

# Afghanistan Research Newsletter



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

# Current Research & Resources

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

## Upgrading the Findings of NRVA 2003 Data

The full rural assessment of poverty and vulnerability from the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) will not be repeated this year. The reasons for this are the following:

- The timing of such an assessment just before the presidential election is problematic and inappropriate.
- There is declining security in many parts of the country, often the most drought-affected.
- There is a lack of sampling frame because pre-census household listing has not been completed.
- Lack of funds for a rural assessment.
- Priority is being given by WFP and other actors to conduct an NRVA for the urban Afghan population that did not take place last year.

Therefore, during the late summer it was hoped that remote sensing data on rainfall and vegetation growth, agro-meteorological data, and market price data would be collected as much as possible from all districts, and an update to the estimation of people in need can be made using the NRVA 2003 as a baseline to modify.

The advantage of such an approach is that it is cost and time effective. It is hoped that results will be available relatively quickly, and certainly

allow greater lead time for agencies should they feel the need to respond.

The timing for the rural assessment which was traditionally done immediately after the main cereal harvest was historically chosen because it fitted the demands of the analysis previously used by WFP, i.e., a cereal equivalent income model. This required good estimates of the recent harvest. Now WFP has moved away from this approach, and a post-harvest assessment is no longer the only option for the timing of an annual assessment. In fact, a post-harvest assessment may be particularly biased in terms of availability of food, as it occurs at the end of a busy time of the agricultural calendar when families are likely to be more resource rich than at other times of the year. Therefore it is suggested that the NRVA update annual assessment be moved to a post winter/spring schedule. This will have the benefit of moving it a to time of the year when, if there is hardship, poverty and vulnerability, it will likely be more apparent. It is also well away from harvest time, a peak time for labour demands.

For more information contact:

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070 222 121

or visit [www.af/nrva](http://www.af/nrva)

## Tribal Map of Paktia, Paktika and Khost

Swisspeace has recently produced a "tribal map" of Loya Paktia (Paktia, Paktika and Khost), as well as begun a mapping of tribal conflicts in the area. This has been done by the Tribal Liaison Office (swisspeace), and soon work will begin on a more detailed actors' profile and a basic needs assessment (participatory on request of

the local *shuras*) in the area of health, education and other basic needs in the area.

For more information contact:

acsf-kabul@swisspeace.ch

or Susanne Schmeidl at:

schmeidl@swisspeace.unibe.ch

### New CSO Website

The Central Statistics Office has a new website located at:

[www.aims.org.af/cso/](http://www.aims.org.af/cso/)

## Mental Health Research in Afghanistan

A number of recent research studies have focused on mental health issues across Afghanistan. A recent issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (v. 292, no. 5, August 4, 2004) presented "the findings from two epidemiologically well-designed studies of mental health in communities affected by the war in Afghanistan. The study by Lopes Cardozo and colleagues is the first nationally representative mental health survey conducted in Afghanistan to be reported. The study by Scholte and colleagues examined mental health symptoms among a large sample of mainly ethnic Pashtuns residing in Afghanistan's eastern province of Nangarhar, the seat of the Taliban movement. These studies add to a growing literature on the devastating impact of war on the mental health of civilian populations and to the sparse medical literature on Afghanistan since the Taliban era." (cited from the editorial, *Mental health in postwar Afghanistan* / Paul Bolton, Theresa Stichick Betancourt. *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)*, 2004;292:626-628).

The first study involved a population-based mental health survey of 799 adult household members, including 699 non-disabled and 100 disabled persons. The main outcome measures were social functioning, depressive symptoms, trauma events and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. This study found that prevalence rates of symptoms of depression, anxiety and PTSD were high. Depression and anxiety were

significantly higher among the disabled than the non-disabled. Those who were disabled also had significantly lower social functioning and poorer mental status. (*Mental health, social functioning, and disability in postwar Afghanistan* / Barbara Lopes Cardozo, Oleg O. Bilukha, Carol A. Gotway Crawford, Irshad Shaikh, Mitchell I. Wolfe, Michael L. Gerber, and Mark Anderson *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)*. 2004; 292: p. 575-584)

Another cross-sectional survey of 1,011 respondents aged 15 years and older examined outcome measures of PTSD symptoms, traumatic events, depression, anxiety and resources for emotional support. Results showed that 43.7% of respondents had experienced traumatic events, high rates of depression (38.5%), anxiety (51.8%), and PTSD (20.4%). Higher rates of symptoms were associated with higher numbers of traumatic events. (*Mental health symptoms following war and repression in eastern Afghanistan* / Willem F. Scholte, Miranda Olf, Peter Ventevogel, Giel-Jan de Vries, Eveline Jansveld, Barbara Lopes Cardozo, and Carol A. Gotway Crawford. *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* 2004; p. 292:585-593)

For more information visit:  
<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/extract/292/5/626>

## Project for Alternative Livelihoods

The Project for Alternative Livelihoods (PAL) in eastern Afghanistan is a holistic rural development program with a strong focus on community development and alternative livelihoods, complemented by a comprehensive capