committee.

Each CG is chaired by a lead ministry with support from CG focal points (often a joint donor/UN agency combination). Membership includes other ministries, donors, the UN, international organisations and NGOs. The frequency of meetings varies between the groups, with some meeting at least monthly and others only occasionally.

The process is overseen by the CG Standing Committee, which is chaired by the Ministry of Finance (MoF). The Standing Committee draws together all the major stakeholders in the reconstruction process. It includes the Ministries of Finance, Planning, Reconstruction, Foreign Affairs and Rural Rehabilitation and Development, donors, civil society and other actors. Other ministries are invited to participate depending on the topics covered during meetings of the Standing Committee. As of June 2004, one CG each month will be asked to make a short presentation of its activities to the Committee, in an effort to increase the participation of line ministries in this forum.

The CGs are supplemented by **Advisory Groups (AGs)**, established to mainstream the "cross-cutting" issues of gender, environment, human rights, counter-narcotics, humanitarian affairs and monitoring and evaluation within the budget. Cross-cutting issues are essentially those found in every other policy and programme area.

Prior to the establishment of the CG mechanism, the ASG, made up of key donors, played an important aid coordination role in Afghanistan. The IG, which was focused on supporting the implementation of national reconstruction plans, emerged from the **Tokyo Ministerial Meeting** in January 2002.

There is no exact parallel between the CG system and the previous structures, which consisted of Programme Groups, Programme Secretariats and Programme Working Groups. These groups were considered to be generally ineffective and with the establishment of the CG mechanism, both the IG (and the ASG) and their related bodies were officially disbanded to make way for a process with more government leadership.

CIMIC – Civil Military Cooperation

Civil Military Cooperation (CIMIC) is a generic term used to refer to the interaction between civilians and the military. CIMIC is designed to ensure positive relations and information exchange between the military, the international community, NGOs, civil society groups and ordinary civilians. However, there is no standard CIMIC practice between national military contingents.

The CIMIC unit of the **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)** is tasked with the coordination and cooperation, in support of the mission, between the NATO commander and civil actors, including the national population, local authorities, international and non-governmental organisations and agencies.

The ISAF CIMIC unit is divided into three sections: Planning, Operations and Liaison. In Kabul, there are approximately 20 CIMIC teams from ISAF contributing nations who work in different parts of the city. The teams work closely with the local population and authorities, conducting assessments around the situation concerning education, health, security, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and water. The teams initiate and monitor development projects funded by national and international donors.

In order to promote dialogue with NGOs, whilst trying to minimise any compromise to NGO impartiality, from August 2004, ISAF will establish a CIMIC Centre "outside the wire" but close to ISAF HQ.

Within the **Combined Forces Command – Afghanistan (CFC-A)**, CIMIC is viewed primarily as the responsibility of Civil Affairs units. These units operate either separately or as part of the **Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs)**. Their principal role is the management of reconstruction projects with USAID.

The **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)** also has a civil-military liaison section and a number of Military Liaison Officers (MLOs) at UNAMA headquarters and in **UNAMA Field Offices (FOs)**.

CLJ – Constitutional Loya Jirga

CDC - Constitutional Drafting Commission

CC - Constitutional Review Commission

2004 Constitution

A **Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ)** was held from 14 December 2003 to 4 January 2004 to debate and finalise the text of a new Afghan constitution – as called for in the **Bonn Agreement**.

The process of agreeing on a new constitution had begun in October 2002, when President Karzai established a **Constitutional Drafting Commission (CDC)**, made up of nine members and chaired by Vice President Shahrani. The CDC was officially inaugurated by the former King the following month and produced a draft constitution that was passed to the **Constitutional Review Commission (CC)** in April 2003. The 35-member CC - which included seven women - had a mandate to conduct public education and consultation on the draft text around Afghanistan and among the Afghan refugee communities in Iran and Pakistan. The CDC, CC, and later the CLJ, were supported by a Secretariat that provided administrative, technical and logistical support.

A public consultation process was launched on 7 June 2003 after a month of public education activities. Consultations took many forms - public meetings were held with community groups, tribal elders, ulema, and women's groups; comments were sent directly to the CC either in writing or on tape; and a questionnaire that could be submitted directly via the Internet was posted on the CC website. UNAMA estimates that 178,000 people were reached through this process, 19% of whom were women. Over 550 meetings were held and around 50,000 written surveys were submitted to the CC.

Efforts were made to ensure the inclusion of women in the constitution-making process. The Ministry of Women's Affairs, UNIFEM and other women's NGOs held workshops and training sessions for women to educate them about the process and gather their views. Women's groups submitted their recommendations to the CC on the inclusion of women's rights protections in the new constitution.

The CC published their final draft of the constitution – the text that was presented to the CLJ for debate - on 3 November 2003. This was the first time the public was able to see what was in the draft, as earlier versions had not been made publicly available.

The CLJ brought together 502 delegates from around Afghanistan, including 100 women, at the Kabul Polytechnic grounds where the huge tent used for the **Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ)** was still standing. Four hundred and fifty of the delegates were elected in regional elections between October and early December 2003. Most of the delegates were elected by 16,000 registered district representatives who had earlier selected delegates for the ELJ. Of the elected seats, 106 were allocated for special category representatives, including women, refugees in Pakistan and Iran, internally displaced peoples, Kuchis (nomads), and Hindus and Sikhs. The remaining 52 delegates were appointed by President Karzai. These were supposed to be individuals with constitutional or legal expertise, but in practice included several powerful political figures such as General Dostum, who had earlier been excluded from his seat by the Executive Committee of the CLJ in line with a rule banning the candidacy of military commanders.

The CLJ opened on 14 December. Much of the first day was taken up with debate around the process and rules of procedure. By the end of the day, the delegates had elected Sibghatollah Mojadedi as the chair of the meeting in a secret ballot. Four deputy chairs, including one woman, and three secretaries, including two women, were also selected.

There was some disagreement about how the text should be debated, with some delegates wanting to break into smaller groups and others wanting the discussions to be in plenary.

In the end, no official rules of procedure were adopted, but the delegates were divided up into 10 groups - Working Committees - where they were to debate the text of the constitution chapter by chapter. Each working committee elected a chair. The groups each reported their suggested changes back to the leadership of the CLJ.

After the Working Committees had gone through each chapter of the draft, a Reconciliation Committee was convened with the aim of reviewing the suggested changes and editing the text to incorporate the views of the delegates. The Reconciliation Committee had 38 members and included the leaders of the ten Working Committees and their deputies, representatives from the drafting commission, observers from UNAMA, and the elected leadership of the CLJ. A vote was then supposed to be taken on all contentious articles, although there was some confusion about the voting process and one voting session was boycotted by almost half of the delegates.

No set time frame had been fixed for the CLJ and the debate continued for 22 days. The last week of the CLJ saw some tense moments, with arguments boiling over, and some groups of delegates boycotting the assembly. At some points there was concern that the delegates would not be able to come to an agreement. The most intense debate was around the form of government, the role of Islam, national languages, the language of the national anthem and the dual nationality of ministers. On 31 December a special commission was formed to try to resolve the major remaining disagreements. This commission included three delegates from each province and the leaders of the 10 Working Committees, and was chaired by Abd al-Rasul Sayyaf, a *mujahidin* leader. Arguments broke out and the meeting broke up without accord.

An agreement was eventually reached after intense mediation efforts by UNAMA staff and the US Ambassador. On 4 January 2004, a closing ceremony was held where the delegates signalled their approval of the final text by standing up, although no vote was taken.

The CLJ was overseen by an Executive Committee (EC). During the Loya Jirga, staff from UNAMA and five members of the AIHRC were responsible for observing the group and plenary sessions and informing the Executive Committee of complaints. On two occasions, decisions made by the EC regarding complaints were overruled and it is uncertain how effective this monitoring system was. The EC had also received several complaints about the conduct of the elections and had re-held some regional elections or cancelled results where they found the complaints to be valid.

The **2004 Constitution** was officially signed on 26 January 2004 by President Karzai. The new Constitution provides for an elected President (along with his/her nominated two vice presidents), a cabinet of ministers, and a national assembly comprising two houses – the *Wolesi Jirga* (the House of the People) and the *Meshrano Jirga* (House of Elders). It grants equal citizenship to Afghan men and women, and commits Afghanistan to uphold its international human rights obligations. It states that Afghanistan is an Islamic Republic and that no law can be contrary to the Islamic religion. For the full text please see Documents section.

CND - Counter Narcotics Directorate

NDCS - National Drug Control Strategy

The **Counter Narcotics Directorate (CND)**, established in October 2002, is the government body responsible for developing and coordinating counter-narcotics activities in Afghanistan. The CND reports to the National Security Adviser, and works closely with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Counter-narcotics, for which the UK is the lead donor, is one of five pillars in the government's **security sector reform (SSR)** policy.

The government's policy on counter-narcotics was set out in the ten year **National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS)**, published in May 2003. The NDCS focuses on five key areas:

- The development of alternative livelihoods for Afghan poppy farmers;
- The extension of drug law enforcement throughout Afghanistan;
- Judicial reform to allow the implementation of drug control legislation;
- The introduction of prevention and treatment programmes for addicts, and
- Improved public awareness.

A National Drug Law, called for in the NDCS, came into force in October 2003. The Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) has been established by the Ministry of Interior, which also has a Poppy Eradication Force and a Central Poppy Eradication Cell. The customs administration and the border police are also involved in counter-narcotics activities.

A major international conference on counter-narcotics was held in Kabul in February 2004, co-hosted by the UK, UNODC and the Government of Afghanistan. Other international initiatives on drugs include the **Berlin Declaration on Counter-Narcotics**, signed by Afghanistan and its immediate neighbours in March 2004. The declaration was followed up with meetings in June 2004 aimed at increasing cross-border cooperation against the onward trafficking of illegal narcotics from Afghanistan.

A Counter-Narcotics Steering Group was established in June 2004 to support the CND in its work. Steering Group meetings are held weekly under the chairmanship of the **National Security Council (NSC)**, with membership including CND, government ministries, representatives of the international community, UNODC, and other key stakeholders. Under the authority of the Steering Group, CND chairs a series of working groups on: alternative livelihoods; law enforcement and criminal justice; demand reduction and treatment; and a public information campaign.

CSO - Central Statistics Office

Census

SMP - Statistical Master Plan

The **Central Statistics Office (CSO)** was established in 1972. It gathers statistics from around the country and produces various publications – including a statistical year book. The war interfered significantly with the gathering of data, and the work of the CSO has been hampered by a lack of human, financial and technical resources. As a result, there

are large gaps in statistical data and a total gap for the Taliban years, when no statistical year books were published.

The CSO currently has over 800 staff, approximately three-quarters of whom are based in Kabul, with the rest in provincial offices around Afghanistan. They maintain a library of statistical information that can be viewed with the permission of the head of the CSO.

A **Statistical Master Plan (SMP)**, which will significantly change the structure and activities of the CSO, has been developed in coordination with the World Bank, the IMF, the ADB, DFID and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP). The SMP will involve institutional reforms aimed at developing sustainable statistical capacity.

Currently, the work of the CSO is grouped into four major departments: economic statistics, social statistics, national accounts and census and surveys.

The CSO produces a monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) and monthly trade statistics that are distributed to government officials, donors and other interested parties. The CPI, which until recently covered only Kabul, is being expanded to cover Kandahar, Jalalabad, Herat, Khost and Mazar-i Sharif.

The census and survey department, with support from UNFPA, has been involved in phase one of the **Census** that was mandated by the **Bonn Agreement**. The first stage of the census (that involves gathering data on the number of households in each village, the number of household members in each household, and the number of persons aged under 18 in each household) began in January 2003 and as of May 2004 had been completed in 23 provinces. Information on the remaining provinces is expected to be gathered by July 2004. The information collected so far has been entered into a database and is being used by UNAMA to assist with the election registration process. It is thought that the census proper will begin in 2005.

The current statistical law is from the Soviet era. As part of the SMP, a new statistical law will be drafted to delineate the official functions of the CSO, increase flexibility, and ensure accountability and transparency.

DBER - Development Budget and External Relations Unit

AACA - Afghanistan Aid Coordination Authority

DAD - Donor Assistance Database

NDB - National Development Budget

The **Development Budget and External Relations Unit (DBER)** sits within the Ministry of Finance and is responsible for the mobilisation and coordination of donor funds for the **National Development Budget (NDB)**. This function was formerly fulfilled by the Aid Coordination Unit of the **Afghanistan Aid Coordination Authority (AACA)**. The AACA was formed in April 2002 as a transitional body and was disbanded by a Presidential decree in 2003.

The DBER, which comes under the office of the Director General of Budget, maintains a **Donor Assistance Database (DAD)** with the assistance of UNDP. The DAD was established to track aid flows and record the progress of development and humanitarian projects around the country. The DAD is available in Dari and English and is accessible on the Internet at <http://www.af./dad/index.html>.

The DAD aims to provide up to date information on all projects that fall within the NDB as well as some extra-budgetary projects. The database can store detailed information about the location of projects, who is financing them, and which organisations are involved in their implementation. Project documents and other information should be accessible via the DAD - the availability of this data is of course dependent on donors, UN agencies, NGOs and other actors providing regular updates on their work. They can do this directly via the web.

The DBER is transitioning from its original role of aid coordination to assume responsibility for the government's budget coordination. The aim is to enable the government to develop a real and sustainable budget, rather than just coordinating projects that donors wish to fund. Therefore, in addition to keeping track of donor assistance and activities, the DBER is also helping to negotiate loan agreements, institute reporting mechanisms on these agreements, and track expenditures by the government.

Contact information for DBER staff is available at the following link:
<http://www.afghanistangov.org/resources/mof/dJ-DBER-FocalPoints.pdf>

DDR – Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration

ANBP – Afghanistan New Beginnings Program

Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) refers to a process by which ex-combatants give up their arms and reintegrate into civilian life. The government announced its intention to pursue a national voluntary DDR process at the **Tokyo Conference on the Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan** on 22 February 2003, as part of the its **security sector reform (SSR)** strategy.

The **Bonn Agreement** did not mention DDR explicitly, but it required "*mujahidin*, Afghan armed forces and armed groups to come under the control of the Interim Authority" and stated that participants would "withdraw all military units from Kabul and other urban centres or other areas in which the UN mandated force is deployed."

DDR is being implemented through the **Afghanistan New Beginnings Program (ANBP)**. A DDR Working Group – composed of the Coalition, Japan, USA, Germany, UNAMA, ANBP, and ISAF – has been formed to coordinate the process. The ANBP's objective is to demobilise 100,000 soldiers over three years.

The DDR process is overseen by the Ministry of Defence (MoD) in Kabul, with overall support from **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)** and UNDP – which is the implementing agency. Major financial support comes from Japan, with the UK, US and Canada providing additional funds. The ANBP has eight regional offices – in Kunduz, Gardez, Kabul/Parwan, Mazar-i Sharif, Kandahar, Bamyán, Jalalabad and Herat.

The reform of the MoD is seen as a pre-requisite for the progress of DDR, the formation of the **Afghan National Army (ANA)** and the wider SSR process. After the fall of the Taliban, the MoD was taken over by Marshall Fahim Khan and staffed with his mainly Tajik supporters. Initial reforms occurred in August 2002 with the appointment of several non-Tajiks to senior positions. In September 2003, the US and the Japanese established a General Staff Reform Team to push through further reforms and conduct training of senior staff.

During the pilot phase of the ANBP, which started in October 2003, over 6,000 soldiers were disarmed in five locations – Kabul/Parwan, Kunduz, Mazar-i Sharif, Gardez and Kandahar. Former combatants were offered a range of reintegration activities – such as vocational training, small business opportunities, demining or joining the ANA or **Afghan National Police (ANP)**.

The main phase of the ANBP got underway on 17 May 2004. During part one of the main phase, scheduled to be completed by June 2004, the ANBP had initially aimed to reach 40,000 soldiers. Part two of the main phase sought to reach a further 20,000 before September 2004. Part one fell significantly behind schedule, and as of mid-July 2004, approximately 10,700 combatants had been disarmed. There were concerns that the slow progress of DDR would have an adverse effect on the election process.

The DDR process is carried out by ANBP through Regional Verification Committees (RVCs) and Mobile Disarmament Units (MDUs), and overseen by the International Observer Group (IOG). Lists of soldiers to be disarmed are provided by regional commanders to the MoD. These lists are then checked by the RVCs, which consist of seven local individuals who are seen as independent from the major factions in the area. At the time of disarmament, soldiers hand in their weapons and are given a medal and a certificate. The weapons are engraved and a bar code sticker is attached. The MDUs store the weapons until they can be transported back to a central storage facility.

Shortly after handing in their weapons, the soldiers visit the Regional ANBP office where their photos and fingerprints are taken and they are given an ID card. They are also given mine education, career advice, and take an oath agreeing to abide by a Code of Conduct. In the final part of the demobilisation stage, the ex-soldier is given a compensation package that includes food items and a shalwar kameez (traditional clothing). Initially a cash payment of US \$200 dollars was also made, but there were problems with extortion by commanders. It has been decided that instead of the cash, additional items will be added to the compensation package. Two to three weeks later, the ex-soldiers return to the ANBP office for further career counselling and to be allocated a job or interim activity.

ELJ - Emergency Loya Jirga

The **Bonn Agreement** called for two *loya jirgas* – an **Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ)** and a **Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ)** – to be held during the transition period leading to the establishment of a freely and fairly elected government.

The ELJ, held from 11-19 June 2002, was set up to "decide on the transitional authority, including a broad-based transitional administration to lead Afghanistan until such time as a fully representative government can be elected through free and fair elections to be held no later than two years from the date of the convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga." It generally succeeded in its task by electing and swearing in Hamid Karzai (former chairman of the AIA) as president and by approving his cabinet proposals, forming the **Afghanistan Transitional Authority (ATA)**.

The rules and procedures for the ELJ were determined by a Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the ELJ ("Loya Jirga Commission"), which also selected some of the delegates. The ELJ was initially to have seats for 1,501 delegates, of which 160 were guaranteed to women. In actuality, 1,650 delegates turned up, and more than 200 women participated. Of these delegates, 600 were selected by the Loya Jirga Commission and 1,051 were elected by a process of local nominations followed by regional secret ballot elections from among the nominees. Of the 600 delegates selected, many were in fact elected by small groups (e.g., university faculties, NGOs, refugee groups) while others were appointed for political reasons.

Concerns around the proceedings and the ELJ results included the criteria for the selection of delegates; the role of warlords in the new administration; failure to hold a proper vote to choose the structure of government and the cabinet members; intimidation of delegates; and a perceived lack of transparency throughout the process. The conduct of the CLJ was generally thought to have been an improvement on the ELJ, with fewer reports of intimidation and harassment.

FOs - Field Offices

FUs - Field Units

AOs - Area Offices

RCOs - Regional Coordination Offices

The **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan's (UNAMA) Field Offices (FOs)** represent the **Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG)** in the field. There are offices in eleven locations around Afghanistan. These consist of eight FOs (Kabul, Jalalabad, Gardez, Kandahar, Herat, Bamyan, Kunduz, Mazar-i Sharif) and three **Field Units (FUs)** (Maimana, Faizabad and Panjao). The latter report to Mazar-i Sharif, Kunduz and Bamyan respectively.

Each FO is overseen by a Head of Office and is composed of national and international staff. The offices are tasked with:

- Acting as a focal point for liaison with other UN agencies, local authorities, military actors, International Organisations (IOs), NGOs, donors and the media;

- Carrying out activities as outlined in the Report of the Secretary-General of March 2002 (S/2002/278);
- Providing support to the electoral process;
- Contributing to **security sector reform (SSR)**, including **disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR)**;
- Providing support and guidance to provincial authorities with the intention that they will progressively assume direct responsibility for planning and coordination;
- Coordinating between the UN, NGOs, other international organisations and local authorities engaged in reconstruction, emergency response, and humanitarian aid;
- Providing support for the implementation of the **Bonn Agreement**; and
- Supporting sub-national authorities to participate in policies, strategies, and plans to be adopted by the central government.

Field offices were called **area offices (AOs)** until late spring 2003 but were changed to suit the government's preference for eliminating references to regional bodies. Prior to this the offices were called **regional coordination offices (RCOs)**, which organised **provincial** and **regional coordination bodies (PCBs and RCBs)** to facilitate collaboration between the UN, NGOs and local authorities.

IARCSC – Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission

Civil Service Commission

PAR - Public Administration Reform

PRR - Priority Reform and Restructuring

In May 2002, an independent **Civil Service Commission** was established as required by the **Bonn Agreement**. Its responsibilities were subsequently amended and extended by two Presidential decrees in June 2003 into that of an **Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC)**. The decrees give the IARCSC responsibility for appointments and appeals, civil service management and administrative reform.

The IARCSC is leading the process of **Public Administration Reform (PAR)** – one of the **Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan's (TISA)** priorities under the **National Development Framework (NDF)**. The TISA strategy for administrative and civil service reforms has seven key components:

- Creating a civil service legal framework;
- Personnel management;
- Streamlining and development of institutional structures;
- Financial management and accountability;
- Policy management and machinery of government;

- Administrative efficiency; and
- Improved physical infrastructure.

The IARCSC is currently chaired by Vice President Hedayat Amin-Arsala and reports directly to the Head of State, President Hamid Karzai. A Ministerial Advisory Committee (MAC) on administrative reform meets every three months to review progress and to address problems that arise. The MAC includes the ministers of foreign affairs, interior, finance, justice, labour and social affairs and up to three other ministries (currently Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Communication and Women's Affairs) on a rotating and annual basis.

The Commission itself is composed of two independent boards – one for appointments and one for appeals – a civil service management department and a secretariat for administrative reform. Each board has its own secretariat to support their day-to-day work. The ADB, WB, EC, USAID, DFID and KOICA have been providing financial and technical support to the IARCSC.

The IARCSC considers proposals for **Priority Reform and Restructuring (PRR)** that can be submitted by any government department or agency. PRR aims to promote administrative reform in key government departments, develop capacity within the civil service and pay key government employees higher salaries. Successful PRR applications lead to restructuring, the establishment of clear lines of responsibility and accountability, and higher salaries for some staff. At the time of writing, around forty government departments within various ministries and agencies had had their applications for PRR approved. Roughly fifty more were in the earlier stages of application and approval.

ISAF – International Security Assistance Force

NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

The **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)** was mandated by the **Bonn Agreement** to maintain security in Kabul and its surrounding areas. It was established by Security Council Resolution 1386 on 20 December 2001.

ISAF is a UN-authorized multinational force similar to those used in Kosovo – not a UN peacekeeping force, which would be managed by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). The costs of maintaining ISAF are borne by its contributing nations rather than each UN member. In August 2003, the **North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)** took over leadership of ISAF in its first ever out of area mission. Leadership had previously rotated every six months between participating nations. Eurocorps, a military grouping of France, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium and Spain under the NATO framework, will take over command of ISAF in August 2004 and is likely to be led by France.

As of summer 2004, 35 countries were contributing a total of around 6,500 troops to ISAF: Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States.

The North Atlantic Council – NATO's decision-making body – provides political guidance to ISAF, in consultation with those non-NATO nations who are contributing troops to the force. Operational level management of ISAF is provided by AFNORTH (Allied Forces North Europe) which falls under NATO's main military headquarters, SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe).

NATO has declared Afghanistan its priority, and has established a Senior Civilian Representative's Office in Kabul. NATO's Senior Civilian Representative (SCR) in Afghanistan, who took up his post in January 2004, is Hikmet Cetin, former Turkish Foreign Minister and Speaker of the Turkish Parliament. The office of the NATO SCR includes political and military advisers and facilitates NATO/ISAF's political and diplomatic relations with the Afghan government and representatives of the international community in Afghanistan. They coordinate several fora for discussion and planning between NATO member states, UNAMA, the Afghan government and other national and international actors.

Until recently, ISAF's activities were focused solely on Kabul, where its work is carried out through ISAF headquarters and the Kabul Multinational Brigade (KMNB). ISAF headquarters oversees the whole operation and is the point of contact with the government, UNAMA, NGOs and other agencies. The KMNB carries out ISAF's day to day operations, which include patrolling Kabul's 16 police districts and carrying out ISAF's **civil-military cooperation (CIMIC)** activities.

ISAF is supporting the government's **security sector reform (SSR)** process through its assistance with the training of the **Afghan National Army (ANA)** and **Afghan National Police (ANP)**. At least a third of ISAF's patrols, of which they do 20 - 50 per day, are conducted with the Afghan police. As part of its support to the **disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR)** process, ISAF has been facilitating the removal of heavy weapons from Kabul City.

In October 2003, the Security Council passed resolution 1510 that allowed, for the first time, the extension of ISAF operations outside Kabul. This was in response to calls from the ATA, the UN, NGOs and other agencies for the expansion of ISAF outside the capital to counter a deteriorating security situation. The new resolution enabled ISAF to take over the command of the Kunduz **Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT)**, which it did in December 2003.

ISAF is expanding its operations into other areas of the country through the establishment of more PRTs, starting in the north and moving gradually west. At a NATO summit in Istanbul in June 2004, NATO agreed to take over command of the existing Mazar PRT, led by the British, and establish a further three NATO PRTs – in Maimana (led by the British), Faizabad (led by the Germans) and Baghlan (led by the Netherlands). As of July 2004, NATO/ISAF PRTs were operational in Kunduz, Mazar and Maimana; the Baghlan and Faizabad PRTs are expected to be fully operational by September 2004.

In Istanbul, NATO countries also pledged to provide additional troops to assist with security during the election process, although as of July 2004, it was unclear when and where these additional troops would be deployed. Plans were believed to include the deployment of a 1,000 strong rapid reaction force to Kabul. Up to 2,000 more troops may be put on standby to intervene in the event of major security problems during the election process.

NATO/ISAF has had problems obtaining the troops and equipment necessary for expansion, and remains reliant on the Coalition for air support, evacuation assistance and other logistical backup.

ISAF is distinct from **Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)**, carried out by the US Coalition forces that overthrew the Taliban and continues to pursue remnants of the Taliban and al-Qaeda.

JEMB – Joint Electoral Management Body

IAEC - Interim Afghan Electoral Commission

IEC - Independent Election Commission

A six member **Interim Afghan Electoral Commission (IAEC)** was established by Presidential decree in July 2003. The following month, the IAEC, the **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)** and UNDP signed a "Voter Registration Project" that set out plans for voter registration, civic education and institution building to prepare for national elections.

A second decree in August 2003 established the larger **Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB)**, which includes the six members of the IAEC, with a mandate to conduct voter registration in preparation for national elections. On 8 February 2004, the mandate of the JEMB was widened to include "overall responsibility for the preparation, organisation, conduct and oversight of the elections."

As of June 2004, the JEMB had 13 members: the six Afghan staff of the IAEC (appointed by President Karzai), five international advisers (appointed by the SRSG), one Chief Technical Adviser, and the Director of the Electoral Secretariat. The Electoral Secretariat provides technical and administrative support to the JEMB. The JEMB has regional offices in Bamyán, Gardez, Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz and Mazar. UNAMA and UNDP are providing support – UNAMA through its Electoral Unit, and UNDP through its Voter Registration Unit.

The JEMB is responsible for a wide range of election-related activities which include:

- The drafting of the election law that was passed in late May;
- Drafting election-related regulations, such as the Code of Conduct for the mass media covering the elections and the "Regulation on the Participation of Political Parties in Registration;"
- Coordinating civic education activities around the country;
- Conducting voter registration throughout the country; and
- Making the practical arrangements for and coordinating the elections themselves.

Articles 156 and 159 of the **2004 Constitution** call for the creation of an **Independent Election Commission (IEC)**. The IEC will be established to take over the functions of the JEMB after the transitional period – i.e., after the first post-Taliban national elections have been completed.

For further information on the electoral process, please see the Elections section.

JRC - Judicial Reform Commission

Judicial reform is one of the five pillars of the Government of Afghanistan's **security sector reform (SSR)** strategy. The **Bonn Agreement** called for the establishment of a Judicial Commission – to be tasked with reforming and rebuilding the justice system in Afghanistan. The original Judicial Commission, established in May 2002, was disbanded after four months because of a lack of progress and concerns about its ethnic makeup.

The nine member **Judicial Reform Commission (JRC)** was subsequently established by a Presidential decree in November 2002 under the chairmanship of Mr. Bahauddin Baha – a former Chief Justice. The Commission is supported by a secretariat that reports to President Karzai. UNDP and the Asia Foundation have been providing technical support to the JRC.

The decree included a set of guiding principles on the functions of the JRC. A workplan was later agreed that identified several key areas of work: compiling all Afghan laws; undertaking law reform; physical rehabilitation of the judicial and justice system; reforming the structure of the Afghan judicial system; providing legal training; and ensuring that Afghan law conforms to international standards. The commission was supposed to act as an umbrella to coordinate policy and inputs into the justice sector, however, its work has been complicated by the tensions that exist between the main permanent justice institutions - the Supreme Court, the Attorney General and the Ministry of Justice. There are significant differences of opinion between these three bodies that have led to problems agreeing on, and moving forward with, a justice reform agenda.

However, among the JRC's achievements are a number of draft laws to reform legal institutions, including the courts, the legal profession, and juvenile justice. The Commission is currently advancing commercial code reform and laws to implement the International Criminal Court statute, among others. The Commission has extensive nationwide programmes in legal profession training and public awareness. Other legal training is being conducted by the International Development Law Organisation (IDLO) and NGOs such as Global Rights. A project to set up an independent Bar Association is underway and is being supported by the International Bar Association.

The JRC was established as a transitional institution, and it is expected that it will reach the end of its mandate in 2004. The international community is now concentrating on building the capacity of the three major permanent justice institutions. Discussions are now taking place as to the nature of an appropriate body to build on the work carried out by the JRC. It has been suggested that a new body, attached to the President's Office, would be in a better position to forge consensus in the heavily factionalised legal sector.

The lead donor for the reform of the judicial system is Italy. There is a **Consultative Group (CG)** for the justice sector and various working groups have been formed to look at particular aspects of the justice reform programme. The Coalition is also involved in judicial reform through its **Office of Military Cooperation - Afghanistan (OMC-A)**.

Judicial reform at the provincial level is seen as an integral part of the **Afghanistan Stabilisation Program (ASP)**. Facilities for local judges and courts are being built as part of this programme.

Justice and Rule of Law Programme

The **Justice and Rule of Law Programme** was designed by a Joint Planning Team (JPT) that consisted of the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's Office, the Ministry of Interior, the US government, the Italian government and the **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)**. It is one of the government's **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)**.

The JPT agreed that the end state for this NPP would be a society that respects the rule of law; seeks resolution of disputes and cases through an orderly process; provides justice in the best possible way while protecting human rights; and enhances the legal knowledge of all citizens of the country.

Seven sub-programmes were identified during the initial planning process:

- Law reform;
- Justice survey;
- Justice infrastructure;
- Legal training;
- Legal awareness;
- General capacity building; and
- Justice equipment

The following projects were selected as priorities:

- Law revision and simplification;
- Technical advisers for the Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Office;
- Defence lawyers;
- Seminars and workshops;
- Planning for justice needs;
- Refurbish and construct buildings for Ministry of Justice, Attorney General and Director General for Prisons;
- Vehicles, communications, computers and other office equipment for Justice, Attorney-General, Prisons and Supreme Court; and
- Equipment for Corrections Health Care Centre.

MAPA - Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan

AMAC - Area Mine Action Centres

UNMACA - United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan

The **Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA)** was established in 1989 by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes

(UNOCA) to make Afghanistan safe from the threat of mines and unexploded ordinance (UXO). Currently, all work on mine action in Afghanistan is coordinated through the **United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (UNMACA)**, though a planning process is underway to organise the transfer all of UNMACA's functions to the Afghan government in the near future.

UNMACA has headquarters in Kabul and eight **Area Mine Action Centres (AMACs)**. The MAPA includes 17 implementing partners (mostly national and international NGOs) with a total of 8,000 personnel.

The UNMACA headquarters works with the government and other stakeholders to provide overall direction for mine action in Afghanistan. This includes landmine and UXO clearance and mine risk education coordination (in partnership with UNICEF). The AMACs are run autonomously, except with respect to policy issues, and are responsible for field-level coordination and oversight of mine action activities in their regions. National and international NGOs implement the majority of the activities associated with mine action.

For 2003-2004, the MAPA budget within the **National Development Budget (NDB)** is approximately US \$80 million.

MISFA - Microfinance Investment and Support Facility in Afghanistan

The **Microfinance Investment Support Facility in Afghanistan (MISFA)** is a programme that provides investment for microfinance institutions that make small loans and other banking services available to the poor and vulnerable. In other countries, microfinance initiatives have proved extremely successful as a means of supporting and encouraging income generation activities among the very poor who would not otherwise have access to credit facilities and economic opportunities.

MISFA, which started work in June 2003, was designed by the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) – a group of donors involved in microfinance – and the World Bank. The programme is run in cooperation with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and microfinance facilitating partners, including BRAC, FINCA, CHF, CARE, AREA, Aga Khan, Women for Women, WOCCU and Mercy Corps. MISFA hopes to become an independent institution in 2004 and aims to have Afghan management by 2005. A private sector company, Development Alternatives Inc., is helping MISFA to set up management and financial systems.

MISFA implementing partners provide small loans ranging from US \$50 to US \$3,000, which are repaid over a three to eighteen month period. The programme has a focus on the particularly vulnerable, and many of the loans disbursed so far have gone to female-headed households. Initial results show a very high success rate for repayments, at over 98% and the programme hopes to expand significantly in 2004-2005. MISFA loans are used to fund a variety of income generation activities such as small shops and other small businesses, carpet making, embroidery and carpentry. The project aims to be providing credit to 100,000 families by the end of the 2004-2005 financial year. Currently there are over 30,000 families benefiting from the project.

The total budget required for the 2004-2005 financial year is US \$17.5 million and is expected to rise to US \$60 million in 2005-2006. Donors supporting MISFA include the World Bank, CGAP, CIDA, USAID and DFID.

NABDP - National Area Based Development Programme

The **National Area Based Development Programme (NABDP)**, led by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), aims "to develop the capacity of the government at national and local levels to formulate and manage recovery and development strategies and programmes through a participatory process to address key social and economic challenges in the country."

There are three main strands to the programme: i) immediate recovery support for priority projects in numerous areas including education, local infrastructure, health, agriculture, irrigation, transport and livelihoods; ii) capacity development of MRRD staff and systems at the national and local level through training and structural reforms; and iii) stimulation of local economies through macro-economic regeneration projects in priority areas, e.g., the feasibility study of Spinzar Cotton Gin in Kunduz in 2003.

The NABDP was originally to be implemented in 10 areas of Afghanistan, chosen on the basis of high levels of returning refugees and internally displaced persons, and having suffered from destruction during conflict or natural disasters. The areas chosen were the Shomali Plains; Dari-Suf, Yak-aw-lang and Central Bamyan; Khawajaghar-Hazarbagh; Takhar-Badakshan; Mazar region; Herat-Ghor; Kandahar; Paktia-Paktika; Eastern Nangarhar and Nahreen. The programme has since expanded and NABDP sub-projects have been implemented across all provinces of the country.

As with several of the national programmes, the NABDP was first discussed with donors at the **Tokyo Ministerial Meeting** in January 2002. UNDP agreed to design and implement the programme and remains the lead agency supporting the MRRD. UNOPS, FAO, UN Habitat, NGOs and private contractors are involved as implementing partners. Some of the NABDP is implemented directly by UNDP with the support of the implementing partners. Other NABDP activities, particularly the capacity development and macro-economic projects, are executed by MRRD with technical assistance from UNDP.

The 2004-2005 **National Development Budget (NDB)** requires about US \$45 million for the NABDP. As of May 2004, approximately US \$17 million had been pledged by Canada (CIDA), Italy, Japan, Sweden, UNHCR, UNDP and the EC.

In the coming year the NABDP hopes to expand its implementation of immediate recovery projects - over 1500 new projects have been identified through provincial planning. Capacity building of the MRRD will continue, with emphasis placed on strengthening reporting and monitoring systems.

NAPP - National Agriculture Priority Programme

The **National Agriculture Priority Programme (NAPP)** is led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. One of the government's **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)**, the vision statement of the NAPP is:

"Farming communities supported by the government, market and research institutions, that effectively compete in the national regional and global legal markets, and agricultural industry through sustainable use of the natural capital of the country, thus reducing poverty and destitution and providing food security."

Five sub-programmes have been outlined within the NAPP:

- Land and policy administration;
- Forests and range lands;
- Animal husbandry;
- Agricultural livelihood; and
- Environment.

The sub-programme on land administration aims to develop a comprehensive land policy, draft appropriate legislation and build up the infrastructure of a land administration system. The forests and range lands project will look at several areas including productivity, desertification management, the allocation of forests and range lands, and community awareness and planning capacity.

Work on animal husbandry aims to improve the capacity of farmers and livestock owners to implement livestock management systems to provide high yields per animal, and improve systems for livestock health, marketing of livestock and livestock products.

The sub-programme on livelihoods aims to stimulate and support the eradication of rural poverty, and improve the social well being of rural households and communities through the development of legal and sustainable agricultural systems. The last sub-programme, on the environment, will develop environmental management capacity and set up legislation, systems and procedures.

National Transport Sector Programme

A **National Priority Programme (NPP)** has been set up for the transport sector. The **National Transport Sector Programme** has four major components: roads, civil aviation and tourism, transport, and railways.

It was developed by a Joint Planning Team that included the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, the Ministry of Finance, the **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)** and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The design of this NPP was based on costings and planning that had taken place for the preparation of the **Securing Afghanistan's Future (SAF)** report and the 2004-2005 **National Development Budget (NDB)**.

NDF - National Development Framework

NDB - National Development Budget

Ordinary Budget

The **National Development Framework (NDF)** was drawn up by the government as a roadmap for the development and reconstruction process in Afghanistan. It outlines sixteen national sectors divided into three broad pillars, and identifies six cross-cutting issues. The first public draft of the NDF was presented in April 2002, and although elements of the NDF have been slightly adjusted, it remains the major basis for government and donor planning of development and reconstruction work. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the NDF.

The NDF is currently structured as follows:

Pillar I: Human Capital and Social Protection	Pillar II: Physical Infrastructure	Pillar III: Enabling Environment for Development	Cross-Cutting Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugees and IDPs • Education and Vocational Training • Health and Nutrition • Livelihoods and Social Protection • Culture, Media and Sport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Energy, Mining and Telecoms • Natural Resource Management • Urban Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and Investment • Public Administration and Economic Management • Justice • National Police, Law Enforcement and Stabilisation • Afghan National Army • Mine Action • Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Environment • Humanitarian Affairs • Human Rights • Monitoring and Evaluation • Counter Narcotics

The original NDF also identified six national priority programmes that were to take precedence over other activities. In April 2004, President Karzai announced the creation of several additional priority programmes. These programmes are now collectively known as the **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)** and are the major policy priorities for the government. They do not correspond directly to the sectors defined in the NDF and are spread between the three pillars – see the diagram in the NPP entry.

The NDF is operationalised through the **National Development Budget (NDB)**, which has become the mechanism through which the detail of national development and reconstruction policy is determined. The NDB aims to turn the NDF into concrete programmes and projects. **Consultative Groups (CGs)** were convened as a forum within which the specifics of programmes and projects could be developed and discussed in each sector.

As part of the NDB preparation, a Public Investment Programme (PIP) was prepared for each of the twelve sectors of the NDF and each of the six cross-cutting issues. Project documents and project summary sheets were then prepared for each project that had been identified in the PIPs. Funding for the government's NPPs, as announced at the **Afghanistan Development Forum (ADF)** in April 2004, was also incorporated into the NDB.

Following donor meetings in Berlin and Kabul in spring 2004 and a review of donor pledges, the NDB was finalised in July.¹ A total of US \$4,224.8 million is required for the 2004-2005 NDB; the major portion of this sum is already funded through donor grants. Approximately US \$441 million will be met through concessional loans from the Government of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

The **Ordinary Budget**, or Operating Budget, is separate from the NDB and covers the government's recurrent costs: principally salaries, operations and maintenance. The total Ordinary Budget for the 2004-2005 financial year is Afs 30,332,000,682 (approximately US \$608 million), and is fully funded.² The government is projecting domestic revenues of US \$309 million for 2004-2005, all of which will be used to support the Ordinary Budget. The rest of the money will come from donor assistance.

For the first time, the 2004-2005 budget makes a distinction between core and external expenditure. Core budget expenditure refers to money that is channelled through the Treasury or similar mechanisms, meaning that the government has some control over the funds. External budget expenditure refers to money that is distributed directly by donors to their contracting partners. Many external budget projects lack significant government involvement. In 2004-2005 the combined expenditure of the NDB and Ordinary Budget is US \$4,833.4 million. Of this, US \$1,683.2 million – including the entire Ordinary Budget – is core and US \$3,454.8 is external.

The Afghan fiscal year runs from 21 March – 20 March. The 2004-2005 financial year corresponds to the year 1383 in the Persian or Islamic Solar Calendar.

NEEP- National Emergency Employment Programme

The **National Emergency Employment Programme (NEEP)** is a **National Priority Programme (NPP)** covering all Afghan provinces that aims to create minimum wage employment through labour-intensive public works in order to protect the livelihoods of the poor. NEEP is defined in the **National Development Framework (NDF)** and is currently being coordinated by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). In 2003 NEEP generated around five million labour days, mostly through road and bridge repair and construction. Other NEEP activities to date include water supply projects, and the building of schools and clinics.

¹ See <http://www.af./mof/budget/index.html> for a copy of the budget.

² As stated in Presidential Decree Number 126 of 1382/12/28.

The goals of NEEP are: (i) to provide a safety net for the most vulnerable people by creating productive employment opportunities; (ii) to establish effective mechanisms for developing public and productive infrastructure assets, through labour-based methods and a private sector-led approach; and (iii) to develop public sector capacity and systems for delivering various community services.

NEEP is based on a private sector-led approach where contractors bid for work. Training is provided to small contractors and a monitoring system is being piloted. NEEP projects are designed to ensure the maximum number of poor and vulnerable people can benefit. Women, the elderly, returnees, former combatants and the disabled are all eligible for recruitment.

In the coming year NEEP aims to generate 13 million labour days through further road and bridge construction and other activities. The projected costs in the 2003/2004 **National Development Budget (NDB)** are around US \$65 million. This amount should be met by the major donors to NEEP - the World Bank, the EC, USAID, UNHCR and Japan. A hoped for expansion of NEEP activities would require a further US \$150 million.

A National Inter-ministerial Board, made up of eleven ministries, oversees the direction of NEEP and manages resource allocation. A joint programme management unit (JPMU) is responsible for the day-to-day management of NEEP, and reports to the Inter-ministerial Board. UNOPS, ILO and CARE are also involved as partners.

NGO Legislation & NGO Code of Conduct

There are two initiatives currently underway that aim to clarify what is and what is not an NGO, and to strengthen the accountability and transparency of NGO activities in Afghanistan. As of April 2004, there were more than 2,000 NGOs registered with the Ministry of Planning but no official criteria in existence in order to register as an NGO. **NGO legislation** and an **NGO Code of Conduct** have been drafted to address the concerns of the government, the Afghan public, and particularly the NGOs themselves about the lack of regulations.

NGO legislation has been drafted by the government in consultation with NGOs and with technical assistance from the International Centre for Not-for-Profit Law (INCL). The purpose of the legislation is to determine what an NGO is; to determine permissible activities of NGOs; to determine criteria for establishment and internal governance of NGOs; to clarify reporting requirements for NGOs; and to enhance transparency and accountability. The legislation has been presented to President Karzai but is yet to be signed and enacted. NGOs called for the speedy finalisation of the NGO legislation at the **Afghanistan Development Forum (ADF)** in April 2004, as it will provide a means by which genuine NGOs can be differentiated from the many contractors registered as NGOs.

NGOs are finalising their own Code of Conduct that aims to strengthen the reputation and profile of NGOs by improving transparency and accountability, to encourage high standards and to help differentiate legitimate NGOs from for-profit contractors and businesses.

One hundred and twenty NGOs participated in a workshop in July 2003 to discuss what an NGO Code of Conduct for Afghanistan should contain. The major NGO coordination bodies in Afghanistan - **Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR)**, **Afghan NGOs Coordinating Bureau (ANCB)** and **Southern-Western Afghanistan and Balochistan Association for Coordination (SWABAC)** – then drafted the text of the code that has now been agreed. In order to be a signatory to the Code of Conduct, NGOs will have to submit several documents to prove their NGO status – including legal registration documentation, coordination body membership, financial records and other organisational documentation. There are plans for a secretariat to be set up within ACBAR to administer the Code of Conduct and deal with applications and complaints.

President Karzai and several donors have voiced support for the Code of Conduct initiative.

NHDR – National Human Development Report

The government and UNDP began work on Afghanistan's first ever **National Human Development Report (NHDR)** in April 2003.

NHDRs are developed with the support of UNDP by developing countries, as a mechanism for monitoring human development indicators. Since 1992, more than 450 national and sub-national human development reports have been produced by 135 countries, in addition to 21 regional reports. The Afghanistan NHDR project is coordinated by an NHDR Advisory Panel, chaired by the Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, and supported by a Human Development Report Office.

NHDRs are based on the human development concept, which emphasises the diversity of human needs, such as income, access to knowledge, better nutrition and health, security, political and cultural freedom and participation in the community. The theme of the Afghanistan NHDR will be the relationship between development and security. Through the NHDR project, UNDP and the government aim to build capacity for human development research, analysis and policy planning in Afghanistan.

The NHDR project has commissioned major background papers on eight sectors (security, education, health, economy, poverty, gender, environment and governance) and 26 brief theoretical papers. They have also held a series of workshops and lectures. An International Expert Committee will assist the Advisory Panel to review the findings of these studies, which will then form the basis of the final report – expected to be complete by September 2004.

UNDP expects the NHDR process to lead to sustained information sharing and advocacy on human development, commissioning of studies on different challenges to development, and systematic support in the collection, verification and analysis of data to produce indicators for monitoring progress on human development in the country.

NIPP - National Irrigation and Power Programme

The **National Irrigation and Power Programme (NIPP)**, one of the government's **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)**, aims to provide water, generate power, and sustain growth for Afghanistan.

The vision of the NIPP is "to gain ample water supply for communities, irrigation water for various farmlands, and sufficient power for the industries by harnessing the water and power generating potential of various river systems and other alternative energy sources."

The NIPP has five sub-programmes:

- Reconstruction and rehabilitation;
- Feasibility, design and implementation;
- Energy generation and supply;
- Water conservation; and
- Bank protection and fluvial mechanics.

The NIPP aims to include principles of social equity, capacity building, gender, vulnerability, security and provincial equity.

NPPs - National Priority Programmes³

The ATA's **National Development Framework (NDF)**, presented in April 2002, included six national programmes that were considered as a priority by the ATA. At the **Afghanistan Development Forum (ADF)** in April 2004, President Karzai announced the establishment of several additional priority programmes. Together, these programmes are referred to as the **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)** and are expected to become the Afghan government's major focus for Afghanistan's reconstruction over the medium to long term.

The NPPs are spread across the three pillars of the NDF. The 16 national sectors of the NDF and their corresponding **Consultative Groups (CGs)** will remain unaffected by the new NPP system. NPPs will be discussed in the most relevant CG where appropriate. The NDF diagram shows how the NPPs fit with the 16 Public Investment Programs (PIPs), CGs and **Advisory Groups (AGs)** of the NDF.

In addition to national education and health strategies, the six existing national priority programmes were:

- **National Emergency Employment Program (NEEP)**, co-chaired by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Irrigation;⁴

³ At the time of writing the NPP planning process was still ongoing. The outlines here are meant as a guide only. Info on NPPs is posted on the www.af website.

⁴ As of June 2004, plans to reduce the number of government ministries were being discussed. It is likely that the functions of some ministries will be combined.

- **National Solidarity Programme (NSP)**, chaired by the Ministry of Rural Development;
- **National Transport Sector Programme**, chaired by the Ministry of Public Works;
- **National Irrigation and Power Programme (NIPP)**, co-chaired by the Ministry of Water and Power and the Ministry of Irrigation;
- **Afghanistan Stabilisation Programme (ASP)** chaired by the Ministry of Interior; and
- **Technical Assistance and Feasibility Studies Unit (TAFSU)**, co-chaired by the Ministry of Reconstruction and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the time of writing, six new NPPs were being planned:

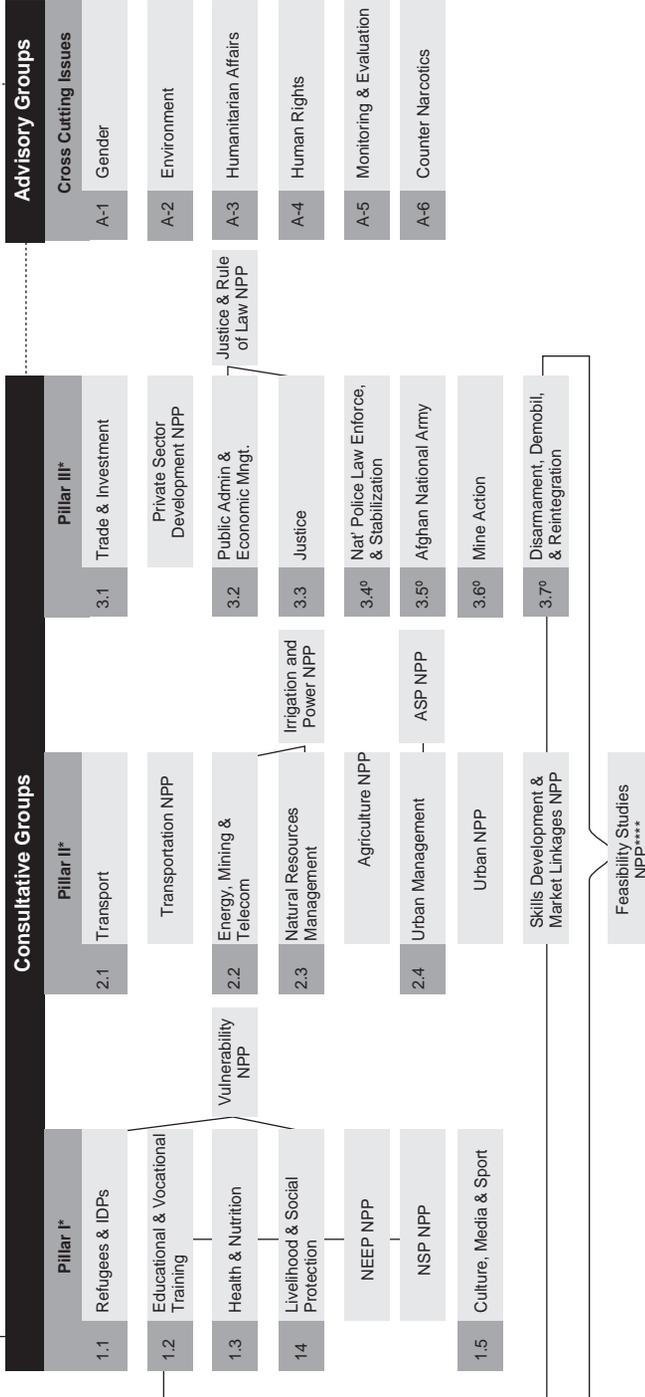
- **National Skills Development and Labour Market Programme (NSD & LMP);**
- **National Vulnerability Programme (NVP);**
- **National Agriculture Program (NAP);**
- **National Justice and the Rule of Law Programme;**
- **National Urban Programme (NUP);** and
- **National Private Sector Programme (NPSP).**

Each NPP is being designed by a Joint Planning Team (JPT) that includes representatives of: the lead and support ministries; donors; **UNAMA**; World Bank; and supported by ISAF planners. NGOs and other agencies may also be involved where appropriate. Once the planning stage is completed and the programs have been sufficiently developed, the JPTs will hand over to Programme Implementation Units (PIU) that will be responsible for the implementation of each NPP. PIUs will initially have a similar personnel makeup to the JPTs, but with the intention of recruiting high calibre Afghan nationals to take lead responsibility for each NPP. Capacity building, national ownership and sustainability are core principles of the NPPs.

A Steering Committee has been set up for each NPP to lead the strategy and direction of the work and will be accountable for the progress of the programme. An Oversight Committee will supervise the overall implementation of all the NPPs, and will play a role in inter-NPP coordination. The Budget Committee – an existing sub-committee of the cabinet – will be responsible for reporting on the financial management and performance of the NPPs. Funding for the NPPs will be provided via the NPP Reserve Fund established by Cabinet as part of the 2004-2005 budget, and will flow increasingly from the ARTF.

National Budget

Consultative Group Standing Committee (CGSC) & National Priority Programmes (NPP)



LEGEND

- ☐ National Priority Programmes (NPP)
- * Human Capital & Social Protection
- ** Physical Infrastructure
- **** Enabling Environment for Development
- ***** NPP Cross-Sectors
- ^oNational Security Programme

Source: Ministry of Finance, July 2004

NPSP - National Private Sector Programme

The **National Private Sector Programme (NPSP)**, a **National Priority Programme (NPP)**, outlines the government's private sector development policy. The vision of this NPP is to see the private sector "using fully its productive potential to create decent employment and sustainable income for all Afghans (men and women in all regions)." The private sector is also seen as a way to promote the growth of legitimate enterprises and reduce the strength of the drug based economy.

The expansion of this sector is a key policy goal of the Afghan government. For the first time, several representatives of the private sector were invited to the **Afghanistan Development Forum (ADF)** in April 2004 to provide input and advice to the government and donors on this sector. The government is aiming for a per capita income of at least US \$500 in 2015, which would require a 9% growth rate per year.

The Ministry of Commerce is the lead ministry, with the Ministry of Finance as a key partner. The NPSP is most closely linked to the Skills Development NPP. A Joint Planning Team has been developing this programme and has proposed the following five sub-programmes:

- Legal, regulatory and institutional framework (including Afghan Private Sector Development Council; Afghanistan Accounting and Audit Standards Board; Decentralisation and Expansion of AISA services; and Reform of Trade Missions/Commercial Attaches);
- Financial sector reform (including Small and Medium Enterprise Credit; Insurance – Regulatory Framework, Supervision; Leasing – Regulatory Framework; and Micro-Finance – **MISFA**);
- Physical infrastructure/Industrial Parks (Industrial Parks; and Trade Fair and Convention Centre – Feasibility and Tender);
- Business Creation and Business Development (Competitiveness/SME promotion; Reorganisation of Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce; Export Promotion; and Branding Afghanistan); and
- Reducing dependency on State Owned Enterprises through restructuring and privatisation.

NSD & LMP - National Skills Development and Labour Market Programme

The **National Skills Development and Labour Market Programme (NSD and LMP)** aims to build "an accountable institutional capability to provide Afghans with the skills and knowledge necessary for sustainable economic and social participation, and to upgrade skills and knowledge on an equitable basis." It is one of the government's **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)**.

The initial planning phase led to the proposal of the following sub-programmes:

- Skills development policy and reform;
- Skills development infrastructure;
- Curricula, materials and teacher development;
- Vocational and technical education and non-formal courses;

- Capacity building; and
- Labour market information.

The programme encompasses higher education, vocational training, labour market oriented courses, and basic literacy and numeracy classes for those who have missed out on basic education. Led by Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the programme aims to promote the inclusion of all sections of the population regardless of age, gender, or location. The principles of the NSD and LMP include:

- Institutional capacity;
- Human capital through involvement;
- Gender awareness and equality;
- Promotion of inclusivity;
- Improvement of security and stability;
- Promotion of the private sector; and
- Provincial equity.

NSP – National Solidarity Programme

Hambastige Millie
Millie Paiwastoon

The **National Solidarity Programme (NSP)** – *Hambastige Millie* in Dari and *Millie Paiwastoon* in Pashtu – was defined in the **National Development Framework (NDF)** and remains one of the government's **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)**. The objective of the NSP is to empower poor communities to plan, manage, finance and monitor their own development programmes. Managed by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), the NSP aims to "lay the foundations of community level good governance" and "support community-managed sub-projects for reconstruction and development to improve the access of rural communities to social and productive infrastructure and services." The goal is to reach every village in the country – approximately 20,000 – over the next three or four years.

As of May 2004, 24 out of a planned 32 regional offices – each of which cover three districts - were fully operational and at least 4000 villages had participated in NSP activities. These include the formation of Community Development Councils (CDCs) who put together Village Development Plans in consultation with their communities. Development projects identified in Village Development Plans are then carried out using a combination of local resources and block grants of around US \$20,000. Technical assistance for NSP activities at the local level is provided by the MRRD's Facilitating Partners (FPs – NGOs and UN Habitat). Oversight for the overall programme is provided by GTZ and Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), a private sector company.

Initial funding for the NSP was provided from the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA). Other major donors in 2003 were Denmark, the UK and Canada. A further IDA grant, plus additional funds from the EC, USAID and Japan have been committed to cover some of the US \$137.6 million budget for NSP activities in 2003/2004. As of June 2004, US \$12 million of NSP block grants had funded development projects that included education, road building, and improving water and electricity supplies. A further US \$26 million is likely to be distributed in the next few months.

The NSP was originally designed by UNCHS (Habitat) and based on a methodology developed during the implementation of the UNDP-funded P.E.A.C.E. Initiative. The World Bank has also played a major role in the design of the NSP, through its experience in implementing community driven-development (CDD) programmes that utilise block grant transfers in other post-conflict situations.

NSS – National Surveillance System

NRVA - National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

VAM - Vulnerability Analysis Mapping

In May 2002, a decision was made to bring the collection of data on food security and vulnerability under one umbrella - the Livelihoods Based Food Security and Nutritional Surveillance System, better known as the **National Surveillance System (NSS)**. Formerly, various agencies had been carrying out data collection on vulnerability and food security in their areas of operation, but there was no central mechanism to compile and analyse this information.

The project was led by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (MAAH). It aimed to increase the capacity of the government to gather, analyse and disseminate national statistics in a timely and efficient manner, for the purpose of informing policy and programming in the livelihoods and social protection sector.

The Vulnerability Analysis Unit of the MRRD was responsible for coordinating the NSS. It was a joint stakeholder initiative and many other agencies were involved, including government ministries, UN agencies, NGOs, and donors.

In 2003, a major component of the NSS was the **National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA)**. The NRVA collected "information at the community and household level to better understand the livelihoods of rural settled populations and nomadic pastoralists (*Kuchis*) throughout the country and to determine the types of risks and vulnerabilities they face throughout the year." Preliminary findings were made available in December 2003, and data will shortly be available via the NRVA website at www.af/nrva. Based on the NRVA findings, further analysis will be undertaken and a series of NRVA working papers will be produced.

The NRVA evolved from a countrywide assessment, conducted by the **Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (VAM)** department of the World Food Programme in 2002. The NRVA was developed through a stakeholder review that was coordinated by AREU.

The entire statistical system in Afghanistan is currently under review. A **Statistical Master Plan (SMP)** has been developed and the **Central Statistics Office (CSO)** - the government agency responsible for the overall collection of statistics in Afghanistan - is being restructured and reformed. The SMP includes the drafting of a new statistical law, and the clarification of roles within government ministries and departments with regards to who is responsible for gathering which types of statistics.

As of summer 2004, the NSS was being refined into a three year plan for technical support to participating NSS ministries. This plan would incorporate lessons learned from the NSS pilot. At the time of writing, it was expected that it would include four major components:

- Emergency needs assessments;
- An early warning and information system;
- Baseline and monitoring, which will likely be the successor of the NRVA; and
- Research and specific studies.

The NSS will have project activities in both the MRRD Vulnerability Analysis Unit and the CSO. It will continue to work collaboratively with the MAAH and MoH.

NUP - National Urban Programme

The **National Urban Programme (NUP)** is one of the government's **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)**. The desired end state of the NUP is "a network of dynamic, safe, livable urban centres that are hubs of growth, arenas of culture and social inclusion through good urban governance and management."

The NUP proposes five sub-programmes, for which short (one year), medium (one to five years) and long term (six to ten years) objectives have been set:

- Governance and management;
- Community based urban upgrading;
- Land development and housing;
- Urban heritage preservation and revitalisation; and
- Infrastructure and services.

Numerous stakeholders were involved in the preparation of the NUP outline – including the Ministry of Finance, the **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)**, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDH), the World Bank, UN Habitat, CARE and the Asian Development Bank. A workshop was held with MUDH heads of department and MUDH working groups have been formed.

The overall programme is based on the following strategic guidelines:

- Direct investments into the sector to ensure national coverage and appropriate standards;
- Promote private sector participation and partnership;
- Adopt a results-based orientation which seeks outcomes as well as outputs; and
- Adopt a sector-wide approach, with separate but mutually supportive sub-programmes.

NVP - National Vulnerability Programme

The objective of the **National Vulnerability Programme (NVP)** is to promote the security, empowerment, capacity and opportunities of the most vulnerable. It is one of the government's **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)** and is based on the following principles:

- Focus on the extreme poor and most vulnerable, both urban and rural;
- Leverage existing strategies and structures;
- Strengthen, not undermine existing coping strategies;
- Be pragmatic – not all needs can be met; and
- Recognise vulnerability in all its dimensions – economic, social, cultural, legal and political – as appropriate.

The NVP is targeted at the most vulnerable in Afghanistan society – including Kuchis, internally displaced persons, children, women, and people with disabilities; with the aim of providing security, empowerment, opportunity, capacity and institutional development. Funds for the NVP will be divided into three areas:

- Data, research, diagnostics and advocacy;
- Technical and fiscal assistance; and
- Direct implementation of an i) innovation/incubation sub-fund, and ii) safety-net sub-fund.

OEF – Operation Enduring Freedom

CENTCOM - US Central Command

CFC-A - Combined Forces Command Afghanistan

CJTF-76 - Combined Joint Task Force 76

Coalition Forces

OMC-A - Office of Military Cooperation Afghanistan

PRT - Provincial Reconstruction Team

Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) is the name of the US-led military campaign against remnants of the Taliban and al-Qaeda. The US-led **Coalition** military forces together with the Northern Alliance were responsible for the removal of the Taliban from power in November 2001. More than 20 nations have contributed troops to Coalition forces for the ongoing OEF military campaign.

OEF and the Coalition forces engaged in these operations are distinct from the **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)**, which is also operating in Afghanistan. ISAF is a Security Council-mandated force, and is present to assist the government in maintenance of security. Many nations involved in OEF also contribute troops to ISAF.

The Coalition forces engaged in OEF, a total of around 17,000 troops, are overseen by the **U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM)**, located in Tampa, Florida, which is responsible for U.S. military operations in 22 nations. Since February 2004, direct responsibility for all Coalition military operations forces in Afghanistan has been assumed by **Combined Forces Command – Afghanistan (CFC-A)**, headquartered in Kabul. **Combined Joint Task Force 76 (CJTF-76)** is a major subordinate unit assigned to CFC-A, located at Bagram Airfield, north of Kabul. CJTF-76 is responsible for executing many of the security and reconstruction operations directed by CFC-A. The Office of Military Cooperation (OMC-A) oversees the Coalition's involvement in the Afghan defence sector, including the five pillars of **security sector reform (SSR) – disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR)**, judicial reform, police reform, the national army, and counter-narcotics.

In addition to the ongoing OEF military operations, the Coalition is also involved in reconstruction activities and the extension of government authority through its **Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs)**. As of June 2004, Coalition PRTs were deployed in: Gardez, Bamyan, Khost, Ghazni, Jalalabad, Parwan, Asadabad, Kandahar, Qalat, Tarin Kowt, Herat, Farah, Lashkar Gah and Sharan.

The PRTs operate under the control of Coalition Regional Commands, responsible for both security and reconstruction within their operating areas. PRTs work closely with the government, provincial and local leaders, and contributing nations and agencies.

Preliminary Needs Assessment for Recovery and Reconstruction 2002-2006

The **Preliminary Needs Assessment for Recovery and Reconstruction for 2002-2006** was a series of assessments carried out to determine the amount of external assistance required to reconstruct Afghanistan over the five years following the fall of the Taliban. It was requested by participants at the November 2001 meeting in World Bank headquarters, where the **Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group (ARSG)** was formed and the **Tokyo Ministerial Meeting** was scheduled. The assessment was then carried out by the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

The assessments, which took place from December 2001 to January 2002, were presented at the **Tokyo Ministerial Meeting** in January 2002. The assessments were performed through consultation and discussions held primarily in Islamabad and Peshawar, and on a one-day visit to Kabul. The assessments estimated that US \$12.2 billion would be necessary over five years to address Afghanistan's immediate reconstruction needs. This estimate has since been revised upwards to US \$27.4 billion by the **Securing Afghanistan's Future (SAF)** study of March 2004.

At the Tokyo meeting, participants agreed that more in-depth sector needs assessments were required and requested the WB, ADB and UNDP to sponsor the organisation of these assessment missions under the leadership of the **Afghan Interim Administration (AIA)**. These sectoral missions were tasked with identifying priority projects for the AIA and **Afghanistan Transitional Administration (ATA)**, as well as highlighting the institutions and policies within each sector that needed to be strengthened in order to promote longer term development. Their findings were later reflected in the **National Development Framework (NDF)**.

PRSP - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper CAS - Country Assistance Strategy

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are the basis for the World Bank's engagement with poor countries. The PRSP format is flexible, but they are based on a number of set principles and should be:

- Country owned, with the input of civil society and the private sector;
- Results oriented to benefit the poor;
- Comprehensive in recognising the multi-dimensional nature of poverty;
- Partnership oriented (developed in cooperation with bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental actors); and
- Based on a long-term perspective for poverty reduction.

Interim PRSPs (IPRSPs) are developed by countries who are not yet ready to develop a full PRSP. The Afghan government is beginning to develop an IPRSP and aims to have it completed by early 2005. The timing is dependent on the elections, as the IPRSP needs to be approved by the new government. Once the IPRSP is finalised, a **Country Assistance**

Strategy (CAS) will be developed. The World Bank expects to have a CAS in place by June 2005. The CAS details the Bank's planned work in a particular country, usually over a three year period, and contains information about plans for lending, analytical work and technical assistance.

An inter-ministerial committee will be set up to coordinate the IPRSP process. A consultation phase is due to run from July to December 2004 and is likely to include discussions with CLJ delegates, business leaders, civil society organisations, representatives from local community councils elected through the **National Solidarity Programme (NSP)** and NGOs. Existing documentation, such as the information contained in the **Securing Afghanistan's Future (SAF)** report will be used in the formulation of the IPRSP.

Prior to the development of the IPRSP and CAS, the World Bank's involvement in Afghanistan is based on its **Transitional Support Strategy (TSS)**, designed in line with the government's **National Development Framework (NDF)**. The first post-Taliban TSS, based on a preliminary needs assessment conducted with UNDP and the Asian Development Bank, was released in March 2002; the second followed in March 2003.

The World Bank also administers the **Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)**.

PRTs - Provincial Reconstruction Teams

Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) were set up by the Coalition in early 2003 as a means to address instability outside the capital, extend the reach of the central government and contribute to reconstruction efforts. As of June 2004, there were PRTs operating in Asadabad, Bamyan, Ghazni, Herat, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Mazar, Parwan, Kunduz, Qalat, Tirin Kot, Farah, Lashkar Gah, and Khost. The Coalition PRTs operate under the control of Coalition Regional Commands, responsible for both security and reconstruction within their operating areas.

In December 2003, the Kunduz PRT came under the command of the **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)** – the first phase of ISAF expansion outside Kabul following the widening of ISAF's mandate by Security Council resolution 1510 in October 2003.

The PRT concept was first raised by the Coalition in the summer of 2002 during discussions about shifting from Phase III (combat phase) to Phase IV (reconstruction phase). The idea was then announced and endorsed by President Karzai in November 2002. PRTs were intended to provide support to the reconstruction effort by improving security and carrying out reconstruction tasks that others did not have the capacity to undertake. Their involvement in reconstruction and the delivery of humanitarian assistance has caused considerable controversy, particularly among NGOs who were concerned about erasing the distinction between military activities and aid work.

Coalition PRTs were initially composed of 60 to 100 people, but are becoming smaller as the number of PRTs increases. The ISAF PRT run by the Germans in Kunduz is much larger, with over 200 personnel as of June 2004. Coalition PRTs include military personnel, divided between engineers, civil affairs and infantry support units (to provide security), as

well as representatives from USAID and the State Department. Civil Military Operations Centres (CMOCs) are responsible for coordinating with aid agencies in the area and ensuring a coordinated approach to reconstruction activities. The UK PRT in Mazar includes representatives from DFID and its Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

There is no set model for PRT operations and there is considerable diversity between the activities of the different teams. Reconstruction activities include the provision of water supplies, electricity, schools and school materials, and aid for agriculture. However, many have advocated that PRTs move away from aid projects to focus more on **security sector reform (SSR)** related initiatives, including police training, and strengthening government capacity at the provincial and district level.

As of June 2004, PRTs were beginning to get involved in the **Afghanistan Stabilisation Programme (ASP)**, one of the government's **National Priority Programmes (NPPs)**. The aim of the ASP is to rebuild public infrastructure in the districts, by reconstructing government offices, police facilities, courts, and linking this work to local SSR. These are projects that NGOs are unlikely to be involved in, and the ASP presents a clear framework for PRT efforts that link up with the objectives of the government's **National Development Framework (NDF)**. The Coalition is piloting a similar concept to the ASP in Kandahar through a Regional Development Zone (RDZ). The objective of the RDZ pilot project is to tackle good governance, security, police expansion, aid and reconstruction, economic growth and revenue, judiciary, and ANA expansion simultaneously in a particular geographical location.

ISAF, now under **NATO** command, has been planning to expand the number of PRTs under its control, starting in the north and moving gradually west, but has encountered problems securing the necessary troops and equipment. ISAF remains dependent on the Coalition for air support, communications and emergency evacuation.

The PRT efforts are directed by an Executive Steering Committee, chaired by the Interior Minister. Members of the committee include representatives from the Afghan government, the Coalition, ISAF, UN and other members of the international community. A PRT Working Group meets regularly to support the work of the Steering Committee.

SAF - Securing Afghanistan's Future

Berlin Meeting

Berlin Declaration

Berlin Declaration on Counter-Narcotics

In March 2004, the government presented a major fundraising document - **Securing Afghanistan's Future (SAF)** - to a meeting of Afghanistan's international development partners in Berlin. The SAF is a comprehensive review of Afghanistan's development and reconstruction needs over the next seven to twelve years. The document concludes that the funds required to rebuild Afghanistan to a stage where it is a self sufficient and stable state, are in the region of US \$27.4 billion over the next seven years - substantially more than the US \$15 billion over 10 years requested at the **Tokyo Ministerial Meeting** in January 2002.

The SAF provides a sectoral breakdown of the current situation and sets out a public investment programme for reform and reconstruction along with detailed costings. The document was produced by the government, with significant input from the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), the IMF, **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)** and UNDP. The SAF is based on the **National Development Framework (NDF)** and does not replace it. The NDF will continue to be the framework for programme and project development.

The document argues that the large amounts of aid required to fund Afghanistan's reconstruction should be set against the cost of ongoing military activities in the country. It makes the point that investment in the public investment programme will lead to increased stability, and therefore to a reduction in the costs currently required to fund the Coalition and ISAF presence in the country – estimated to be in the region of US \$13 billion per year.

The **Berlin Meeting** was attended by Afghanistan's donors: Aga Khan, ADB, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, the European Community, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Ireland, Islamic Development Bank, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, United States, and the World Bank.

The donors pledged US \$8.2 billion over the next 3 years and fully met the government's needs of US \$4.2 billion (\$2.2 billion of which was pledged by the US) for the 2004-2005 financial year. Longer term funding is not yet clear, as many countries are only able to pledge funds in the relatively short term due to domestic regulations.

In addition to discussing the SAF, the Berlin Meeting gave the government an opportunity to give a progress report on the implementation of the **Bonn Agreement** and present the current work plan. "The Way Ahead – The Workplan of the Afghan Government" sets out an "agenda of measures and actions" for an ambitious schedule of **disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR)** and election related activities, as well as good governance and public administration; fiscal management; private sector development; economic and social development; rule of law and human rights; gender; and drugs.

The participants at the meeting signed the **Berlin Declaration**, which committed the international community to continue to support the government in its mission to implement the Bonn Agreement, improve the security situation, and move forward with its development agenda. A further agreement - The **Berlin Declaration on Counter-Narcotics** - was signed by Afghanistan, China, Iran, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. In the declaration, Afghanistan and its neighbours agreed to improve coordination in their efforts to eradicate the cultivation, production and trafficking of illegal drugs.

The Berlin Meeting was followed closely by the **Afghanistan Development Forum (ADF)** in April 2004.

The full SAF report plus technical annexes are available at www.af.

SFA - Strategic Framework for Afghanistan

APB - Afghanistan Programming Body

AREU - Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit

PCP - Principled Common Programming

RCB - Regional Coordination Body

Thematic Groups

In 1998, two inter-related coordination structures, **Principled Common Programming** and the **Strategic Framework for Afghanistan**, were created to bring principles and coherence to activities undertaken by the international community in Afghanistan.

The **Strategic Framework for Afghanistan (SFA)** was a policy framework approved by the UN Secretary-General in September 1998 that defined "principles, goals and institutional arrangements for a more coherent, effective and integrated political strategy and assistance programme." Adoption of the SFA was supported by all of the UN agencies, many donors and most NGOs. Since the international community did not recognise the Taliban, there was no official participation or role for Afghanistan governmental authorities.

The SFA was built on the assumption that progress towards a just and sustainable peace in Afghanistan would be improved if there was increased coherence between the UN's political strategy in Afghanistan and international aid activities; and if there was a more effective and coherent international assistance programme.

To this end, the SFA defined:

- The principles to which all actors, whether political or assistance, should adhere;
- The UN's political strategy for Afghanistan;
- The operational modalities for day-to-day applications of these principles by international aid actors; and
- Five strategic objectives for international aid actors:
 1. The alleviation of human suffering;
 2. The protection and advancement of human rights, with particular emphasis on gender;
 3. The provision of basic social services;
 4. The empowerment of Afghans, both women and men, to build sustainable livelihoods; and
 5. The return of refugees from neighbouring countries.

In a parallel development, UN agencies, NGOs and donors aimed to apply a policy of **Principled Common Programming (PCP)** to their activities. The idea was to establish priorities, programmes and projects based on common, agreed upon goals and principles, based on the SFA's five strategic objectives. Once articulated, these priorities, programmes and projects were consolidated into an annual **consolidated appeals process (CAP)**, also known as the Afghanistan Appeal, which was then reviewed and revised every six months to try to make it a living representation of what was happening on the ground.

To promote the SFA, and to execute PCP, certain institutional arrangements were created:

The **Afghanistan Programming Body (APB)**, which included NGOs, UN and donors/foreign missions, made policy recommendations on issues of common programming concern, supported the annual appeal or CAP as a mechanism for programming, and promoted effective coordination among, between and within all stakeholders. It was merged into the **Implementation Group (IG)** in 2002 which, in turn, evolved into the **Consultative Group (CG)** process in late 2002.

Thematic groups were created to provide analysis, to develop strategies and policies, and to prioritise programmes and review project activities for inclusion in the CAP.

Regional coordination bodies (RCBs) existed in each major region in Afghanistan in order to ensure coordination and promote strategic planning links between programmes in the field and the overall policies and strategies adopted by the larger international assistance community. RCBs were responsible for feeding information from the field back to the Islamabad-based thematic groups and to the APB. Both the thematic groups and the RCBs also reviewed the PCP programmes and projects. Some RCBs are still active and are now led by **UNAMA Field Offices (FOs)**.

The **Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU)** - formerly known as the Strategic Monitoring Unit (SMU) - was created in 2000 as part of the SFA to "help the assistance community measure progress against strategic objectives" and to document "how principles are being applied on the ground." After the disintegration of the SFA in late 2001, the unit refocused its goals away from monitoring and toward policy research, changed its name to AREU and became an independent research institution that aims to inform policy and practice and increase the impact of humanitarian and development programmes in Afghanistan. AREU is currently governed by a board of directors made up of NGOs, UN and donors, with honorary representation from the Afghan government and civil society.

The SFA was institutionally abandoned when its purpose of providing the international assistance community with an operating framework in the absence of a recognised government became redundant following the creation of the **Afghanistan Interim Authority (AIA)** in December 2001. By May 2002, all SFA structures had been adapted or merged into other, new institutional bodies.

SSR - Security Sector Reform

Tokyo Meeting on the Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan

The lack of security and rule of law in Afghanistan has been a constant obstacle to the full implementation of the **Bonn Agreement**, the progress of reconstruction and development activities, and the holding of national elections.

The government's strategy for **security sector reform (SSR)**, as announced at the **Tokyo Meeting on the Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan** in February 2003, has five pillars:

- The building of the **Afghan National Army (ANA)**, to include the reform and capacity building of the Ministry of Defence (MoD);

- The building of the **Afghan National Police (ANP)**, to include the reform of the Ministry of Interior;
- Judicial reform through the **Judicial Reform Commission (JRC)** and other projects;
- **Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR)**; and
- Counter-narcotics (see **Counter Narcotics Directorate - CND**).

The multiplicity of actors involved in the security sector, the lack of central government reach around the country, and the resistance to reform from those with vested interests, has meant that far less progress has been made on SSR than required to make a meaningful contribution to the safety of the Afghan population.

At the Bonn and Tokyo meetings, several donor countries agreed to take the lead on specific sectors of SSR: Germany on policing, Italy on judicial reform, Japan on DDR, the USA on the ANA, and the UK on counter-narcotics. Although individual donor countries are responsible for overseeing their particular sector, additional donors are involved to various degrees in each area, and the US is involved to some extent in all of them.

The management of the numerous SSR activities has been a challenge, and several mechanisms have been set up in an attempt to improve coordination between and within the various processes. Two such initiatives are the Joint Coordination Cell (consisting of ISAF, UNAMA, the Coalition and the MoD), and the DDR working group (bringing together the Coalition, Japan, USA, Germany, UNAMA, ANBP and ISAF). As of June 2004, there were plans for the **National Security Council (NSC)** and the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA) to take over the leadership of a Security Sector Reform Working Group. The working group would convene regular meetings where SSR issues and policy would be discussed, and would provide civilian oversight over security issues. ONSA will require considerable support to take over this role, given its current size and lack of political clout compared to the MoD and other SSR actors.

Coordination on security issues at the regional level has tended to occur in an ad hoc fashion. One example, the Security Commission of the North, brings together UNAMA, the two major AMF corps in the area, the Provincial Police and National Security Directorate (NSD) chiefs, with the PRT as an observer.⁵ Various committees have been formed in the south between the US PRTs, provincial governors, UNAMA and other actors. The new **Afghanistan Stabilisation Programme (ASP)** aims to pull together the essentials of local government at the district level, and combine reform in local civil administration with rule of law and SSR issues.

The complexity of the security scene is deepened by the presence of numerous private actors and private security companies. For example, USPI, a subcontractor for the Louis Berger group, is paying around 15,000 police and AMF to provide security for its construction sites on the Kabul-Kandahar ring-road. Dyncorp – another private security firm – is running the US funded RTCs and providing security for the Mol's Poppy Eradication Force. Armour Group, a firm that employs ex-Gurkhas, is also active in Afghanistan.

⁵ The NSD is the Afghan intelligence service.

SWABAC - Southern and Western Afghanistan & Balochistan Association for Coordination

Southern and Western Afghanistan and Balochistan Association for Coordination (SWABAC) is an NGO coordination body for Afghan and international NGOs working in the southern region of Afghanistan. SWABAC has a head office in Kandahar, Afghanistan and a sub office in Quetta, the capital of Balochistan in Pakistan.

SWABAC was founded in September 1988 by 12 NGOs doing relief and rehabilitation work with Afghan refugee villages in Balochistan and inside Afghanistan. SWABAC membership is open to government-registered NGOs working in southern Afghanistan who show a dedication to coordination and have proof of donor funding, an organisational profile and are certified by five other NGOs. NGOs must also pay a membership fee to SWABAC. Currently, approximately 70 NGOs are members. SWABAC holds regular membership meetings, monthly general assembly meetings, bi-weekly panel meetings for the advisory committee as well as meetings on a needs basis.

SWABAC activities fall within 3 major categories: coordination, advocacy and capacity building.

SWABAC provides a forum for member organisations to discuss their concerns regarding policy guidelines for delivering assistance, resource management and other operational issues, with the ultimate goal of improving coordination among the assistance community in southern Afghanistan. In pursuit of these goals, SWABAC chaired the Regional Coordination Body for southern Afghanistan from 1999-2000. SWABAC has been involved in efforts to agree on a **Code of Conduct for NGOs** operating in Afghanistan, in cooperation with **ACBAR** and **ANCB**.

In the past, SWABAC also implemented activities. SWABAC was involved in monitoring some components of UNDP's P.E.A.C.E. Initiative, which aimed to alleviate poverty, strengthen local self-help capacity and improve local governance by strengthening community, NGO and private sector capacities to sustain community-focused development. SWABAC also conducted surveys on the impact of drought, distributed food and non-food items for WFP and UNHCR and conducted training courses aimed both at assistance workers and at community members.

SWABAC has conducted a number of capacity building projects for women in Kandahar, working in close collaboration with UNIFEM and the Women Affairs Department. It has also been involved in the implementation of umbrella projects with member NGOs. At present an umbrella project is being implemented with member NGOs funded by WFP.

TAFSU - Technical Assistance and Feasibility Studies Unit

The **Technical Assistance and Feasibility Studies Unit (TAFSU)**, a **National Priority Programme (NPP)**, is led by a Steering Committee that includes the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Planning, and the Ministry of Reconstruction.

Its aim is to support the government in its efforts to develop a portfolio of national programmes and projects that are technically and economically viable. The TAFSU goal is for sustained progress, a competitive GNP and the optimum use of all natural resources.

The TAFSU has developed an Investment Management Framework (IMF), which was previously known as the Structured Progress for the Harmonised Development of Afghanistan (SPDA). The IMF process involves the adaptation of sector priorities into national priorities, and the conversion of the current large number of small projects into a small number of large projects, for the purposes of achieving greater programmatic cohesion, as well as deliverability.

The programme is expected to be in existence for 3-4 years and has short, medium and long term goals:

- Immediate - Remove obstacles to implementation of projects: provide foreign assistance to accelerate the preparation of feasibility studies and project management;
- Short term – Assist ministries: provide appraisal and quality assurance for government; work with Ministry of Finance on strategies to attract funding; continue project cycle management training;
- Medium term – Build technical capacity in ministries: facilitate **Priority Reform and Restructuring (PRR)**; effective mobilisation of ministries to provide projects; re-develop and refine projects; encourage private sector participation in project feasibility studies; and
- Long term – Remove the need for consultants: ministries empowered to do work themselves; private sector consultancy companies provide most of feasibility studies and project work.

Tokyo Ministerial Meeting **ARSG – Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group**

The **Tokyo Ministerial Meeting** – formally known as the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan – was a meeting of the **Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group (ARSG)** that mobilised the first substantial post-Taliban donor commitments for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. It was co-chaired by Japan, the US, the EU and Saudi Arabia and took place from 21-22 January 2002. Ministers and representatives from 61 countries and 21 international organisations attended. NGOs held a separate parallel meeting, the results of which were reported to the plenary session.

At the conference, the **Afghanistan Interim Administration (AIA)** presented its vision for Afghanistan's development and its commitment to reconciliation and reconstruction as outlined in the **Bonn Agreement**. The discussion focused on a comprehensive framework for reconstruction over the longer term and detailed the recovery needs of Afghanistan over the next 10 years at a cost of US \$15 billion.

The international donor community expressed its support by pledging US \$2.1 billion for the first 15 months of the reconstruction period (21 January 2001 – 21 March 2003) and US \$5.2 billion in cumulative multi-year commitments. Of this, US \$3.8 billion was pledged

as grant money and US \$1.4 billion as potential loans. Through March 2003, US \$2.4 billion had been committed for specific projects, with almost half of the grants going to humanitarian initiatives, and only 29% to longer term reconstruction.

In Tokyo, discussions were held around materials prepared by the AIA, results from previous ARSG meetings in Washington and Brussels and **Preliminary Needs Assessments** carried out by the World Bank, the ADB and UNDP. During the meeting, the AIA identified the following key priority areas for the reconstruction of the country:

- Enhancement of administrative capacity, with emphasis on the payment of salaries and the establishment of the government administration;
- Education, especially for girls;
- Health and sanitation;
- Infrastructure, in particular, roads, electricity and telecommunications;
- Reconstruction of the economic system, in particular, the currency system; and
- Agriculture and rural development, including food security, water management and revitalising the irrigation system.

The establishment of the **Implementation Group (IG)** mechanism and a World Bank managed trust fund (the **Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund [ARTF]**) were also discussed. Since then the IG has been rolled into the **Consultative Group (CG)** mechanism. The **ARTF** is operational and is the government's preferred method for the transfer of donor money. The **Tokyo Conference on the Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan** was the successor to this first Tokyo Ministerial Meeting.

TSS – Transitional Support Strategy

The **Transitional Support Strategy (TSS)** is the World Bank's (WB) transitional strategy for financial and technical assistance to Afghanistan. It was formulated in accordance with its Comprehensive Development Framework approach, which guides its support to poor countries. The strategy was designed in line with the government's **National Development Framework (NDF)**. The first post-Taliban TSS, based on a **Preliminary Needs Assessment** conducted with UNDP and the ADB, was released in March 2002, and the second in March 2003.

The WB strategy for 2003 was to move from a short-term emergency orientation to a longer-term development orientation, which will be in effect until a stable representative government is established. The long-term strategy focuses on improving livelihoods, fiscal strategy, institutions and management, governance, public administration reform, and enabling private sector development. It aims to achieve these goals by supporting government to be more effective, by strengthening communities, by encouraging private sector activity, by creating income generation opportunities for the poor, and by providing public services.

The major components of the strategy are:

- International Development Agency post conflict grant.
- **Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)**: One of the government's preferred mechanisms for generating and channelling resources to the ATA.

- Non financial support. Technical assistance and advice on specific policy, institutional design and reform issues.

The TSS was intended to be an interim strategy, and the Afghan government has begun the process of developing a **Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)** and a **Country Assistance Strategy (CAS)** with the assistance of the World Bank.

UNAMA – United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

DSRSG - Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General

SRSG - Special Representative of the Secretary-General

UNOCHA - UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan

UNSMIA - UN Special Mission for Afghanistan

The **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)** was established by Security Council (SC) Resolution 1401 (2002) on 28 March 2002. UNAMA is tasked with fulfilling the UN's obligations in Afghanistan as outlined by the **Bonn Agreement**, and for managing UN humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction (RRR) activities in coordination with the Afghan administration. UNAMA's mandate has been extended twice: by resolution 1471 in March 2003, and resolution 1536 of 26 March 2004. Resolution 1536 extended UNAMA's mandate for 12 months and stressed the importance of the provision of security, progress with security sector reform, and donor support for the holding of credible national elections.

UNAMA was conceived as an opportunity for the international community to put lessons learned from previous peacekeeping operations in post-conflict countries into practice. This included applying a "light footprint" approach that would prevent large numbers of expatriate staff from overwhelming the reconstruction process that is supposed to be Afghan-owned.

UNAMA is led by the **Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG)**, Jean Arnault, who took over from former SRSG, Lakhdar Brahimi, in January 2004. Two **Deputy Special Representatives to the Secretary-General (DSRSG)** head the two "pillars" of UNAMA operations – political affairs, and relief, recovery and reconstruction (RRR). There have been discussions about moving away from the two pillar model to avoid dividing the two strands of the mission. As of June 2004, UNAMA's activities continued to be organised broadly around the two themes.

The Office of the SRSG in UNAMA provides policy guidance and high-level decision-making. It is responsible for military liaison with the government, the **Coalition Forces** and **International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)**. It has advisors in human rights, the rule of law (judicial, police and penal system), gender equality and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration. It also oversees the eight UNAMA **Field Offices (FOs)** that are staffed with political affairs, RRR and human rights officers, and three UNAMA **Field Units (FUs)**.

The political affairs section is responsible for UNAMA's involvement in the election process; **disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR)**; monitoring, analysing and reporting on the overall political and human rights situation and the status of implementation of the Bonn Agreement; maintaining contact with Afghan leaders, political parties, civil society

groups, institutions and representatives of central authorities; maintaining contact with representatives of the international community; providing information and guidance on political issues for the benefit of other UNAMA activities; investigating human rights violations; and where necessary, recommending corrective action.

The relief, recovery and reconstruction section is responsible for the direction and oversight of UN RRR activities. It is charged with institution building aimed at long-term reconstruction, and with enabling a more efficient, effective and integrated assistance effort. The DSRSG RRR currently oversees the police, rule of law, and disaster management units, and is responsible for trust fund management.

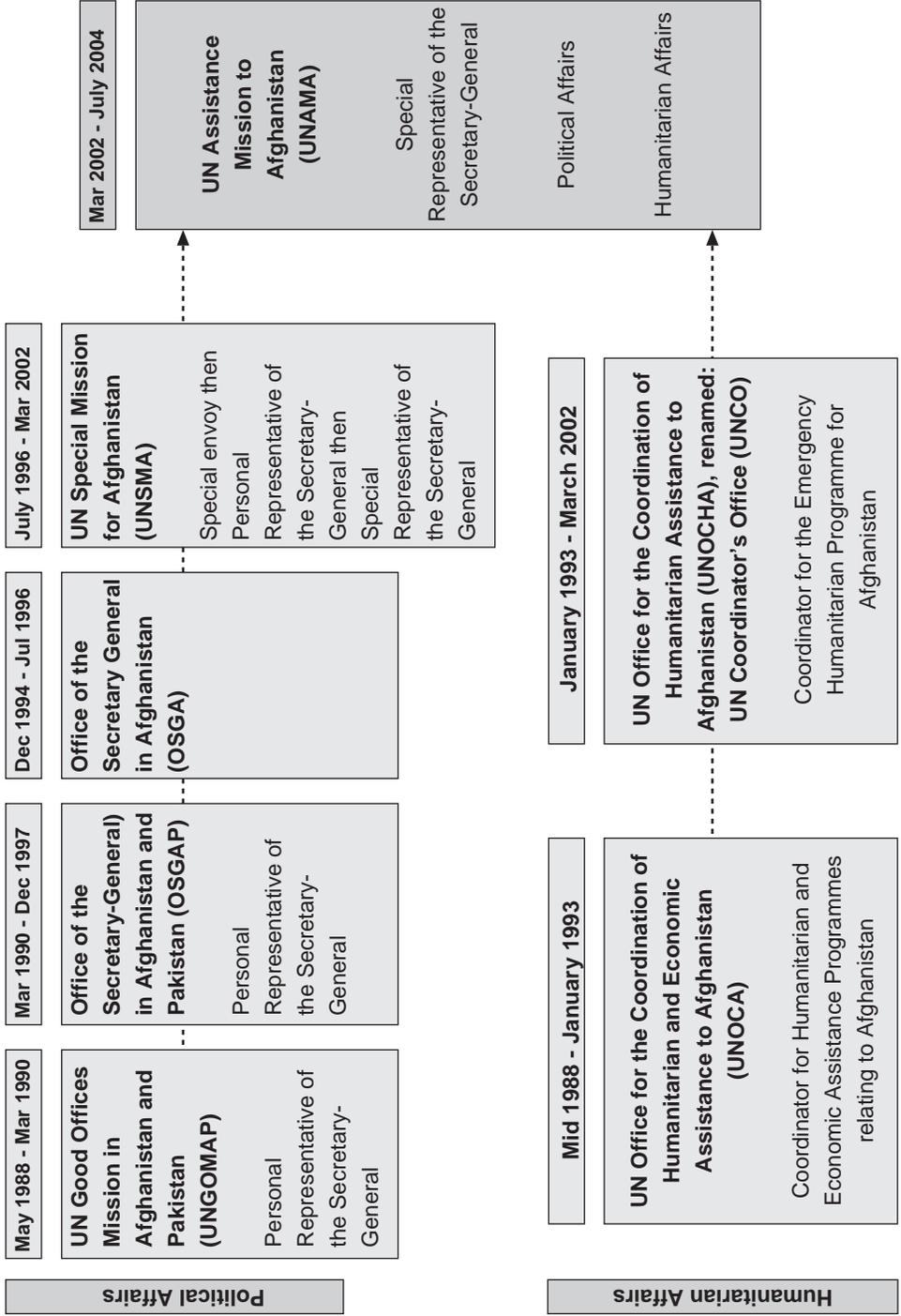
The UNAMA Chief of Staff (CoS) is responsible for integrating the two strands of the mission and providing support to UNAMA **Field Offices (FOs)**.

Aside from regular operations, UNAMA also played a major role in the constitution consultation process and the organisation of the **Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ)** that began in December 2003. UNAMA is currently focusing on a massive voter registration process in the lead up to **National Elections**. UNAMA is also involved in **security sector reform (SSR)**, in particular the DDR process. UNAMA is committed to supporting the government with the implementation of its Work Plan, as announced at the Berlin meeting in March 2004. After the elections, the focus of UNAMA's work is likely to shift to supporting the new government and national assembly.

UNAMA absorbed the **UN Special Mission to Afghanistan (UNSMIA)** and the **UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA)** that preceded it. These were, respectively, political and relief and reconstruction missions (see chart on UN coordination on Afghanistan). Previous to these missions, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes (UNOCA) coordinated reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan.

The UN is expected to conduct a Common Country Assessment (CCA) and develop a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Afghanistan. The CCA is a mechanism used by the UN to assess the situation in developing countries, and identify key development issues. The UNDAF is based on this analysis, and is intended to provide a common strategic framework for the activities of all UN agencies in a particular country.

UN Coordination in Afghanistan, July 2004



The Government of Afghanistan¹

Following the collapse of the Taliban at the end of 2001, Afghan factional leaders came together at a UN-sponsored conference in Bonn, Germany to sign the **Bonn Agreement**, which appointed the **Afghanistan Interim Administration (AIA)** and agreed to a timetable for re-establishing permanent government institutions in Afghanistan over the course of two-and-a-half years. Per this timetable, the **Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ)** of June 2002, replaced the AIA with the **Afghanistan Transitional Authority (ATA)**, and elected Hamid Karzai as the head of state – and pro-tem head of government (in the absence of a legislature) – of the **Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan (TISA)**.

Legally Recognised Local Units of Government

- 34 provinces (*Wolayat*);
- 361 districts (*Woleswali*) – with the number of districts in each province varying between 4 and 27;
- Provincial municipalities (*Sharwali Wolayat*) – with each province in principle containing one such municipality; and
- Rural municipalities (*Sharwali Uluswali*) – with each district containing at most one rural municipality, but some with none.

Broadly in line with the Bonn timetable, a new constitution was debated and endorsed by a **Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ)**, which started on December 14, 2003 and concluded on January 4, 2004. The new constitution provides for an elected president (along with his/her nominated two vice presidents) and a national assembly comprising two houses – the *Wolesi Jirga* (the House of the People) and *Meshrano Jirga* (House of Elders). The ATA will remain in power until national elections are held.

Overall Structure and Function

The Afghanistan public sector consists of the central government, provinces, municipalities (urban sub-units of provinces) and districts (rural sub-units of provinces), as well as state enterprises (wholly and majority owned). State agencies (including the central government ministries and institutions) are considered to be primary budgetary units with specific budgets.

In theory, Afghanistan is a unitary state; all political authority is vested in the government in Kabul. The powers and responsibilities of the provincial and district administrations are determined (and therefore may be withdrawn) by the central government. Though provinces and districts are legally recognised units of subnational administration, they are not intended to be autonomous in their policy decisions other than through some flexibility in implementing centrally determined programs. Despite this, the practical reality is that certain provinces have considerable authority over their own decision-making, given the regional strengths of some commanders who control substantial revenues and military power.

¹ Excerpted from the *A Guide to Government in Afghanistan*, AREU/World Bank, March 2004. The information in this section describes official structures and functions, which may or may not be operational in actuality, depending on the provinces, ministries and personalities involved.

There have been some attempts at establishing local participative bodies. The new constitution explicitly allows a measure of decentralisation by stating that "the government, while preserving the principle of centralism – in accordance with the law – shall delegate certain authorities to local administration units for the purpose of expediting and promoting economic, social, and cultural affairs, and increasing the participation of people in the development of the nation" (Article 2, Chapter 8). Article 3, Chapter 8 of the **2004 Constitution** specifies that a provincial council is to be formed in every province, with elected members, and Article 5, Chapter 8, specifies that district and village councils are to be elected.

The country's 34 provinces² are the basic unit of local administration; the provinces are not distinct political entities in any legal sense and have a very modest role, formally, in decisions concerning their own structure, recruitment of senior staff, size of establishment and workforce composition. In effect, each province is a collection of de-concentrated branches of the central government ministries. All decisions on provincial staffing establishments are made in Kabul by the parent ministry in negotiation with the Office of Administrative Affairs and with oversight by the head of the **Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC)**. Although the governor approves junior staff appointments (grade 6 and below for permanent staff, grade 3 and below for contract staff) and transfers, the relevant minister approves mid-level staff (permanent staff grades 3-5), and senior staff are appointed by the President (grades 2 and above).

The provinces are further subdivided into districts. Administrative arrangements between the province and districts replicate the centre-provincial relationship. However, provincial officials have relatively little discretion with regards to districts, as the central ministry in Kabul determines the district staffing allocations.

To complete the picture, the Ministry of Interior in Kabul oversees municipalities (albeit with significant influence by the governor in some provinces). The Ministry of Interior in Kabul must sanction the staffing numbers and budget of each municipality, despite the fact that municipalities are entitled to collect and retain their own tax revenues. In some provinces, Herat and Kandahar being examples, rural municipalities also have a reporting relationship with the provincial municipality although this is contrary to the law.

As noted earlier, central government ministries and institutions are primary budget units with specific budgets determined by law, while the provincial departments of the central government ministries are secondary budgetary units, and receive allotments at the discretion of the primary budget unit. The net effect of these arrangements is that, in principle, the budgetary allocations for the provinces are simply the sum total of the administrative decisions that have been made by the various Kabul ministries concerning the allotments to their provincial departments. There is no concept of a provincial budget, as such.

² The most recent delineation of provinces and districts was set out in Decree No. 36, 5 June 2004, that determined electoral constituencies for the *Wolesi Jirga* elections. The list included two new provinces (Panjshir and Daikundi) and several new districts. There have been some disagreements about the actual boundaries as no updated map has yet been published.

Districts are tertiary budget units and as a result are even more dependent on administrative decisions; their budgetary allotments depend on the decisions made by the relevant provincial level departments (secondary budget units) of the Kabul ministries (primary budget units).

In theory, this system gives Kabul considerable political authority over provincial expenditure policy. The legislation makes it clear that all revenues collected by provinces and districts are national revenues, and provinces are merely the tax collectors. In reality, as few provinces are remitting all of the revenues owed to the central government, provinces with revenue sources of their own (e.g. customs revenues) can remain relatively autonomous from central government authority.

State enterprises report to the ministry or department in their respective sector. For example, the head of a coal mine would report to the Provincial Department of Mines and Industries as well as the Ministry of Mines and Industries in Kabul. There are no provincially owned enterprises, as such.

Although they do not hold formal power, community *shuras* or *jirgas* can also be influential local actors. *Shuras* (best translated as local councils) are long-standing features of Afghan political society. They are convened on an ad-hoc basis and are rarely standing bodies with identifiable members. Typically, *shuras* of the *ulema* (Islamic scholars) and *shuras* of elders, are found at the provincial level, while there are often competing local *shuras* and some commander-run *shuras* in the districts.

In addition to the formal provincial and district administrative structures, there is a history of the use of regions or zones in Afghanistan (*hawza*), primarily for military purposes. The decree establishing the **Afghanistan National Army (ANA)** places the President as commander in chief of the army and does not recognise any other military or paramilitary units that are not part of the ANA. This decree formally recognises that the army is based on four regional commands, though it does not specify exactly what the regions are.³ Formally, the governor might be the coordinator of the civil administration and the chief of police, but the military units stationed in the provinces should be run by the military and report via a regional structure to the Ministry of Defence in Kabul.

Zones have no legal standing as an administrative unit and, unlike provinces, districts and municipalities, are not mentioned in the 1964 Constitution (or the new 2004 Constitution). They have, however, been used at times for administrative convenience. For the health sector, for example, the original national zonal structure was created around 1965 for the malaria programme, after which it was also assumed by the smallpox eradication programme, the Extended Programme of Immunisation (EPI), and TB control programme. Formally, this zonal structure no longer exists, and President Karzai has worked hard to de-legitimise these unofficial administrative divisions of "zones" or "regions." The tradition of inter-provincial

³ The decree (dated 2 December 2002) notes that: "The current organisation of the army will gradually be transformed into four major commands. With the exception of the central command in Kabul, the location of the remaining commands will be determined on the basis of strategic and geographical factors. The TISA is committed to promote the earliest restoration of security, the rule-of-law and the full exercise of human rights throughout the country." The introductory section of the decree notes that TISA officials cannot hold military posts.

coordination at the regional level continues and there are seminars and other sectoral activities organised on a zonal basis.

While they have no formal political status, some "regions" and "zones" have re-emerged as de facto political units. Herat is at the centre of such a region, including Ghor, Badghis and Farah. This de facto "western region" is sustained by loyal troops available to enforce order on a regional basis, and an independent source of income, in the form of customs revenues from cross-border trade.

To the extent that some governors are also significant regional figures, they combine military and civilian authority in a way that was not intended by the current constitutional arrangements.

The governor of Herat, for example, is a governor without an official military position, but is the de facto chief of the armed forces not only in his respective province, but also in neighbouring provinces.

Even in cases where there is a powerful regional figure that is not a governor, the military is closely related to the political structure. In the north, for example, military influence over the appointment of governors and other senior officials is clear.

Pay and Grading

Every public employee has a grade. This is true of employees based in Kabul, the provinces, or at district level.⁴ Two scales – one for permanent staff (*karmand*) and one for "contract" staff (*agir*) – apply equally everywhere in Afghanistan. *Karmand* are regular, permanent public employees, whereas *agir* are officially hired on fixed-term contracts. This contract employment provides some flexibility, but, in practice, most *agir* employees remain in government for many years and follow a career path very similar to that of *karmand* staff. The two pay scales are almost identical. The same food allowances apply to both.

The key differences between *karmand* and *agir* employees are:

- *Agir* employees are meant to occupy lower-skilled and manual labor posts (e.g., drivers, cooks, painters, etc.).
- Advancement through the grade (and pay) structure for many *agir* positions is capped at a particular level (for instance, drivers are cannot be promoted beyond grade 4); however, higher skilled *agir* employees can advance to the top of the scale ("over" grade).
- *Agir* employees are not entitled to receive a professional bonus in addition to salary.

Pay policy is set centrally for all public employees in Afghanistan. The pay system emphasises rank-in-person arrangements (employees are promoted even if they remain in the same position) rather than the more common rank-in-post (promotion comes generally with a new job). Thus, through years of service and regular promotions (once every 3 years), staff in lower positions of authority can occupy a higher grade (and earn a higher salary) than their

⁴ The current grading structure is imposed by the 1970 (SY1349) Law on the "Status and Condition of Government Employees" as amended by the 1977 (SY1356) Decree no 143. This provided for a centralised recruitment system and a rigid grading system. The grading structure is not designed to be flexible or to accommodate the diversity of needs in the ministries, administrative units or state enterprises.

managers. Different occupational groups have ceilings above which they cannot be promoted.

The underlying pay scale, established by the 1970 (SY1349) Law on the "Status and Condition of Government Employees", and as amended by the 1977 (SY1356) Decree No. 1433, offers a reasonably well-structured scale for base pay. However, currently, the real salary scale for public employees is low, as food allowances (given equally to all public employees) account for well over 90% of monthly pay.

A framework for the overhaul of the civil service has been set out in the government's **Public Administration Reform (PAR)** programme, led by the IARCSC. Practical reforms are getting underway in several government departments and agencies through the **Priority Restructuring and Reform (PRR)** process. PRR aims to streamline the work and structure of key departments, reduce costs, and improve effectiveness. Staff working in PRR departments are placed on a different and higher pay scale.

There was also a general pay increase for civil servants in financial year 2003/2004, and a wide-scale cross-government pay and grading review was planned for 2004.

The Executive

Organisationally, the central government in Afghanistan is comprised of 30 ministries (*wazirat*), the Office of the President, the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's Office, and several independent bodies and other central government agencies. At the time of writing, there were ongoing discussions about reducing the number of ministries. It is likely that the functions of several ministries will be merged to create a smaller and more streamlined cabinet.

The ministers make up the Cabinet, which will serve as the country's de facto legislative mechanism until the election of the National Assembly, which will then take over this function. Ideas for new policies originate within the individual ministries or the Office of the President. These policies are discussed by the Cabinet or in some cases are brought directly to the President. There are various mechanisms by which the government can issue laws and decrees:

- Legislative decrees (*furman taknini*) approved by the President and Cabinet;
- Decrees of an administrative nature passed within the President's sole authority;
- Regulations adopted by the Cabinet; and
- Legislative documents under a variety of names (rules, directives, guidelines, and so forth) passed by individual ministers.

Proposed legislation can take anywhere from a few days to several months or longer to be passed.

The National Assembly

Under the new Constitution (see Documents section), a National Assembly will be convened after the holding of National Elections. The National Assembly is made up of two houses – the *Wolesi Jirga* (House of the People) and the *Meshrano Jirga* (House of Elders).

Members of the *Wolesi Jirga* are to be elected by the people in free and fair elections. Members of the *Meshrano Jirga* are to be elected or appointed as follows: each provincial council elects one member for a period of four years; from among the district councils in each province one member is elected for a period of three years; and the president appoints the remaining one-third of the members for a period of five years from experts and persons of appropriate stature (including two representatives representing the disabled and impaired and two representatives from the *Kuchis*). Fifty percent of those appointed by the President are to be women.

The Justice System⁵

The major permanent justice institutions in Afghanistan are the Supreme Court, the Office of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Justice. The justice sector is heavily factionalised, and the relationship between the justice institutions is strained.

The **2004 Constitution** states: "The judicial branch is an independent organ of the state of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The judicial branch consists of the Supreme Court (*Stera Mahkama*), High Courts, (Appeal Courts), and Primary Courts, structure and authorities of which are determined by law." The Constitution grants the Supreme Court wide ranging powers of interpretation. Its duties include the review of laws, decrees, international treaties and international covenants to ensure they comply with the Constitution. According to the 2004 Constitution, the Attorney General is an independent body and is part of the executive branch. It is responsible for investigation and prosecution.

There is some confusion over the applicable legislation and a lack of availability of many legal texts. The **Bonn Agreement** stated that the Constitution of 1964 and other existing laws (providing they were not inconsistent with the Bonn Agreement or Afghanistan's international legal obligations) would constitute the interim legal framework. The 2004 Constitution is now in force and numerous decrees have been enacted by the ATA. There remains, however, a large body of legislation that was enacted by various former regimes – the status of which is unclear. These laws are often contradictory and need to be revised and harmonised. There are plans to establish a Law Revision Unit within the Ministry of Justice legislative department to lead this work.

The reach of the formal justice system varies significantly between the regions. A large proportion of disputes in Afghanistan are settled outside the framework of the formal court system, particularly, but by no means exclusively, in rural areas. Traditional justice mechanisms – *shuras* and *jirgas* – settle civil and criminal disputes using *shari'a* and customary law, and in much of the country they are the only justice mechanisms that are operating. The justice system is therefore governed by several different legal frameworks including state/civil law, *shari'a* (Islamic) law and customary law. There are common elements among these systems with respect to issues such as land and property, but they diverge quite dramatically on criminal matters and the role and nature of punishments.

⁵ *Securing Afghanistan's Future, Technical Annex: Considerations on Criteria and Actions for the Strengthening of the Justice System*; Judicial Reform Commission; Justice Administration of Afghanistan, a report by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; pers comm., Alex Their, adviser to the Judicial Reform Commission; Ahmad Wahid Shekeb, Office of Administrative Affairs/Office of the President.

As specified in the Bonn Agreement, the **Judicial Reform Commission (JRC)** was established to review and reform the fragmented judicial sector. The JRC was tasked with guiding the physical and structural reconstruction of the judicial system - balancing modern and Islamic law, addressing the plurality of legal organs, clarifying roles and reporting structures for the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General's office. The JRC was established as a temporary institution and is likely to close before the elections. The government and the international community is now focusing its attention and capacity building efforts on the permanent justice institutions.

A new law regulating the organisation of the judiciary and courts is being drafted and going through a process of consultation. Until the new law is passed, the system will continue to be governed by the 1990 Law of the Jurisdiction and Organisation of the Courts of Afghanistan (No.63, 16-11-1369). This law established two parallel court systems that are broadly in operation today - in areas where the formal system is functioning:

- **General courts**, which include the Supreme Court, the High Central Court of Appeals, the Courts of Cassation, provincial courts and primary courts.
- **Specialised courts**, including juvenile courts, labour courts and other specialised courts established by the Supreme Court as needed.

These courts are ranked as follows:

Mahkama-i-Ibtedaia: A primary court system at the district level that hears both criminal and civil cases for the first time. Each of the districts and each city zone should have one primary court. Kabul has several.

Mahkama-i-Morafa'a: A provincial appeal system of secondary courts that has separate branches for civil and criminal cases. Each of Afghanistan's provinces has a *mahkama-i-morfa'a*, which hears appeals against decisions made by the primary courts, and hears original cases related to charges made against public officials, press offences and smuggling. These courts also deal at the primary level with commercial, public security and public law cases, which are heard on appeal in their respective departments within the High Central Court of Appeals (*mahkama-i-ista'naf*) in Kabul. The High Central Court of Appeals' main function is to hear appeals against judgments from the provincial courts.

Mahkama-i-Tameez: These courts, which are staffed by most of the senior judges at the Supreme Court, deal with all types of judicial cases at the highest level of the judicial system.

Senior authorities in the judicial system say that courts throughout Afghanistan are functional and staffed by an estimated 4,700 judges, though this seems highly unlikely. There are widespread allegations of massive corruption in the criminal justice system. According to the **Securing Afghanistan's Future (SAF)** report, only 3.1% of judges and 5.2% of prosecutors are women.

A time of transition for the government

The government is still very much in transition - from the structures that remained or were resurrected after the fall of the Taliban - to the nature and functions of government as set

out in the **2004 Constitution**. Many other changes are planned or in process – including a possible downsizing of the cabinet, wide-ranging administrative reforms of many government departments through the PAR process, and the establishment of new government agencies. Though many of the government institutions discussed above are still officially in place, and many reforms will take a significant length of time to filter through the system, there will be considerable changes over the next year. In particular, the **National Elections** will on paper bring in a new system of government at the national, provincial, district and village level.

Relations with neighbouring countries

During the Taliban era, the UN convened a group of Afghanistan's immediate neighbours plus the US and Russia to promote dialogue on the ongoing conflict. The group was known as the 6 + 2 Contact Group, the six referring to Afghanistan's six immediate neighbours - Pakistan, China, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Iran. The group met sporadically and was disbanded in 2001 due to a lack of results.

The group was reconvened in March 2002 and a meeting later that year resulted in the signing of the **Kabul Declaration on Good Neighbourly Relations** on 22 December (although now without the active participation of the US or Russia). The Kabul Declaration recognises the sovereignty of Afghanistan and commits its neighbours to non-interference in the country's internal affairs.

Two further declarations have followed on trade (signed in September 2003) and counter-narcotics. The **Berlin Declaration on Counter-Narcotics** signed on 1 April 2004 set out the measures the signatories will take to tackle the cultivation, production and trafficking of opium and other related substances. A follow-up meeting was held in June 2004 to review progress in this area. The Berlin Declaration also reaffirmed the signatories' commitment to constructive support and bilateral relations based on the principles of territorial integrity, mutual respect, friendly relations, cooperation and non-interference in each other's affairs. The representatives agreed to identify other possible areas for cooperation.

In June 2004, for the first time, Afghanistan was a guest at a meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) – which groups Russia, China, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Glossary of Government Terms

<i>Agir</i>	Government staff hired on fixed-term contracts
<i>Arbobs</i>	Village headmen
<i>Firman</i>	Decree
<i>Hukm</i>	Order
<i>Karmand</i>	Permanent, tenured government staff
<i>Loya Jirga</i>	"Grand council"
<i>Ma'ari</i>	Head of a provincial department
<i>Mahkama-i-Ibtedaia</i>	Primary court system
<i>Mahkama-i-Morafa'a</i>	Provincial appeals system
<i>Mahkama-i-Tameez</i>	Courts at the highest level of the judicial system
<i>Mafawk-i rutba</i>	Beyond grade
<i>Meshrano Jirga</i>	House of Elders; upper house of the National Assembly established by the 2004 Constitution
<i>Mujahidin</i>	In Afghanistan, the guerrilla rebel fighters who opposed invading Soviet forces and the Afghan communist government (1979-92)
<i>Mustoufiat</i>	The provincial department of finance
<i>Mustoufie Velayat or Mustoufie</i>	The provincial agent of the Ministry of Finance
<i>Rasmi gereda</i>	Official publication of the Ministry of Justice akin to an official gazette
<i>Sharwali Uluswali</i>	District municipality
<i>Sharwali Wolayat</i>	Provincial municipality
<i>Shura</i>	Council or association
<i>Takhsis</i>	Budget allocation
<i>Tashkeel</i>	Staffing establishment/list of sanctioned posts
<i>Tashkeelat</i>	The department, currently in the Office of Administrative Affairs, that authorises department structures and establishments
<i>Ulema</i>	Islamic scholar
<i>Uluswal</i>	District administrator
<i>Uluswali</i>	District administrations
<i>Wali</i>	Provincial governor
<i>Wazarat</i>	Ministry
<i>Wazir</i>	Minister
<i>Wolayat</i>	Province
<i>Wolesi Jirga</i>	House of People; lower house in the National Assembly established by the 2004 Constitution
Historical terms	
<i>Hawza</i>	Region or zone
<i>Mustoufie al-mamalik</i>	Head of finance, in Kabul
<i>Ra'is-i tanzimiya</i>	Inspector general of a region

Post-Bonn Cabinet Members, July 2004

* Appointed by President Karzai after the Emergency Loya Jirga

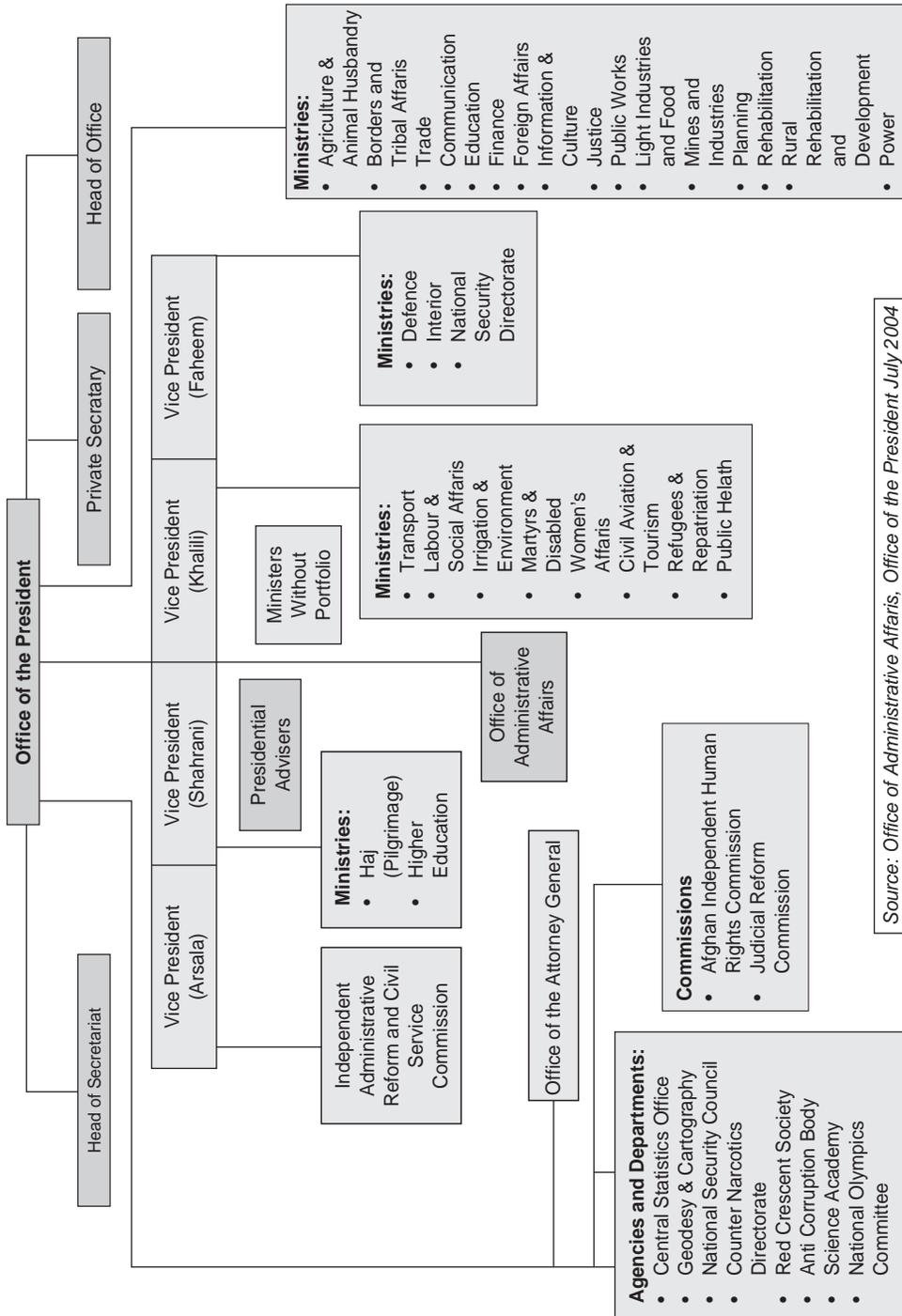
Position in AIA	Appointed by Bonn Agreement	Position in ATA	Sworn in by Emergency Loya Jirga
Chairman	Mr. Hamid Karzai	President	Mr. Hamid Karzai
Vice Chair	Marshal Qaseem Fahim	1st Vice President	Marshal Qaseem Fahim
Vice Chair	Mr. Hedyat Amin Arsala	Vice President	Mr. Hedyat Amin Arsala*
Vice Chair	Mr. Haji Muhammed Mohaqqueq	Vice President	Mr. Naimatullah Sharani*
Vice Chair	Dr. Sima Samar	Vice President	Mr. Ustad Abdul Karim Khalili
Vice Chair	Mr. Shaker Kargar	Vice President	Mr. Haji Abdul Gadeer (assassinated, July 2002)

Ministry AIA and ATA	Appointed by Bonn Agreement	Elected by Emergency Loya Jirga
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Mr. Seyyed Hussein Anwari	Seyyed Hussein Anwari
Border and Tribal Affairs	Amanullah Zadran	Muhammed Aref Noorzai
Civil Aviation and Tourism (was Air Transport and Tourism)	Abdul Rahman (assassinated, February 2002) Haji Sayed Muhammed Ali Javeed	Muhammed Mirwais Sadeq (killed March 2004) Bismillah Bismal
Communications	Eng. Abdul Rahim	Eng. Muhammed Masoom Stanakzai
Defence	Marshal Qaseem Fahim	Marshal Qaseem Fahim
Education	Abdul Rassoul Amin	Muhammed Yunis Qanuni (also special advisor on internal security)
Finance	Heydayat Amin Arsala	Dr. Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai
Foreign Affairs	Dr. Abdullah Abdullah	Dr. Abdullah Abdullah
Haj (Pilgrimage)	Muhammed Hanif Hanif Balkhi	Muhammed Amin Naseryar
Higher Education	Dr. Muhammed Sharif Faez	Dr. Muhammed Sharif Faez
Information and Culture	Dr. Sayed Raheen Makhdoon	Dr. Sayed Raheen Makhdoon
Interior	Muhammed Yunis Qanuni	Taj Muhammed Wardak Ali Ahmad Jalali*
Irrigation, Water and Environment	Haji Mangal Hussein	Dr. Ahmad Yusuf Nuristani
Justice	Abdul Rahim Karimi	Abdul Rahim Karimi
Labour and Social Affairs	Mir Wais Sadeq	Noor Muhammed Qarqin
Light Industries and Food (was Light Industries)	Muhammed Khan	Muhammed Alim Razim

Martyrs and Disabled	Abdullah Wardak	Abdullah Wardak
Mines and Industries	Alim Razim	Juma Muhammed Muhammedi. (<i>killed in plane crash, April 2003</i>) Wazir Tanaiwal
Planning	Haji Muhammed Mohaqiq	Haji Muhammed Mohaqiq, replaced by Ramazan Bashardost in March 04
Power (was Water and Electricity)	Muhammed Shakir Kargar	Muhammed Shakir Kargar
Public Health	Dr. Sohaila Siddiq	Dr. Sohaila Siddiq
Public Works	Abdul Khaliq Fazal	Abdullah Ali
Reconstruction	Muhammed Amin Farhang	Muhammed Amin Farhang
Refugees and Repatriation	Enayatullah Nazeri	Enayatullah Nazeri
Rural Rehabilitation and Development (was Rural Rehabilitation)	Abdul Malik Anwar	Muhammed Hanif Atmar
Trade (was Commerce)	Seyyed Mustafa Kazemi	Seyyed Mustafa Kazemi
Transportation	Sultan Hamid Sultan	Sayed Muhammed Ali Jawed
Urban Development and Housing	Haji Abdul Qadi	Eng. Muhammed Yusuf Pashtun, now governor of Kandahar, Gul Agha Sherzai took over in August 03
Women's Affairs	Dr. Sima Samar	Dr. Habiba Sorabi*

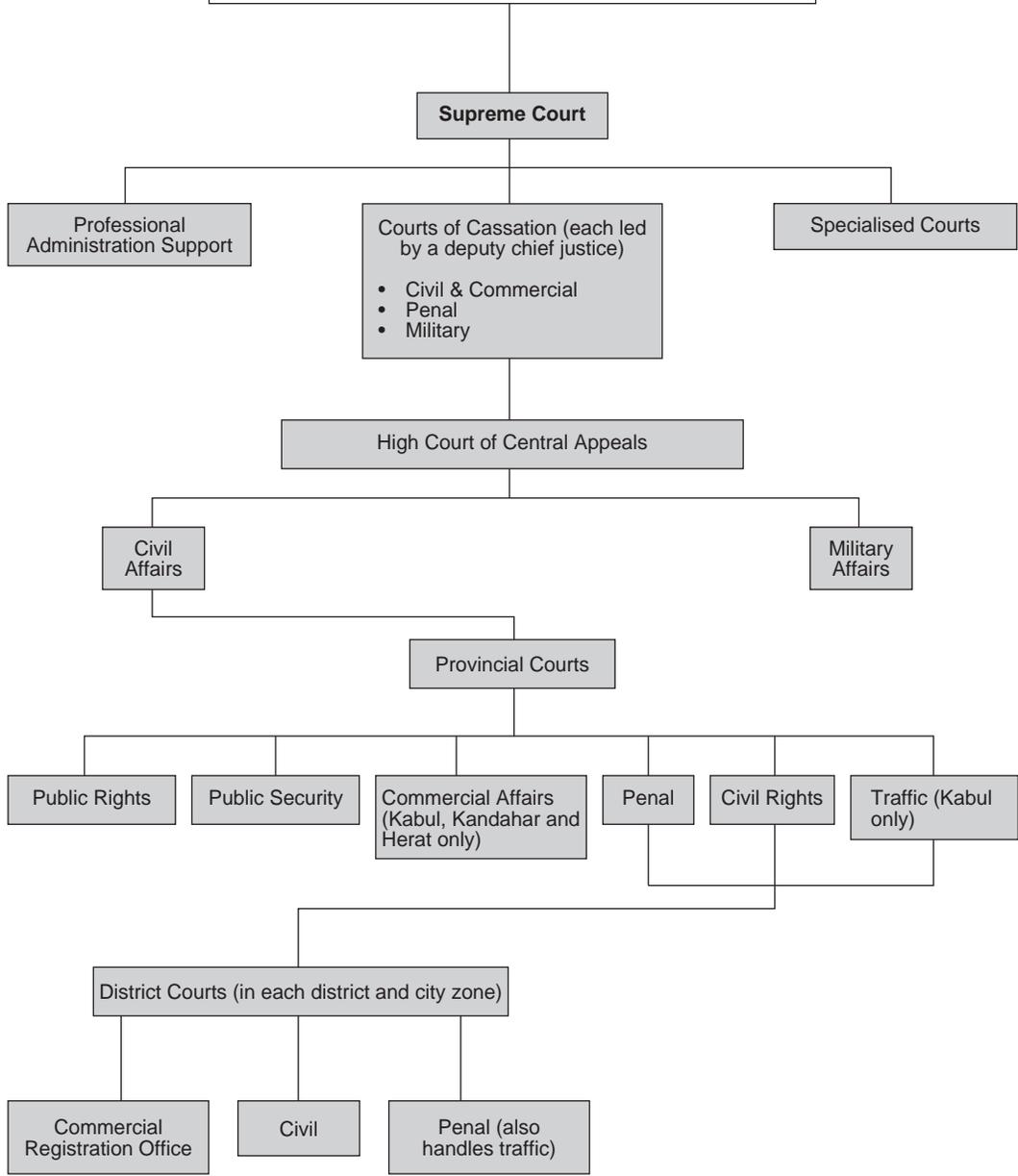
Other independent bodies and government agencies		Chair / Head
Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission		Dr. Sima Samar
Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission		Vice President Hedayat Amin Arsala
Central Statistics Office		M Ali Watanyar
National Security Advisor		Zalmai Rasul
Counter Narcotics Directorate		Mirwais Yasini
Judicial Reform Commission		Bahaudun Baha
Attorney General		Abdul Mahmud Daqiq
Chief Justice		Fazel Hadi Shinwari

The Central Government of Afghanistan July 2004



Source: Office of Administrative Affairs, Office of the President July 2004

The Afghanistan Judicial System, July 2004



Source: Judicial Reform Commission, July 2004

National Elections

The **Bonn Agreement** called for "free fair and representative national elections [to] be held within two years of the Emergency Loya Jirga." The elections are the last major political milestone called for in the Bonn Agreement, and will conclude Afghanistan's transitional phase. The **2004 Constitution** sets out the structure of the new government and calls for the election of:

- A President (along with his/her two nominated vice-presidents);
- A *Wolesi Jirga* (the House of the People);
- Provincial councils;
- District councils; and
- A *Meshrano Jirga* (the House of Elders).

Although elections were originally scheduled for June 2004, various obstacles including funding problems, deteriorating security conditions and the initial slow pace of voter registration resulted in a delay until September. In July 2004, after weeks of discussion and consultation, the **Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB)** announced that Presidential elections would be held on 9 October 2004 (18 *Mizan* in the Afghan calendar), and parliamentary elections would be postponed at least until April 2005 (the month of *Sawr* in the Afghan calendar).

Conducting national elections in Afghanistan is a huge logistical, political and financial challenge. When the decision was made to hold them, there were no reliable population statistics, no agreed upon electoral boundaries, no developed civilian political parties and continued insecurity in many areas of the country.

The process commenced when a six member **Interim Afghan Electoral Commission (IAEC)** was established by Presidential decree in July 2003. The following month, the IAEC, the **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)**, and UNDP signed a "Voter Registration Project" that set out plans for voter registration, civic education and electoral institution building.

A second decree in August 2003 endowed the larger JEMB, which includes the six members of the IAEC, with a mandate to conduct voter registration in preparation for national elections. On 8 February 2004, the JEMB's mandate was broadened to include "overall responsibility for the preparation, organisation, conduct and oversight of the elections."

As of June 2004, the JEMB had 13 members: the six Afghan staff of the IAEC (appointed by President Karzai), five international advisers (appointed by the **SRSG**), one Chief Technical Adviser, and the Director of the Electoral Secretariat. The Electoral Secretariat provides technical and administrative support to the JEMB. The JEMB has regional offices in Bamyan, Gardez, Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz and Mazar. UNAMA and

UNDP are providing support – UNAMA through its Electoral Unit and UNDP through its Voter Registration Unit.

The JEMB is responsible for a wide range of election-related activities, including:

- The drafting of the election law, passed in late May;
- Drafting election-related regulations, such as the Code of Conduct for the mass media covering the elections and the "Regulation on the Participation of Political Parties in Registration";
- Coordinating civic education activities;
- Conducting voter registration; and
- Making the practical arrangements for and coordinating the elections themselves.

The total number of eligible voters (those 18 or over) in Afghanistan was originally estimated to be around 10.5 million. This figure has recently been revised downwards based on information provided by the **Central Statistics Office (CSO)**. The CSO has been tasked with conducting a pre-census in preparation for a full census that is expected to take place in 2005. The data collected during this exercise is being used to help with planning for voter registration and to calculate the number of candidates allocated to each electoral constituency for the *Wolesi Jirga*, provincial and district elections. As of July 2004, the CSO had nearly completed the survey, although it was unable to reach some districts due to security conditions. The estimated number of eligible voters is now around nine and a half million.

On 5 June 2004, a Presidential Decree set out the list of districts and provinces that would constitute the electoral constituencies for the national elections. The list included two new provinces – Panjshir and Daykundi – and several new districts, however there was no map to show what these meant in practice. There have also been some criticisms about the accuracy of the list, with some districts appearing under more than one province. The issue of electoral boundaries presents less of a problem for Presidential elections, but is likely to be a cause of dispute in the run up to the parliamentary elections in spring 2005.

Voter registration began in December 2003. Numbers were initially low, but have picked up significantly. As of early July 2004, nearly 3,000 voter registration teams were in operation in over 300 districts around the country, sometimes registering over 100,000 voters a day in total. Registration teams provide Afghans with voter registration cards that show their name, place of residence and photo. Separate registration facilities are available for men and women. Voter registration is expected to happen for Afghan refugees in Pakistan shortly before the Presidential election. Afghan refugees in Iran have recently been registered by the Iranians and already have an ID card that they will be able to use to vote.

A large civic education effort is underway to encourage people to register and to vote. Significant amounts of civic education materials have been delivered throughout the country. Numerous methods are being utilised including radio, posters, leaflets, workshops and theatre performances.

In order to participate in the elections, political parties have to fulfil the criteria set out in the new political party law passed in September 2003. Parties must register with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) who carry out a verification process to ensure compliance.

If political parties want to observe the voter registration process, they have to apply for accreditation from the JEMB. Similarly, other organisations, such as civil society groups, must also apply for accreditation to observe the same process.

By summer 2004, 24 political parties had been approved by the MoJ and at least 36 more had submitted applications (see table for a list of parties and their leaders). Nominations for the Presidential elections closed in late July by which time 23 candidates had declared their intention to run. The last minute nomination of Yunus Qanuni, Education Minister in the transitional administration and a powerful figure among Tajiks, led observers to predict a much closer race than had previously been expected, which some believed increased the possibility of the election going to a second round. Qanuni is believed to have the backing of current Defence Minister Fahim Khan.

Security has been a major obstacle for the registration and election process. There have been several direct attacks against registration and elections staff resulting in at least six deaths as of mid-July 2004. Anti-government groups have made numerous threats against Afghan citizens not to register or become involved in the process. A private firm, Global Risk Strategies, has been contracted by the JEMB to assist with security and logistics for the registration process. Security for the elections is likely to be provided in different locations by the **Afghan National Army (ANA), Afghan National Police (ANP), Afghan Military Forces (AMF)**, and district police, with the Coalition and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) providing support. In July 2004, the Coalition launched "Operation Lightning Resolve" which aims to provide security for election workers and prevent election-related attacks. Calls for the wide-scale expansion of ISAF to provide security on polling day led to a slight increase in the number of NATO troops available, although many of these will only be called in the event of a major crisis.

In June 2004, a political rights verification exercise got underway, led by the **Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC)** and UNAMA. Accredited political party agents and civil society groups are also expected to play a role in monitoring the remaining voter registration process and the actual voting. Afghan officials have expressed hope that international and domestic observers may also be present on the election days, although the details of this have not been confirmed.

At the time of writing, a code of conduct for the media was being developed to regulate the use of state media in the election process. The JEMB have stated that all parties should have equal access to state media during the official campaigning period that begins 32 days before the election.

Several international organisations are assisting with the voter registration and election process. These include:

- ***Afghan Civil Society Forum (ACSF)***: In November 2003, ACSF became one of the UN's official partners tasked with carrying out civic education on voter registration and the election process. ACSF's civic education work began in major urban centres, but has now been extended to 28 provinces, with a focus on rural villages outside the district centre. ACSF and their partners aim to educate about 1.2 million Afghans before the elections.
- ***Free and Fair Elections Foundation of Afghanistan (FEFA)***: FEFA was set up in March 2004 by a group of Afghan NGOs with support from the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI). It is intended as an election monitoring body that will increase the integrity of the election process through advocacy, civic education and monitoring.
- ***Global Risk Strategies (Global)***: Global have been contracted by the JEMB to provide assistance with logistics and security for the voter registration process. Global staff are involved in a wide range of election-related tasks including: the provision of security and logistical support to voter registration teams and other election staff; identifying possible voter registration sites; recruiting and supervising voter registration staff in areas where UN staff can't travel; and other related activities.
- ***International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES)***: IFES, in collaboration with Elections Canada, is providing technical support to the registration and election process. They are an official UN partner for civic education on voter registration and elections and have been involved in other parts of the process, for example, the procurement of voter registration kits.
- ***The Asia Foundation (TAF)***: TAF is providing technical advice and support to the JEMB Secretariat. They are working on voter registration, civic education, public information, staffing issues, and administration. TAF is working closely with Global on the Afghan election process. TAF and Global previously provided assistance with the **Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ)** and the **Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ)**.
- ***The International Republican Institute (IRI)***: The IRI, in association with the Association for Democracy in Afghanistan (ADA), is involved in civic education and public awareness work on voter registration and the elections. They have been working with local communities and traditional social structures such as *shuras* to promote political participation and democracy.
- ***The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI)***: NDI is providing support and technical assistance to emerging civil society groups and political parties. They have conducted focus group research on Afghan views on government, politics and other issues. They are assisting FEFA with their monitoring work.

Further information on voter registration and elections can be found on the JEMB's website at www.elections-afghanistan.org.

Electoral Timelines

Date	Days before election	Event
Friday 9 July 2004	92	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election date announced • Electoral calendar published
Saturday 10 July 2004	91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominations open
Monday 26 July 2004	75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominations close • Judges, attorneys and officials who are candidates must resign
Thursday 29 July 2004	72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary list of candidates published
Saturday 31 July 2004	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter registration finishes in most provinces
Monday 2 August 2004	68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deadline for public objections • Deadline for JEMB to notify candidates of deficient nominations
Monday 9 August 2004	61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deadline for rectification of deficient nominations
Tuesday 10 August 2004	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JEMB to exhibit final list of candidates • Media Commission to be established
Tuesday 24 August 2004	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter registration data entry concludes
Sunday 29 August - Thursday 2 September 2004	41-37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibition of and challenges to provisional voters' lists
Tuesday 7 September 2004	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign opens
Tuesday 14 September 2004 voters' lists	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JEMB determines all challenges to voters' lists
Friday 24 September 2004	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JEMB to certify and exhibit final voters' rolls
Wednesday 6 October 2004	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign closes
Saturday 9 October 2004	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polling day

Indicative Timetable for Parliamentary Elections

Days prior to polling	Month	Event
(At least) 120 days prior	December 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree designating district boundaries to be signed by president
110 days prior	December 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deadline for lodging objections relating to electoral boundaries
(At least) 90 days prior	January 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Statistics Office (CSO) to provide population figures for each province and district • JEMB to declare election date and publish electoral calendar • Nominations open
75 days prior	January 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deadline for nominations to be filed with JEMB • Judges, attorneys and officials intending to nominate must resign
68 days prior	February 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JEMB to finalise decisions relating to eligibility of candidates
61 days prior	February 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates to rectify deficient nominations
Date fixed by JEMB	February 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deadline for public objections to candidates
(At least) 60 days prior	February 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JEMB to re-establish Media Commission • JEMB to exhibit lists of parties and candidates
32 to 3 days prior	March-April 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign period
15 days prior	March-April 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JEMB to certify and exhibit voters' rolls
	April 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polling day

Questions and Answers on the Electoral Law¹

What is the purpose of the electoral law?

The electoral law provides guidelines on the election authority, systems and timelines. Electoral regulations, which will be approved by the Joint Election Management Body (JEMB), will provide specific details about the election procedures.

What are the general provisions for elections as described in this law?

- Elections will be free, secret, and direct.
- All eligible voters, men and women, have equal right of participation if registered.
- A voter has the right to a single vote, and can only vote in person.
- Voters participate with all freedom and cannot be restricted in their choice for language, ethnic, gender, tribal, geographic or social status motives.

Who is responsible for the administration of these elections?

- Until the end of the transitional period, the JEMB shall exercise all the powers of the Independent Election Commission (IEC) as laid down in this law. The JEMB consists of 13 members, 6 Interim Afghan Electoral Commission (IAEC), 5 internationals appointed by UNAMA, the Director of the JEMB Secretariat (JEMBS) and the Technical Advisor of the JEMBS who do not have the right to vote.
- An IEC, after its creation, will replace the IAEC within the JEMB.
- Upon completion of the transitional period, the IEC will assume all the powers of the IEC under this law.

Who can participate in these elections?

Every Afghan who meets the following criteria can vote in the presidential, parliamentary, provincial and district assembly elections:

- Is 18 years old at the time of election;
- Has Afghan citizenship;
- Has registered to vote, and can present their valid registration card; and
- Is not deprived of any political rights by the courts or the constitution.

Who can be a candidate for these elections?

- Each qualified Afghan can candidate himself or herself for presidential, parliamentary, provincial and district council elections.
- Chief Justice, members of the Supreme Court and Attorney General cannot candidate themselves for any elections.
- Officials of armed forces cannot candidate themselves while on duty. They need to resign from their position at least 75 days before the elections are held. However if the candidate is not successful, he may return to his position within 20 days of the election.

¹ Source: UNAMA Electoral Component, July 2004.

Can judges, attorneys and officials (civil servants) candidate themselves?

Yes, judges, attorneys and officials (civil servants) who want to candidate themselves need to resign from their official position at least 75 days before the elections.

Where does one vote?

Electors must vote in the place where their name is registered in the voter registration list. (You have to vote where you registered).

What is the purpose of the Voter Registration Card?

Voters must identify themselves as eligible and registered voters by presenting their voter registration card prior to being issued a ballot.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS**What system will be used for the Presidential Election?**

The electoral system is called "absolute majority."

How does it work?

To win the seat of President, one candidate must receive at least 50% plus one vote of all valid votes.

What if no candidate receives at least 50% plus ONE vote?

If no candidate receives at least 50% plus one vote, a runoff (second) election shall be held within two weeks following the announcement of the results.

Who can vote in the runoff (second) election?

All eligible voters who have registered can vote in the runoff election.

If someone has not voted in the first election, can they vote in the runoff election?

Yes, all eligible voters who have registered can vote.

Who participates in the run-off election?

Only the top two candidates, who received the highest number of votes in the first election, can compete in the run-off election.

How does a candidate win the run-off election?

The candidate receiving the most valid votes in the runoff election shall be declared the winner, no matter what the number of votes received. This system is called relative majority

Who can be a candidate in the presidential election?

A candidate must be:

- Afghan, born of Afghan parents;
- Muslim;
- Should not have citizenship of another country;
- Forty years or older; and
- Should not have been convicted of crimes or deprived of civil rights by a court.

A candidate must also:

- Be a registered voter;
- Pay a fee of Afghani 50,000 which will be refunded if the candidate receives at least 15% of the valid votes cast in the first round of the elections; and
- Present 10,000 copies of voters cards.

Are there any restrictions on candidates?

Candidates shall not:

- Pursue objectives that are opposed to the principles of the holy religion Islam;
- Use force, or threaten with, or propagate the use of force;
- Incite ethnic, linguistic, regional or religious sensitivities and discrimination;
- Have non official military organisations or be part of them;
- Receive funds from foreign sources; or
- Receive funds from internal illegal sources.

How will the two vice presidents be announced?

The candidate to the Presidency on his or her candidacy shall declare the names of the two vice-presidents to the nation.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

What is the National Assembly?

It is an institution comprised of two houses; the *Wolesi Jirga* (The House of Representatives) and the *Meshrano Jirga* (The House of Elders).

Wolesi Jirga

How many seats will there be in the *Wolesi Jirga*?

There will be 249 seats in the *Wolesi Jirga* allocated among provinces (the constitution states that there will not be more than 250 seats).

How will seats be allocated per province?

Seats will be allocated in accordance to the population size. These population figures, which will be based on a recent census survey, shall be provided by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) to the JEMB 90 days prior to elections.

Who can vote in the *Wolesi Jirga* election?

All registered voters can vote for their representative from their province to the *Wolesi Jirga*.

How can one nominate oneself as a candidate for the *Wolesi Jirga* elections?

Any person can nominate themselves in their own constituency but are required to:

- Present copies of their voter registration card;
- Pay a fee (which is partially reimbursed if elected); and
- Present copies of a certain number of registration cards as required.

Is a nominated candidate automatically accepted as a candidate?

No, the IEC shall verify and approve the eligibility of the candidates.

Can one candidate stand for election in more than one province at the same time?

No, candidates cannot stand for elections in more than one province (constituency).

Who can be a candidate to the *Wolesi Jirga*?

Candidates must:

- Be a citizen of Afghanistan or has obtained citizenship at least ten years before becoming candidate;
- Should not have been convicted by a court or deprived of his civil rights;
- Be at least 25 years old at the date of candidacy; and
- Be a registered voter.

Are there any restrictions on candidates?

Candidates shall not:

- Pursue objectives that are opposed to the principles of the holy religion Islam;
- Use force, or threaten with, or propagate the use of force;
- Incite ethnic, linguistic, regional or religious sensitivities and discrimination;
- Have non official military organisations or be part of them;
- Receive funds from foreign sources; or
- Receive funds from internal illegal sources.

How are seats won?

The most voted candidates will be awarded seats. No candidate shall be allocated more than one seat. The number of winners will equal the number of seats allocated to that province.

Are any special provisions made for female candidates?

Yes, the constitution specifies that the number seats allocated to females must be at least twice the number of existing provinces. In provinces where there are only two seats allocated, one seat will be awarded to the female candidate who receives the highest number of votes. The remaining seat will be awarded to the most voted candidate regardless of his/her gender.

Can Political Parties present candidates?

Registered political parties may nominate candidates in each province up to 100% of the seats to be filled in that province.

Meshrano Jirga

When will this election take place?

This indirect election will take place on a further date and not together with the Presidential and *Wolesi Jirga* Elections.

Why will all the elections not take place together?

In order to hold the *Meshrano Jirga* elections, all local elections to elect Provincial Council and District Council members must have been completed.

Why are the *Meshrano Jirga* indirect elections?

They are indirect as only the elected council members (Provincial and district council members) will elect the representatives to the *Meshrano Jirga*.

Provincial Council Representatives to the *Meshrano Jirga*

How many seats will there be in the *Meshrano Jirga*?

The number of *Meshrano Jirga* members will be three times the number of existing provinces as follows:

- 1/3 appointed by Provincial Councils;
- 1/3 appointed by District Councils; and
- 1/3 appointed by the President.

How will Provisional Council Representatives be elected for the *Meshrano Jirga*?

One representative from the Provisional Council will be elected to the *Meshrano Jirga* by an absolute majority vote meaning that the winner has to receive at least 50% plus one vote.

What happens if no one receives at least 50% plus one vote?

A run off election will be held within two weeks after the announcement of the results

When will elections for the *Meshrano Jirga* members take place?

The election will take place within 15 days of Provincial Councils installation.

When a candidate is elected from the Provincial Council to be a representative at the *Meshrano Jirga*, can he remain a member of the Provincial Council?

No, the candidate will have to choose between the two positions.

How long is the term of a provincial council representative in the *Meshrano Jirga*?

The provincial council member to *Meshrano Jirga* will be for a period of four years.

District Council Representatives to the *Meshrano Jirga*

When will elections for District Councils to the *Meshrano Jirga* take place?

Elections will take place within 15 days of the District Council installation.

Who is responsible for convening these elections?

The Chairman of the Provincial Council is responsible for convening these elections.

How many representatives will be elected from the District Councils to the *Meshrano Jirga*?

One representative from all the District Councils within a province will be elected by absolute majority vote which means that the winner needs to receive 50% plus one vote.

What happens if no candidate receives 50% plus one vote?

Runoff elections will be conducted between the candidates who received the two highest total valid votes in the first round until one member receives the majority vote.

Do all District Council members need to vote in these elections?

At least two thirds of the members of the district members must participate in order for the election to be valid.

Appointment of Individuals to the *Meshrano Jirga*

How will members be appointed to the *Meshrano Jirga*?

Within one week after the Presidential inauguration, the President will invite civic organisations, political parties and the public to nominate individuals to be appointed to the *Meshrano Jirga* – in accordance with the constitution.

When will the nominated members be announced?

No more than seven days following the close of the nomination, the President will announce the appointments.

PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Who will elect the Provincial Councils?

Provincial Councils, in all provinces, will be elected through direct, free, competitive and secret election by registered voters of the province, like the Presidential and *Wolesi Jirga* elections.

How will the number of members of each provincial council be determined?

The IEC will determine the number of seats for each Provincial Council on the basis of the population. The number of members will be in accordance with the population as follows:

- Provinces with less than 500,000 inhabitants: 9 members;
- Provinces with 500,000 – 1,000,000: 15 members;
- Provinces with more than 1,000,000: 19 members;
- Provinces with more than 2,000,000: 23 members; and
- Provinces with more than 3,000,000: 29 members.

How can a person become a candidate?

Candidates must:

- Submit nomination papers to the IEC;
- Pay a fee to participate in the process; and
- Reside in the province they wish to represent.

Are there any restrictions on candidates?

Candidates shall not:

- Pursue objectives that are opposed to the principles of the holy religion Islam;
- Use force, or threaten with, or propagate the use of force;
- Incite ethnic, linguistic, regional or religious sensitivities and discrimination;
- Have non official military organisations or be part of them;
- Receive funds from foreign sources; or
- Receive funds from internal illegal sources.

Can a candidate stand for both the *Wolesi Jirga* and Provincial Council?

Candidates for *Wolesi Jirga* can also stand for election to their respective provincial council but cannot be members of both.

Can political parties nominate candidates?

Political parties may nominate candidates for election the National Assembly and Provincial Council. Political Parties who present candidates:

- Must use the same name and logo in the provincial council elections as in the *Wolesi Jirga* elections; and
- Can nominate candidates up to 100% of the number of seats to be filled on the Provincial Council.

How will members be elected to the Provincial Councils?

The most voted candidate will be elected for the Provincial Councils.

Are there any provisions to ensure female representatives at the Provincial Councils?

The top two most voted female candidates in each province will be elected, remaining seats will be awarded to the most voted candidates irrespective of their gender.

District Councils

How will District Councils be elected?

District Councils will be elected in every district through direct, free, universal and secret elections by the voters of the district.

How will the number of members of each District Council be determined?

The IEC will determine the number of seats for each District Council on the basis of that district's population. The number of members will be in accordance with the population as follows:

- Districts with up to 20,000 inhabitants: 5 members;
- Districts with more than 20,000 to 40,000 inhabitants: 7 members;
- Districts with more than 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants: 9 members;
- Districts with more than 60,000 to 80,000 inhabitants: 11 members; and
- Districts with more than 100,000 inhabitants: 15 members.

These figures must be provided to the IEC at least 90 days before the election date

How can a person become a candidate?

Candidates must:

- Submit nomination papers to the IEC;
- Pay a fee to participate in the process; and
- Reside in the district they wish to represent.

Are there any restrictions on candidates?

Candidates shall not:

- Pursue objectives that are opposed to the principles of the holy religion Islam;
- Use force, or threaten with, or propagate the use of force;
- Incite ethnic, linguistic, regional or religious sensitivities and discrimination;
- Have non official military organisations or be part of them;
- Receive funds from foreign sources; or
- Receive funds from internal illegal sources.

Can a candidate stand for both the *Wolesi Jirga* and District Council?

Candidates for *Wolesi Jirga* can also stand for election to their respective District Council, or Provincial Council, but cannot be a member of the *Wolesi Jirga*, a Provincial Council or a District Council at the same time.

Can political parties nominate candidates?

Political parties may nominate candidates for election to District Councils. Political parties:

- Must use the same name and logo in the District Council elections as in the *Wolesi Jirga* and Provincial Council elections; and
- Can nominate candidates up to 100% of the number of seats to be filled on the District Council.

How will members be elected to the District Councils?

The most voted candidate will be elected for the District Councils.

Are there any provisions to ensure female representatives at the District Councils?

The top two most voted female candidates in each province will be elected, remaining seats will be awarded to the most voted candidates irrespective of their gender.

PREPARATION FOR ELECTIONS

Who will announce the election date?

The IEC will announce the election date.

When will they announce the date?

The IEC, after consultation with the government and registered political parties, will announce the election date 90 days prior to the polling date.

When will the voters roll be displayed for public inspection?

The IEC must certify the voters roll or segments of the voters roll to be used in the election 15 days in advance of any election and make it available for inspection for at least 10 days in public places.

Campaigning

How long is the election campaigning period?

The political campaign shall last 30 days prior to the elections and ceases 48 hours before the elections.

On polling day, can candidates display campaign materials at polling sites?

No, the IEC will order the removal of campaign materials displayed within 100 meters of polling sites on polling day.

Establishment of Polling Centers, Provision of Electoral Materials and Issuance of Instructions**Who is responsible for establishing the polling centers, provision of electoral materials and issuance of instructions?**

The IEC is responsible for establishing polling centers, providing electoral materials and issuing instructions.

What are the responsibilities of the IEC in the organisation of the election?

The IEC will have to:

- Establish polling centers all over the country in a way that ensures all voters have access to the electoral process; and
- Furnish ballot papers, ballot boxes, voting compartments, seals and other required materials and make such other arrangements to ensure efficient conduct of the elections.

What specific tasks do the IEC need to do regarding ballot papers?

The IEC needs to:

- Provide all ballot papers;
- Provide for allocation of symbols and drawings to candidates;
- Provide the procedure whereby such ballot papers are to be marked by voters;
- Determine the language of the ballot papers;
- Have the papers printed and distributed; and
- Provide procedures for counting the ballot papers.

For the *Wolesi Jirga* elections, the IEC will have to produce 34 different ballot papers as each province will have their own ballot paper presenting the candidates for their province. One election day voters will have to mark two ballots, one for the Presidential candidates and the other for the *Wolesi Jirga* candidates.

What specific tasks do the IEC need to do regarding the ballot boxes?

The IEC will have to:

- Seek for and supply the design and material of ballot boxes, ensuring that each ballot box is capable of being securely closed and sealed;
- Determine the manner in which ballot boxes are to be marked and identified; and
- Determine the manner in which ballot boxes are to be closed, secured, opened, sealed and unsealed.

Will there be observers at the polling sites?

There will be domestic and international election observers, and agents of political parties and of independent candidates. The IEC shall state the rights and duties of observers, and determine accreditation procedures.

Nomination of candidates

When can nomination for candidates take place?

Political parties and candidates for election shall notify the IEC in writing at least 75 days prior to the election.

What information is required when nominating a candidate?

- Name and address of candidate;
- Copy of the candidate's voter registration card;
- Political party candidates must submit copy of the party registration with the Ministry of Justice;
- Sworn statement attesting to the candidate's date and place of birth;
- Acceptance of the nomination signed by the candidate; and
- The candidate's or party's choice of symbol to appear on the ballot.

Officials of the armed forces, judges, attorneys and officials (civil servants) must confirm their resignation with the IEC at least 75 days before the elections.

Do candidates have to pay a filing fee?

All candidates will pay a filing fee to participate as candidates in the elections:

- Fee for the Presidential candidates - Afghan 50,000 which will be refunded if the candidate receives at least 15% of valid votes;
- Fee for *Wolesi Jirga* candidates – Afghan 10,000 which will be refunded if the candidate is elected and receives 3 % of valid votes;
- Fee for Provincial Council - Afghan 5,000 which will be refunded if the candidate is elected and receives at least 3% of valid votes; and
- Fee for District Council – Afghan 3,000 which will be refunded if the candidate is elected and receives at least 5% of valid votes.

Do candidates need the support of other registered voters?

Each candidate must be supported by copies of voters' cards:

- Presidential candidates - supported by 10,000 copies of voters' cards;
- *Wolesi Jirga* candidates- supported by 500 copies of voters' cards;
- Provincial Council candidacies – supported by 300 copies of voters' cards; and
- District Council candidacies – supported by 200 copies of voters' cards.

Can a registered voter support the nomination of more than candidate in one election?

No person shall provide a photocopy of his/her voter's card to more than one candidate in each type of election.

Disqualification of candidates

What happens if a candidate does not meet the eligibility criteria?

Within 7 days of receiving the completed nomination papers, the IEC must notify the candidate if they are not eligible to participate in the elections.

Can the candidate appeal the decision?

Within seven days, a party or candidate can be given the opportunity to rectify any deficiency in the nomination process.

Objection or refusal to candidates

Who can object to the nomination of a candidate?

Any person can object to the nomination of a candidate that is not qualified to stand in the election.

List of eligible parties for electoral campaign and final list of candidates

When will the list of registered political parties and independent candidates be exhibited?

No later than 60 days prior to the elections, the IEC must exhibit a final list of the eligible registered political parties and independent candidates.

How will voters be able to identify their candidates on polling day?

On polling day, lists of candidates will be posted at every polling station.

What security measures will be provided at polling stations?

- National police will be present at all polling stations;
- Except with permission from the Minister of Interior, a person cannot carry a weapon within 500 meters of the polling site.

What are the opening and closing times of polling stations?

The IEC will confirm voting times (procedures on election day still need to be confirmed by the IEC).

Will disabled persons be assisted to vote in the elections?

Yes, special measures will be taken to facilitate the vote of persons with disabilities (such procedures still need to be confirmed by the IEC).

Who will seal the ballot boxes on polling day?

As soon as the ballot box is full or balloting has ended, the Chairperson in the presence of any candidate agents and elections staff shall seal the box in the manner prescribed by the IEC.

Where and what time will votes be counted?

Votes will be counted at counting centers as established by the IEC.

How will the IEC ensure fair and neutral publication and dissemination of ideas?

- During the election campaign, in order to ensure that the general public is informed of the process, the views and goals of candidates, the mass media including

television and radio will have to act in accordance with the Code of Conduct established by the JEMB;

- Political parties and candidates should have access to state owned media. The government media shall broadcast the views, goals and objectives of candidates by approval of IEC in an impartial and fair manner; and
- The IEC will set up a Media Commission to monitor the reporting and coverage of the electoral campaign.

Electoral Complaints

How will complaints on voting procedures be resolved?

Complaints regarding voting procedures at the polling station should be resolved unanimously by the polling station committee in question.

What behaviour constitutes an electoral offence?

- To threaten or intimidate a voter;
- To prevent the presence of voters, candidates or their agents in polling stations;
- To commit fraud or cheat in voting and counting;
- To change, replace, steal, destroy, falsify, or forge electoral documents;
- To attempt to vote more than once;
- To impede voters or candidates from participating in the electoral process;
- To make use of illegal funds or funds from foreign sources;
- To use hate speech; or
- To encourage other persons to commit any of these actions.

The IEC may sanction individuals or political parties if it is determined that a party directed or approved offences committed by individuals.

The IEC will refer the infraction affair to the relevant law enforcement or prosecutorial authorities.

Miscellaneous

Can the IEC make the decision to postpone or suspended the election?

Due to security, financial or technical conditions or any unpredictable events that can damage the legitimacy of elections, the IEC may postpone the elections.

Do rules and regulations apply to all elections?

The provisions of this law shall apply on the first Presidential, National Assembly, Provincial Council and District Council Elections.

Elections during the Transitional Period

Who is responsible for the preparation, organisation, conduct and oversight of the first electoral process?

The Islamic Transitional State of Afghanistan has requested the support of the United Nations inter alia through the establishment of the Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB), with the participation of international experts appointed by the United Nations.

Until the end of the transitional period, the JEMB shall exercise all the powers of the IEC as laid down in this law.

The IEC, after its creation, will replace the Interim Electoral Commission within the JEMB.

Upon completion of the transitional period, the IEC will assume all the powers of the IEC under the law. Until that time, decision-making in the JEMB and the voting rights of the international members will remain as defined in decree No 110.

Electoral Law

Chapter I.	General Provisions
Chapter II.	Electoral Administration
Chapter III.	Constituencies
Chapter IV.	Electors and Candidates
Chapter V.	Candidacy and Election of the President
Chapter VI.	Parliamentary (National Assembly) Elections
Chapter VII.	Provincial and District Council Member Elections
Chapter VIII.	Preparation for Elections
Chapter IX.	Electoral Complaints and Offences Inquest
Chapter X.	Miscellaneous
Chapter XI.	Elections During the Transitional Period

In the Name of God , Most Merciful, Most Compassionate

Chapter I - General Provisions

Article 1

This law is issued pursuant to Articles 33, clause (1) and 159 of the Constitution of Afghanistan to regulate electoral affairs in the country.

Type of Election:

Article 2

Elections shall be conducted on the basis of free, secret, universal, and direct ballots.

The Principle of Equality in Elections:

Article 3

All voters shall have equal rights of participation in the elections.

The Use of Voting Rights:

Article 4

A voter has the right to a single vote, and can only vote on his own behalf.

Respect for the Principle of Free Will:

Article 5

Voters participate in the elections on the basis of their free will. Imposition of any kind of direct or indirect restriction on voters and/or candidates on the basis of language, ethnic, gender, tribal, geographic, religious, or social status is prohibited.

Cooperation from Relevant Institutions and Individuals:

Article 6

All government institutions, social organisations, and relevant persons shall cooperate with and implement the decisions of the Independent Electoral Commission made within the scope of its authority.

Chapter II - Electoral Administration

Independent Electoral Commission:

Article 7

The process of election is managed by the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).

Electoral Staff:

Article 8

The IEC Secretariat shall appoint electoral officials at country, provincial, and district level for conducting a free and fair election in accordance with the guidance issued by IEC.

Impartiality and Declaration of Secrecy:

Article 9

1. Electoral officials shall perform their functions in a neutral and impartial manner and shall not, in the performance of their duties, seek or receive instructions from any governmental and non-governmental authority/office, apart from the Director of the Independent Electoral Commission Secretariat.
2. Prior to their employment, electoral official shall formally undertake to uphold the confidentiality of polling and the tallying of votes in a manner established by the IEC.

Disqualification from Acting as an Election Official:

Article 10

1. No person holding a position in a political party or nominated as a candidate for election shall be eligible for or be appointed to carry out the duties of an election official.
2. Any official appointed to carry out any of the duties of an electoral official shall be ineligible for nomination as a candidate for election while he or she continues to hold such appointment.
3. Father, grandfather, up to three generation grandsons, mother, grandmother, brother, sister, spouse, aunt, uncle, father in-law and mother in-law of the candidate shall not be eligible for or be appointed to carry out duties of an election official in related constituencies.
4. No person found to be an electoral and/or registration offender during registration and election, shall be eligible for or be appointed to carry out the duties of an election official.

Chapter III - Constituencies

Determination of Electoral Boundaries:

Article 11

For the purposes of electing members of the *Wolesi Jirga*, provincial councils, and district councils, district and provincial electoral boundaries are designated and announced by the President in a decree no later than (120) days prior to the election.

Electoral Boundary Dispute:

Article 12

1. Disputes arising over the right to be registered or to vote, to be a candidate, or the counting and awarding of votes, will be investigated by IEC and Election Officials.

2. Disputes relating dependency of a village, district and a province due to constituencies boundaries determination will be investigated by the Ministry of Interior and the decision will be made on the bases of technical criteria and received information. The IEC will be informed of the decision and the taken actions as soon as possible.
3. Disputes related to electoral boundaries can be raised up to (110) days prior to the elections.

Chapter IV - Electors and Candidates

Qualification for Electors and Candidates:

Article 13

1 - Elector's qualifications

Every Afghan who meets the following conditions can vote in presidential, parliamentary, provincial and district assembly elections:

1. Has completed eighteen years of age at the time of the election;
2. Has Afghan citizenship at the time of registration;
3. Is not deprived of any political and civil rights by an authoritative court; and
4. Is registered in the voters registration list.

2 - Candidate's qualifications

1. Each qualified Afghan can candidate himself or herself for Presidential, Parliamentary, Provincial and District Council elections.
2. Chief Justice, members of the Supreme Court and Attorney General cannot candidate themselves for presidential, parliamentary, provincial and district council elections, while in duty.
3. Officials of the armed forces (Ministries of National Defense, Interior Affairs and General Department of National Security) while in duty, cannot candidate themselves for presidential, parliamentary, provincial and district council elections, unless they have resigned from their institutions (75) days before the holding of elections.
4. Judges, attorneys and civil servants who want to candidate themselves for the president's post or for parliamentary, provincial and district councils, shall resign (75) days before the holding of elections.
5. If the candidates in clause (4) of this sub-article are not elected, the consequences of resignation will not apply to them; if they return up to 20 days after the elections; they can continue to work in their previous jobs. However, the electoral time periods, the period between the end of the elections and return within 20 days, will be counted as their annual leave.

Location of Voting:

Article 14

1. Electors shall cast their votes in the place where their names are registered in the voter registration list.
2. The Independent Electoral Commission may exceptionally provide facilities for the nomadic population, refugees and internally displaced persons, armed forces, IEC officials on duty and civil servants.

Voter Identification:

Article 15

1. Voters shall present their voter registration card for verification of their identification prior to being issued a ballot.
2. The Independent Electoral Commission may exceptionally provide necessary facilities for Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan.

Chapter V - Candidacy and Election of the President

Candidate Eligibility:

Article 16

1. Persons who fulfill the condition of eligibility established in Article 62 of the Constitution can candidate themselves for the president's post. The presidential candidate shall announce the names of two vice presidents to the nation at the time of candidacy simultaneously.
2. Presidential candidates must present the copies of voter's registration cards according to article (44) of this law, and pay the fees.
3. Candidates shall not:
 - a) Pursue objectives that are opposed to the principles of the holy religion of Islam and the word and spirit of the Constitution.
 - b) Use force, or threaten with, or propagate the use of, force;
 - c) Incite ethnic, linguistic, regional or religious tension and discrimination;
 - d) Create real danger to the rights or freedoms of individuals or intentionally disrupt public order and security;
 - e) Have non-official military forces or be part of them;
 - f) Receive funds from foreign sources; or
 - g) Receive funds from internal illegal sources.
4. The Independent Electoral Commission shall verify and approve the eligibility of the candidates.

Election of the President:

Article 17

1. The President is elected, in accordance with Article 61 of the Constitution and this law, by a majority of the valid votes of voters cast in an election.
2. If no candidate wins more than 50% of the valid cast votes in the election, a runoff election shall be held between the two most-voted candidates within two weeks after the announcement of the election results. The candidate receiving the most valid cast votes in the runoff election shall be declared elected.
3. The most voted candidate in accordance with Article 160 of the Constitution shall assume his duties thirty days after the result of the election has been proclaimed.
4. In case of the death of one of the candidates during the first or second round of polling or after elections and before announcement of the results, then new elections will be held according to the provisions of law.

Chapter VI - Parliamentary Elections

Part I *Wolesi Jirga*

Number of Seats:

Article 18

There shall be 249 seats in the *Wolesi Jirga* allocated among the provinces in proportion to their population.

Allocation of Provincial Seats:

Article 19

1. At least 90 days prior to each election, the Central Statistics Office will provide the official population figures or estimates for each province to the IEC.
2. The IEC shall allocate seats among the provinces as follows:
 - a) The total population of the provinces to be allocated seats is divided by the number of seats to be allocated (249) to obtain the seat allocation quota;
 - b) The population of each province is divided by the seat allocation quota. The result shall be the number of seats allocated to each province. If the result of these calculations leads to any provinces initially being allocated less than two seats, those provinces should be allocated two seats. The seats, which are not allocated by this method; their allocation will be done according to their large decimal remainders; and
 - c) The procedures and mathematical formulas for making the calculations in a) and b) shall be published in regulations by the IEC.

Candidates:

Article 20

1. Candidates can nominate themselves in each constituency (province or district).
2. Candidates shall not:
 - a) Pursue objectives that are opposed to the principles of the holy religion of Islam and the word and spirit of the Constitution;
 - b) Use force, or threaten with, or propagate the use of, force;
 - c) Incite ethnic, linguistic, regional or religious tension and discrimination;
 - d) Create a real danger to the rights or freedoms of individuals or intentionally disrupt public order and security;
 - e) Have non-official military forces or be part of them;
 - f) Receive funds from foreign sources; or
 - g) Receive funds from internal illegal sources.
3. Candidates must pay fees and present the copies of voter registration cards according to article (44) of this law.
4. Political parties registered may nominate a number of candidates in each province up to 100% of the seats to be filled in that province.

Candidate Eligibility:

Article 21

1. The Independent Electoral Commission shall verify that candidates to the *Wolesi Jirga* fulfill the conditions of eligibility established in Article 85 of the Constitution and in this law.

2. Candidates shall not be eligible to stand for election in more than one constituency.
3. Political party candidates who are found ineligible by the IEC may be replaced by their political parties at any time up to the nomination deadline.

Awarding of Provincial Seats to Candidates:

Article 22

1. Subject to the provisions of sub article 2 in Article 19 of this law, provincial seats are awarded to candidates according to the number of votes obtained.
2. The most voted candidates will be awarded seats in each province.
3. No candidate shall be allocated more than one seat.
4. If a candidate is not able to take his/her seat, or if such candidate abandons that seat during the *Wolesi Jirga* term for any reason, the seat will belong to the next most voted candidate of the same gender.

Allocation of Seats to Female Candidates:

Article 23

1. The IEC will set procedures and a formula, based on the population of each provinces, for defining a minimum number of female candidates that will be elected in each province in order to meet the requirement of Article 83 of the Constitution by which the number of female candidates must be at least twice the number of existing provinces.
2. The most voted female candidates in each constituency will be allocated seats in accordance with the formula in sub-paragraph (1). After the quota requirements have been met the remaining seats will be allocated in accordance with Article 22 of this law.
3. In the provinces in which there is only two seats allocated one seat will be awarded to the most voted female candidate. The remaining seat will be awarded to the most voted candidate regardless of his/her gender.

Part II - Meshrano Jirga

Composition of the *Meshrano Jirga*:

Article 24

The number of *Meshrano Jirga* members shall be thrice the number of existing provinces. One third of them will be appointed by Provincial Councils, one third of them by District Councils and the remaining one third by the President.

Election of Provincial Representatives:

Article 25

1. Within 15 days after its installation, each provincial council will in a secret election elect one of its members to a seat in the *Meshrano Jirga* for a period of four years.
2. The election will be presided over by the council chairman, if that person is not a candidate for election to the *Meshrano Jirga*. If the chairman is a candidate, the deputy chairman will preside over the election. If the deputy chairman is also a candidate, the eldest member who is not a candidate shall preside over this election.
3. Election is by absolute majority among the council members present. If no candidate receives more than half the votes in the first round, run-offs must be conducted

between the candidates with the two highest vote totals until one member receives a majority of the votes.

4. If the elected member of the *Meshrano Jirga* abandons the seat prior to the end of the term, according to clause (3) of this article, a new member shall be elected in the same way from among the current members of the Provincial Council for the remainder of the term.

Election of District Councils Representatives for *Meshrano Jirga*:

Article 26

1. Within five days of the installation of the District Councils, the IEC shall provide each Provincial Council with a list of the individuals elected to the District Councils in their respective province. The members of the District Councils in each province shall elect one from among their members to a seat in the *Meshrano Jirga* for a three-year period.
2. The chairman of the Provincial Council is responsible for convening members of the District Councils in the province for an election within 15 days of the installation of the District Councils. The meeting shall take place at a venue which is as accessible as possible for all members of the District Councils in the province.
3. At least two thirds of the members of the District Councils must participate for the election to be valid.
4. Election is by absolute majority among the council members present. If no candidate receives more than half the votes, run-offs must be conducted between the two candidates with the highest vote totals in the first round until one member receives a majority of the votes.
5. If the elected member of the district councils for *Meshrano Jirga* abandons the seat prior to the end of the term, a new member shall be elected according to the sub-article (4) of this article from among the current members of the District Councils for the remainder of the term.
6. The IEC shall confirm, according to Article 85 of the Constitution, the eligibility of individuals elected by District and Provincial Councils. If it is proven that according to Article 85 of the Constitution a candidate is not eligible, the IEC will ask the respective District and Provincial Councils to elect another member.

Appointment of Individuals to the *Meshrano Jirga*:

Article 27

1. Within two weeks after the presidential inauguration, the President shall invite civic organisations, political parties, and the public to nominate individuals to be appointed to the *Meshrano Jirga* in accordance with Article 84 (3) of the Constitution. The nomination period shall remain open for one week.
2. No more than seven days following the close of nominations, the Office of the President shall forward to the IEC nomination papers in conformity with clause (1) of this article for those individuals it intends to appoint.
3. The IEC shall verify the eligibility of those individuals, according to clause (2) of this Article and shall advise the Office of the President no later than seven days following receipt of the nominations.
4. Within two weeks of the close of nominations, the President shall announce appointments to the *Meshrano Jirga* in accordance with Article 84 (3) of the Constitution.

Chapter VII - Provincial and District Elections

Part I - Election of the Provincial Council Members

Provincial Councils:

Article 28

There shall be a Provincial Council in every province elected through free, secret, universal, and direct elections by the voters of the province.

Composition:

Article 29

1. The number of members of each Provincial Council will be determined according to population in the following manner:
 - Provinces with less than 500,000 inhabitants: 9 members;
 - Provinces with 500,000-1000,000 inhabitants: 15 members;
 - Provinces with more than 1,000,000- 2,000,000 inhabitants: 19 members;
 - Provinces with more than 2,000,000-3,000,000 inhabitants: 23 members; and
 - Province with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants: 29 members.
2. Official population figures or estimates of each province will be prepared and provided to the IEC at least 90 days before the election date by the Central Statistics Office.

Candidates:

Article 30

1. Candidates seeking to participate in the election of the members of a Provincial Council must submit their nomination papers to the IEC.
2. Political parties which have nominated candidates for election to the Provincial Council must use the same name and logo in the Provincial Council elections as in the *Wolesi Jirga* elections.
3. Political parties may nominate a number of candidates in each province up to 100% of the number of seats to be filled on the Provincial Council. All candidates to the Provincial Councils must pay a fee established in Article 44(5) of this law.
4. Candidates to the provincial councils shall not:
 - a) Pursue objectives that are opposed to the principles of the holy religion of Islam and the word and spirit of the Constitution;
 - b) Use force, or threaten with, or propagate the use of, force;
 - c) Incite ethnic, linguistic, regional or religious tension and discrimination;
 - d) Create a real danger to the rights or freedoms of individuals or intentionally disrupt public order and security;
 - e) Have non-official military forces or be part of them;
 - f) Receive funds from foreign sources; or
 - g) Receive funds from internal illegal sources.
5. Candidates for Provincial Council elections must reside in the province they seek to represent.

6. Candidates for *Wolesi Jirga* elections can also stand for election to their respective Provincial Council, but cannot be a member of the *Wolesi Jirga* and the Provincial Council at the same time.

Allocation of Seats to Provincial Councils:

Article 31

1. Seats on each Provincial Council are determined in the following manner:
 - a. The IEC will determine the number of seats for each Provincial Council on the basis of the population
 - b. The most voted candidates will be elected for the Provincial Councils.
 - c. The top two most voted female candidates in each Provincial Council shall be automatically elected. The remaining seats will be awarded to the most voted candidates irrespective of their gender.
2. If a candidate cannot occupy his/her seat or by any reason leaves his/her seat during the Provincial Council's period, the next most voted candidate of the same gender shall be awarded the seat for the remainder of the electoral term.

Part II - District Councils

District Councils:

Article 32

There shall be a District Council in every district elected through direct, free, universal and secret election by the voters of the district.

Composition of District Councils:

Article 33

1. The number of members of each District Council will be determined according to population in the following manner:
 - a) District up to 20,000 inhabitants: 5 members;
 - b) Districts with more than 20,000 to 40,000 inhabitants: 7 members;
 - c) Districts with more than 40,000 to 60,000 inhabitants: 9 members;
 - d) Districts with more than 60,000 to 80,000 inhabitants: 11 members;
 - e) Districts with more than 80,000 to 100,000 inhabitants: 13 members; and
 - f) Districts with more than 100,000 inhabitants: 15 members.
2. Official population figures or estimates of each district will be provided to the IEC at least 90 days before the election date by the Central Statistics Office.

Candidates:

Article 34

1. Political parties and independent candidates seeking to participate in the election of the members of a District Council must submit their nomination papers to the IEC.
2. Political parties which have nominated candidates for election to the National Assembly or Provincial Council must use the same name and logo in the District Council elections as in the *Wolesi Jirga* and Provincial Council elections.

3. Registered political parties may nominate a number of candidates in each district up to 100% of the number of seats to be filled on the District Council.
4. Candidates for district council elections must reside in the district they seek to represent.
5. Candidates for *Wolesi Jirga* elections can also stand for election to their District Council, but cannot be a member of the *Wolesi Jirga*, a Provincial Council, or a District Council at the same time.

Nomination of Candidates to District Councils:

Article 35

1. Candidates for the District Council elections can run as individuals or as part of a political party list.
2. All candidates for District Council elections must pay a fee established in Article 44 (6) of this law.
3. Candidates shall not:
 - a) Pursue objectives that are opposed to the principles of the holy religion of Islam and the word and spirit of the Constitution;
 - b) Use force, or threaten with, or propagate the use of, force;
 - c) Incite ethnic, linguistic, regional or religious tension and discriminations;
 - d) Create a real danger to the rights or freedoms of individuals or intentionally disrupt public order and security;
 - e) Have non-official military forces or be part of them;
 - f) Receive funds from foreign sources; or
 - g) Receive funds from internal illegal sources.

Allocation of Seats to District Councils:

Article 36

1. Seat allocation for each District Council is determined in the following way:
 - a) The IEC shall determine the seats for each District Council on the basis of that district population
 - b) The IEC will allocate seats to the most voted candidates in each council
2. The top two most voted female candidates in each district will get automatically elected. The remaining seats will be allocated to the most voted candidates irrespective of their gender.
3. If a candidate cannot occupy his/her seat or by any reason leaves his/her seat during the Provincial Council's period, the next most voted candidate of the same gender is given the seat for the remainder of the electoral term.

Chapter VIII - Preparation for Elections

Election Date:

Article 37

1. The Independent Electoral Commission shall declare the date for each election after consultation with the government and registered political parties at least 90 days prior to the intended date of polling.
2. The IEC shall prepare and publish an electoral calendar showing clearly all appointed dates of the election.

Voters Roll:

Article 38

The IEC must certify the voters roll or the segments of the voters roll to be used in the election and make it available for inspection 15 days ahead of election in public places determined by the IEC.

Campaigning:

Article 39

1. The IEC shall establish a 30-day period for political campaigning. This period shall cease 48 hours before the commencement of polling.
2. The IEC shall issue rules regulating the campaign period.

Establishment of Polling Centres, Provision of Electoral Materials, and Issuance of Instructions:

Article 40

1. The IEC shall establish polling centers all over the country and shall allot voters among such polling centers in such a manner as to facilitate voter access to the electoral process.
2. The IEC shall furnish ballot papers, ballot boxes, voting compartments, seals and other required materials and make such other arrangements to facilitate voting as may be deemed advisable for effectively conducting the election.

Ballot Papers:

Article 41

1. The Independent Electoral Commission shall undertake the following tasks in relation to the ballot papers:
 - a) The provision of the ballot papers;
 - b) Provisions for allocation of symbols and drawings to candidates;
 - c) Providing a procedure whereby such ballot papers are to be marked by voters;
 - d) Determining the languages to be used on ballot papers; and
 - e) Providing a procedure for counting the ballot papers.
2. Specifying the order of candidates on the ballots through draw and lot.

Ballot Boxes:

Article 42

The Independent Electoral Commission shall undertake the following tasks in relation to the ballot boxes:

- a) Seek for and supply the design and material of ballot boxes, ensuring that each ballot box is capable of being securely closed and sealed.
- b) The manner in which ballot boxes are to be marked and identified; and
- c) The manner in which ballot boxes are to be closed, secured, opened, sealed, and unsealed.

Observers:

Article 43

The Independent Electoral Commission shall state the rights and duties of observers and shall determine procedures for accreditation of domestic and international election observers, and of agents of political parties and of independent candidates.

Nomination of Candidates:

Article 44

1. Political parties and candidates for election shall notify the IEC in writing of such intent at least 75 days prior to the election. Such notice shall contain the following items:
 - a) Name and address of the candidate;
 - b) Copy of the candidate's voter registration card;
 - c) Political party candidates must submit copy of the party registration with the Ministry of Justice;
 - d) Sworn statement attesting to the candidate's date and place of birth, and citizenship;
 - e) Acceptance of the nomination signed by the candidate; and
 - f) The candidate's or party's choice of symbol to appear on the ballot.
2. Nomination papers with the confirmed resignation must be filed with the Independent Electoral Commission at least 75 days before the elections.
3. The filing fees for presidential candidate shall be Afghani 50,000, which shall be refunded if the candidate receives at least 15% percent of the valid votes cast in the first round of the election.
4. The filing fees for all the *Wolesi Jirga* candidates shall be Afghani 15,000, which fees shall be refunded if the candidate is elected or receives at least three % percent of the valid votes cast in the respective constituency.
5. The filing fees for all the Provincial Council candidates shall be Afghani 5,000, which fees shall be refunded if the candidate is elected or receives at least three % percent of the valid votes cast in the respective constituency.
6. The filing fees for all the District Council candidate shall be *Afghani* 3,000, which fees shall be refunded if the candidate is elected or receives at least three % percent of the valid votes cast in the respective constituency.
7. In addition to the fees, candidates for either Presidential, *Wolesi Jirga*, Provincial or District Councils, must be supported by copies of voters' registration cards:
 - a) Presidential candidacy must be supported by copies of (10,000) voter registration cards that include different ethnic groups and provinces of the country;
 - b) *Wolesi Jirga* candidacy by copies of 500 voters' registration cards;
 - c) Provincial Council candidacy by the copies of 300 voter registration cards;
 - d) District Council candidacy by copies of 200 voter registration cards; and
 - e) No person will provide photocopy of his/her voter's card to more than one candidate in each type of election.

The copy of the collected cards will be kept with the IEC secretly.

8. The Independent Electoral Commission shall verify that candidates fulfill the conditions of eligibility established in the Constitution and in this law.

Disqualification of Candidates:

Article 45

1. If a candidate is not eligible for office under the terms of the Constitution and/or this law, the Independent Electoral Commission shall notify the candidate (and the nominating party, if any) of the reasons for finding the candidate ineligible within seven calendar days of receiving complete nomination papers.

2. The Independent Electoral Commission shall give a party or independent candidate the opportunity to rectify any deficiency in the nomination process within seven days.
3. Following the nomination deadline and the examination of the nomination papers, the Independent Electoral Commission shall publish the names of all eligible and duly nominated candidates.

Objection to or Refusal of Candidates:

Article 46

1. Any person may object to the nomination of a candidate that the candidate is not qualified to stand in the election.
2. The objection, listed in clause (1) of this Article must be made to the IEC by a date fixed by the IEC. The IEC shall after making the necessary inquiries about the objection take a decision and inform the parties of that decision.
3. If a candidate decides to reject his nomination, the IEC will make a decision regarding this and allow the candidate or registered political party an opportunity to comply with the requirements for nomination at any time prior to the deadline for the IEC to compile and exhibit the list of eligible candidates.

List of Eligible Parties for Electoral Campaign and Final List of Candidates:

Article 47

1. At least 60 days before the election date, the IEC must compile and exhibit a final list of the eligible registered political parties and independent candidates.
2. Appropriate lists shall be posted at polling places on polling day.

Removal of Campaign Material:

Article 48

The Independent Electoral Commission shall order the removal of campaign materials displayed within 100 meters of polling sites on polling day.

Prohibition of Carrying Arms at Polling Stations:

Article 49

Except with the authorisation of the Ministry of Interior for the purpose of providing security at and in the close vicinity of a polling station, a person shall not carry or use any weapon of any kind, or any instrument capable of use as a weapon, at or within 500 meters of any polling site.

Commencement and Closing of the Poll:

Article 50

1. Voting at all polling stations shall commence and shall close at times to be fixed by the IEC.
2. Voting shall be conducted in accordance with procedures published by the IEC.
3. The Chairperson of a polling center shall order a suspension of polling if the polling station is threatened by riot, violence, storm, flood, or any other occurrence which would make the proper conduct of polling impossible.
4. The Chairperson, before closing the voting at the polling station at the time fixed under sub article (1) of this Article, shall mark the end of the line at closing time and shall permit every voter who at that hour is waiting in line at the polling station, to cast his or her vote.

5. The IEC shall ensure that measures are taken to facilitate the vote of persons with disabilities.

Objections Concerning Voting:

Article 51

1. Before a voter has been handed a ballot paper, a candidate agent may object to that voter being entitled to vote or to vote at the voting center concerned.
2. The Chairperson shall determine whether to accept such objection and shall note the particulars of the objection and his/her reason for rejecting or accepting the objection in the official act of polling day.

Sealing of Ballot Boxes and Other Material by Chairperson:

Article 52

1. As soon as the ballot box is full or balloting has ended, the Chairperson, in the presence of any candidate agents and election observers, shall seal the box in the prescribed manner and allow any candidate agents who may wish to do so, to record the number of the seals.
2. The Chairperson shall deliver the ballot boxes and packets to the counting center in accordance with the IEC's instructions.

Place and Time of Counting of Votes:

Article 53

Votes shall be counted at counting centers as established by the IEC.

Presentation and Certification of Results:

Article 54

The IEC is responsible for the presentation of the election results which must be published in the Official Gazette.

Fair and Neutral Publication and Dissemination of Ideas:

Article 55

1. During the election campaign, in order to ensure that the general public is informed of the political platforms, the views and goals of candidates in a fair and unbiased manner, the mass media, including television and radio, shall conduct its news broadcasts and other programs covering the electoral campaign in accordance with the Code of Conduct established by the IEC.
2. Candidates should have access to state owned media. For the purpose of public awareness during the campaign period, the government media shall broadcast the views, goals and objectives of candidates by approval of IEC in an impartial and fair manner.

Media Commission:

Article 56

The Independent Electoral Commission shall set up, at least 60 days prior to the election date, a Media Commission to monitor the reporting and coverage of the electoral campaign and advise it on any breaches of fair reporting and coverage of the election campaign and of any breaches of the provisions of the code of conduct (procedures) for the elections relating to the media that may occur during the election campaign. Following the

recommendation of the Media Commission, the IEC may issue a public reprimand of the media involved or refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecution.

Chapter IX - Investigation of Complaints and Offences Inquest

Electoral Complaints:

Article 57

1. Complaints regarding voting procedures raised at the polling station should be resolved unanimously by the polling station committee in question. If unanimity cannot be reached the two-third majority decision prevails.
2. Complaints regarding counting and results of Presidential and National Assembly elections should be raised at the time when the counting is done, or the results are being announced. If the complaint is not resolved by the corresponding authority by unanimity, then an appeal can be made to the Provincial Electoral authority within 48 hours after the counting of election results. The Provincial Electoral authority should resolve the matter within three days from receiving the complaint. An appeal can also be made within the next 48 hours before the IEC, who shall resolve the matter within seven days of receiving the complaint. The decision of the Independent Electoral Commission is final and binding.

Electoral Offences:

Article 58

1. A person who commits any of the following actions during campaign or election will be subject to prosecution:
 - a) Threatens or intimidates a voter or a candidate or causes a disturbance of the electoral process;
 - b) Prevents the presence of voters, candidates or their agents in the polling stations without due cause;
 - c) Commits fraud or cheating in voting or vote counting;
 - d) Votes with and/or through a false card or through the card of another person;
 - e) Changes, replaces, steals, or destroys electoral documents;
 - f) Manufactures false cards;
 - g) Commits fraud in the voter registration card;
 - h) Attempts to use a forged voter registration card;
 - i) Attempts to vote more than once;
 - j) Opens and/or breaks the padlock of a secure storage location, or the lock or seal of the ballot boxes without due authority;
 - k) Impedes voters or candidates from participating in the electoral process;
 - l) Makes use of funds originating in illegal activities or from foreign sources;
 - m) Uses insulting speech; or
 - n) Encourages or provoke other persons to commit any of these actions.
3. The IEC may sanction political parties or independent candidates if it determines that a party or an independent candidate directed or sanctioned electoral offences committed by individuals.
4. Where the Independent Electoral Commission believes that an infraction has taken place it shall refer the matter to the relevant law enforcement or prosecutorial authorities, giving the reasons for its request.

Chapter X – Miscellaneous

Postponement or Suspension of Election:

Article 59

In case the security, financial and technical conditions and unpredictable events make the holding of elections impossible or in general damage the legitimacy of elections, the IEC may postpone or suspend the polling in the concerned constituency until elimination of the barrier.

Preparing rules and regulations:

Article 60

1. The provisions of this law shall apply only to the first Presidential, National Assembly, Provincial Council and District Council elections.
2. In order to better implement the provisions of this law, the Independent Electoral Commission shall issue separately regulations, procedures, and guidelines.

Chapter XI - Elections During the Transitional Period

Article 61

For the preparation, organisation, conduct and oversight of the first electoral processes, which will mark the completion of the transitional period, the Islamic Transitional State of Afghanistan has requested the support of the United Nations inter alia through the establishment of the Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB), with the participation of international experts appointed by the United Nations as provided for in Decree No 110 of 18 February 2004. Until the end of the transitional period, the JEMB shall exercise all the powers of the IEC as laid down in this law. The IEC, after its creation, will replace the Interim Electoral Commission within the JEMB. Upon completion of the transitional period, the IEC will assume all the powers of the IEC under the law. Until that time, decision-making in the JEMB and the voting rights of the international members will remain as defined in decree No 110.

Effective Date:

Article 62

This law shall come into effect from the date of its signature and is to be published in the Official Gazette, and after its coming into force, rules contrary to this law shall be annulled.

Political Parties Approved by the Ministry of Justice as of July 2004:

Name of Party	Leader of Party
Hezb-e Jamhory Khwahan	Sibghatullah Sanjar
Tahreek Wahdat Mili	Sultan Mahmood Ghazi
Hezb-e Istiqlal-e Afghanistan	Dr Gh. Farooq Nijrabee
Hezb-e Hambastagee Mili Jawana-e Afghanistan	Mohammad Jamil Karzai
Hezb-e Wahdat Mili Afghanistan	Abd. Rasheed Jalali
Hezb-e Mili Wahdat Aqwam Islami Afghanistan	Mohd. Shah Khogyana
Hezb-e Kar Wa Tawsihay Afghanistan	Zulfiqar Omid
Nuhzat Hambastagee Mili Afghanistan	Peer Said Ishaq Gaylane
Mahaz-e Mili Islami Afghanistan	Said Ahmad Gaylane
Nuhzat-e Azadee Wa Democracy Afghanistan	Abd. Raqeeb Jawid Kuhistane
Afghan Milat	Anwarul Haq Ahadi
Harakat-e Islami Afghanistan	Moh. Asif Mohsinee
Hezb-e Afghanistan-e Wahid	Moh. Wasil Rahimee
Hezb-e-Sahadat Mardum-e Afghanistan	Moh. Zubair Payroz
Hezb-e Harakate Mili Wahdat Afghanistan	Moh. Nadir Aatash
Hezb-e Hifazat az Uqooqe Bashari Wa Inkishaafe Afghanistan	Baryalai Nasratee
Hezb-e Mili Afghanistan	Abd. Rasheed Aryan
Hezb-e Kangra-e-Mili Afghanistan	Basheer Ah. Bayzhand
Hezb-e Harakate Islami Mardum-e Afghanistan	Alhaj Said Hussain Anwaree
Da Afghanistan Da Solay Ghozang Gond	Shahnawaz Tanai
Hezb-e Adalat-e-Islami Afghanistan	M Kabeer Marzban
Hezb-e Refah-e Mardum-e Afghanistan	Mia Gul Waseeq
Hezb-e-Risalat Mardum-e-Afghanistan	Noor Aqa
Hezb-e-Sulh Wa Wahdat-e-Mili Afghanistan	Abd. Qadir Imamee

Political Parties Awaiting Approval by the Ministry of Justice as of July 2004:

Name of Party	Leader of Party
Hezb-e-Azadee Afghanistan	Abd. Malik
Hezb-e Jameehat-e-Islami Afghanistan	Ustad Rabanee
Hezb-e Rastakhaiz-e- Islami Mardum Afghanistan	Said Zahir
Da Afghanistan Da Mili Mubrizeenu Islami Gond	Amanat Ningarharee
Hezb-e-Adalat-e Afghanistan	Moh. Hasan Fayroz Khayl
Hezb-e Rifah-e Mili	Moh. Hasan Jahfaree
Hezb-e Azadee Bakhshlee Mili Afghanistan	Shams ul Haq Narib Khayl
Hezb-e Libral-e Aazadee Khwa-e-Mardume Afghanistan	Ajmal Sohail
Nuhzat Mili Sulhe Afghanistan	Said Samiullah Sadat
Hezb-e Islami Tamadune Afghanistan	Moh. Nabee Nafih
Hezb-e-Mardume Afghanistan	Ah. Shah Asar
Hezb-e-Afkare Aama-e-Afghanistan	
Sazman Islami Afghanistan-e-Jawan	Said Jawad Hussainee
Da Afghanistan Da Solay Mili Islami Gond	
Hezb-e Falah-e Mardum-e Afghanistan	Moh. Zareef
Hezb-e Mutahid-e-Mili	Noorul Haq Uloomee
Jamahat-ul-Dahwat ilal Qurham-wa-sunat-ul-Afghanistan	Mawlawee Samiullah Najeebee
Hezb-e Tafahum wa Democracy Afghanistan	Ah. Shaheen
Hezb-e Maihan	Pohandoy M Rahim
Hezb-e Wahdat Islami Afghanistan	Moh. Kareem Khalili
Hezb-e Wahdat-e Mardum-e-Islami Afghanistan	Haji Moh. Muhahqiq
Hezb-e Sulh-e-Mili Islami Afghanistan	Abd. Qahir Sharyatee
Hezb-e-Itifaq-e-Uqooq Khwahan-e-Islami Afghanistan	Said Abd. Qahar
Hezb-e-Rifah-e-Afghanistan	Mir Moh. Asif Zaheefee
Hezb-e-Paiwand-e-Mili Afghanistan	Said Mansoor Nadiri
Hezb-e-Arman-e-Mardum-e-Afghanistan	Ilhaj Saraj-U-din Zarfari
Hezb-e-Tanzeem-e-Dahwat-e-Islami Afghanistan	Abd. Rab Rasool Sayaf
Tanzeem-e-Jabha-e-Mili Nijat-e-Afghanistan	Sibghatullah mujadidee
Hezb-e-Nuhzat-e-Mili Afghanistan	Ah. Wali Masood
Hezb-e-Harkat-e-Inqilabee Islami Wa Mili Afghanistan	Ahmad Nabi
Hezb-e-Sahadat-e-Mili Was Islami Afghanistan	Moh. Usman saligzada
Hezb-e-Wahdaf-e-Mili Islami Afghanistan	Moh. Akbari
Nuzhat-e-Hakimyat-e-Mardum-e-Afghanistan	Hayatullah Subhaneer
Hezb-e-Ihtidal-e-Afghanistan	
Hezb-e-Junbish-e-Mili Afghanistan	Abd. Rasheed Dostum
Majma-e-Mili Fahaleen Sulh-e-Afghanistan	Shams ul Haq Noor Shams

Electoral Constituencies as Specified in Decree No. 36, 5 June 2004

Province	No. of Districts	District names
Badakhshan	27	Arghanjkhwah, Baharak, Darwaz, Darwaz-e Bala, Draim, Jerm, Khash, Keshm, Khwahan, Kuftab, Kuhistan, Kurun-wa-Meanjan, Ishkashem, Rahistan, Sheghnan, Shahr-e Buzurg, Shaki, Shuhada, Tagab (Keshm-e Bala), Tashkan, Urgu, Wakhan, Wardaj, Yamgan (Girwan), Yawan, Yaftal-e Sufla, Zibak.
Badghis	6	Aabkamari, Ghormach, Jowand, Moqor, Morghab, Qades.
Baghlan	14	Andarab, Baghlan-e Jadid, Burka, Dahan-e Ghor, Deh-e Salah Dushi, Farnogohar, Guzargah-e-Noor, Khenjan, Khust-e Fereng, Khwaja Hejran (Jelganahrin), Nahrin, Pul-e Hesar, Tala-wa-Barfak.
Balkh	14	Balkh, Chamtal, Charbulak, Charkent, Daulatabad, Dehdadi, Kaldar, Khulm, Kushand, Marmal, Nahr-e Shahi, Shulgara, Shurtipa, Zari
Bamyan	6	Chak, Daymirdad, Hesa-e Awal-e Behsood, Jaghatoo, Jalriz, Markaz-e Bahsood, Nerkh, Sayed Abad.
Daykundi	8	Gizab, Ishterlai, Kajran, Khadeer, Kiti, Miramoor, Sangtakht, Sharistan.
Farah	10	Anardara, Bakwah, Balabuluk, Gulistan, Khaksafid Lash-e Jowain, Purchaman, Pusht-e Rood, Qala-e Kah, Shib-e Koh.
Faryab	13	Adnkhoi, Almar, Balcheragh, Daulatabad, Gurziwan, Khajasabzpush, Khanchacharbagh, Kohistan, Pashtoonkut, Qaisar, Qaramqul, Qarghin, Shirintagab.
Ghazni	18	Andar, Nawor, Moqor, Jaghuri, Qarabagh, Jaghatoo, Nawa, Malistan, Ajristan, Gilan, Waiez, Giro, Ab Band, Zanakhan, Dehyak, Wali Mohammad Shahid, Khaja Omari, Rashidan
Ghor	6	Lal-wa-Sarajangal, Pasawand, Saghar, Shahrak, Taiwara, Toolak.
Helmand	12	Baghran, Dishu, Garmsir, Kajaki, Mussa Qala, Nadali, Nahr-e Seraj, Nawa-e Barakzaie, Nawzad, Rig, Sangin, Washir.
Herat	15	Adraskan, Chesht-e Sharif, Farsi, Ghurayan, Gulran, Guzara, Injil, Shindand, Pashtunzarghun, Oobea, Karukh, Kuhsan, Kushk, Kushk-e Kuhna, Zendajan
Jawzjan	9	Aqcha, Darzab, Faizabad, Khamyab, Khwajadukoh, Manjak, Mardyan, Qarqin, Qoshtipa.

Kabul	14	Bagrami, Chaharasyaab, Dashabz, Farza, Guldara, Istalef, Khak-e Jabar, Mirbachakut, Musehi, Paghman, Qalakan, Qarabagh, Shakardara, Surubi.
Kandahar	15	Arghandab, Arghistan, Daman, Ghurak, Jari, Khakriz, Panjwayee, Maroof, Maywand, Meyanshin, Nish, Rig, Shahwalikut, Shurabak, Spinbuldak
Kapisa	6	Alasai, Hesa-e-Awal-e Kuhistan Hesa-e-Dowom-e Kuhistan,, Koband, Najrab, Tagab.
Khost	12	Baak, Badershakut, Gurbuz, Jajimaidan, Mandozaie, Musikheel, Qalandar, Sabri, Sapira, Shamal.Tanai, Tirzaie,
Kunar	14	Bar Kunar, Chawki, Dangan, Dara-e Peech, Ghaziabad, Japadara, Khas Kunar, Marora, Narang, Nari, Noorgal, Sarkani, Shigal Wa Shaltan, Watapoor.
Kunduz	6	Aliabad, Chahardara, Dasht-e Zal, Hazrat-e Imam Saheb, Khanabad.
Laghman	4	Alingar, Alishang, Dawlatshah, Qarghaie.
Logar	5	Barakibarak, Charkh, Kharwaar, Khushi, Mohammad Agha.
Nangarhar	21	Achin, Batikut, Behsood, Chaparhar, Dara-e-noor, Darbaba Dehbala, Gushta, Hesarak, Kama, Khugyani, Koot, Kuzkunar, Lalpoor, Muhmaddara, Nazyan, Pachiragam, Rudat, Shinwar, Shirzad, Surkhrood.
Nimroz	4	Asl-e Chakhansoor, Charborjak, Kang, Kashrood
Nuristan	7	Bargamal, Do Aab, Kamdish, Mandol, Noorgram, Waigal, Wama
Paktika	18	Aamana, Barmal, Dila, Gayaan, Gomal, Janikheel, Matakhan, Nika, Sarrazwa, Serubi, Taroo, Urgoon, Warmami, Wazakhwah Yahyakheel, Yosufkheel, Zarghoonshahr, Ziroom.
Paktya	10	Danad-e Patan, Haji, Sayedkaram, Janikhil, Laja-e Admadkhil, Sadaba, Samkanay, Shwak, Wazi Zadrán, Zurmat.
Panjshir	6	Anaaba, Dara, Hesa-e Awal, Pariyaan, Rokha, Shotol.
Parwan	9	Bagram, Ghorband, Jabalseraj, Koh-e Safi, Salang, Sayedkhil, Shaikh Ali, Shinwari, Surkhparisa.
Samangan	6	Dara-e Soof-e Bala, Dara-e Soof-e Payeen, Firoz Zanjeer, Hazrat-e Sultan, Khoramsaarbagh, Roydoab.
Sar-e Pul	5	Bakhbab, Kohistanat, Sancharak, Sayaad, Suzmaqala.
Takhar	16	Ashkamesh, Baharak, Bangi, Chaal, Chah-e Aab, Darqad, Dasht-e Qala, Farkhar, Hazarsamrach, Kalafgan, Khwaja Baha-u-din, Khwajaghar, Namakab, Rustaq, Warsaj, Yangi Qala.
Uruzgan	7	Chora, Dehrawood, Gizab, Kajran, Khas Uruzgan, Shahrstan, Shaidhasas.
Wardak	8	Chak, Daymirdad, Hesa-e Awal-e Behsood, Jaghatoo, Jalriz, Markaz-e Behsood, Nerkh, Sayed Abad.
Zabul	10	Arghandab, Atghar, Daychupan, Kakr, Mizan, Nawbahar Shahjoy, Shinkai, Shamalzai, Tarnak-wa-Jaldak.

(Unofficial Translation) The Constitution of Afghanistan¹ Year 1382

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

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In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate (A verse of the Holy Koran)

Preamble

We the people of Afghanistan:

1. With firm faith in God Almighty and relying on His lawful mercy, and believing in the sacred religion of Islam,
2. Realizing the injustice and shortcomings of the past, and the numerous troubles imposed on our country,
3. While acknowledging the sacrifices and the historic struggles, rightful *jihad* and just resistance of all people of Afghanistan and respecting the high position of the martyrs for freedom of the country,
4. With the understanding that Afghanistan is a single and united country and belongs to all ethnicities residing in this country,
5. Observing the United Nations Charter and respecting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

¹ This is an unofficial translation of the 2004 Constitution – please refer to the Dari and Pashto versions for accuracy.

6. For strengthening national unity, safeguarding independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country,
7. For establishing a government based on people's will and democracy,
8. For creation of a civil society free of oppression, atrocity, discrimination, and violence and based on the rule of law, social justice, protection of human rights, and dignity and ensuring the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people,
9. For strengthening the political, social, economic, and defensive institutions of the country,
10. For ensuring a prosperous life and sound environment for all those residing in this land,
11. Finally for regaining Afghanistan's deserving place in the international community,

have adopted this constitution in accordance with historical, cultural, and social requirements of the era, through our elected representatives in the Loya Jirga dated 14 *Jaddi* 1382 in the city of Kabul.

Chapter One - The State

Article One

- Afghanistan is an Islamic Republic, independent, unitary and indivisible state.

Article Two

- The religion of the state of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is the sacred religion of Islam.
- Followers of other religions are free to exercise their faith and perform their religious rites within the limits of the provisions of law.

Article Three

- In Afghanistan no law can be contrary to the beliefs and provisions of the sacred religion of Islam.

Article Four

- National sovereignty in Afghanistan belongs to the nation that exercises it directly or through its representatives.
- The nation of Afghanistan consists of all individuals who are the citizens of Afghanistan.
- The nation of Afghanistan is comprised of Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Turkman, Baluch, Pashai, Nuristani, Aymaq, Arab, Qirghiz, Qizilbash, Gujur, Brahwui and other ethnic groups.
- The word Afghan applies to every citizen of Afghanistan.
- No member of the nation can be deprived of his/her citizenship of Afghanistan.
- Affairs related to citizenship and asylum are regulated by law.

Article Five

- Implementation of the provisions of this constitution and other laws, defending independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and ensuring the security and defense capability of the country, are the basic duties of the state.

Article Six

- The state is obliged to create a prosperous and progressive society based on social justice, protection of human dignity, protection of human rights, realization of democracy, and to ensure national unity and equality among all ethnic groups and tribes and to provide for balanced development in all areas of the country.

Article Seven

- The state shall observe the Charter of the United Nations, international treaties, international conventions that Afghanistan is a party to, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- The state prevents all types of terrorist activities, cultivation and smuggling of narcotic drugs and production and consumption of intoxicants (*muskirat*).

Article Eight

- The state regulates the foreign policy of the country on the basis of preserving the independence, national interests, territorial integrity, non-interference, good neighbourliness, mutual respect, and equal rights.

Article Nine

- Mines and other underground resources and cultural heritages are the properties of the state.
- Protection, management and mode of proper utilisation of public properties shall be regulated by law.

Article Ten

- The state encourages and protects private investments and enterprises based on the market economy and guarantees their protection in accordance with the provisions of law.

Article Eleven

- Affairs related to the domestic and external trade shall be regulated by law in accordance with the needs of the national economy and the public interest.

Article Twelve

- Da Afghanistan Bank is the central and independent bank of the state.
- Issuance of currency and formulation and implementation of monetary policy of the country are the mandates of the central bank in accordance with the law.
- The central bank shall consult the economic commission of the *Wolesi Jirga* in matters related to printing of currency.
- Structure and operation of this bank shall be regulated by law.

Article Thirteen

- The state shall formulate and implement effective programs for the development of industries, growth of production, increasing of public living standards and support to craftsmanship.

Article Fourteen

- The state shall design and implement within its financial resources effective programs for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, improving the economic, social and living conditions of farmers, herders, settlement and living conditions of the nomads.
- The state adopts necessary measures for housing and distribution of public estates to deserving citizens in accordance within its financial resources and the law.

Article Fifteen

- The state is obliged to adopt necessary measures for safeguarding and improving forests and the environment.

Article Sixteen

- From among the languages of Pashtu, Dari, Uzbeki, Turkmani, Baluchi, Pashai, Nuristani, Pamiri and other languages spoken in the country, Pashtu and Dari are the official languages of the state.
- In areas where the majority of people speak one of the Uzbeki, Turkmani, Baluchi, Pashai, Nuristani and Pamiri languages, that language shall be recognized as third official language in addition to Pashtu and Dari, the modality of its implementation shall be regulated by law.
- The state adopts and implements effective plans for strengthening and developing all languages of Afghanistan.
- Publications and mass media are allowed in all languages spoken in the country.
- The existing national academic and administrative terminology of the country shall be preserved.

Article Seventeen

- The state shall adopt necessary measures for promotion of education in all levels, development of religious education and organising and improving the conditions of mosques, madrasas and religious centers.

Article Eighteen

- The calendar of the country shall be based on the migration of the Prophet (PBUH).
- The basis of work for state offices shall be the solar calendar.
- Fridays and the 28th of *Asad* and the 8th of *Sawr* are public holidays.
- Other holidays shall be regulated by law.

Article Nineteen

- The Afghan flag is made up of three equal parts, with black, red and green colors juxtaposed from left to right perpendicularly.
- The width of every coloured piece is equal to half of its length. The national insignia is located in the center of the flag. The national insignia of the state of Afghanistan is composed of *Mehrab* and pulpit in white color. Two flags are located on its two sides. In the upper-middle part of the insignia the sacred phrase "There is no God

but Allah and Mohammad is his prophet, and Allah is Great" is placed, along with a rising sun. The word "Afghanistan" and year 1298 (solar calendar) is located in the lower part of the insignia. The insignia is encircled with two branches of wheat.

- The law shall regulate the use of national flag and emblem.

Article Twenty

- The National Anthem of Afghanistan shall be in Pashtu and mention "Allahu Akbar" and the names of the ethnic groups of Afghanistan.

Article Twenty-One

- The capital of Afghanistan is the city of Kabul.

Chapter Two - Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article Twenty-Two

- Any kind of discrimination and privilege between the citizens of Afghanistan are prohibited.
- The citizens of Afghanistan – whether woman or man – have equal rights and duties before the law

Article Twenty-Three

- Life is a gift of God and a natural right of human beings. No one shall be deprived of this right except by the provision of the law.

Article Twenty-Four

- Liberty is the natural right of human beings. This right has no limits unless affecting the rights of others and public interest, which are regulated by law.
- The liberty and dignity of human beings are inviolable.
- The state has the duty to respect and protect the liberty and dignity of human beings.

Article Twenty-Five

- Innocence is the original state.
- An accused is considered innocent until convicted by a final decision of an authorized court.

Article Twenty-Six

- Crime is a personal action.
- The prosecution, arrest, and detention of an accused and the execution of penalty cannot affect another person.

Article Twenty-Seven

- No act is considered a crime, unless determined by a law adopted prior to the date the offense is committed.
- No person can be pursued, arrested or detained but in accordance with the provisions of the law.

- No person can be punished but in accordance with the decision of an authorised court and in conformity with the law adopted before the date of the offense.

Article Twenty-Eight

- No citizen of Afghanistan accused of a crime can be extradited to a foreign state unless according to mutual agreement and international conventions that Afghanistan has joined.
- No Afghan would be sentenced to deprivation of citizenship or to exile inside the country or abroad.

Article Twenty-Nine

- Torture of human beings is prohibited.
- No person, even with the intention of discovering the truth, can resort to torture or order the torture of another person who may be under prosecution, arrest, detention or convicted to be punished.
- Punishment contrary to human integrity is prohibited.

Article Thirty

- Any statement, confession or testimony obtained from an accused or of another person by means of compulsion, are invalid.
- Confession to a crime is a voluntary admission before an authorised court by an accused in a sound state of mind.

Article Thirty-One

- Every person upon arrest can seek an advocate to defend his/her rights or to defend his/her case for which he/she is accused under the law.
- The accused upon arrest has the right to be informed of the attributed accusation and to be summoned to the court within the limits determined by law.
- In criminal cases, the state shall appoint an advocate for a destitute.
- The confidentiality of oral, written or telephonic communications between an advocate and his/her accused client are immune from invasion.
- The duties and authorities of advocates shall be regulated by law.

Article Thirty-Two

- Being in debt does not limit a person's freedom or deprive him/her of liberty.
- The mode and means of recovering a debt shall be regulated by law.

Article Thirty-Three

- The citizens of Afghanistan have the right to elect and be elected.
- Law regulates the conditions and means to exercise this right.

Article Thirty-Four

- Freedom of expression is inviolable.
- Every Afghan has the right to express thoughts through speech, writing, or illustration or other means by observing the provisions of this Constitution.

- Every Afghan has the right to print or publish topics without prior submission to the state authorities in accordance with the law.
- Directives related to printing house, radio, television, press, and other mass media, shall be regulated by law.

Article Thirty-Five

- The citizens of Afghanistan have the right to form social organisations for the purpose of securing material or spiritual aims in accordance with the provisions of law.
- The citizens of Afghanistan have the right to form political parties in accordance with the provisions of law, provided that:
 1. The program and charter of the party are not contrary to the principles of sacred religion of Islam, and the provisions and values of this Constitution;
 2. The organisational structure, and financial sources of the party are made public;
 3. The party does not have military or paramilitary aims and structures; and
 4. Should have no affiliation to a foreign political party or sources.
- Formation and functioning of a party based on ethnicity, language, religious sect and region is not permissible.
- A party set up in accordance with provisions of the law shall not be dissolved without lawful reasons and the decision of an authorised court.

Article Thirty-Six

- The citizens of Afghanistan have the right to un-armed demonstrations for legitimate peaceful purposes in accordance with the law.

Article Thirty-Seven

- Confidentiality and freedom of correspondence and communication whether in the form of letters or through telephone, telegraph and other means are immune from invasion.
- The state does not have the right to inspect personal correspondence and communication unless authorised by the provisions of law.

Article Thirty-Eight

- A person's residence is immune from invasion.
- Other than the situations and methods indicated in the law, no one, including the state, is allowed to enter or inspect a private residence without prior permission of the resident or holding a court order.
- In case of an evident crime, an official in-charge of the situation can enter or conduct a house search prior to the permission of the court.
- The official involved in the situation is required to obtain a subsequent court order for the house search within the period indicated by law.

Article Thirty-Nine

- Every Afghan has the right to travel or settle in any part of the country except in the regions forbidden by law.
- Every Afghan has the right to travel abroad and return home in accordance with the provisions of law.
- The state shall protect the rights of the citizens of Afghanistan abroad.

Article Forty

- Property is immune from invasion.
- No person shall be forbidden from acquiring and making use of a property except within the limits of law.
- No person's property shall be confiscated without the provisions of law and the order of an authorised court.
- Acquisition of a person's property, in return for a prior and just compensation within the bounds of law, is permitted only for securing public interests in accordance with the provisions of law.
- Inspection and disclosure of a private property are carried out only in accordance with the provisions of law.

Article Forty-One

- Foreign individuals do not have the right to own immovable property in Afghanistan.
- Lease of immovable property for the purpose of investment is permissible in accordance with the law.
- The sale of estates to diplomatic missions of foreign countries and to those international agencies of which Afghanistan is a member is permissible in accordance with the provisions of law.

Article Forty-Two

- Every Afghan is obligated to pay taxes and duties to the government in accordance with the provisions of law.
- No taxes and duties are enforced without provisions of the law.
- The rate of taxes and duties and the method of payments are determined by law on the basis of observing social justice.
- This provision is also applied to foreign individuals and agencies.
- Every kind of tax, duty and income collected shall be delivered to the State account.

Article Forty-Three

- Education is the right of all citizens of Afghanistan, which shall be provided up to the level of the Bachelors (lisâns) free of charge by the state.
- The state is obliged to devise and implement effective programs for a balanced expansion of education all over Afghanistan, and to provide compulsory intermediate level education.
- The state is also required to provide the opportunity to teach native languages in the areas where they are spoken.

Article Forty-Four

- The state shall devise and implement effective programs for balancing and promoting education for women, improving of education of the nomads and elimination of illiteracy in the country.

Article Forty-Five

- The state shall devise and implement a unified educational curriculum based on the provisions of the sacred religion of Islam, national culture, and in accordance with academic principles, and develops the curriculum of religious subjects on the basis of the Islamic sects existing in Afghanistan.

Article Forty-Six

- Establishing and operating of higher, general and vocational education are the duties of the state.
- The citizens of Afghanistan also can establish higher, general, and vocational private educational institutions and literacy courses with the permission of the state.
- The state can also permit foreign persons to set up higher, general and vocational educational private institutes in accordance with the law.
- The conditions for admission to state higher education institutions and other related matters is to be regulated by the law.

Article Forty-Seven

- The state shall devise effective programs for the promotion of science, culture, literature and the arts.
- The state guarantees the rights of authors, inventors, and discoverers and encourages and supports scientific research in all areas and publicises the effective use of their results in accordance with the law.

Article Forty-Eight

- Work is the right of every Afghan.
- Working hours, paid holidays, right of employment and employee and other related affairs are regulated by law.
- Choice of occupation and craft is free within the limits of law.

Article Forty-Nine

- Forced labor is forbidden.
- Active participation in times of war, calamity, and other situations threatening lives and public welfare is a national duty of every Afghan.
- Children shall not be subjected to forced labor.

Article Fifty

- The state is obliged to adopt necessary measures for the creation of a strong and sound administration and realisation of reforms in the administration system of the country.

- Government offices are bound to carry their work with full neutrality and in compliance with the provisions of law.
- The citizens of Afghanistan have the right of access to information from government offices in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- This right has no limits, unless it violates the rights of the others.
- The citizens of Afghanistan are employed for state services on the basis of qualification without any kind of discrimination and in accordance with the law.

Article Fifty-One

- Any person suffering undue harm by government action is entitled to compensation which he can claim by appealing to a court.
- With the exception of situations stated in the law, the state cannot claim its right without the order of an authorised court.

Article Fifty-Two

- The state is obliged to provide free means of preventive health care and medical treatment, and proper health facilities to all citizens of Afghanistan in accordance with the law.
- The state encourages and protects the establishment and expansion of private medical services and health centers in accordance with law.
- The state in order to promote physical education and improve national and local sports adopts necessary measures.

Article Fifty-Three

- The state takes necessary measures for regulating medical services and financial support to descendants of martyred and lost, re-integration of the disabled and handicapped individuals and their active participation in society in accordance with the law.
- The state guarantees the rights of pensioners and renders necessary assistance to needy elders, women without caretakers, disabled and handicapped individuals and needy orphans in accordance with the law.

Article Fifty-Four

- Family is a fundamental unit of society and is supported by the state.
- The state adopts necessary measures to ensure physical and psychological well being of family, especially of child and mother, upbringing of children and the elimination of traditions contrary to the principles of the sacred religion of Islam.

Article Fifty-Five

- The defense of the country is the responsibility of all citizens of Afghanistan.
- The conditions for military services are regulated by law.

Article Fifty-Six

- Observing the provisions of the Constitution, obeying the laws, adhering to public law and order are the duties of all people of Afghanistan.
- Ignorance about the provisions of the law is not considered an excuse.

Article Fifty-Seven

- The state guarantees the rights and liberties of foreign citizens residing in Afghanistan in accordance with the law.
- These people are obliged to observe the laws of the state of Afghanistan in accordance with International Law.

Article Fifty-Eight

- The State, for the purpose of monitoring the observation of human rights in Afghanistan, and their promotion and protection, shall establish the Independent Human Rights Commission of Afghanistan.
- Everyone in case of violation of his/her rights can report a complaint to this Commission.
- The Commission can refer the cases of violations of human rights of the persons to the legal authorities, and assist them in defending their rights.
- The structure and mode of function of this Commission will be regulated by law.

Article Fifty-Nine

- No one can misuse the rights and freedoms under this Constitution against independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and national unity.

Chapter Three - The President

Article Sixty

- The President is the head of state of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and conducts his authorities in executive, legislative, and judiciary branches in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
- The President shall have first and second Vice Presidents.
- The candidate to the Presidency on his or her candidacy shall also declare the names of the Vice Presidents to the nation.
- The First Vice President in the absence, resignation, and or death of the President, acts in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
- In the absence of the first Vice President, the second Vice President shall act in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Article Sixty-One

- The President is elected by receiving more than 50% of the votes cast through free, general, secret, and direct voting.
- The presidential term expires on the first of *Jawza* of the fifth year after the elections.
- Elections for the new president are held within thirty to sixty days before the end of the presidential term.
- If none of the candidates succeeds to receive more than 50% of the votes in the first round, a run-off election shall be held within two weeks.
- In this round, only two candidates with the highest number of votes will participate.
- In the run-off, the candidate who gets the majority of the votes shall be elected as the President.

- In case of the death of one of the candidates during the first or second round, after the elections or prior to the announcement of the results of elections, new elections shall be held in accordance with the provisions of law.

Article Sixty-Two

- Presidential candidates should possess the following qualifications:
 1. Should be citizen of Afghanistan, Muslim and born of Afghan parents, and should not have citizenship of another country;
 2. On the day of becoming a candidate, his age should not be less than forty years; and
 3. Should not have been convicted of crimes against humanity, criminal act, or deprivation of the civil rights by a court.
- No one can be elected as president for more than two terms.
- The provision of this article applies to the Vice Presidents as well.

Article Sixty-Three

- The President-elect, prior to the resumption of his/her duties, performs the following oath in accordance with the rules of procedures prescribed by law:

"In the name Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate. In the name God Almighty, in the presence of you representatives of the nation of Afghanistan, I swear to obey and safeguard the provisions of the sacred religion of Islam, to observe the Constitution and other laws of Afghanistan and supervise their implementation; to safeguard the independence, national sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of Afghanistan and the fundamental rights and interests of the people of Afghanistan, and with the assistance of God and the support of the nation, to make great and sincere efforts for the happiness and progress of the people of Afghanistan."

Article Sixty-Four

- The power and duties of the President are as follows:
 1. Supervising the implementation of the Constitution;
 2. Determining the fundamental policies of the state with the approval of the National Assembly;
 3. Being the Command-in-Chief of the armed forces of Afghanistan;
 4. Declaration of war and ceasefire with the confirmation of the National Assembly;
 5. Taking the required decision to defend the territorial integrity and protect the independence;
 6. Sending contingents of the armed forces to foreign countries with the confirmation of the National Assembly;
 7. Convening Loya Jirga except in the situation stated in Article 68 of this Constitution;

8. Declaring the state of emergency and ending it with the confirmation of the National Assembly;
9. Inaugurating the National Assembly and the Loya Jirga;
10. Accepting resignation of the Vice Presidents;
11. Appointing Ministers, the Attorney General, the Governor of the Central Bank, Head of the National Security Directorate and the President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society with the confirmation of the *Wolesi Jirga*, dismissing them and accepting their resignations;
12. Appointing the head and members of the Supreme Court with the confirmation of the *Wolesi Jirga*;
13. Appointing, retiring and accepting the resignation of and dismissing judges, officers of the armed forces, police, national security, and high-ranking officials in accordance with the law;
14. Appointing heads of the diplomatic missions of Afghanistan in foreign countries and international organisations;
15. Accepting the credentials of diplomatic missions in Afghanistan;
16. Signing laws and legislative decrees;
17. Issuing credential letters for the conclusion of bi-lateral and international treaties in accordance with the provisions of law;
18. Reducing and pardoning penalties in accordance with the law;
19. Issuing medals and honorary titles in accordance with the provision of law;
20. Establishing commissions for the improvement of the administrative condition of the country, in accordance with the law; and
21. Exercising other authorities in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Article Sixty-Five

- The President can call for a referendum on important national political, social or economic issues.
- Call for referendum shall not be contrary to the provisions of this Constitution or for amending it.

Article Sixty-Six

- The President takes into consideration the supreme interests of the people of Afghanistan while enforcing the powers stated in this Constitution.
- The President cannot sell or bestow state properties without the provisions of the law.
- The President cannot act based on linguistic, ethnic, religious, political, and regional considerations during his term in office.

Article Sixty-Seven

- In case of resignation, impeachment, or death of the President, or of a serious illness that could hinder the performance of duties, the First Vice President undertakes his/her duties and authorities.

- The President submits his/her resignation personally to the National Assembly.
- The serious illness shall be proved by an authorised medical committee appointed by the Supreme Court.
- In this case, elections for the new President shall be held within the period of three months in accordance with the Article 61 of this Constitution.
- During the time when the First Vice President acts as the interim President, he/she cannot perform the following:
 1. Amendment of the Constitution
 2. Dismissal of ministers.
 3. Call for a referendum.
- During this period the Vice Presidents can nominate themselves as candidates for the post of President in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.
- In the absence of the President, the duties of the First Vice President shall be determined by the President.

Article Sixty-Eight

- In case of the resignation and or death of one of the Vice Presidents, another person shall replace him by the proposal of the President and approval of the *Wolesi Jirga*.
- In case of the simultaneous death of the President and the First Vice President, in turn the Second Vice President, the Chair of the *Meshrano Jirga* and in the absence of the chair of the *Meshrano Jirga*, the Chair of the *Wolesi Jirga*, and in the absence of the Chair of the *Wolesi Jirga*, the Foreign Minister shall perform the duties of the President in accordance with the Article 67 of this Constitution.

Article Sixty-Nine

- The President is responsible to the nation and the *Wolesi Jirga* according to this Article.
- Accusations of crime against humanity, national treason or crime can be leveled against the President by one third of the members of the *Wolesi Jirga*.
- If two thirds of the *Wolesi Jirga* votes for charges to be brought forth, the *Wolesi Jirga* shall convene a *Loya Jirga* within one month. If the *Loya Jirga* approves the accusation by a two-thirds majority of votes the President is then dismissed, and the case is referred to a special court. The special court shall be composed of three members of the *Wolesi Jirga*, and three members of the Supreme Court appointed by the *Loya Jirga* and the Chair of the *Meshrano Jirga*.
- The lawsuit is conducted by a person appointed by the *Loya Jirga*.
- In this situation, the provisions of Article 67 of this Constitution are applied.

Article Seventy

- The salary and expenditures of the President are regulated by law.
- After expiration of his term, the President is entitled to financial benefits of the

presidency for the rest of his life in accordance with the law, except in the case of dismissal.

Chapter Four - The Government

Article Seventy-One

- The government consists of the Ministers who work under the Chairmanship of the President.
- The number of the Ministers and their duties shall be regulated by the law.

Article Seventy-Two

- The person who is appointed as the Minister, should have the following qualifications:
 1. Must have only the citizenship of Afghanistan. Should a nominee for a ministerial post hold also the citizenship of another country, the *Wolesi Jirga* shall have the right to confirm or reject his or her nomination;
 2. Should have higher education, work experience and good reputation;
 3. His/her age should not be less than thirty-five; and
 4. Should not have been convicted of crimes against humanity, criminal act, or deprivation of civil rights by a court.

Article Seventy-Three

- The Ministers can be appointed from within and without the National Assembly.
- If a member of the National Assembly is appointed as a Minister, he/she loses his/her membership in the National Assembly, and is replaced by another person in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article Seventy-Four

- Prior to taking office, the Minister performs the following oath in the presence of the President:

In the name of Allah, the merciful and compassionate:
"I swear in the name of God Almighty to support the provisions of the sacred religion of Islam, follow the Constitution and other laws of Afghanistan, protect the rights of citizens, and safeguard the independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, and consider God Almighty present in performing all my responsibilities, and honestly perform the duties assigned to me."

Article Seventy-Five

- The government shall have the following duties:
 1. Execute the provision of this Constitution, other laws, and final orders of the courts;
 2. Protect the independence, defend the territorial integrity, and safeguard the interests and dignity of Afghanistan in the international community.
 3. Maintenance of public law and order and elimination of administrative corruption;

4. Prepare the budget, regulate financial affairs and protect public wealth;
5. Devise and implement programs for social, cultural, economic, and technological progress;
6. Report to the National Assembly at the end of the fiscal year about the tasks accomplished and about the main plans for the new fiscal year; and
7. Perform other duties as recognised by this Constitution and other laws to be duties of the government.

Article Seventy-Six

- In order to implement the main policies of the country and the regulation of its duties, the government shall devise and approve regulations.
- These regulations should not be contradictory to the text and spirit of any law.

Article Seventy-Seven

- As heads of administrative units and members of the government, the Ministers perform their duties within the limits determined by this Constitution and other laws.
- The Ministers are responsible to the President and the *Wolesi Jirga* for their particular duties.

Article Seventy-Eight

- If a Minister is accused of crime against humanity, national treason or criminal act of a crime, the case shall be referred to a special court in accordance with the Article 134 of this Constitution.

Article Seventy-Nine

- In cases of recess of the *Wolesi Jirga*, the government can adopt legislation in an emergency situation on matters other than those related to budget and financial affairs.
- The legislative decrees become laws after they are signed by the President.
- The legislative decrees should be submitted to the National Assembly in the course of thirty days beginning from the first session of the National Assembly.
- In case of rejection by the National Assembly, the legislations become void.

Article Eighty

- Ministers during the course of their work cannot use their posts for linguistic, regional, ethnic, religion and partisan purposes.

Chapter Five - The National Assembly

Article Eighty-One

- The National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan as the highest legislative organ is the manifestation of the will of its people and represents the whole nation.

- Every member of the National Assembly takes into judgment the general welfare and supreme interests of all people of Afghanistan at the time of casting their vote.

Article Eighty-Two

- The National Assembly consists of two houses: *Wolesi Jirga* (the House of People) and *Meshrano Jirga* (House of Elders).
- No one can become member of both houses simultaneously.

Article Eighty-Three

- Members of the *Wolesi Jirga* are elected by the people through free, general, secret, and direct elections.
- Their mandate ends on the 1st of *Saratan* of the fifth year after the elections and the new assembly starts its work.
- The election of the members of the *Wolesi Jirga* shall be held within 30 to 60 days before the expiry of the term of the *Wolesi Jirga*.
- The number of members of the *Wolesi Jirga*, proportionate to the population of each region, shall be not more than two hundred and fifty.
- Electoral constituencies and other related issues shall be determined by election laws.
- In the election law, measures should be adopted so that the election system shall provide general and just representation for all the people of the country and based on the population, from each province on average at least two female delegates shall have membership to the *Wolesi Jirga*.

Article Eighty-Four

- Members of the *Meshrano Jirga* are elected and appointed as follows:
 1. From among the members of each Provincial Council, the respective council elects one person for a period of four years.
 2. From among the District Councils of each province, the respective councils elect one person for a period of three years.
 3. The President from among experts and experienced personalities - including two representatives of the disabled and impaired and two representatives from the Nomads - appoints the remaining one-third of the members for a period of five years.
- The President appoints 50% of these people from among women.
- A person, who is appointed as a member of the *Meshrano Jirga*, shall relinquish his membership in the respective council, and another person replaces him in accordance with the law.

Article Eighty-Five

- A person who is nominated or appointed as a member of the National Assembly should have the following qualifications in addition to those considered by voters:

1. Should be the citizen of Afghanistan, or has obtained the citizenship of the state of Afghanistan at least ten years before becoming candidate or being appointed.
2. Should not have been convicted by a court for committing a crime against humanity, a crime, or sentenced of deprivation of his/her civil rights.
3. Members of *Wolesi Jirga* should be at least twenty-five years old at the date of candidacy and members of the *Meshrano Jirga* should be at least thirty-five years old at the date of candidacy or appointment.

Article Eighty-Six

- Credentials of members of the National Assembly are reviewed by the Independent Election Commission in accordance with the law.

Article Eighty-Seven

- In the beginning of the legislative period, each one of the two houses elects one of its members as the Chairperson for one legislative period, and two people as the first and second Vice Chairperson, and two people as the secretary and assistant secretary for a period of one year.
- These individuals constitute the Bureau in their respective houses.
- The duties of the Bureau are determined in the regulations pertaining to the internal duties of each house.

Article Eighty-Eight

- Each house of the National Assembly sets up commissions to study the topics under discussion in accordance with its internal regulations.

Article Eighty-Nine

- The *Wolesi Jirga* has the authority to set up a special commission if one-third of its members put forward a proposal to inquire about and study government actions.
- The composition and procedure of this commission is specified in the internal regulations of *Wolesi Jirga*.

Article Ninety

- The National Assembly has the following authorities:
 1. Ratification, modification, or abrogation of laws and or legislative decrees;
 2. Approval of plans for economic, social, cultural, and technological development;
 3. Approval of state budget, permission for obtaining, and granting loans;
 4. Creation, modification, and or abrogation of administrative units;
 5. Ratification of international treaties and agreements, or abrogation of the membership of Afghanistan to them; and
 6. Other authorities specified in this Constitution.

Article Ninety-One

- The *Wolesi Jirga* has the following special authorities:
 1. Deciding on interpellation of each of the ministers in accordance with the provisions of Article 92 of this Constitution;
 2. Taking decisions about the state's development programs and the state budget; and
 3. Approval or rejection of the appointments according to the provisions of this Constitution.

Article Ninety-Two

- The *Wolesi Jirga*, based on a proposal by twenty percent of its members, can interpellate each of the Ministers.
- If the responses given are not satisfactory, *Wolesi Jirga* shall consider the issue of vote of no confidence.
- The vote of no confidence on a minister shall be explicit, direct, and on the basis of well-founded reasons.
- This vote should be approved by a majority of all members of the *Wolesi Jirga*.

Article Ninety-Three

- Any commission of both Houses of the National Assembly can question each of the Ministers about specific topics.
- The person questioned can provide a verbal or written response.

Article Ninety-Four

- Law is what both Houses of the National Assembly approve and the President endorses unless this Constitution states otherwise.
- In case the President does not agree to what the National Assembly approves, he can send the document back with justifiable reasons to the *Wolesi Jirga* within fifteen days of its submission.
- With the passage of this period or in case the *Wolesi Jirga* approves a particular case again with a majority of two-thirds votes, the bill is considered endorsed and enforced.

Article Ninety-Five

- Proposal for the promulgation of a law can be initiated by the government, or members of the National Assembly, and in the domain of regulating the judicial affairs through the Supreme Court by the government.

Article Ninety-Six

- If a proposal for the promulgation of law includes imposition of new taxes or reduction in state incomes, it is included in the working agenda on condition that an alternative source is also envisioned.

Article Ninety-Seven

- Proposals for promulgation of law initiated by the government are submitted first to the *Wolesi Jirga*.
- The *Wolesi Jirga* approves or rejects as a whole the proposal for promulgation of law including budget and financial affairs and the proposal of taking or giving loan after discussion.
- The *Wolesi Jirga* cannot delay the proposal more than one month.
- The proposed draft of law is submitted to the *Meshrano Jirga*, after its approval by the *Wolesi Jirga*.
- The *Meshrano Jirga* decides on the draft within a period of fifteen days
- The National Assembly shall give priority to the promulgation of laws, treaties, and development plans of the government that require urgent consideration and decision as per the request of the government.
- If a proposal for promulgation of law is initiated by ten members of one of the two Houses and then approved by one fifth members of the respective houses, it can be admitted to the agenda of the respective houses.

Article Ninety-Eight

- The state budget and development plan of the government is submitted through the *Meshrano Jirga* along with an advisory comments to the *Wolesi Jirga*.
- The decision of the *Wolesi Jirga*, irrespective of the consent of the *Meshrano Jirga*, is enforceable after it is signed by the President.
- If for some reason the budget is not approved before the beginning of the new fiscal year, the budget of the year before is applied until the approval of the new budget.
- The government is obligated to give to the *Wolesi Jirga* the budget of the new fiscal year and a brief account of the current year's budget within the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.
- The definite account of the previous fiscal year shall be submitted by the government to the *Wolesi Jirga* within six months of the new year, in accordance with the provisions of law.
- The *Wolesi Jirga* cannot delay the approval of the budget for more than one month or permission to give or take loan for more than a 15 days.
- If during this period *Wolesi Jirga* does not take any decision with regards to taking or giving loan, the proposal will be considered as approved.

Article Ninety-Nine

- If, during a session of the National Assembly, the annual budget or a developmental plan or an issue related to public security, territorial integrity, and the country's independence is under discussion, the session of the assembly cannot end before the approval of the matter.

Article One Hundred

- In case the decision of one house is rejected by another house, a combined committee composed of equal members of each house is formed to resolve the disagreement.

- The decision of the committee is enforced after its approval by the President.
- In case the combined committee cannot solve the disagreement, the defeated resolution is considered void.
- In this case the *Wolesi Jirga*, can approve it in the next session of the *Wolesi Jirga* by the two third majority vote of its all members.
- This approval is assumed as enforceable, after it is signed by the President, without submission to the *Meshrano Jirga*.

Article One Hundred and One

- No member of the National Assembly is legally prosecuted due to expressing his views while performing his duty.

Article One Hundred and Two

- When a member of the National Assembly is accused of a crime, the law enforcement authority informs the house, of which the accused is a member, about the case, and the accused member can be prosecuted.
- In case of an evident crime, the law enforcement authority can legally pursue and arrest the accused without the permission of the house, which the accused is a member of.
- In both cases, when legal prosecution requires detention of the accused, law enforcement authorities are obligated to inform the respective house, about the case immediately.
- If the accusation takes place when the assembly is in recess, the permission of arrest is obtained from the administrative board of the respective house and the decision of this board is presented to the first session of the aforementioned house for a decision.

Article One Hundred and Three

- The Ministers can participate in the sessions of each one of the two houses of the National Assembly.
- Each house of the National Assembly can demand the participation of Ministers to take part in its session.

Article One Hundred and Four

- Both houses of the National Assembly hold their sessions separately at the same time.
- Under the following circumstances, both houses can hold joint sessions:
 1. When the legislative session or the annual session is inaugurated by the President.
 2. When it is deemed necessary by the President.
- In this case, the head of the *Wolesi Jirga*, chairs the joint session of the National Assembly.

Article One Hundred and Five

- The sessions of the National Assembly are open unless the Chairman of the assembly, or at least ten members of the National Assembly request their secrecy and the assembly accepts this request.
- No one shall enter the building of the National Assembly by force.

Article One Hundred and Six

- The quorum of the sessions of each house of the National Assembly for voting is complete with the presence of the majority of the members, and its decisions are taken with the majority of the members present, unless this Constitution states otherwise.

Article One Hundred and Seven

- The National Assembly convenes two ordinary sessions each year.
- The term of the National Assembly in each year is nine months.
- When necessary, the assembly can extend this period.
- Extraordinary sessions of the assembly during recess can take place by the order of the President.

Article One Hundred and Eight

- In case of the death, resignation or dismissal of a member of the National Assembly, and/or disability or handicap, which prevents performance of duties permanently, an election in the related constituency is held for a new representative for the rest of the legislative period, in accordance with the law.
- Matters involving the presence or absence of members of the National Assembly are regulated according to internal rules.

Article One Hundred and Nine

- Proposals for amendments of the electoral law cannot be included in the working agenda of the assembly during the last year of the legislative period.

Chapter Six - *Loya Jirga*

Article One Hundred and Ten

- *Loya Jirga* is the highest manifestation of the people of Afghanistan.
- *Loya Jirga* consists of the following:
 1. Members of the National Assembly.
 2. Chairpersons of the Provincial, and District Councils.
- The Ministers, Chief Justice and members of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General can participate in the sessions of the *Loya Jirga* without the right to vote.

Article One Hundred and Eleven

- *Loya Jirga* shall be convened in the following situations:
 1. To take decisions on the issues related to independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and supreme interests of the country;

2. To amend the provisions of this Constitution; or
3. To prosecute the President in accordance with the provisions of Article 69 of this Constitution.

Article One Hundred and Twelve

- The *Loya Jirga* in its first session elects from among its members a chairperson, a deputy-chair, and a secretary and an assistant secretary.

Article One Hundred and Thirteen

- The quorum of the *Loya Jirga* for voting is completed by the majority of members.
- The decisions of the *Loya Jirga* are taken by a majority of the present members except in cases as explicitly stated in this Constitution.

Article One Hundred and Fourteen

- Discussions of the *Loya Jirga* are open except when one fourth of its members demand their secrecy, and the *Loya Jirga* accepts this demand.

Article One Hundred and Fifteen

- During the session of a *Loya Jirga*, the provision of Articles 101 and 102 of this Constitution are applied to its members.

Chapter Seven - The Judiciary

Article One Hundred and Sixteen

- The judicial branch is an independent organ of the state of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
- The judicial branch consists of the Supreme Court (*Stera Mahkama*), High Courts, (Appeal Courts), and Primary Courts, the structure and authorities of which are determined by the law.

Article One Hundred and Seventeen

- The Supreme Court is composed of nine members who are appointed by the President for a period of ten years with the confirmation of the *Wolesi Jirga* with observance of the provisions of last paragraph of the Article 50 and Article 118 of this Constitution. In the beginning the appointment will be as such:

Three members are appointed for a period of four years, three members for seven years and three members for ten years.

- Later appointments will be for a period of ten years.
- The appointment of the members for the second term is not permissible.
- The President appoints one of its members as the Head of the Supreme Court.
- Members in no way can be dismissed from their service until the end of their term, except circumstances stated in Article 127 of this Constitution.

Article One Hundred and Eighteen

- A member of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications:
 1. The age of the Head of the Supreme Court and its members should not be lower than forty at the time of appointment;
 2. Should be citizen of Afghanistan;
 3. Should have higher education in law or in Islamic jurisprudence, and should have enough expertise and experience in the judicial system of Afghanistan;
 4. Should enjoy high ethics and good reputation;
 5. Should not have been convicted of crimes against humanity, crimes, and sentenced of deprivation of his civil rights by a court; and
 6. Should not be a member of any political party during the term of official duty.

Article One Hundred and Nineteen

- Members of the Supreme Court take the following oath in the presence of the President before occupying the post:

"In the name of Allah, the Merciful and the Compassionate I swear in the name of God Almighty to support justice and righteousness in accord with the provisions of the sacred religion of Islam and the provisions of this Constitution and other laws of Afghanistan, and to execute the duty of being a judge with utmost honesty, righteousness and nonpartisanship."

Article One Hundred and Twenty

- The authority of the judicial organ is to attend to all lawsuits in which real individuals or incorporeal including the state stand before it as plaintiff or defendant and in its presence is expressed in accord with provisions of the law.

Article One Hundred and twenty one

- The Supreme Court, on the request of the Government or the Courts, shall review the laws, legislative decrees, international treaties and international covenants for their compliance with the Constitution and provide their interpretation in accordance with the law.

Article One Hundred and Twenty Two

- No law, under any circumstance, can transfer a case from the jurisdiction of the judicial branch to another organ as has been determined in this Constitution.
- This provision does not apply to establishing special Courts stated in Articles 69 and 78 and 127 of this Constitution and military courts in matters relating to them.
- The structure and authority of these courts are regulated by the law.

Article One Hundred Twenty Three

- With observance of the provisions of this Constitution, the rules related to the structure, authority, and performances of the courts, and the duties of judges are regulated by law.

Article One Hundred and Twenty Four

- Other officials and administrative personnel of the judicial branch are subject to the provisions of the laws related to the officials and other administrative personnel of the state, but their appointment, dismissal, promotion, pension, rewards and punishments are regulated by the Supreme Court in accordance with the law.

Article One Hundred and Twenty Five

- The budget of the judicial branch is prepared by the Supreme Court in consultation with the government and presented by the government to the National Assembly as part of the state budget.
- Implementation of the budget of the judicial branch is the authority of the Supreme Court.

Article One Hundred and Twenty Six

- Members of the Supreme Court enjoy official financial benefits for the rest of their lives provided they do not occupy state and political positions.

Article One Hundred and Twenty Seven

- When more than one-third of the members of the *Wolesi Jirga* demand the trial of the Chief Justice, or a member of the Supreme Court due to a crime committed during the performance of duty, and the *Wolesi Jirga* approves of this demand by a majority of two-thirds votes, the accused is dismissed from his post and the case is referred to a special court.
- The setting up of the court and the procedures of trial are regulated by law.

Article One Hundred and Twenty Eight

- In the courts of Afghanistan, trials are open and everyone is entitled to attend trials in accordance with the law.
- The court, in situations, which are stated in the law or in situations in which the secrecy of the trial is deemed necessary, can conduct the trial behind closed doors, but the announcement of the court decision should be open in all instances.

Article One Hundred and Twenty Nine

- The court is obliged to state the reasons for the decision it issues.
- All final decisions of the courts are enforceable, except for capital punishment, which is conditional upon approval of the President.

Article One Hundred and Thirty

- While processing cases, the courts apply the provisions of this Constitution and other laws.
- When there is no provision in the Constitution or other laws regarding ruling on an issue, the courts' decisions shall be within the limits of this Constitution in accord with the *Hanafi* jurisprudence and in a way to serve justice in the best possible manner.

Article One Hundred and Thirty One

- The Courts shall apply *shi'a* school of law in cases dealing with personal matters involving the followers of *shi'a* sect in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- In other cases if no clarification by this constitution and other laws exist, courts will resolve the matter according to laws of this sect.

Article One Hundred and Thirty Two

- Judges are appointed with the recommendation of the Supreme Court and approval of the President.
- The appointment, transfer, promotion, punishment, and proposals to retire judges are within the authority of the Supreme Court in accordance with the law.
- The Supreme Court shall establish the General Administration Office of the Judicial Power for the purpose of better arrangement of the administration and judicial affairs and insuring the required improvements.

Article One Hundred and Thirty Three

- When a judge is accused of having committed a crime, the Supreme Court shall inquire about the case involving the judge in accordance with the law.
- After listening to his defense, when the Supreme Court regards the accusation to be valid, it shall present a proposal about the judge's dismissal to the President.
- After the Presidential approval, the accused judge is dismissed from duty, and punished in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article One Hundred and Thirty Four

- Discovery of crimes is the duty of the police and investigation and prosecution are conducted by the Attorney's Office in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- The Attorney's Office is part the Executive branch, and is independent in its performances.
- The structure, authority, and activities of the Attorney's Office are regulated by law.
- Discovery and investigation of crimes related to the armed forces, Police, and National Security officials are regulated by a special law.

Article One Hundred and Thirty Five

- If parties involved in a case do not know the language in which the trial is conducted, they have the right to understand the material and documents related to the case through an interpreter and the right to speak in their mother language in the court.

Chapter Eight - The Administration

Article One Hundred and Thirty Six

- The Administration of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan shall be based on central and local administrative units in accordance with the law.

- The central administration is divided into a number of administrative units, each of which shall be headed by a minister.
- The local administrative unit is a province.
- The number, area, parts, and structures of the provinces and the related administrations are regulated by law on the basis of population, social and economic conditions, and geographic location.

Article One Hundred and Thirty Seven

- The government, while preserving the principle of centralism, shall delegate certain authorities to local administration units for the purpose of expediting and promoting economic, social, and cultural affairs, and increasing the participation of people in the development of the nation.

Article One Hundred and Thirty Eight

- In every province a Provincial Council is to be formed.
- Members of the Provincial Council are elected in proportion to the population by free, direct, secret ballot, and general elections by the residents of the province for a period of four years in accordance with the law.
- The Provincial Council elects one of its members as Chairman.

Article One Hundred and Thirty Nine

- The Provincial Council takes part in securing the developmental targets of the state and improving its affairs in a way stated in the law, and gives advice on important issues falling within the domain of the province.
- Provincial Councils perform their duties in cooperation with the provincial administration.

Article One Hundred and Forty

- In order to organise activities involving people and provide them with the opportunity to actively participate in the local administration, councils are set up in districts and villages in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- Members of these councils are elected by the local people through, free, general, secret and direct elections for a period of three years.
- The participation of nomads in these councils is regulated by law.

Article One Hundred and Forty One

- Municipalities shall be set up in order to administer city affairs.
- The Mayor and members of the Municipal Councils are elected by free, general, secret, and direct elections.
- The affairs related to municipalities are regulated by law.

Article One Hundred Forty Two

- For the purpose of the implementation of the provisions, and ensuring the values of this Constitution, the state shall establish the required departments.

Chapter Nine - The State of Emergency

Article One Hundred and Forty Three

- If due to war, threat of war, serious rebellion, natural disasters, or situations similar to these protecting the independence or nation's survival becomes impossible by following the provision of this Constitution, the President in confirmation of National Assembly shall declare a state of emergency in some or all parts of the country.
- If the state of emergency continues for more than two months, the agreement of National Assembly is required for its extension.

Article One Hundred and Forty Four

- During the state of emergency, the President, with the consultations of heads of the National Assembly, and the Supreme Court can transfer some authorities of the National Assembly to the government.

Article One Hundred and Forty Five

- During the state of emergency, the President with the consent of the heads of the National Assembly and the Supreme Court can suspend the validity of the following Articles or can place restrictions on them:
 1. Paragraph two of Article 27;
 2. Article 36;
 3. Paragraph two of Article 37; and
 4. Paragraph two of Article 38.

Article One Hundred and Forty Six

- During the state of emergency, the Constitution cannot be amended.

Article One Hundred and Forty Seven

- If the Presidential term of office, and or the legislative period expire during a state of emergency, the new elections shall be postponed, and the presidency, and the legislative period shall be extended for up to four months.
- If the state of emergency continues for more than four months, a Loya Jirga shall be called by the President for further decisions.
- Following the termination of state of emergency, election would be held within two months

Article One Hundred and Forty Eight

- After the end of the state of emergency, the measures adopted on the basis of Articles 144 and 145 of this Constitution shall be considered invalid immediately.

Chapter Ten - Amendments

Article One Hundred and Forty Nine

- The provisions of adherence to the provisions of the sacred religion of Islam and the regime of Islamic Republic cannot be amended.

- The amendment of the fundamental rights of the people are permitted only in order to make them more effective
- Considering new experiences and requirements of the time, other contents of this Constitution can be amended by the proposal of the President or by the majority of members of the National Assembly in accordance with the provisions of Article 67, and 146 of this Constitution.

Article One Hundred and Fifty

- In order to implement proposals regarding amending the Constitution, a commission composed of members of the government, National Assembly, and the Supreme Court, would be established by a Presidential decree, and the commission shall prepare a draft of the amendments.
- For approval of the amendments, a *Loya Jirga* shall be convened by the decree of the President in accordance with the provisions of the Chapter on the *Loya Jirga*.
- When the *Loya Jirga* approves an amendment by a majority of two-thirds of its members, it shall be enforced after endorsement by the President.

Chapter Eleven - The Miscellaneous Provisions

Article One Hundred and Fifty One

- The President, Vice Presidents, Ministers, Head and members of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Head of the Central Bank, National Security Directorate, Governors and Mayors cannot engage in any profitable business contracts with the government during their term of office.

Article One Hundred and Fifty Two

- The President, Vice Presidents, Ministers, heads and members of the National Assembly, the Supreme Court, Attorney General and judges, cannot undertake other jobs during their terms of office.

Article One Hundred and Fifty Three

- Judges, Attorneys, and Officers of the Armed Forces and Police, and members of the National Security, cannot be members of political parties during their terms of office.

Article One Hundred and Fifty Four

- The wealth of the President, Vice Presidents, Ministers, members of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General before and after their term of office would be registered and monitored by an organ to be set by the law.

Article One Hundred and Fifty Five

- Appropriate salaries shall be paid to the Vice Presidents, Ministers, Chairs and members of the National Assembly, the Supreme Court, Attorney General and Judges in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article One Hundred and Fifty Six

- The Independent Electoral Commission shall be set up for the organisation and supervision of any election and for holding a referendum within the country based on the provisions of the law.

Article One Hundred Fifty Seven

- The Independent Commission for the Supervision of the Implementation of the Constitution will be established by the provisions of the law.
- Members of this Commission shall be appointed by the President with the confirmation of the *Wolesi Jirga*.

Chapter Twelve - The Transitional Provisions

Article One Hundred Fifty Eight

- The Title of the Father of the Nation and the privileges granted by the Emergency Loya Jirga of 1381 (2002) to His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah Former King of Afghanistan are preserved for him during his lifetime, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Article One Hundred and Fifty Nine

- The period, following the adoption of this Constitution, until the date of the inauguration of the National Assembly, is deemed as transitional period.
- During the transitional period, the Islamic Transitional State of Afghanistan would carry out the following tasks:
 1. Issue the legislative decrees related to the elections of the President, National Assembly and local councils within six months;
 2. Issue decrees regarding the structure and authorities of the courts and basic administration structures within a period of less than one year;
 3. Establish an Independent Electoral Commission;
 4. Take necessary measures for reform of executive and judicial affairs; and
 5. Adopt the necessary measures for preparing the ground for enforcement of the provisions of this Constitution.

Article One Hundred and Sixty

- The first elected President shall take up his/her duties after thirty days of the announcement of the elections in accordance with this Constitution.
- Every effort shall be made to hold the first presidential elections and the parliamentary elections at the same time.
- Until the establishment of the National Assembly, the powers of this assembly outlined in this Constitution will be held by the government, and the interim Supreme Court shall be established by Presidential Decree.

Article One Hundred and Sixty One

- The National Assembly will exercise its powers immediately after its establishment in accordance with this Constitution.
- The Government, and the Supreme Court shall be established within thirty days after the first session of the *Wolesi Jirga* is taken place.
- The President of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan shall continue his duties until the elected President has taken has taken the office.
- The executive, and judicial organs of the state in accordance with provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 159 of this constitution shall continue their duties, until the formation of the Government and the Supreme Court.
- The decrees enforced from the beginning of the interim period, shall be submitted to the first session of the National Assembly.
- These decrees are enforceable until they are annulled by the National Assembly.

Article One Hundred Sixty Two

- This Constitution is enforced upon its approval by the Loya Jirga, and will be signed and announced by the President of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan.
- Upon the enforcement of this constitution, laws and decrees contrary to its provisions are invalid.

National Development Framework

Kabul, April 2002

Preface

The following is an early first draft of the Afghanistan National Development Framework. The draft reflects directions provided by the Board of the Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACCA), chaired by the Chairman of the Interim Administration and individual consultations carried out by the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Reconstruction and the AACCA. The draft is based on inputs from government departments, the Joint Needs Assessment process and inputs from other actors on the ground.

This document attempts to set out national strategy and includes national priorities and policy directions.

This early first draft is presented to the participants of the Implementation Group in order to convey an early sense of the direction taken by the Interim Administration in the development of the country, and to place in an appropriate context the priority projects presented in the course of the meeting. It is envisaged that within six weeks a National Development Budget will have been finalised. Finalisation will entail a further series of extensive consultations with ministries, international organisations and the NGO community.

The ongoing process to create the national development budget has included the establishment of the Development Budget Commission, composed of the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Reconstruction and the AACCA. All projects are expected to be anchored in one of the programs identified within the National Development Framework, unless exceptional circumstances apply. In this regard mechanisms for project and program review are being established.

The National Development Framework

There is a consensus in Afghan society: violence as a means of compelling the majority to submit to the will of a minority must end. The people's aspirations must be represented and reflected in an accountable government that delivers value on a daily basis. This consensus forms the foundation for a vision of a prosperous and secure Afghanistan. The current poverty of the country is painfully obvious; this vision of a peaceful and prosperous future is a beacon that can mobilise the energies of an enterprising and independent people, guide them in their collective and individual pursuits, and reinforce the sense of national unity, mutual dependence and participation in a common enterprise.

Our people are poor, the majority is illiterate, but the sophistication of political debate and awareness is remarkable, in great part due to the international media. Despite the years of war, our opinions are also shaped by a myriad of networks that link us to the international community. There is a widespread desire to retain the current international interest in our

country, and to channel it in ways that would lay the basis for multiple partnerships between different groups in our society and the global community.

This desire for engagement is premised on the hope that international engagement will be an instrument for ending our poverty, the re-establishment of our sovereignty and national unity, and a foundation for sustainable prosperity. Our people's expectations have been raised by the promises of world leaders that they will be with us for the long haul. The succession of visits and delegations are a sign to our people that the engagement is continuing.

Discussions of development, however, remain abstract. Public opinion is shaped by concrete manifestations. If the general discussions are not connected to changes in the daily lives and experiences of the people, public opinion could easily turn skeptical.

Afghans have been disappointed by the international community before. Hope could then be replaced by frustration, and frustration, in a context of raised expectations, is a recipe for anger, discord and finally conflict. For us to capitalise on the current consensus, then, we must deliver, and deliver soon; as words become deeds, belief in the possibility of a safe and prosperous future will grow.

Delivering rapidly, however, does not mean delivering unwisely. We must internalise the lessons of 50 years of experience of international assistance. Afghanistan offers a unique opportunity to prove to the skeptics that the aid system is relevant in a post-conflict context, and that difficult challenges can be met with determination, partnership and vision.

Five lessons stand out:

- First, the developmental agenda must be owned domestically, and the recipient country must be in the driver's seat.
- Second, the market and the private sector is a more effective instrument of delivering sustained growth than the state.
- Third, without a state committed to investing in human capital, the rule of law, the creation of systems of accountability and transparency, and providing the enabling environment for the operation of the private sector, aid cannot be an effective instrument of development.
- Fourth, people in general and the poor in particular are not passive recipients of development but active engines of change. Sustainable development requires citizen participation and adopting of methods of governance that enable the people to take decisions on issues that affect them and their immediate surroundings.
- Fifth, donor-funded investment projects, unless they are anchored in coherent programs of government, are not sustainable. Structural adjustment programs, unless they are translated into feasible projects, do not result in reform.

There is an emerging consensus that the budget must be the central instrument of policy, and that the country should have the capacity to design programs and projects that are part

of a coherent developmental strategy. All interventions must have clear outcomes, and be properly monitored.

The strategy

Our developmental strategy has three pillars. The first is to use humanitarian assistance and social policy to create the conditions for people to live secure lives and to lay the foundations for the formation of sustainable human capital. The second is the use of external assistance to build the physical infrastructure that lays the basis for a private sector-led strategy of growth, in such a manner as to support the building of human and social capital. The third pillar is the creation of sustainable growth, where a competitive private sector becomes both the engine of growth and the instrument of social inclusion through the creation of opportunity.

Cutting across all our activities will be the issues of security, of administrative and financial reform, and of gender.

A brief outline of the programs and sub-programs contained in each pillar will be provided here, the Annexes contain a more detailed description.

Pillar 1 – Humanitarian and Human and Social Capital

We are still in the midst of a humanitarian crisis. We are keenly aware of the needs and conditions of our vulnerable people. We need immediate action in the following areas: Refugees and returnees; between 1.4 to 2m refugees are expected to return to their homes, along with thousands of internally displaced. A systematic and integrated approach will be required if we are to help them re-integrate safely and develop secure livelihoods rather than end up in shanty towns. Education, after years of neglect and worse, will be the foundation of economic growth and poverty reduction. Vocational training is a priority, in particular to assist the *mujahidin*, many of whom have sacrificed so much in the cause of freedom, and to assist women. Health and nutrition will require massive and long-term investment if we are to lift Afghanistan from 169 in the human development index. Two areas need particularly urgent attention, malnutrition, and better obstetric care that will bring down the unacceptably high levels of maternal and infant mortality rates. Afghans have shown a remarkable ability to survive in the face of disaster, but there is a need to invest in livelihoods to facilitate our enterprise in the search for a good living. And finally, after the ravages of the Taliban, we must act fast to preserve our national heritage, we must remember the vital role of culture in the process of national reconstruction and defining Afghan identity.

It is vital that we take an integrated and programmatic approach to all work in this pillar.

We cannot afford sectoral and localised projects that lead to disconnects. So we are initiating two, large-scale, integrated programs as the foundation of much work in this pillar. Firstly we will initiate a national community development program, known as National Solidarity, which will deliver block grants to communities across the country. And secondly we have designated 10 key areas for special attention because they have been worst affected by human rights abuses and will be centers of refugee and IDP return. We are requesting the

UN agencies and bilateral donors to help us develop rapidly a series of projects in these areas.

Pillar 2 – Physical Reconstruction and Natural Resources

We intend to begin the reconstruction and expansion of the physical infrastructure as soon as possible. The government is committed to launching public works programs immediately in order to offer opportunities to the unemployed and under-employed

We have identified a number of programs in this area and are in the process of preparing specific projects within each of the programs. For example, roads, water and sanitation, and the energy sector, all need urgent attention. As the country will be rebuilt by its families, we also need to ensure people have access to building materials.

In urban management our aim is to invest in a balanced urban development program across the country to create viable cities that are hubs of economic activity, and organically linked to rural areas. With the concentration of population in some cities, they would play a major role in the overall improvement of human development indicators. In terms of municipal infrastructure we need to focus on some immediate and pressing needs such as roads and transport, sewerage, waste management, drinking water and sanitation.

As much of the physical infrastructure of government has been destroyed, we will implement a national program of construction that will create or restore the physical infrastructure of government across the country.

Our approach to physical infrastructure is based on lessons from international experience. The state will define the areas of priorities, but it will not be the implementing agency. Instead, we will turn to the national and international private sector to help us design and implement our projects. Communities and NGOs will be asked to participate in identification, monitoring and evaluation of these programs and projects. We will pay serious attention to the operation and maintenance costs of these projects and will be looking closely at their financial and economic sustainability. The issue of medium to long-term consequences of short-term interventions has already become clear in the health sector. For example, there has been considerable interest in the rehabilitation or construction of hospitals in Kabul. But our health experts are pointing out that the recurrent costs of hospitals located in the capital could be a serious drain on resources that could be more usefully directed towards preventative medicine.

Pillar 3 – Private Sector Development

The implementation of the infrastructure program will give some impetus to the development of the private sector, but it is in the development of a competitive export-oriented economy that our real hopes for the private sector lie. We are in the fortunate position that the European and American markets are open to our exports. We are in the process of being granted most favored nation status and we are receiving strong support from the US Administration and Congress for textile quotas.

We need to meet international standards on health, organic agriculture, child labor, certificates of origin, and other technical requirements. We will need assistance in these areas and

consultations with our entrepreneurs to explain the opportunities that exports to Europe will provide. The development of the export market for our agricultural and horticultural products is critical to our strategy of eliminating poppy cultivation. With high-value and low-volume products, we can be confident of offering our farmers secure livelihoods. We are planning to use our OPIC guarantee to assist in the development of an agricultural processing industry.

Recognising the enormous international interest in Afghanistan, we are creating a "Made in Afghanistan" label and "Made in Afghanistan by Women" label to enable Afghan producers to realise the maximum from their labors. We hope to link Afghan producers to a number of large department stores. Afghanistan has considerable assets; sustainable use and development of these assets will require foreign direct investment. We are working on the relevant policy and legal frameworks that would attract investment, including, for example, the urgent need for a basic regulatory and licensing framework for telecommunications.

We must also use internal trade as a way of binding the country back together again, economically as well as politically. Alongside the roads programs already mentioned, this will mean reinvigorating our market places in secondary and tertiary towns.

Governance, financial management and administrative reform

We know that good governance is a precondition for attracting direct foreign investment. We are addressing the issues of financial management, auditing and procurement through hiring international private firms chosen on the basis of direct competition. Our goal is to have a budgetary process that would meet the international standards for receiving direct donor support for reconstruction and development projects. Building the domestic revenue collecting ability of Afghanistan will be a key part of the reconstruction process. Revenue capacities, and particularly the national unity of the revenue collection system, have been in disarray during the recent period and need to be rebuilt.

The degradation of our financial institutions in fact offers us an opportunity to move forward with speed and determination in creating management systems that will provide the underpinning for accountability, efficiency and transparency. Our banking sector requires a major over-haul, and we are embarking on this process. The Central Bank's role is being strengthened and the government has made a commitment in its budget decree to observe financial discipline and not resort to overdraft. We are emphasizing the need for urgent capacity building in the Central Bank and the banking sector and are requesting urgent technical assistance in this area. We are examining the relevant laws and regulations and are preparing a series of measures to provide a firm legal basis for a modern financial sector.

Rule of law is the basis of good governance. The administration has strictly abided by the Bonn Agreement and is determined to see the Emergency Loya Jirga take place on time. We are determined to use the time remaining to the Interim Administration to prepare proposals and plans for strengthening the rule of law and to implement measures that would enhance the confidence of our people in their government.

We view the principle of accountable government as applying as much to our development policy as our administrative and judicial. We in the advanced stages of planning a national community empowerment program, called National Solidarity that will deliver a series of block grants to communities to enable them to make decisions in a participatory manner on their key priorities. We are planning to cover at least one to two districts in every province under this program. This approach should enable members of the communities to choose their local leaders, and to strengthen their collective efforts in mobilising their own resources to supplement those provided by the government.

We must get the balance right between Kabul and the provinces, between the urban centres and the rural areas. This is important both to ensure an equitable balance in our investments, and in terms of the political and administrative relationship. All interventions, whether roads, sanitation, power or drinking water, will be chosen on the basis of an even-handed approach to spatial development that focuses on needs not on ethnic group. While Kabul's needs are immense, and there is an urgent need for a comprehensive reconstruction plan of the city, our focus must be the entire country. The physical infrastructure of government is either destroyed or severely damaged. We are therefore planning a major program of construction of the physical infrastructure of governance across the country. Each ministry and district must have a minimum number of facilities and these facilities should be equipped with means of communication to enable speedy flow of information between levels of government and to connect Kabul to the provinces. Only then will we be able to link up the country under a unified government.

We have carried out an assessment of the capacity of our line ministries and have reached the conclusion that we need an innovative approach to the rapid building of capacity as well as a strategy for reform of the administrative system. Our approach to the immediate problem is to create implementation cells of between 10 and 40 people in line ministries. The staff of these cells, to be recruited on the basis of clear criteria of merit, technical competence and clear definition of tasks, will be provided with the resources to translate our overall programs into specific projects and oversee the implementation of these projects by the private sector, NGOs and international contractors. They will be supported by technical assistance from donors and will work closely with AACA to enhance coordination between communities, the government, donors, NGOs and the UN. We will be adopting a similar approach to the provincial administration.

The years of conflict degraded the civil service. We now need to start work in earnest on the important task of creating a modern and efficient civil service. The Civil Service Commission has been selected and will start its work soon. It will need to be supported by strong analytic work and by inputs from key actors in the development arena to formulate and implement a comprehensive agenda of reform. Of particular importance will be training, in both management and technical areas. A civil service training college is being proposed.

Pay scale is a critical issue. NGOs, bilateral, multilateral organisations and the UN system have pay scales that exceed the government's pay scale by a factor of 50 for their national staff. The differential in pay between international staff and government staff is a factor of 1000 to 2000. Such an uneven playing field militates against the building of capacity. While

the market cannot be controlled, there has to be an imaginative and principled approach to addressing this critical issue. Donors should make a clear commitment to increasing the number of their Afghan national staff and should join the government in setting up a task force to propose sustainable solutions to this problem. Without a workable solution, this problem will haunt all our good intentions for creating capacity.

Security and the Rule of Law

Rule of law and good governance depend on security. The Afghan state must have a legitimate monopoly of violence, a corollary of which is that its citizens will not need to pay for the cost of protection as individuals. Freedom of movement, for commodities and ideas, is constrained by perceptions of security. For example, many donors now insist on staying in Kabul, and starting projects there. Kabul's needs are immense, but in our judgment, there are other parts of the country that are more secure than Kabul. Thus does the perception of insecurity exclude areas urgently in need of development assistance from receiving attention.

We have prepared a detailed program for the creation, training and deployment of a national police force. We have, however, been constrained from implementing our program by lack of funds and exclusion of support for the police from the UNDP administrated Trust Fund. This constraint is being removed, and we hope to embark on our program very rapidly. We have also formulated our plan for the formation of a national army and the first battalion of the new army has been trained and deployed as the National Guard.

We will also need to provide for absorption back into society of the *mujahidin*, who have sacrificed so much for the independence and dignity of this country. Absorption of the *mujahidin* into the economy, society and polity is a significant challenge. We plan to meet this challenge through a series of measures. A large scale program of vocational training, based on an analysis of the needs of an expanding economy, will be a critical part of this program and we are inviting donors to assist us in implementing this program quickly. Demining is also an urgent priority and a precondition for agricultural recovery and freedom of movement.

We are counting on finding solutions to meeting the expenses of the security sector quickly. In Geneva, there have been extensive discussions on meeting the costs of the national army and police and we now need to act rapidly. Our developmental efforts depend on the provision of security, as without the perception and reality of security of person and property, people will not feel safe to invest.

The judicial system will be revived through a program that provides training, makes laws and precedents available to all parts of the system, and rehabilitates the physical infrastructure and equipment of the judicial sector.

Our vision of security, however, is broader than the services provided by the security sector to the citizens. Security of livelihood is critical to our endeavor, to eliminate poverty, to provide social justice, remove barriers to inclusion and to create a society where all citizens are provided with access to equality of opportunity.

Gender

Gender is a critical issue for us. Subjected to the segregationist policies of the Taliban, our girls and women need special attention. We do not want gender to be a ghetto. There must be specific programs directed to enhancing the capabilities of our girls and women. More importantly, all programs must pay special attention to gender, and not include it as an afterthought. We have to engage in a societal dialogue to enhance the opportunities of women and improve cooperation between men and women on the basis of our culture, the experience of other Islamic countries, and the global norms of human rights.

Research, information management and policy-making

As a living document, this framework will be amended, modified and transformed in the light of new research, experience and knowledge. Its implementation will thus depend on access to and management of information. Currently, very little reliable information exists, often information is fragmented and hoarded. This hampers the government's ability to respond to predictable crises and to make policy based on evidence of what works and what does not.

The government will create and maintain an information management system on all donor activities. Standards for information gathering need to be set, and information shared promptly and widely. Timely monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects will be built into their design. The Afghanistan Information Management System (AIMS) will be one component of this larger strategy. We have already received assistance and are in the process of implementing this policy. All information management systems created by individual donors should provide inputs to the government's information management system currently at the AACA that will be eventually transferred to the Central Statistical Office.

The Role of the State

Finally, our strategy of development provides a clear role for the state. The state must provide security, invest in human capital, and articulate and implement a social policy focused on assistance to the vulnerable and excluded and the elimination of poverty. It must create an enabling environment for the activities of the private sector, make effective use of aid to attract trade and investment, and put the economy on a sustainable path to growth.

We thus need an effective central government that re-establishes the national unity of the country on the basis of strong institutions and the rule of law. Simultaneously, we are committed to building on community level participation and effective management at the local level. We do not see government as the producer and manager of the economy, but as regulator and promoter of the entrepreneurial energies of our people. The state will enter into a direct managerial role only when social justice demands its presence. The government will act in partnership with communities, NGOs, donors, UN organisations and the national and international private sector to implement its programs, and realise its vision. As the legitimate representative of the people, it is the key task and challenge of the government to create the institutions and organisations that would embody principles and practices of good governance.

Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions

(The Bonn Agreement)

The participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan,

In the presence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan,

Determined to end the tragic conflict in Afghanistan and promote national reconciliation, lasting peace, stability and respect for human rights in the country,

Reaffirming the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan,

Acknowledging the right of the people of Afghanistan to freely determine their own political future in accordance with the principles of Islam, democracy, pluralism and social justice,

Expressing their appreciation to the Afghan mujahidin who, over the years, have defended the independence, territorial integrity and national unity of the country and have played a major role in the struggle against terrorism and oppression, and whose sacrifice has now made them both heroes of *jihad* and champions of peace, stability and reconstruction of their beloved homeland, Afghanistan,

Aware that the unstable situation in Afghanistan requires the implementation of emergency interim arrangements and expressing their deep appreciation to His Excellency Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani for his readiness to transfer power to an interim authority which is to be established pursuant to this agreement,

Recognising the need to ensure broad representation in these interim arrangements of all segments of the Afghan population, including groups that have not been adequately represented at the UN Talks on Afghanistan,

Noting that these interim arrangements are intended as a first step toward the establishment of a broad-based, gender-sensitive, multi-ethnic and fully representative government, and are not intended to remain in place beyond the specified period of time,

Recognising that some time may be required for a new Afghan security force to be fully constituted and functional and that therefore other security provisions detailed in Annex I to this agreement must meanwhile be put in place,

Considering that the United Nations, as the internationally recognised impartial institution, has a particularly important role to play, detailed in Annex II to this agreement, in the period prior to the establishment of permanent institutions in Afghanistan,

Have agreed as follows:

THE INTERIM AUTHORITY

I. General provisions

- 1) An Interim Authority shall be established upon the official transfer of power on 22 December 2001.
- 2) The Interim Authority shall consist of an Interim Administration presided over by a Chairman, a Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga, and a Supreme Court of Afghanistan, as well as such other courts as may be established by the Interim Administration. The composition, functions and governing procedures for the Interim Administration and the Special Independent Commission are set forth in this agreement.
- 3) Upon the official transfer of power, the Interim Authority shall be the repository of Afghan sovereignty, with immediate effect. As such, it shall, throughout the interim period, represent Afghanistan in its external relations and shall occupy the seat of Afghanistan at the United Nations and in its specialised agencies, as well as in other international institutions and conferences.
- 4) An Emergency Loya Jirga shall be convened within six months of the establishment of the Interim Authority. The Emergency Loya Jirga will be opened by His Majesty Mohammed Zaher, the former King of Afghanistan. The Emergency Loya Jirga shall decide on a Transitional Authority, including a broad-based transitional administration, to lead Afghanistan until such time as a fully representative government can be elected through free and fair elections to be held no later than two years from the date of the convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga.
- 5) The Interim Authority shall cease to exist once the Transitional Authority has been established by the Emergency Loya Jirga.
- 6) A Constitutional Loya Jirga shall be convened within eighteen months of the establishment of the Transitional Authority, in order to adopt a new constitution for Afghanistan. In order to assist the Constitutional Loya Jirga prepare the proposed Constitution, the Transitional Administration shall, within two months of its commencement and with the assistance of the United Nations, establish a Constitutional Commission.

II. Legal framework and judicial system

- 1) The following legal framework shall be applicable on an interim basis until the adoption of the new Constitution referred to above:
 - i) The Constitution of 1964, a) to the extent that its provisions are not inconsistent with those contained in this agreement, and b) with the exception of those provisions relating to the monarchy and to the executive and legislative bodies provided in the Constitution; and
 - ii) existing laws and regulations, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with this agreement or with international legal obligations to which Afghanistan is a party, or with those applicable provisions contained in the Constitution of 1964, provided that the Interim Authority shall have the power to repeal or amend those laws and regulations.
- 2) The judicial power of Afghanistan shall be independent and shall be vested in a Supreme Court of Afghanistan, and such other courts as may be established by the Interim Administration. The Interim Administration shall establish, with the assistance of the United Nations, a Judicial Commission to rebuild the domestic justice system in accordance with Islamic principles, international standards, the rule of law and Afghan legal traditions.

III. Interim Administration

A. Composition

- 1) The Interim Administration shall be composed of a Chairman, five Vice Chairmen and 24 other members. Each member, except the Chairman, may head a department of the Interim Administration.
- 2) The participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan have invited His Majesty Mohammed Zaher, the former King of Afghanistan, to chair the Interim Administration. His Majesty has indicated that he would prefer that a suitable candidate acceptable to the participants be selected as the Chair of the Interim Administration.
- 3) The Chairman, the Vice Chairmen and other members of the Interim Administration have been selected by the participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan, as listed in Annex IV to this agreement. The selection has been made on the basis of professional competence and personal integrity from lists submitted by the participants in the UN Talks, with due regard to the ethnic, geographic and religious composition of Afghanistan and to the importance of the participation of women.

- 4) No person serving as a member of the Interim Administration may simultaneously hold membership of the Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga.

B. Procedures

- 1) The Chairman of the Interim Administration, or in his/her absence one of the Vice Chairmen, shall call and chair meetings and propose the agenda for these meetings.
- 2) The Interim Administration shall endeavour to reach its decisions by consensus. In order for any decision to be taken, at least 22 members must be in attendance. If a vote becomes necessary, decisions shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting, unless otherwise stipulated in this agreement. The Chairman shall cast the deciding vote in the event that the members are divided equally.

C. Functions

- 1) The Interim Administration shall be entrusted with the day-to-day conduct of the affairs of state, and shall have the right to issue decrees for the peace, order and good government of Afghanistan.
- 2) The Chairman of the Interim Administration or, in his/her absence, one of the Vice Chairmen, shall represent the Interim Administration as appropriate.
- 3) Those members responsible for the administration of individual departments shall also be responsible for implementing the policies of the Interim Administration within their areas of responsibility.
- 4) Upon the official transfer of power, the Interim Administration shall have full jurisdiction over the printing and delivery of the national currency and special drawing rights from international financial institutions. The Interim Administration shall establish, with the assistance of the United Nations, a Central Bank of Afghanistan that will regulate the money supply of the country through transparent and accountable procedures.
- 5) The Interim Administration shall establish, with the assistance of the United Nations, an independent Civil Service Commission to provide the Interim Authority and the future Transitional Authority with shortlists of candidates for key posts in the administrative departments, as well as those of governors and uluswals, in order to ensure their competence and integrity.
- 6) The Interim Administration shall, with the assistance of the United Nations, establish an independent Human Rights Commission, whose responsibilities

will include human rights monitoring, investigation of violations of human rights, and development of domestic human rights institutions. The Interim Administration may, with the assistance of the United Nations, also establish any other commissions to review matters not covered in this agreement.

- 7) The members of the Interim Administration shall abide by a Code of Conduct elaborated in accordance with international standards.
- 8) Failure by a member of the Interim Administration to abide by the provisions of the Code of Conduct shall lead to his/her suspension from that body. The decision to suspend a member shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the membership of the Interim Administration on the proposal of its Chairman or any of its Vice Chairmen.
- 9) The functions and powers of members of the Interim Administration will be further elaborated, as appropriate, with the assistance of the United Nations.

IV. The Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga

- 1) The Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga shall be established within one month of the establishment of the Interim Authority. The Special Independent Commission will consist of twenty-one members, a number of whom should have expertise in constitutional or customary law. The members will be selected from lists of candidates submitted by participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan as well as Afghan professional and civil society groups. The United Nations will assist with the establishment and functioning of the commission and of a substantial secretariat.
- 2) The Special Independent Commission will have the final authority for determining the procedures for and the number of people who will participate in the Emergency Loya Jirga. The Special Independent Commission will draft rules and procedures specifying (i) criteria for allocation of seats to the settled and nomadic population residing in the country; (ii) criteria for allocation of seats to the Afghan refugees living in Iran, Pakistan, and elsewhere, and Afghans from the diaspora; (iii) criteria for inclusion of civil society organizations and prominent individuals, including Islamic scholars, intellectuals, and traders, both within the country and in the diaspora. The Special Independent Commission will ensure that due attention is paid to the representation in the Emergency Loya Jirga of a significant number of women as well as all other segments of the Afghan population.
- 3) The Special Independent Commission will publish and disseminate the rules and procedures for the convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga at least ten weeks before the Emergency Loya Jirga convenes, together with the date for its commencement and its suggested location and duration.

- 4) The Special Independent Commission will adopt and implement procedures for monitoring the process of nomination of individuals to the Emergency Loya Jirga to ensure that the process of indirect election or selection is transparent and fair. To pre-empt conflict over nominations, the Special Independent Commission will specify mechanisms for filing of grievances and rules for arbitration of disputes.
- 5) The Emergency Loya Jirga will elect a Head of the State for the Transitional Administration and will approve proposals for the structure and key personnel of the Transitional Administration.

V. Final provisions

- 1) Upon the official transfer of power, all *mujahidin*, Afghan armed forces and armed groups in the country shall come under the command and control of the Interim Authority, and be reorganised according to the requirements of the new Afghan security and armed forces.
- 2) The Interim Authority and the Emergency Loya Jirga shall act in accordance with basic principles and provisions contained in international instruments on human rights and international humanitarian law to which Afghanistan is a party.
- 3) The Interim Authority shall cooperate with the international community in the fight against terrorism, drugs and organized crime. It shall commit itself to respect international law and maintain peaceful and friendly relations with neighbouring countries and the rest of the international community.
- 4) The Interim Authority and the Special Independent Commission for the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga will ensure the participation of women as well as the equitable representation of all ethnic and religious communities in the Interim Administration and the Emergency Loya Jirga.
- 5) All actions taken by the Interim Authority shall be consistent with Security Council resolution 1378 (14 November 2001) and other relevant Security Council resolutions relating to Afghanistan.
- 6) Rules of procedure for the organs established under the Interim Authority will be elaborated as appropriate with the assistance of the United Nations.

This agreement, of which the annexes constitute an integral part, done in Bonn on this 5th day of December 2001 in the English language, shall be the authentic text, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the United Nations. Official texts shall be provided in Dari and Pashto, and such other languages as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General may designate. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General shall send certified copies in English, Dari and Pashto to each of the participants.

For the participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan:

Ms. Amena Afzali
Mr. S. Hussain Anwari
Mr. Hedayat Amin Arsala
Mr. Sayed Hamed Gailani
Mr. Rahmatullah Musa Ghazi
Eng. Abdul Hakim
Mr. Houmayoun Jareer
Mr. Abbas Karimi
Mr. Mustafa Kazimi
Dr. Azizullah Ludin
Mr. Ahmad Wali Massoud
Mr. Hafizullah Asif Mohseni
Prof. Mohammad Ishaq Nadiri
Mr. Mohammad Natiqi
Mr. Yunus Qanooni
Dr. Zalmay Rassoul
Mr. H. Mirwais Sadeq
Dr. Mohammad Jalil Shams
Prof. Abdul Sattar Sirat
Mr. Humayun Tandar
Mrs. Sima Wali
General Abdul Rahim Wardak
Mr. Pacha Khan Zadran

Witnessed for the United Nations by:

Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan

ANNEX I

International Security Force

1. The participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan recognize that the responsibility for providing security and law and order throughout the country resides with the Afghans themselves. To this end, they pledge their commitment to do all within their means and influence to ensure such security, including for all United Nations and other personnel of international governmental and non-governmental organisations deployed in Afghanistan.
2. With this objective in mind, the participants request the assistance of the international community in helping the new Afghan authorities in the establishment and training of new Afghan security and armed forces.
3. Conscious that some time may be required for the new Afghan security and armed forces to be fully constituted and functioning, the participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan request the United Nations Security Council to consider authorising the early deployment to Afghanistan of a United Nations mandated force. This force will assist in the maintenance of security for Kabul and its surrounding areas. Such a force could, as appropriate, be progressively expanded to other urban centres and other areas.
4. The participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan pledge to withdraw all military units from Kabul and other urban centers or other areas in which the UN mandated force is deployed. It would also be desirable if such a force were to assist in the rehabilitation of Afghanistan's infrastructure.

ANNEX II

Role of the United Nations During the Interim Period

1. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General will be responsible for all aspects of the United Nations' work in Afghanistan.
2. The Special Representative shall monitor and assist in the implementation of all aspects of this agreement.
3. The United Nations shall advise the Interim Authority in establishing a politically neutral environment conducive to the holding of the Emergency Loya Jirga in free and fair conditions. The United Nations shall pay special attention to the conduct of those bodies and administrative departments which could directly influence the convening and outcome of the Emergency Loya Jirga.
4. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General or his/her delegate may be invited to attend the meetings of the Interim Administration and the Special Independent Commission on the Convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga.
5. If for whatever reason the Interim Administration or the Special Independent Commission were actively prevented from meeting or unable to reach a decision on a matter related to the convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General shall, taking into account the views expressed in the Interim Administration or in the Special Independent Commission, use his/her good offices with a view to facilitating a resolution to the impasse or a decision.
6. The United Nations shall have the right to investigate human rights violations and, where necessary, recommend corrective action. It will also be responsible for the development and implementation of a programme of human rights education to promote respect for and understanding of human rights.

ANNEX III

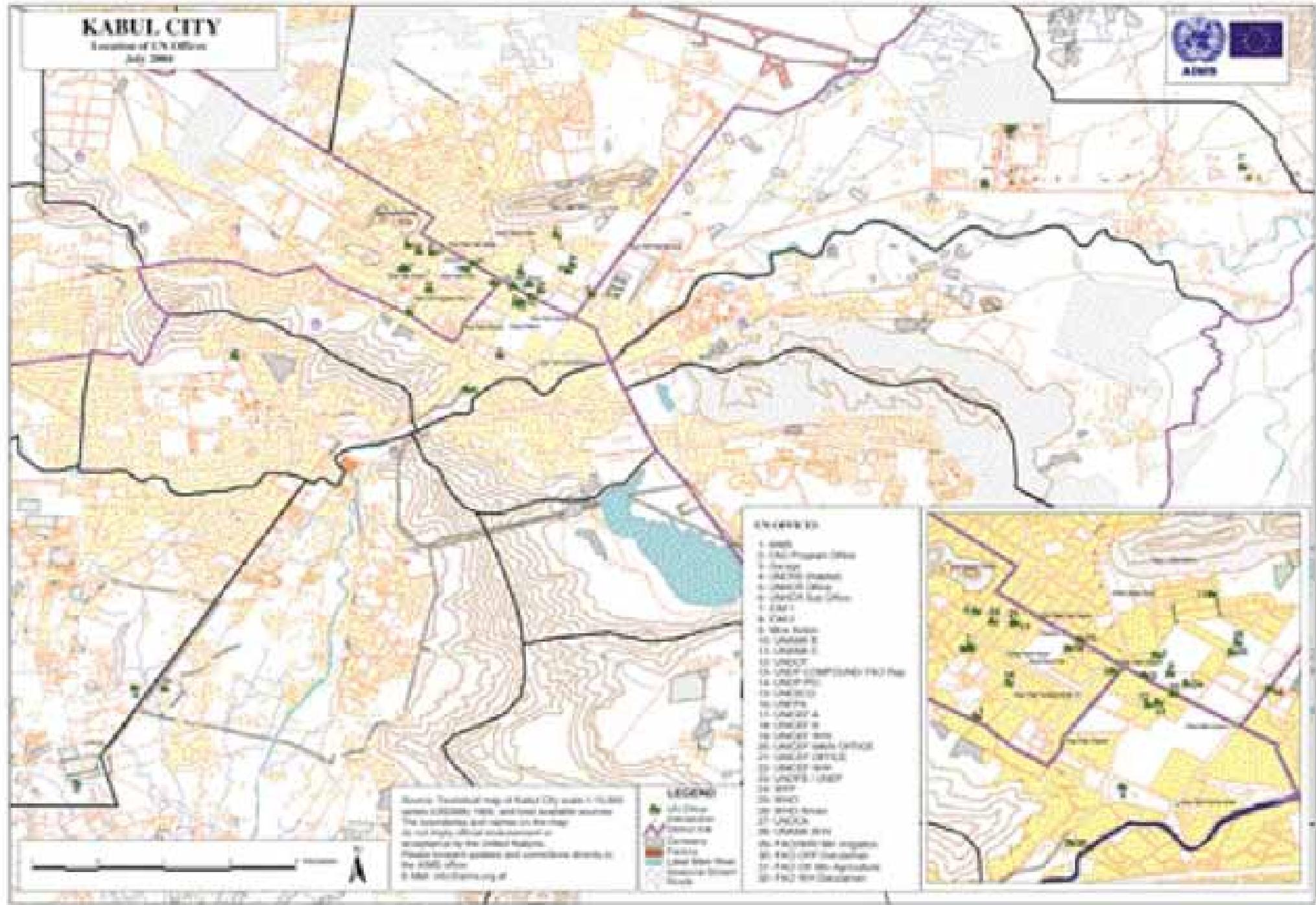
Request to the United Nations by the Participants at the UN Talks on Afghanistan

The participants in the UN Talks on Afghanistan hereby:

1. Request that the United Nations and the international community take the necessary measures to guarantee the national sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Afghanistan as well as the non-interference by foreign countries in Afghanistan's internal affairs;
2. Urge the United Nations, the international community, particularly donor countries and multilateral institutions, to reaffirm, strengthen and implement their commitment to assist with the rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction of Afghanistan, in coordination with the Interim Authority;
3. Request the United Nations to conduct as soon as possible (i) a registration of voters in advance of the general elections that will be held upon the adoption of the new constitution by the Constitutional Loya Jirga and (ii) a census of the population of Afghanistan;
4. Urge the United Nations and the international community, in recognition of the heroic role played by the *mujahidin* in protecting the independence of Afghanistan and the dignity of its people, to take the necessary measures, in coordination with the Interim Authority, to assist in the reintegration of the *mujahidin* into the new Afghan security and armed forces;
5. Invite the United Nations and the international community to create a fund to assist the families and other dependents of martyrs and victims of the war, as well as the war disabled; and
6. Strongly urge that the United Nations, the international community and regional organisations cooperate with the Interim Authority to combat international terrorism, cultivation and trafficking of illicit drugs and provide Afghan farmers with financial, material and technical resources for alternative crop production.

KABUL CITY

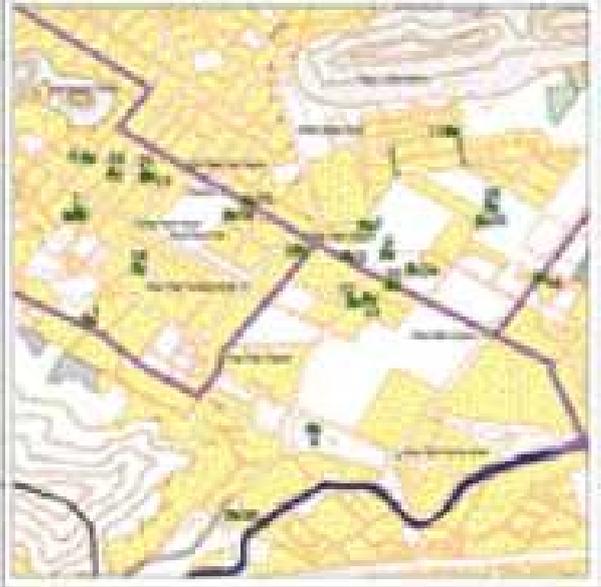
Location of UN Offices
July 2009



Source: Technical map of Kabul City made in 1988 using available 1:50,000 and 1:25,000 scale sources. The boundaries and names on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Please consult existing and available records in the UNIS-Office of Map Information and

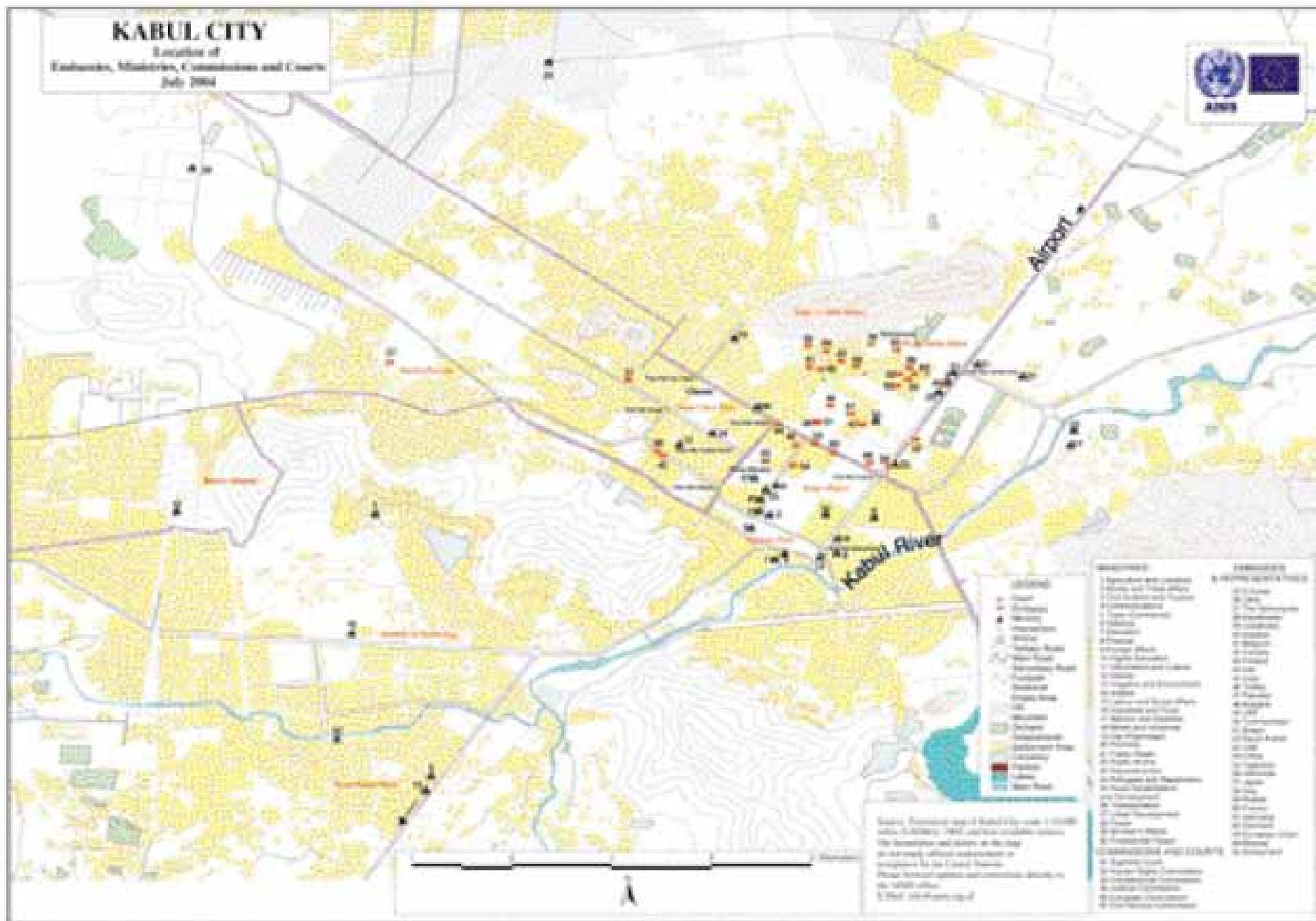
LEGEND
 UN Office
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- UN OFFICES**
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 - 2 UNICEF
 - 3 UNCTAD
 - 4 UNCTAD/WHO
 - 5 UNCTAD/WHO
 - 6 UNCTAD/WHO
 - 7 UNCTAD
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KABUL CITY

Location of
Embassies, Ministries, Commissions and Courts
July 2004



KANDAHAR CITY

Location of UN and NGO's



GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

- 1. Ministry of Education
- 2. Ministry of Health
- 3. Ministry of Labour
- 4. Ministry of Agriculture
- 5. Ministry of Industry
- 6. Ministry of Transport
- 7. Ministry of Urban Planning
- 8. Ministry of Finance
- 9. Ministry of Justice
- 10. Ministry of Information
- 11. Ministry of Culture
- 12. Ministry of Women's Affairs
- 13. Ministry of Social Services
- 14. Ministry of Environment
- 15. Ministry of Disaster Management
- 16. Ministry of Housing
- 17. Ministry of Electricity
- 18. Ministry of Water
- 19. Ministry of Telecommunications
- 20. Ministry of Defense
- 21. Ministry of National Security
- 22. Ministry of Intelligence
- 23. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 24. Ministry of Religious Affairs
- 25. Ministry of Islamic Affairs
- 26. Ministry of Islamic Education
- 27. Ministry of Islamic Culture
- 28. Ministry of Islamic Finance
- 29. Ministry of Islamic Law
- 30. Ministry of Islamic History
- 31. Ministry of Islamic Art
- 32. Ministry of Islamic Architecture
- 33. Ministry of Islamic Music
- 34. Ministry of Islamic Dance
- 35. Ministry of Islamic Theater
- 36. Ministry of Islamic Cinema
- 37. Ministry of Islamic Television
- 38. Ministry of Islamic Radio
- 39. Ministry of Islamic Press
- 40. Ministry of Islamic Publishing
- 41. Ministry of Islamic Distribution
- 42. Ministry of Islamic Retail
- 43. Ministry of Islamic Wholesale
- 44. Ministry of Islamic Import
- 45. Ministry of Islamic Export
- 46. Ministry of Islamic Trade
- 47. Ministry of Islamic Commerce
- 48. Ministry of Islamic Industry
- 49. Ministry of Islamic Manufacturing
- 50. Ministry of Islamic Services

UN AGENCIES & NGOs

- 1. UNICEF
- 2. UN Women
- 3. UNHCR
- 4. UNDP
- 5. UNFPA
- 6. UNRWA
- 7. UNCTAD
- 8. UNCTD
- 9. UNCTE
- 10. UNCTF
- 11. UNCTM
- 12. UNCTV
- 13. UNCTW
- 14. UNCTX
- 15. UNCTY
- 16. UNCTZ
- 17. UNCTAA
- 18. UNCTAB
- 19. UNCTAC
- 20. UNCTAD
- 21. UNCTAE
- 22. UNCTAF
- 23. UNCTAG
- 24. UNCTAH
- 25. UNCTAI
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- 27. UNCTAK
- 28. UNCTAL
- 29. UNCTAM
- 30. UNCTAN
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LEGEND

- Parks
- Roads
- Water
- Stream
- Parks
- Commercial
- Residential
- Settlements
- Place Names
- Government Offices
- UN Agencies and NGOs

Contact Directory

Below is a list of addresses, phone numbers and e-mail addresses for the assistance community, government ministries, and foreign embassies, in Afghanistan. You will also find a version of this directory on our Web site at www.areu.org.af.

To the best of our knowledge, the information in this directory is accurate as of July 2004. However, addresses, phone numbers and e-mail contacts are constantly changing as organisations re-locate, expand and test different communications systems. Because we rely on the voluntary contributions of organisations to keep this list comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date, we urge you to send any additions or changes to areu@areu.org.pk.

All addresses are in Afghanistan, except for the last section which lists contact information of Afghan-related offices in Pakistan, Iran and Tajikistan. Please also refer to the map section of this guide for locations of UN offices, embassies and government ministries.

Please note that telephone numbers marked "Phone" refer to either the Digital phone network installed in 2000-2001, or to the local, analog land line system. The analog service is inconsistent, and callers using local phones can generally only call other local numbers. The digital numbers are more reliable and can be reached by other networks by dialing the prefix "20" before the number. "Satellite" refers to the various satellite services available, including Thuraya satellite, in Afghanistan. "Mobile" refers to the GSM system of the Afghanistan Wireless Communications Company (AWCC) or Roshan.

Contact information is provided by provincial location (e.g. Kabul, Herat, Wardak) and then within each province by type of organisation (e.g. donors, NGOs, UN).

Badakhshan Province

Badakhshan Province

GOVERNMENT

Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) Badakhshan

Satellite: +882 (165) 026 8966
URL: www.aihrc.org.af

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

Afghanaid

Faizabad, Badakhshan

Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)

Faizabad, Badakhshan
Satellite: +873 (762) 102 064
+873 (762) 633 773
E-mail: ghulamp@focusafg.automail.com
URL: www.akdn.org
Ghulam Panjwani (Head of Office)

Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)

Sang-i Mohr
Faizabad, Badakhshan
Satellite: +873 (762) 102 066
Fax: +873 (762) 102 066
E-mail: Farman.Ali@akdn-afg.org
Farman Ali (Head of Office)

Concern Worldwide (Concern)

Faizabad, Badakhshan
Satellite: +882 (165) 426 0515
E-mail: habibullah.mujaddidi@concern.net
URL: www.concern.net
Habibullah Mujaddidi (Head of Office)

Cooperation for Peace and Unity (CPAU)

Shahr-e Naw
Faizabad, Badakhshan
E-mail: cpaukabal@yahoo.com
Haji Qudratullah Darkhani (Project Manager)

Medair

Part 3 Shahr-e Naw, Dasht-e
Sang-i Mohr
Faizabad, Badakhshan
Satellite: +882 (165) 112 1093
E-mail: badakhshan-afg@medair.org
URL: www.medair.org
Lynda Benamer (Administrator)

Norwegian Afghanistan Committee (NAC)

Shahr-e Naw
Faizabad, Badakhshan
Satellite: +873 (762) 913 785
E-mail: nacbad@eikmail.com
Ahmad Zubair (Program Office Manager)

ORA International

Faizabad, Badakhshan
E-mail: alexandeleonor@uuplus.com
URL: www.oracentralasia.org
Alex Duncan (Head of Office)

Oxfam Great Britain (Oxfam GB)

Part 3 Shahr-e Naw
Faizabad, Badakhshan
Mobile: +93 (0)70 294 365
Satellite: +873 (762) 279 436
URL: www.oxfam.org.uk

Partners in Revitalization & Building (PRB)

Shahr-e Naw
Faizabad, Badakhshan

Shelter for Life (SFL)

Faizabad, Badakhshan
E-mail: sfl-faizabad@uuplus.com
Ryan Schmidt (Head of Office)

Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA)

Keshem, Badakhshan
URL: www.sak.a.se

UN/MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Northwest Faizabad, Badakhshan
Satellite: +882 (165) 020 2093
E-mail: boucenine@un.org
URL: www.unama-afg.org
Hassan Boucenine (Head of Office)

World Food Programme (WFP)

Shahr-e Naw
Faizabad, Badakhshan
Satellite: +873 (761) 851 625
Fax: +873 (762) 904 936
E-mail: ayoub.aljaloudi@wfp.org
URL: www.wfp.org/afghanistan
Ayoub al Jaloudi (Head of Office)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Faizabad, Badakhshan
E-mail: 2whofaizabad@afg.emro.who.int
Dr. Sayed Mazari Naseri (Head of Office)

Badghis/Baghlan Province

Badghis Province

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

Associazione per la Cooperazione Internazionale a l'Aiuto Umanitario (ALISEI)

Bala Murghab, Badghis
E-mail: badghis@alisei.org
URL: www.alisei.org

ALISEI – Gormach

Gormach, Badghis
E-mail: badghis@alisei.org
URL: www.alisei.org

ALISEI – Qala-e Naw

Qala-e Naw, Badghis
E-mail: badghis@alisei.org
URL: www.alisei.org

Malteser

Hospital Rd.
Qala-e Naw, Badghis
Satellite: +870 (763) 935 439
E-mail: MHD-Badghis@les-raisting.de

Ockenden International (OI)

IOM Transit Camp (Next to the Board Producing Company)
Bala Murghab, Badghis
Satellite: +870 (762) 867 019
E-mail: ocken2@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr
URL: www.ockenden.org.uk
Eng. Tawab (Acting Provincial Manager)

World Vision

Qala-e Naw, Badghis
Satellite: +873 (762) 974 469
+882 (161) 651 100 452
URL: http://afghanistan.worldvision.org
Sebhat Haileyesus (Manager)

Baghlan Province

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

Afghan Commission for Human Rights (ACHR)

2nd Floor, Javeed Hotel
Pul-e Khumri, Baghlan
URL: www.achr.freehosting.net

Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)

Pul-e Khumri, Baghlan
Satellite: +882 (162) 113 1004/5
E-mail: nshah@mail.comsats.net.pk
URL: www.akdn.org
Naiamat Shah (Head of Office)

Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)

St. 5, Borqa, Nowabad, Zeri Maidan
Pul-e Khumri, Baghlan
Satellite: +873 (762) 136 639
E-mail: Nayamat.Shah@akdn.afg.org
Dr. Nayamat Shat (Head of Office)

Agency for Technical Cooperation & Development (ACTED)

Near Quleurdu, No. 4 Khomri
Pul-e Khumri, Baghlan
Satellite: +882 (165) 060 071 000
E-mail: pik@acted.org
URL: www.acted.org

Foundation for Culture & Civil Society (FCCS)

Pul-e Khumri, Baghlan
Satellite: +882 (163) 335 2799
E-mail: afghan_foundation@yahoo.com
URL: www.afghanfccs.org
Mr. Berenmehr (Head of Office)

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Hs. 20, Quli Urdo St.
Pul-e Khumri, Baghlan
Satellite: +882 (162) 120 8134
URL: www.nrc.no
Simon Russell (Head of Office)

Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA)

Textile Club
Pul-e Khumri, Baghlan
Satellite: +882 (168) 985 1032
+882 (165) 020 1833
E-mail: scanromain@eikmail.com
URL: www.sak.a.se

UN/MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Baghlan-e Jadeed, Baghlan
Satellite: +882 (165) 110 0496
+873 (763) 033 340
E-mail: afgpk@unhcr.ch

Balkh Province (Mazar-i Sharif)

Balkh Province (Mazar-i Sharif)

FOREIGN MISSIONS

Embassy of the Russian Federation (Russia)

Russia Consulate, Mazar-i Sharif
Puli Hawayee
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Alexander Zekdonov (Head of Office)

GOVERNMENT

Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC)

White Mosque Behind Technikum/University,
Opp. Kabul Flez.
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 502 665
Satellite: +882 (165) 026 893
+882 (162) 117 5970
E-mail: aihrcmzr@yahoo.com
URL: www.aihrc.org.af

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (IOs)

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Bukhdi Karta, 1st St.
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 279 082
E-mail: mazar.maz@icrc.org
URL: www.icrc.org

International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Karte Bukhdi
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: + 93 (0)70 500 008
Satellite: +873 (763) 043 435
E-mail: hosdmazaroff@wireless.ifrc.org
Skikanders Mokadas Ahmed (Head of Office)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Hs. 8, St. 2, Darwazi Balkh
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Satellite: +873 (763) 057 48
+882 (165) 420 0188
E-mail: iommazar@mazar.iomkabul.net
URL: www.iom.int

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

Action Contre La Faim (ACF)

Kartai Sulh, District 7 (East side of Daqiqiee
Balkhi High School)
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 285 329
E-mail: acfm69@inmarsat.francetelecom.fr
URL: www.actioncontrelafaim.org

Afghan Commission for Human Rights (ACHR)

Next to Centre Jail
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: + 93 (0)70 502 541
URL: www.achr.freehosting.net

Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC)

Karte Aryana
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 502 294
URL: www.atcafganistan.org
Mohammad Sediq Sadeq (Head of Office)

Afghan Turk Cag Education (ATCE)

Opp. Balkh University, Five Story Building
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 500 958
+93 (0)79 358 402

Afghan Women's Educational Center (AWEC)

St. 1, Lycee Bahktar
(Behind Haider Jozjani Building)
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 514 173
E-mail: awec_kabul@hotmail.com
URL: www.awec.info

Afghanistan NGO Security Offices (ANSO)

Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 511 414
+93 (0)79 404 617
Satellite: +882 (162) 112 4672
E-mail: ngosec_mazar@yahoo.com

Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)

St. of Arezo Wedding Club (Behind Tafahusat)
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 500 276
URL: www.akdn.org

Balkh Province (Mazar-i Sharif)

Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR)

Darwaz-e-Jamhoriye, Kocha-e-Aka Yassin
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 500 499
E-mail: acbarmazar@yahoo.com
URL: www.acbar.org

Agency for Rehabilitation & Energy Conservation in Afghanistan (AREA)

Behind Custom House, In front of Hamam-e
Khoshboo, Next to Setara High School
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 500 421
E-mail: area@pes.comsats.net.pk
URL: www.area-afg.org
Eng. Zekrullah (Regional Director)

Agency for Technical Cooperation & Development (ACTED)

Karte Mamorin (Opp. Balkh Bus Station)
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
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URL: www.acted.org

Central Asian Development Agency, Inc. (CADA)

Parke Gumruk, North Side
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 502 558
E-mail: rooker@swissmail.org
URL: www.mercy.se
John Rooker (Head of Office)

Central Asian Free Exchange (CAFE)

Kocha-e Marmol (In front of mosque)
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Phone: +998 (762) 229 250
Mobile: +93 (0)70 509 252
E-mail: robgraves@mail.com
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Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR)

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Mostofyat St.
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Mobile: +93 (0)70 509 583
E-mail: coar_mazar@yahoo.com
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Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA)

Darwaz-e Balkh (Beside Karte
Mamorin Mosque)
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Mobile: +93 (0)70 503 364
URL: www.ch-net.org
Mohammad Zaman Sharifi (Head of Office)

Development & Humanitarian Services for Afghanistan (DHSA)

Hs. 14, St. 1, Karte Bakhter
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Satellite: +882 (168) 900 768
E-mail: dhsamzar@pes.comsats.net.pk
Ab. Bari (Head of Office)

Female Rehabilitation & Development Organization (FRDO)

Behind Bakhter High School, Karte Bakhter
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Volker Hüfing (Head of Office)

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Joey Garner (Northern Region Director)

Humanitarian Assistance for the Women & Children of Afghanistan (HAWCA)

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Hamida Hamdard (Representative in Balkh)

International Rescue Committee (IRC)

Milli Bank Rd., District 4
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 500 473
E-mail: daniel@their.org
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Balkh Province (Mazar-i Sharif)

Joint Development Associates International, Inc. (JDA)

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ethelf@jdapost.com

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Ethel O. Frogosa (Program Director)

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Darwazayee Balkh, Qalandar Shah St.
(Behind Mazar Hotel)
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Mine Detection & Dog Centre (MDC)

St. Sayed Abad, Karte Mujtaba (Opp. Imam Mahdi Mosque)
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

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Simon Russell (Head of Office)

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Yuko Shibata (Program Coordinator)

People in Need - Czech TV Foundation (PIN)

Guzere Qualanda Sah (Behind Hotel Mazar)
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Satellite: +882 (165) 115 9363
E-mail: afghanistan@peopleinneed.cz
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Save the Children UK (SC-UK)

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URL: www.savethechildren.org.uk

Save the Children USA (SC-USA)

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Balkh Province (Mazar-i Sharif)

ZOA Refugee Care (ZOA)

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+93 (0)70 502 2435
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E-mail: mazar@zoaweb.org
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PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES

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URL: www.bittss.com
Eng. Nawid Ansari (Head of Office)

UN/MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

Afghanistan Information Management Service (AIMS)

Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
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E-mail: maiwand@un.org
URL: www.aims.org.af
Aimal Maiwand (Head of Office)

Area Mine Action Centers (AMAC)

St. 1, Karte Bukhdi, Next to ICRC
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 502 710
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Shafiqullah Sidiqi (Head of Office)

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

North Mazar-i Sharif
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 500 317
E-mail: lipner@un.org
URL: www.unama-afg.org
Michele Lipner (Head of Office)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Office Hs. 99, Hospital Rd., District 3
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 500 922
Satellite: +873 (762) 925 535
Fax: +873 (762) 925 536
E-mail: ghingst@unicef.org
URL: www.unicef.org
Gepke Hingst (Resident Programme Officer)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Hospital Part, Behind Takia Khan
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Phone: +41 (22) 739 7505, +9 (09) 303 2080
Mobile: +93 (0)70 500 810
Fax: +41 (22) 739 7504
E-mail: Afgma@unhcr.ch/zwack@unhcr.ch
Michael Zwack (Head of Office)

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Darwaz-e Balkh, Building of Public Works and Planning Dept.
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
URL: www.unops.org
Siria Maniam (Regional Manager)

World Food Programme (WFP)

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Satellite: +882 (162) 111 0204
Fax: +873 (763) 471 821
E-mail: steven.loegering@wfp.org
URL: www.wfp.org/afghanistan
Ossama Osman (Head of Office)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Urosa St., Darwaza-e Balkh, Karte Mamorin
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 288 401
E-mail: 10whomazar@afg.emro.who.int
Dr. Khakerah Rashidi (Head of Office)

Bamyan Province

Bamyan Province

GOVERNMENT

Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC)

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+882 (165) 020 1858
URL: www.aihrc.org.af

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (IOs)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Sari Asyab
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E-mail: iom.bamyan@eikmail.com
URL: www.iom.int

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA)

Hs. Behind Telegraph Office,
Markez-i Panjab
Panjab, Bamyan
Satellite: +882 (162) 129 8335
E-mail: w.brooks@adra-af.org
URL: www.adra-af.org
Wendy Brooks (Project Manager)

Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN)

Sar Asyab, Bamyan
Satellite: +873 (762) 731 745
+882 (162) 113 1177
E-mail: sulaimannasser@yahoo.com
URL: www.akdn.org

Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)

AKDN Compound
Sar Asyab, Bamyan
Satellite: +873 (762) 731 745
Fax: +873 (762) 731 746
E-mail: Tim.Holmes@akdn-afg.org
Tim Holmes (Head of Office)

Agency for Technical Cooperation & Development (ACTED)

Meyana, Bamyan
URL: www.acted.org

Amitie Franco-Afghane (AFRANE) Shinia-e Takht, Bamyan

E-mail: afrane_kabul@hotmail.com
URL: www.afrane.org

International Medical Corps (IMC)

Tolwara, Bamyan Centre
Bamyan
Satellite: +882 (168) 980 3189
Dr. Muhammad Faiz (Project Manager)

Oxfam Great Britain (Oxfam GB)

Panjab, Bamyan
Mobile: +93 (0)70 293 846
Satellite: +873 (762) 015 379
E-mail: swali@oxfam.org.uk
URL: www.oxfam.org.uk
Shah Wali (Program Coordinator)

Shuhada Organization (SO)

Bamyan Centre
Bamyan
Satellite: +882 (162) 113 0180
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Eng. Ghulam Hussain (Supervisor)

Solidarités

Bamyan
Satellite: +873 (762) 218 786
E-mail: admbamyan@solaf.net
URL: www.solidarites.org
Stephane Sourdin (Regional Coordinator)

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES

Design & Construction Group (DCG)

Near to Governor's Office
Bamyan
Mobile: +93 (0)79 323 595
+93 (0)79 336 721
E-mail: dgc_afg@yahoo.com

UN/MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Central Highlands
Bamyan
Satellite: +882 (165) 020 2919
E-mail: maxwellp@un.org
URL: www.unama-afg.org
Peter Maxwell (Head of Office)

Bamyan/Farah/Faryab Province

World Food Programme (WFP)

Bamyan
Satellite: +882 (165) 420 0421
E-mail: jacinta.govender@wfp.org
URL: www.wfp.org/afghanistan
Michelle Iseminger (Head of Office)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Bamyan
E-mail: 2whobamyan@afg.emro.who.int
Dr. Rahela Kulsoom Kaveer (Head of Office)

Farah Province

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA)

Jad-e Bagh Pol (South of Power Station, East of Education Presidency)
Farah
Satellite: +882 (165) 115 0956
URL: www.ch-net.org
Sharafudden Sharaf (Head of Office)

Ockenden International (OI)

Hs. 132, St. 7, District 1
Farah
Satellite: +882 (168) 980 0776
+882 (168) 980 0804
E-mail: oifarah@brain.net.pk
Eng. Mohammad (Provincial Manager)

Faryab Province

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (IOs)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Kohikhana, Gulmurad Malam Hs.
Maimana, Faryab
Satellite: +873 (763) 057 490
+882 (165) 420 0479
E-mail: iom.faryab@eikmail.com
URL: www.iom.int

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

Agency for Technical Cooperation & Development (ACTED)

Sharab Bik Hs. (Near Kohie St.)
Maimana, Faryab
Satellite: +882 (165) 060 153 800
E-mail: barma@acted.org
URL: www.acted.org

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA)

North of Park-e Shahari (Beside Telecommunications Office)
Maimana, Faryab
Satellite: +882 (212) 211 377 88
URL: www.ch-net.org
Mohammad Khan Samimi (Head of Office)

INTERMEDIOS Humanitarian Organization for Emergency (INTERMEDIOS)

Near Maimana Airport
Maimana, Faryab
Satellite: +882 (168) 980 2650
E-mail: faryab@intermedios.org
URL: www.intermedios.org
Fernando Resta (Head of Office)

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Hemat Abad
Maimana, Faryab
Satellite: +882 (162) 117 5982
URL: www.nrc.no
Simon Russell (Head of Office)

Partners in Revitalization & Building (PRB)

Shahr-e Naw (Near Masjid Ikhlas)
Andkhoy, Faryab

Save the Children USA (SC-USA)

Maimana, Faryab
Satellite: +873 (762) 869 810
+882 (168) 980 0745
E-mail: lmaas@savechildren.org
MaiGenAcct@savechildren.org
URL: www.savethechildren.org
Lucienne Maas (Senior Program Manager)

Faryab/Ghazni Province

UN/MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

North Maimana, Faryab
Satellite: +882 (165) 020 201 17
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URL: www.unama-afg.org
Daniel Pugh (Head of Office)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

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+882 (165) 110 0693
E-mail: AGFMN@unhcr.ch
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Christine Goyer (Head of Office)

World Food Programme (WFP)

Maimana, Faryab
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E-mail: ahmed.jama@wfp.org
URL: www.wfp.org/afghanistan
Ahmed Jama (Head of Office)

Ghazni Province

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

Afghan German Help Coordination Office (AGHCO)

Main City, Plane Seh
Ghazni

CARE International (CARE)

Ghazni
URL: www.care.org/afghanistan

Ghazi Rural Support Program (GRSP)

Sang-e Masha Bazaar, Jaghori Centre
Jaghori District,
Ghazni
Satellite: +882 (168) 985 3230
URL: www.grsponline.org

Helping Afghan Farmers Organization (HAFO)

Plane Seh, Close to Shams-ul-Afrin
High School,
Ghazni
Satellite: +882 (168) 985 0235

Kateb Services Organization (KSO)

Next to Shams ul Arifin Secondary School
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Norwegian Afghanistan Committee (NAC)

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Nasrullah Amid (Acting Provincial Manager)

Sanayee Development Foundation (SDF)

Plane Seh
(Opp. Shamsul Arfeen High School)
Ghazni City, Ghazni
URL: www.sanayee.org/ www.nawidefarda.com

Shuhada Organization (SO)

Centre of Jaghori
Jaghori, Ghazni
Satellite: +882 (162) 113 0180
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Dr. Ghulam Sakhim (Health Supervisor)

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PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES

Baz Construction Unit for Rehabilitation of Afghanistan (BCURA)

Central part of Ghazni Province
Ghazni

UN/MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

World Health Organization (WHO)

New Ghazni City, In front of Old Gas Station
Ghazni City, Ghazni
E-mail: 4whoghazni@afg.emro.who.int
Dr. Abdul Shakoor Waciqi (Head of Office)

Ghor/Helmand/Herat Province

Ghor Province

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

Action Contre La Faim (ACF)

Taiwara, Ghor
URL: www.actioncontrelafaim.org

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA)

Jad-e Wolayat (In front of Saray-e Wakil
Abdul Naser Khan)
Chaghcharan, Ghor
URL: www.ch-net.org
Mohammad Nader Rahimi (Head of Office)

World Vision

Chaghcharan, Ghor
Satellite: +882 (162) 129 8340
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Ben Eyabu (Manager)

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NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

INTERSOS Humanitarian Organization for Emergency (INTERSOS)

Bank Rd. (In front of Emergency Office)
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Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan (RAMP)

Directorate of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry,
Karte Lashkar Gah
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COMMERCIAL SERVICES

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GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC)

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (IOs)

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

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International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

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NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

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Aminullah Khair Andish (Regional Director)

Associazione per la Cooperazione Internazionale a l'Aiuto Umanitario (ALISEI)

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Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

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Kandahar Province

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Country Development Unit (CDU)

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Rebuilding Agricultural Market in Afghanistan (RAMP)

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Afghanistan Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Agency Falah (ARRAF)

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Samangan Province

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Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR)

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O'Spring Estate, Bank Road, Murree Hills
Murree, Pakistan
E-mail: ospringmurree@yahoo.com

Committee for Rehabilitation Aid to Afghanistan (CRAA)

309 Gul Haji Plaza, Jamrud Rd.
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 853 220
Satellite: +882 (168) 980 2320
Fax: +92 (0)91 840 169
E-mail: sancraa@brain.net.pk
sancraa@hotmail.com
URL: www.craafg.org
www.craausa.org
San-ul-Haq Ahmadzai (Executive Director)

Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR)

19 Chinar Rd., University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 851 789
Fax: +92 (0)91 852 789
E-mail: coarnet@brain.net.pk
coarpsh@brain.net.pk
URL: www.coar.org
Malik Mohammad Iftikhar (Head of Office)

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA)

Abdara Rd., House 25-B
Peshawar, Pakistan
Mobile: +92 (0)333 910 3932
E-mail: kabir@cha-net.org
URL: www.cha-net.org
Mohammed Kabir Jalali (Head of Office)

Danish Demining Group (DDG)

Hs. 283, St. 40
Islamabad, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)51 210 4632/33/34
Mobile: +92 (0)300 855 7374
+93 (0)70 274 675
Fax: +92 (0)51 210 4635
E-mail: ddg@apollo.net.pk
URL: www.danishdemininggroup.com

Development & Humanitarian Services for Afghanistan (DHSA)

19 Chinar Rd., University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 570 4239
Fax: +92 (0)91 851 378
E-mail: dhsapesh@pes.comsats.net.pk
Mohammad Nisar (Head of Office)

EuronAid

48/B Jamaluddin Afghani Rd.,
University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 842 797
Fax: +92 (0)91 851 869
E-mail: euronaid@brain.net.pk
URL: www.euronaid.nl
Dr. Hanif Qazi (Office Manager)

Female Rehabilitation & Development Organization (FRDO)

Hs. 1 (Across from St. 6)
Nasir Bagh Rd. Board
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 853 978
E-mail: frdo@psh.paknet.com.pk
Eng. Sharifa (Director)

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES)

Hs. 1-B, (South) St. 35, F-8/1
Islamabad, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)51 228 1421/22
Fax: +92 (0)51 228 1223
E-mail: info@fes.org.pk
URL: www.fes.org.af
Armin Hasemann (Resident Representative)

Pakistan

Ghazi Rural Support Program (GRSP)

U.P.O. Box 817, 25000
Peshawar, Pakistan
E-mail: zeerak@brain.net.pk
URL: www.grsponline.org

Helping Afghan Farmers Organization (HAFO)

53-B Park Ave., University Town
U.P.O. Box 1010
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 844 674
+92 (0)91 570 4677
E-mail: hafo@psh.paknet.com.pk
Eng. Sayed Jawed (Director)

Humanitarian Assistance for the Women & Children of Afghanistan (HAWCA)

Hs. 94, St. 4, Sector K4, Phase 3, Hayatabad
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 825 358
URL: www.hawca.org
Ahmad Obaid (Head of Office)

Humanitarian Assistance Service for Afghanistan (HASA)

Flat 3, Milal Market, Hayatabad,
P.O. Box 1508
Peshawar, Pakistan
Mobile: +92 (0)320 495 2927
E-mail: h_a_s_a@hotmail.com

Humanitarian Assistance Society (HAS)

Flat 303, 3rd Floor, Gul Haji Plaza
University Rd., P.O. Box 352
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 840 656
+92 (0)91 853 195
Fax: +92 (0)91 853 883
E-mail: hasafg@hotmail.com

International Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA)

68/D-2 S.J. Afghani Rd., University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 840 365/844 662/844 961
Fax: +92 (0)91 840 429
E-mail: israint@pes.comsats.net.pk
URL: www.isra-relief.org
Arab Bashir (Executive Director/Administrator)

ISRA-Islamabad

Hs. 21-A, St. 55, F-7/4
Islamabad, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)51 287 1197
Fax: +92 (0)51 287 1198
E-mail: isra@comsats.net.pk
isra@pes.comsats.net.pk

Medical Refresher Courses for Afghans (MRCA)

Plot 34, Sector A3, Phase V, Hayatabad,
U.P.O. Box 862
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 812 456
Fax: +92 (0)91 812 819
E-mail: mrca@pes.comsats.net.pk

Mercy Corps International (MCI)

Hs. 36, St. 1, F-6/3
Islamabad, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)51 287 8082/3/4
E-mail: mcsouthasia@yahoo.com
URL: www.mercycorps.org

MCI-Quetta

Ali Flats, Killi Umer Rd., Alamo Chowk
(Near Askeri Park)
Quetta, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)81 841 670
+92 (0)81 845 537
Fax: +92 (0)81 841 690
E-mail: mc@ultra.net.pk
Eileen Ihrig (Director)

ORA International

F-27, Khushal Khan Kuhattak Rd.
University Road, P.O. Box 594
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 841 280
Fax: +92 (0)91 570 1089
URL: www.oracentralasia.org

Organization for Mine Clearance & Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR)

Hs. 152, St. No. 8, Sector K-2, Phase 3,
Hayatabad
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 812 084
+92 (0)91 816 273
E-mail: omarintl@psh.paknet.com.pk
URL: www.omarintl.4t.com

Partners in Revitalization & Building (PRB)

8(A) Rahman Baba Rd., University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 570 1641
Fax: +92 (0)91 840 474
E-mail: prb@brain.net.pk

Sanayee Development Foundation (SDF)

F10-A, Rehman Baba Rd., University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 842 165
E-mail: sieal@brain.net.pk
URL: www.sanayee.org
www.nawidefarda.com
Sayed Farooq (Deputy Director)

Sandy Gall's Afghanistan Appeal (SGAA)

46 Sayed Jamaluddin Rd., University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 843 028
E-mail: sgaa@brain.net.pk
URL: www.sandygallsafghanistanappeal.org
Asif Bhatti (Head of Office)

Shuhada Organization (SO)

Alamdar Rd., Nasir Abad
Quetta, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)81 664 981
Mobile: +92 (0)300 381 9456
Fax: +92 (0)81 665 098
E-mail: shuhada@ultra.net.pk
ssamer@ultra.net.pk
URL: www.shuhada.org
Abdul Rauf Naveed (Assistant Director)

Southern Western Afghanistan & Balochistan Association for Coordination (SWABAC)

P.O. Box 631
Quetta, Pakistan
Mobile: +93 (0)70 300 858
E-mail: swabac@hotmail.com

Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA)

84-D Saibzada Abdul Qayum Road,
University Town
Peshawar, Pakistan
E-mail: scanalst@brain.net.pk
adminpw1@brain.net.pk
URL: www.sak.a.se
Amjad Babar (Head of Office)

Tearfund

61D, Samungli Housing Scheme,
Samungli Rd.
Quetta, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)81 844 346
+92 (0)81 843 140
E-mail: quetta-fc@tearfund.org
URL: www.tearfund.org

United Medical Center for Afghans/Rehabilitation Program for Afghanistan (UMCA/RPA)

Hs. 34, St. 10, Sector L/1, Phase 3, Hayatabad
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 810 010
Mobile: +92 (0)333 910 2093
Fax: +92 (0)91 810 010
E-mail: umca@psh.paknet.com.pk

Welfare Association for Development of Afghanistan (WADAN)

Home #D-40, Police Colony, Nasir Bagh Rd.
Peshawar, Pakistan
Mobile: +92 (0)333 912 5451

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES

Baz Construction Unit for Rehabilitation of Afghanistan (BCURA)

Hs. 300, St. 25, D4, Phase 1, Hayatabad
Peshawar, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)91 813 935
Fax: +92 (0)91 813 935
E-mail: bazconstruct@hotmail.com
Dr. Ziauddin (Deputy Director)

PriceWaterHouseCoopers

P.I.A. Building, 3rd Floor, 49 Blue Area
Islamabad, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)51 287 0045 48
+92 (0)51 227 3457 68
Fax: +92 (0)51 227 7924

UN/MULTILATERAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Islamabad, Pakistan
Mobile: +92 (0)320 426 6158
E-mail: pont@un.org
URL: www.unama-afg.org
Mark Pont (Head of Office)

Pakistan/Tajikistan

United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

Hs. 4, St. 5, F/8-3
Islamabad, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)51 226 4077/4101
E-mail: islamabad.unhas@wfp.org

World Health Organization (WHO)

Hs. 403, St. 12, F/10-2
Islamabad, Pakistan
Phone: +92 (0)51 210 4770-4
E-mail: 6whoislamabad@afg.emro.who.int
Dr. Rana Graber Kakar (Head of Office)

Tajikistan

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

Central Asian Development Agency, Inc. (CADA)

3 Loiq Sherali St., 734003
Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Phone: +992 (372) 212 210
Fax: +992 (372) 51 0052
E-mail: dlovet@swissmail.org
URL: www.mercy.se
David Lovett (Head of Office)

Information Resources

This section is a compilation of selected resources that may be of interest to the assistance community in Afghanistan. It is not a comprehensive list, rather one that is meant to alert people to the variety of resources available.

General Background

The Survival Guide to Kabul

www.kabulguide.net

Provides information on life in Kabul aimed at new visitors. Includes background on Kabul, information on transportation, sightseeing, hotels and guest houses, food and security. More extensive information was published in the first edition of *Kabul – The Bradt Mini Guide* in June 2003.

Afghan News

<http://www.afghannews.net>

One of the first Afghan online news network services. It provides access to top news stories from local and international news sources, as well as links to other news services in Dari and Pashtu.

Afghan Online

<http://www.afghan-web.com>

A comprehensive website that provides cultural, economic, historical, political and other information on Afghanistan as well as links to news sources.

Development and Reconstruction Information

British Agencies Afghanistan Group (BAAG)

www.baag.org.uk

BAAG is an umbrella group of British and Irish agencies working in Afghanistan. It provides information to NGO staff working in the country, and acts as a forum for discussion among its members. BAAG produces a weekly Bulletin and the BAAG Monthly Review which provides an analysis of the political, economic and security situation in Afghanistan. A briefing pack for NGO staff traveling to Afghanistan is available on the BAAG website.

Development Gateway – Afghanistan Reconstruction

<http://topics.developmentgateway.org/afghanistan>

A World Bank-sponsored web page on reconstruction-related issues in Afghanistan. Provides access to articles, reports, analysis and events in a variety of areas (e.g., political, humanitarian, reconstruction, women).

Donor Assistance Database (DAD)

<http://www.af/dad/index.html>

A web-based database that includes information and data related to finance and aid coordination in Afghanistan. Data on aid flows to the government can be sorted by theme, location, donor and implementing agency. Information contained in the DAD can be viewed

through reports, charts and maps. Information is regularly updated based on information provided by donors. The database is available in English and Dari.

Government of Afghanistan's website

www.af

A government-run website that provides government planning and policy documents, speeches by government and UN officials, information on coordination mechanisms, and on UN assistance.

Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN)

www.irinnews.org

A humanitarian and development news service that provides analytical reporting in countries affected by conflict or humanitarian concerns worldwide. The main IRIN Afghanistan office is located in Kabul, and is administered by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). IRIN distributes news and feature articles through its website and through daily and weekly updates.

ReliefWeb

www.reliefweb.int

A web-based service that provides information from UN, NGO and government sources on humanitarian, development and aid coordination issues worldwide. The site has an Afghanistan link updated daily with press releases and news from the UN, NGOs and multilateral organisations.

Research

ACBAR Resource and Information Center (ARIC)

www.afghanresources.org/index.asp

A service associated with the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR), ARIC maintains the largest collection of materials on Afghanistan in the region (including books, reports, maps, CD-ROMs and videos). ARIC's collections are based in Peshawar, Pakistan but a growing percentage of their materials are accessible online. ARIC also has a sub-office in Kabul that is open to the public. ARIC aims to collect all resources generated by NGOs and UN agencies working for Afghanistan. It sponsors over 400 libraries throughout Afghanistan, including mobile libraries.

Afghan Information Management Service (AIMS)

www.aims.org.af

AIMS produces standard and custom geographic information systems (GIS) maps, and provides technical assistance to organisations to design databases and GIS. AIMS is based in Kabul, with field representation in UNAMA's field offices in Herat, Mazar-i Sharif, Kandahar, Kunduz and Jalalabad. It distributes data, datasets and maps through its website and its office in Kabul.

Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU)

www.areu.org.af

An independent research institution based in Kabul, Afghanistan, that conducts and facilitates action-oriented research and learning that informs and influences policy and practice. AREU

publishes issues papers, briefing papers, and detailed reports linked to its research themes. AREU publishes a regular newsletter containing information on current research projects (AREU and non-AREU). Publications are available directly from the AREU office and can also be downloaded free from the website. AREU also maintains a research library that is open to outside researchers by arrangement.

International Development Law Organization (IDLO)

<http://www.idlo.org/afghanlaws/index.htm>

IDLO maintains a collection of Afghan laws, past and present, which can be accessed via their website.

Air Services

Airserv/PACTEC

A humanitarian flight and communications service for the NGO community that operates internal and Islamabad flights. It has been in operation since 1998 and reaches all major destinations as well as some of the remotest parts of the country. Airserv/PACTEC also set up communications systems for NGOs.

ICRC

A flight service run by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) that operates internal flights to the major cities of Afghanistan two times per week, and to Peshawar every day except Fridays. It is a free service available to NGOs that are registered with the ICRC office in Kabul.

UNHAS

A flight service run by the World Food Programme (WFP) that has provided cargo and passenger flight services for UN agencies, NGOs and donor organisations since 1989. As of mid 2003, there are regular flights from Kabul to Islamabad, Dubai and Dushanbe as well as internal flights to and from all major destinations within Afghanistan.

Security

Afghanistan NGO Security Organisation (ANSO)

A security coordinating body in Afghanistan that provides free security information and services specifically for the NGO community. Regional offices are located in Kabul, Mazar-i Sharif, Herat, Jalalabad and Kandahar. Weekly briefings are held at ACBAR in Kabul and are open to all. (See Glossary section for more information.)

Emergency Task Force (ETF)

A UN-run discussion forum that brings together the UN and NGOs, as well as some donors and the government, on humanitarian and security issues. It was originally established to provide updates on emergency situations (i.e., earthquakes, floods or sudden population movements). Weekly meetings are held at UNAMA and are open to all.

UN Security Coordination (UNSECOORD)

The unit that sets security phases for UN agencies and provides security support to UN operations. UNSECOORD information aims to meet the needs of security personnel in the

assistance community. Up-to-date security-oriented mission and travel advice is available from the security advisor. A security introduction course and daily briefings are offered at UNDP and are open to all.

Media

ABC (American Broadcasting Company) News

Hs. 526, St. 10, Wazir Akbar Khan

Kabul City, Kabul

Mobile: +93 (0)70 300 456/+93 (0)70 277 519

Satellite: +882 (165) 201 2070/+882 (165) 201 2174

E-mail: aleemforabc@yahoo.com/hanifafghantv@yahoo.com

Aleem Agha & Hanif Sherzad (Contacts)

An American cable news network.

Agence France Presse (AFP)

Hs. 5, Wazir Akbar Khan Rd., Wazir Akbar Khan

Kabul City, Kabul

Worldwide multilingual news agency.

Al-Jazeera

Hs. 320, St. 10, Wazir Akbar Khan

Kabul City, Kabul

Mobile: +93 (0)70 282 215

Arabic satellite television station and news network.

Anis Daily

3rd Floor Liberty Printing Press Building

3rd Macrorayon

Kabul City, Kabul

Phone: +93 (0)20 230 1342

Mobile: + 93 (0)70 282508

Fax: +93 (0)20 230 1342

Email: mohyodin_anis@yahoo.com

URL: www.anisnews.com

Seyamak Heravi (Editor-in-Chief)

A government-sponsored, government-run daily newspaper that is one of the oldest in Afghanistan. It had continuous coverage throughout the war years. It is distributed in the main cities of Afghanistan in Dari (about 75%) and Pashtu (about 25%) with a focus on national and international news, analysis and current events.

Arman-e Milli

3rd Floor Liberty Printing Press Building
2nd Macrorayon
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0)20 230 0337
E-mail: arman-e-millie@yahoo.com
Mir Haidar Mutahar (Editor-in-Chief)

A government-sponsored, government-run daily newspaper that provides analysis and critiques of cultural, political, economic and governance issues. Established after the Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) was set up. Written primarily from a government perspective on political issues. Published in Dari and Pashtu.

Associated Press (AP)

Hs. 95, St. 11, Wazir Akbar Khan
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)70 278 189/+93 (0)70 283 002
Todd Pitman (Text Correspondent)

Global news network that provides news, film and photos to the international media.

Bakhtar Information Agency

Ministry of Information and Culture
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0)20 210 1304

The main government-run, government-sponsored news distribution service in Afghanistan, circulates news and events to feed into government-run papers. Distributed in Dari, Pashtu and English. It is run by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)

No. 305, Lane 5 West, St. 15, Wazir Akbar Khan
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0)20 230 0088
Mobile: +93 (0)79 321 658
Fax: +93 (0)20 230 0088
E-mail: info150@yahoo.com
URL: www.bbcpersian.com
Dr. Lutfallah Latif (Head of Office)

British Broadcasting Corporation Afghan Educational Projects (BBC AEP)

Hs. 271, St. 1, Qalai Najarha Khair Khana, P.O. Box 1
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: + 93 (0)20 240 0495
Mobile: +93 (0)79 329 925
E-mail: shirazuddin.siddiqi@bbc.co.uk
URL: www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust
Shirazuddin Siddiqi (Director)

Broadcasts radio internationally through its World Service. Produces radio programmes in Dari and Pashtu (including popular radio soap – new home/new life) and is involved in BBC Afghan Educational Projects. It maintains Pashtu and Persian news websites.

Deutsche Presse Agentur (GPA)

Behind Cinema Baharistan, Karte Parwan
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: + 93 (0)70 280 081
Satellite: + 882 (165) 110 9350
URL: www.dpa.com
Khalid Mafton Sarwary (Head of Office)

German press agency that operates in Afghanistan.

Eqtedar Milli

Karte Char, University Street, Opposite Ghazi High School
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0) 20 220 0146
E-mail: eqtedarmelli@yahoo.com
Syed Isa Hussaini Mazari (Editor)

A weekly publication that focuses on analysis and critique of cultural, political, economic and government issues.

Erada

Hs. 95, Haji Mir Ahmad St., Cinema Baharistan, Karte Parwan
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)70 224 787
E-mail: eradadaily@hotmail.com
Zuhur Ahghan (Publisher)

A privately-owned, daily newspaper with a focus on international and national news and analysis. It was started in 2000 and has a circulation of 10,000 distributed over seven provinces. The paper is published in Dari, but also publishes a weekly English supplement on Thursdays.

Farda

Ibn-Sina Market, 2nd Floor, 30 Block, Deh Afghanan
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)70 276 122
Abdul Ghafar Heteqad (Head of Office)

Weekly paper published in Dari and Pashtu. Established in 2002.

General Presidency of Radio and Television

Great Massoud Rd.
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0)20 210 1086
M. Eshaq (General Director)

The department responsible for radio and television at the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Heywad

Government Printing Press
Microrayon Number 3
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0)20 230 1342
Mobile: +93 (0)70 282 508/+93 (0)70 282 504

A government-run, government-sponsored daily newspaper, similar to Anis but published in Pashtu (about 75%) and Dari (about 25%).

Institute of War and Peace Reporting (IWPR)

Interior Ministry Rd., Shahr-e Naw (Opp. Post Office), P.O. Box 3129
Kabul City, Kabul
E-mail: iwprkabul@hotmail.com
URL: www.iwpr.net
Lisa Schnellinger (Project Director)

An international media development NGO that works with local media in conflict situations. IWPR is training journalists in Afghanistan through classroom training and workshops. IWPR trainees produce regular Afghanistan Recovery Reports, available in English, Dari and Pashtu on the IWPR website.

Integrated Regional Information & Network (IRIN)

Shishtarak St. (Next to IMC)
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)70 281 124
Satellite: +882 (168) 980 0043
E-mail: shoajib@irinnews.org/afghanistan@irinnews.org
URL: www.irinnews.org
Shaib Sharifi (Head of Office)

Internews Afghanistan (Internews)

Karte Parwan (In front of Haji Mir Ahmad Mosque)
Kabul City, Kabul
Satellite: + 882 (163) 331 2242
E-mail: johnwest@internews.world/in-kabul@internews.org
URL: www.internews.org
John West (Director)

Jamea-e Madani

Hs. 45 (Opp. Malalai Maternity Hospital)
Shahrara Watt
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)70 295 586
E-mail: acsf-newsletter@swisspeace.ch
Partaw Nadery (Editor)

Magazine published by the Afghan Civil Society Forum.

Kabul Times

Macrorayon Azadi Printing Hs.
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0)20 230 1675/+93 (0)20 230 0337
Mobile: +93 (0)70 283 677
E-mail: kabultimes@hotmail.com
Shoaib Sharifi (Co Editor-in-Chief)

A government-run weekly newspaper that has been in existence since 1962. Includes news articles and editorials on current events in Afghanistan and is published in English twice per week.

Kabul Weekly

Charahi Malek Asghar (Behind Ministry of Planning)
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)70 274 526
Fahim Dashdi (Editor)

An independent weekly newspaper. Banned by the Taliban, it was re-launched in January 2002, with funding from the French media organisation, AINA. Published in Dari, Pashtu and English.

Killid

Kolola Pushta, Musjed-e Abu Haniffa
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0)20 220 0573
Aziz Hakimi (Director)

An independent weekly newspaper. It focuses on current events in Afghanistan, particularly at the regional level. Publishes and distributes most of the independent publications in Afghanistan, including Morcel, a monthly publication targeted at women in the provinces. Published in Dari and Pashtu.

Les Nouvelles de Kaboul

AINA Culture and Media Center
Kabul City, Kabul
E-mail: ndk@AINAworld.org

Magazine on Afghanistan published in French.

Malalai

Malek Asghar Square, AINA Office, Next to Ministry of Planning
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)70 275 089/+93 (0)70 279 233
Jamila Mujahid (Chief Editor)

A monthly publication for women that focuses on political, cultural and social issues. Published in English and Dari.

Mashal-e Democracy

Amaani High School St. (In front of French Embassy)
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)70 277 559
Email: ncpda@yahoo.com
Fazlurahman Orya

Published once a fortnight in Dari and Pashtu. It was established in 2002 and is linked to the Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Media Support Solutions (MSS)

Hs. 114, Kolola Pushta (Burj Barq Bus Stop)
Kabul City, Kabul
Mohammad Akbar (Project Manager)

MSS works as a communications consultancy with local broadcasters in developing countries, conducting training, research and programme design.

Missaq Wahdat

Shora St., Hs. 468
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0)20 250 1279
Mobile: +93 (0)79 308 641

Musharekat-e Milli

Deh Bori, West Kabul, Burj Barq St.
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0)20 250 0144
Mobile: +93 (0)79 341 221
E-mail: Moshavekat_2004@Parismail.com
URL: www.wahdat.net
Mohammad Sarwan Jawadi (Head of Office)

Published in Dari every two weeks, this publication focuses on security, reconstruction, politics and local news. It is linked to Hezb-e Wahdat.

New York Times

Hs. 69, St. 15
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0)20 210 1088
Satellite: +873 (761) 271 190/+882 (165) 200 0653

American national daily with world news section, published in the US and available on the Internet.

Newi Lar Women

Hs. 96, St. 2, Shash Darak, District 9
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)79 346 451
E-mail: rahenawemail@yahoo.com
Jamila Omar (Head of Office)

A monthly political newspaper written by and for Afghan women. Established in April 2004 with support from Canadian NGO IMPACs.

Reuters

Hs. 125, St. 15, Wazir Akbar Khan
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)70 275 946
Satellite: +870 (762) 141 239/+873 (762) 418 015
E-mail: salahuddinreuters@hotmail.com/angieinkabul@reuters.com
Angelica Ramos (Senior Producer)

International news agency.

Sabawoon

AINA Media and Cultural Centre
Malik Ashgar Square
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)70 292 207 /+93 (0)79 312 505
Ms. Latifa Saeedi Popal (Editor in Chief)

Monthly family magazine printed in Dari, Pashtu and English. Established in 1986 and relaunched after the fall of the Taliban.

Sayara Media & Communication (Sayara)

First left off Butcher St., Shahr-e Naw
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)70 289 269
E-mail: sebastienturbot@sayara-media.org/info@sayara-media.org
URL: www.sayara-media.org
Sebastien Turbot (Consultant)

Sayara is an organisation that aims to promote a more effective use of the media to strengthen the role of information in humanitarian, post-conflict, and development initiatives.

Seerat

AINA Media Centre
Kabul City, Kabul
Najiba Maram (Editor)

Established shortly after the fall of the Taliban. An independent publication for women that produces editorials, poetry and articles on cultural and political issues. It is published with support from AINA.

Tulu-e Afghanistan

Shahr-e Naw, Ismat Muslem Ln. (In front of Industrial Bank)

Kabul City, Kabul

Mobile: +93 (0)70 292 564/+93 (0)70 291 469/+93 (0)70 278 242

Dawood Sia Wash (Publisher)

Independent weekly publication with analyses and critiques of cultural, political, economic and government issues.

RADIO

Afghan Radio

Kabul City, Kabul

Mobile: +93 (0)70 281 974

E-mail: contact@afghanistan-mef.net

URL: www.afghanradio.com

Fawad Muslim (Head of Office)

Arman FM

98.1 FM

Commercial radio station that will soon be expanding to all the major cities in Afghanistan. Broadcasts news and music.

BBC World Service

89.0 FM

The BBC broadcasts news and cultural programs in Persian, Dari and Pashtu. Also produces the soap "New Home, New Life": one of the most popular radio programmes in Afghanistan, which targets rural populations. Runs stories on health, education, and other public interest topics. Run by the BBC with support from UNESCO.

Good Morning Afghanistan/Good Evening Afghanistan

1275 mw, 105.2 FM, 92.2 FM, 90.0 FM

Old Radio Kabul Building

Kabul City, Kabul

Phone: +93 (0)20 210 1082

Satellite: +882 (165) 420 0579

E-mail: gma@bmc.dk

A radio programme that airs in the morning and in the evening in Dari, Pashtu and English. Focuses on political, cultural, developmental information and interviews with government officials among others. This is supported by Baltic Media Centre, a Danish NGO that works to promote democracy and development through the media.

Radio Afghanistan

1107 mw, 271 khz, 93.1/105.2 FM
Airport Rd.
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0)20 210 1087
Hasan Hazrati (President)

A government-sponsored, government-run radio service that was established in the 1920s as the first radio programme in Afghanistan. Provides news and other information targeted at local listeners. Airs mostly in Dari, Pashtu and other Afghan languages, with special programmes in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Urdu.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (Voice of America)

100.5 FM, 1296MW, 17670, 19010, 17710, 17685, 12140 SW
Hs. 26, Ln. 4 (Right), St. 15
Kabul City, Kabul
Phone: +93 (0)20 210 2718/9
Mobile: +93 (0)70 299 206/7
URL: www.voanews.com/pashto or www.voanews.com/dari

A news radio programme that regularly broadcasts in Dari and Pashtu.

Radio Killid

88FM

A community-based radio station. Linked with Killid newspaper.

Radio Rabia Balkhi

Jawzjan Market, Dostom 5 Story Buidling
Mazar-i Sharif, Balkh
Mobile: +93 (0)70 504 670
Mobina Khairandash (Head of Office)

Radio Sahar

Jada Mahtab (2nd St. on the right)
Herat City, Herat
Mobile: +93 (0)70 408 513
E-mail: habib_humaira@hotmail.com
Humaira Habib (Head of Office)

Radio Zohra

Kochai Kasani (Across the St. from IOM offices)
Kunduz
Mobile: +93 (0)79 568 733
Najja Khodayaar (Head of Office)

Voice of Freedom

88.5 mhz FM
Opp. Academy of Technic
Kabul City, Kabul
Mobile: +93 (0)70 280 992

A radio programme run by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) that airs music, news and interviews.

Abbreviations and Index¹

AAA	Afghan Aid Association, 200, 230 , 241
AABRAR	Afghan Amputee Bicyclists for Rehabilitation & Recreation, 208 , 235, 243
AACA	Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority, 23
AACC	Afghan Aria Construction & Material Producing Company, 226
AAR	Association for Aid & Relief Japan, 241
ABC	Afghan Bureau for Consultancy, 208 , 230, 232, 242
ABC News	American Broadcasting Company, 254
ABR	Afghanistan Bureau for Reconstruction, 211
ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief, 3, 191, 198, 212, 230, 236, 244
ACDO	Afghan Community Development Organization, 209 , 235
ACF	Action Contre La Faim, 190, 197, 208 , 240, 242
ACHR	Afghan Commission for Human Rights, 189, 190, 209 , 235, 243
ACLU	Afghan Construction & Logistics Unit, 209 , 235, 243
ACSF	Afghan Civil Society Forum, 4, 209
ACT	Agency for Construction and Training, 212 , 244
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, 189, 191, 194, 195, 212 , 240, 241
Actionaid	ActionAid Afghanistan, 208
ACU	Afghan Consultancy Unit, 209 , 235
ADA	Afghanistan Development Association, 211
ADB	Asian Development Bank, 228
ADF	Afghanistan Development Forum, 5
ADF	Afghanistan Development Foundation, 209
ADRA	Adventist Development & Relief Agency, 194, 208
ADSA	Aradat Development Service Association, 213
AED	Academy for Educational Development, 226
AETF	Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund, 7
Afghan Centre	Afghan Centre, 208
Afghan Ed.	Afghan Education and Rehabilitation, 209
Afghan Radio	Afghan Radio, 261
Afghanaid	Afghanaid, 188, 198, 208 , 243
AFP	Agence France-Press, 254
AFRANE	Amitie Franco-Afghane, 194, 213 , 236, 240
AFSC	American Friends Service Committee, 201
AGs	Advisory Groups, 18
AGEF	Association of Experts in the Fields of Migration and Development Cooperation, 213
AGF	Afghan Guard Force, 8
AGHCO	Afghan German Help Coordination Office, 196, 209 , 230, 235, 239
AHDS	Afghan Help and Development Service, 209 , 230, 242
AHF	Abdul Haq Foundation, 208 , 235
AHS	Afghan Health Services, 209

¹ Entries in bold indicate the main or Kabul office address.

AHSAO Afghan Health and Social Assistance Organization, **235**
AHTP Afghan Help and Technical Program, **209**, 243
AIA Afghan Interim Administration/Authority, 14
AIHRC Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, 7, 188, 190, 194, 197, **205**, 230
AIL Afghan Institute of Learning, **210**
AIMS Afghanistan Information Management Service, 193, 200, **228**, 232, 234, 239, 252
AINA Afghan Media and Cultural Centre, **210**
Airserv Air Serv, **213**, 244, 253
AKDN Aga Khan Development Network, 188, 189, 190, 194, **212**
AKF Aga Khan Foundation, 188, 189, 194, **212**
AKHS A Afghan Khan Health Service Afghanistan, **212**
AKTC Aga Khan Trust for Culture, **212**
AL Afghanistan Libre, **211**
ALISEI Associazione per la Cooperazione Internazionaionale a l'Aiuto Umanitario, 189, 198, **213**
Al-Jazeera Al-Jazeera, **254**
ALTAI ALTAI Consulting, **226**
AMAC Area Mine Action Centre, 32, 193, **228**, 232, 239, 240
AMF Afghan Military Forces, 8
AMI Aide Medicale Internationale, **213**, 234, 236, 240, 241
AMRAN Afghan Mobile Reconstruction Association, **210**, 243
AMWA Afghan Medical Welfare Association, **243**
ANA Afghan National Army, 8
ANBP Afghanistan New Beginnings Program, 24
ANCB Afghan NGOs' Coordination Bureau, 9, **210**, 235, 243
ANDA Afghanistan National Development Authority, **211**, 236, 244
Anis Anis Daily, **254**
ANP Afghan National Police, 10
ANSO Afghanistan NGO Security Office, 11, 190, 198, **211**, 230, 236, 253
ANWAR Afghan Nation's Welfare and Rehabilitation, **210**
AOHREP Afghan Organization of Human Rights and Environmental Protection, **236**, 243
AOs Area Offices, 26
AP Associated Press, **255**
APA Afghan Planning Agency, **210**, 243
APB Afghanistan Programming Body, 53
APEP Afghanistan Primary Education Program, **211**
ARC Afghan Relief Committee, **210**
ARD Amo Rehabilitation and Development, **213**
AREA Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan, 191, 198, **212**, 236, 244
AREP Afghanistan Rehabilitation and Education Programs, **236**
AREU Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit, 53, **212**, 244, 252
Ariamehr Ariamehr Rehabilitation Establishment, **213**
ARIC ACBAR Resource and Information Centre, 208, **243**, 252
ARMAN FM Arman Radio, **261**
Arman-e Milie Arman-e Milie, **255**
ARN Afghanistan Reconstruction NGO, **211**, 236, 244
ARRAF Afghanistan Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency Falah, **211**, 240

ARRR	Afghanistan: Reconnect, Rebuild, Reunite, 12
ARSG	Afghanistan Reconstruction Steering Group, 57
ARSSO	Afghanistan Rehabilitation and Social Services Organisation, 236
ARTF	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, 12
ASCHIANA	ASCHIANA, 213
ASG	Afghanistan Support Group, 5
ASP	Afghanistan Stabilisation Programme, 12
ATA	Afghanistan Transitional Administration, 14
ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants, 190, 210 , 233, 236, 239, 243
ATCE	Afghan Turk Cag Education, 190, 200, 210 , 230
AWCC	Afghan Wireless Communication Company, 226
AWEC	Afghan Women's Education Centre, 190, 210
AWN	Afghan Women's Network, 15, 210
AWNF	Afghan Women New Foundation, 211
AWRC	Afghan Women's Resource Centre, 211 , 244
AWSCO	Afghan Women Social and Cultural Organization, 211
AWVSLV	Afghan Women's Vocational Skills Learning Centre, 211
AWWD	Afghan Women Welfare Department, 211 , 236, 244
BAAG	British Agencies Afghanistan Group, 251
Bamdad Anisha	Bamdad Anisha Morning Social and Cultural Organization, 213
BAS	Basic Afghanistan Services, 213 , 235, 236
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation, 255, 261
BBC AEP	BBC Afghan Educational Projects, 255, 261
BBC Persian	BBC Persian/Pashto Service, 255, 261
BCURA	Baz Construction Unit for Rehabilitation of Afghanistan, 196, 227 , 233, 234, 238, 247
BearingPoint	BearingPoint/USAID Afghanistan Economic Governance Project, 227
Belgium	Embassy of Belgium/Representation to Afghanistan, 202
Berlin	Berlin Meeting, 51
BESAO	Bokhdy Educational and Service Affairs Organization, 213
BIA	Bakhtar Information Agency, 255
BITTSS	Bakhtar Information Technology and Technical Services and Solutions, 193, 201
BMC	BMC Asia (Good Morning Afghanistan), 261
Bonn	Bonn Agreement, 15
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, 213 , 236
Britain	Embassy, Britain, 203
BRT	Bashardost Rehabilitation Team, 213
Bulgaria	Embassy, Bulgaria, 203
CADA	Central Asian Development Agency, Inc., 191, 214 , 241, 248
CAF	Care of Afghan Families, 214 , 241
CAFE	Central Asian Free Exchange, 191
CAII	Creative Associates International Inc., 227
Canada	Embassy, Canada, 203
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CARE	CARE International, 196, 214 , 232, 235, 239, 240, 242, 244
Caritas	Caritas, 214
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy, 49

CBR Consultant Bureau for Reconstruction, **215**, 237
 CC Constitutional Review Commission, 19
 CCA Cooperation Centre for Afghanistan, **215**, 242
 CCA Common Country Assessment
 CCF/CFA Child Fund Afghanistan, **214**
 CDC Community Development Council
 CDC Constitutional Drafting Commission, 19
 CDU Country Development Unit, **216**, 235, 240
 Census Census, 22
 CENTCOM Central Command (US), 47
 CFC-A Combined Forces Command – Afghanistan, 47
 CGs Consultative Groups, 18
 CGAP Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
 CHA Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance, 191, 195, 197, 198, **215**, 231, 245
 CHF Community Habitat Finance International, **215**
 China Embassy, China, **203**
 CiC Children in Crisis, **214**, 215
 CIC/NYU Centre on International Cooperation, **214**
 CIDA Canadian International Development Agency, **201**
 CIMIC Civil Military Cooperation, 19
 CIMMYT International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre, **207**, 219
 CJTF-76 Combined Joint Task Force 76, 47
 CLJ Constitutional Loya Jirga, 19
 CND Counter-Narcotics Directorate, 22
 CNFA Citizen's Network for Foreign Affairs, **215**
 Coalition Coalition Forces, 47, **207**, 240
 CoAR Coordination of Afghan Relief, 191, 193, **215**, 242, 245
 Concern Concern Worldwide, 188, **215**, 241
 Constitution 2004 Constitution, 19
 COOPI Cooperazione Internazionale, **215**, 233
 Cordaid Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid, 231, **244**
 CPAU Cooperation for Peace and Unity, 188, **215**
 CPI Consumer Price Index
 CRAA Committee for Rehabilitation Aid to Afghanistan, **215**, 237, 245
 Crown Agents Crown Agents, **227**
 CRS Catholic Relief Services, 198, **214**, 231
 CSO Central Statistics Office, 22, **205**
 Cukurova Cukurova Construction Industry and Trade, Inc., **227**
 CWS-P/A Church World Service-Pakistan/Afghanistan, 215, 236, **244**, 245
 DAC Danish Afghanistan Committee, **198**
 DACAAR Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees, **216**
 DAD Donor Assistance Database, 23, **251**
 DAI Development Alternatives, Inc.
 DBER Development Budget and External Relations Unit, 23
 DCG Design and Construction Group, 194, **227**, 233, 239
 DDG Danish Demining Group, 198, **216**, 237, 245
 DDR Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, 24

DED	German Development Service, 202 , 233
Denmark	Office of the Representative of Denmark to Afghanistan, 205
DFID	Department for International Development (UK), 201
DHSA	Development and Humanitarian Services for Afghanistan, 191, 216 , 245
DORA	Development Organization for the Revival of Afghanistan, 216
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, 59
EAC	Education and Aid Centre, 216
EC	European Commission, 201
ECHCO	Engineering, Construction and Humanitarian Cooperation Organization, 227
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office, 202
ECI	Educational Concepts International of Afghanistan, 216
ECW	Education and Training Centre for Poor Women and Girls of Afghanistan, 216 , 233
Elections	National Elections, 81
ELJ	Emergency Loya Jirga, 25
EMDH	Enfants du Monde- Droits De L'Homme, 216
Emergency	Emergency Hospital, 216
EO/CA	Ecumenical Office/Christian Aid, 216
EPP	Environment and Promotion Program, 216
Eqtedar Melli	Eqtedar Melli, 256
Erada	Erada, 256
ETF	Emergency Task Force, 253
EU	Office of the Special Representative of the European Union for Afghanistan, 205
EuronAid	EuronAid, 217 , 245
FAER	Farhat Architecture Engineering Rehabilitation, 217
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization, 228
Farda	Farda, 256
FCCS	Foundation for Culture and Civil Society, 189, 217 , 233
FECO	Fayez Engineering and Construction Organization, 217
FEFA	Free and Fair Election Foundation of Afghanistan
FES	Freidrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 217 , 245
Finland	Kabul Liaison Office of the Embassy of Finland, Islamabad, 203
FO	Field Office, 26
FOCUS	Focus Humanitarian Assistance, 217
France	Embassy of France, 203
FRDO	Female Rehabilitation and Development Organization, 191, 217 , 245
FU	Field Unit, 26
GAA/DWHH	German Agro Action/Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, 191, 217 , 233, 237, 241
Germany	Embassy of Germany, 203
GHN	Global Hope Network, 217
GNI	Good Neighbours International Afghanistan, 218
GoA	Government of Afghanistan, 65, 252
GOAL	GOAL, 218
Goethe	Goethe Institute, 219
GPA	Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 256
GPFA	Global Partnership for Afghanistan, 191, 198, 217
GPRT	General Presidency of Radio Television, 256

GRSP Ghazi Rural Support Program, 196, **217**, 233, 242, 246

GTZ German Technical Cooperation, **202**

HAFO Helping Afghan Farmers Organization, 196, **218**, 231, 246

HAND Humanitarian Assistance Network and Development, **218**

HAS Humanitarian Assistance Society, **219**, 231, 237, 246

HASA Humanitarian Assistance Service for Afghanistan, **218**, 234, 237, 246

HAWCA Humanitarian Assistance for the Women and Children of Afghanistan, 191, **218**, 237, 246

Hewad Hewad Daily, **257**

HI-Belgium Handicap International Belgium, 198, **218**, 231

HI-France Handicap International France, **198**

HNI HealthNet International, **218**

Hope Worldwide Hope Worldwide, **218**, 231

HTAC Help the Afghan Children, **218**

IAEC Interim Afghan Electoral Commission, 30

IAM International Assistance Mission, 198, **219**

IARCSA Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission, 27

IBA International Bar Association

IbnSina IbnSina Public Health Program for Afghanistan, **219**

ICG International Crisis Group, **219**

Intercon Intercontinental Hotel, **201**

ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross, 190, 197, **207**, 230, 235, 253

IDA International Development Association

IDB Islamic Development Bank

IDLO International Development Law Organisation, 253

IEC Independent Election Commission, 30

IFES International Foundation for Election Systems, **219**

IFRC International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 190, 197, **207**, 230, 235

IG Implementation Group, 5

IGH Indira Gandhi Hospital, **219**

IHSAN Independent Humanitarian Services Association, **219**, 237

ILO International Labour Organization, **228**

IMC International Medical Corps, 194, **219**, 233, 237, 239

IMF International Monetary Fund, **228**

IMPACS The Institute for Media, Policy and Civil Society, **225**

India Embassy, India, **203**

Indonesia Embassy, Indonesia, **203**

Internews Internews Afghanistan, **257**

INTERSOS INTERSOS Humanitarian Organization for Emergency, 195, 197, **220**, 231, 237

IOG International Observer Group

IOM International Organization for Migration, 190, 194, 195, 197, **207**, 230, 233, 239

IPRSP Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

Iran Embassy, Iran, **203**

IRC International Rescue Committee, 191, 199, **220**, 237, 240

IRIN Integrated Regional Information Network, 252, **257**

ISAF International Security Assistance Force, 28, **208**

ISRA	International Islamic Relief Agency, 199, 219 , 237, 246
Italy	Embassy of Italy, 203
Itehad	The Itehad Foundation, 225
IWPR	Institute for War and Peace Reporting, 257
Jamea-e Madani	Jamea-e Madani, 257
Japan	Embassy, Japan, 203
JCC	Joint Coordination Cell
JDA	Joint Development Associates International, Inc., 192
JEMB	Joint Electoral Management Body, 30, 205
JEMBS	Joint Electoral Management Body Secretariat
JEN	Japan Emergency NGOs, 220 , 240
JH	Jamhoriate Hospital, 220
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency, 202
Johanniter	Johanniter International, 199, 220
JRC	Judicial Reform Commission, 31, 205
JTS	Join Together Society, 220
Kabul Times	The Kabul Times, 258
Kabul Weekly	The Kabul Weekly, 258
Karwansara	Karwansara Restaurant and Guest House, 201
Kazakhstan	Embassy, Republic of Kazakhstan, 203
KfW	German Development Cooperation (Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau), 202
Killid	Killid, 258 , 262
KMNB	Kabul Multi-National Brigade, 208
KMTC	Kabul Military Training Centre
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency, 202
Korea	Embassy, Republic of South Korea, 203
KPMG	KPMG Afghanistan Ltd., 227
KRA	Kunduz Rehabilitation Agency, 233
KSO	Kateb Services Organization, 196
Les Nouvelles	Les Nouvelles De Kaboul, 258
Libya	Embassy of Libya, 204
Licomi	Licomi (Liaison and Consultancy of Misereor), 227
LMP	Labour Market Programme, 43
LOTFA	Law and Order Trust Fund, 10
Louis Berger	Louis Berger Group, Inc., 227
MAAH	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, 205
MADERA	Mission d'Aide au Developpement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan, 199, 221 , 237
Malalai	Malalai Magazine, 258
Malteser	Malteser, 189 , 199
MAPA	Mine Action Program for Afghanistan, 32
Marcopolo	Marcopolo Hotel, 197
Mashal	Mashal-e Democracy, 259
MCI	Mercy Corps International, 220 , 231, 233, 246
MCPA	Mine Clearance and Planning Agency, 192, 199, 220 , 231, 237
MDC	Mine Detection and Dog Centre, 192, 199, 221
MDU	Mobile Disarmament Unit

Medair	Medair, 188, 220
MERLIN	MERLIN, 220 , 241
Meshrano Jirga	Meshrano Jirga
META	Monitoring and Evaluation Training Agency, 221
MISFA	Microfinance and Investment and Support Facility for Afghanistan, 33
Missaq	Missaq Wahdat, 259
MLO	Military Liaison Officer
MMCC	Mobile Mini Circus for Children, 221
MoBTA	Ministry of Borders and Tribal Affairs, 205
MoC	Ministry of Communication, 205
MoCAT	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, 205
MoD	Ministry of Defence, 205
MoE	Ministry of Education, 205
MoF	Ministry of Finance, 205
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 206
MoH	Ministry of Haj (Pilgrimage), 206
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education, 206
Mol	Ministry of Interior, 206
MoIC	Ministry of Information and Culture, 206
MoIWE	Ministry of Irrigation, Water and Environment, 206
MoJ	Ministry of Justice, 206
MoLI	Ministry of Light Industries and Food, 206
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, 206
MoMD	Ministry of Martyrs and Disabled, 206
MoMI	Ministry of Mines and Industries, 206
MoP	Ministry of Planning, 206
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health, 206
MoPW	Ministry of Public Works, 206
MoR	Ministry of Reconstruction, 206
Morningstar	Morning Star Development, 221
MoRR	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation, 206
MoT	Ministry of Trade (formerly Commerce), 207
MoUDH	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, 207
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs, 207
MoWP	Ministry of Power, 206
MRCA	Medical Refresher Courses for Afghans, 220 , 246
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, 207
MSH	Management Sciences for Health, 220
MSS	Media Support Solutions, 259
MT	Ministry of Transportation, 207
Mushaarekat	Mushaarekat-e-Milli, 259
NABDP	National Area Based Development Programme, 34, 221
NAC	Norwegian Afghanistan Committee, 188, 196, 221 , 238
NAPP	National Agriculture Priority Programme, 35
NATO	Northern Atlantic Treaty Organization, 28, 208
NDB	National Development Budget, 23, 36
NDCS	National Drug Control Strategy, 22

NDF	National Development Framework, 36
NDI	National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, 221
NEEP	National Emergency Employment Programme, 37
Netherlands	Embassy of the Netherlands, 204
Newi Lar Women	Newi Lar Women's Newspaper, 260
NGO CoC	NGO Code of Conduct, 38
NGO Legislation	NGO Legislation, 38
NHDR	National Human Development Report, 39
NIPP	National Irrigation and Power Programme, 40
Norway	Embassy of Norway, 204
NPO	Norwegian Project Office/Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan, 199, 221
NPP	National Priority Programme, 40
NPSP	National Private Sector Programme, 43
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council, 189, 192, 195, 221 , 238
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, 45
NSA	National Security Adviser
NSC	National Security Council, 14
NSD	National Security Directorate, 43
NSP	National Solidarity Programme, 44
NSS	National Surveillance System, 45
NUP	National Urban Programme, 46
NVP	National Vulnerability Programme, 46
NYT	The New York Times, 259
OB	Ordinary Budget, 36
OCHA	(UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OEF	Operation Enduring Freedom, 47
OI	Ockenden International, 189, 195, 196, 197, 199, 221
OMAR	Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation, 199, 222 , 231, 238, 246
OMC-A	Office of Military Cooperation, 47
ONSA	Office of the National Security Adviser
ORA	ORA International, 188, 222 , 246
ORR	Organization for Rural Rehabilitation, 222
Oxfam	Oxfam Great Britain, 188, 194, 222 , 231
Oxus	Oxus Centre for Regeneration and Support for Agricultural and Environmental Protection, 242
PACTEC	Partners in Aviation and Communications Technology, 222 , 253
Pakistan	Embassy, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 204
PAR	Public Administration Reform, 27
PARSA	Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Support for Afghanistan, 222
PCP	Principled Common Programming, 53
PEF	Poppy Eradication Force
PHO	Polish Humanitarian Organization, 223
PIN	People in Need – Czech TV Foundation, 192, 222
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PIPA	People in Peril Association Slovakia, 222
PMM	Polish Medical Mission, 223

PNA Preliminary Needs Assessment for Recovery and Reconstruction, 49
 PRB Partners in Revitalization and Building, 188, 192, 195, **222**, 234, 247
 Precise Precise Centre, **201**
 PRO Paryan Rehabilitation Organization, **222**
 PRR Priority Reform and Restructuring, 27
 PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 49
 PRT Provincial Reconstruction Team, 47, 50
 PSD Partners for Social Development, **222**
 PWC Price WaterHouse Coopers, **227**, 247
 PWJ Peace Winds Japan, 192, **222**, 241
 Radio Afghanistan Radio Afghanistan, **262**
 Radio Rabia Radio Rabia Balkhi, **262**
 Radio Sahar Radio Sahar, **262**
 Radio Zohra Radio Zohra, **262**
 RAMP Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan, 197, **223**, 238
 RCB Regional Coordination Body, 53
 RCOs Regional Coordination Offices, 26
 RDO Rehabilitation and Development Organization, **238**
 RDP Rural Development Programme, **223**, 238
 RDZ Regional Development Zone
 REHAA Rehabilitation Education and Health Afghan Association, **223**, 238
 REUTERS REUTERS, **260**
 RFE/RL Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, **262**
 RI Relief International, **223**, 238, 242
 Rights & Democracy International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, **219**
 RoP Roots of Peace, **223**
 RRAA Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan, 199, **223**, 238
 RRR Relief Recovery and Reconstruction
 RTC Regional Training Centre
 Russia Embassy, Russian Federation, 190, **204**
 RVC Regional Verification Committee
 Sabawoon Sabawoon, **260**
 SAF Securing Afghanistan's Future, 51
 Saudi Embassy, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, **204**
 Sayara Sayara Media and Communication, **260**
 SC Supreme Court, **207**
 SCA Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, 188, 189, 192, 196, **224**, 225, 234, 238, 242, 247
 SCN Security Commission of the North
 SC-S Save the Children-Sweden, **223**
 SC-UK Save the Children-United Kingdom, 192, **223**
 SC-US Save the Children-USA, 192, 195, 200, **223**, 241
 SDC Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, **202**
 SDF Sanayee Development Foundation, 196, 199, **224**, 247
 Seerat Seerat, **260**
 Serena Hotel The Serena Hotel, **201**
 SERVE Serving Emergency Relief and Vocational Enterprises, **224**

SFA	Strategic Framework for Afghanistan, 53
SFL	Shelter for Life, 188, 199
SGAA	Sandy Gall's Afghanistan Appeal, 224 , 238, 247
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, 202
SMP	Statistical Master Plan, 22
SNI	Shelter Now International, 224
SO	Shuhada Organization, 194, 196, 224 , 242, 247
Solidarites	Solidarites, 192, 194, 224
SOZO	SOZO International (USA), 224
SPACH	Society for the Prevention of Afghan Cultural Heritage, 224
Spinzar Hotel	Spinzar Hotel, 201
SRSO	Special Representative of the UN Secretary General, 59
SSR	Security Sector Reform, 54
STEP	STEP Health and Development Organization, 224
SWABAC	South West Afghanistan and Balochistan Association for Coordination, 56, 231, 247
Sweden	Embassy, Sweden, 204
Swisspeace	Swiss Peace Foundation, 225 , 240
Switzerland	Embassy, Switzerland, 204
TAF	The Asia Foundation, 225
TAFSU	Technical Assistance and Feasibility Studies Unit, 56
Tajikistan	Embassy of Tajikistan, 204
TAPA	Transitional Assistance Programme for Afghanistan
TCTAO	Technomen Construction and Technical Afghan Organization, 225
TD	Traffic Department, 207
TDH	Terre des hommes, 225 , 231, 242
Tearfund	Tearfund, 225 , 232, 247
TETO	Tamadun Educational and Training Organization, 225
THRA	Training Human Rights Association, 225
TISA	Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan, 14
TLO	Loya Paktia Tribal Liaison Office, 225
TMM	Tokyo Ministerial Meeting, 57
TNT	Global Express, Logistic and Mail, 201
Tokyo Conf.	Tokyo Conference on Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan, 54
TRS	Toloo Rehabilitation Service, 225
TSS	Transitional Support Strategy, 58
Tulu-e Afghan	Tulu-e Afghan, 261
Turkey	Embassy, Republic of Turkey, 204
Turkmenistan	Embassy, Turkmenistan, 204
UAE	Embassy, United Arab Emirates, 204
UMCA/RPA	United Medical Centre for Afghans/Rehab Program for Afghanistan, 238, 247
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief, 226
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, 59, 188, 193, 194, 196, 200, 228 , 232, 234, 239, 240, 242, 247
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme, 228 , 234
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme, 229

UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 229
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund, 229
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services, 229 , 248, 253
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 189, 193, 196, 200, 229 , 232, 234, 239, 240
UNHCS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), 228
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund, 193, 200, 228 , 232
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women, 228
UNMACA	United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan, 32, 229
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOCA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes
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UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services, 193, 200, 229 , 234
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WFP	World Food Programme, 188, 193, 195, 196, 200, 229 , 230, 232, 239
WHO	World Health Organization, 188, 193, 195, 196, 200, 230 , 232, 234, 239, 248
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World Vision	World Vision, 189, 197, 200, 226
WUR	Women's Unity for Rehabilitation, 226
YAAR	Youth Assembly for Afghan Rehabilitation, 226
ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care, 193, 226

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ISAF International Military Police	079 501 169

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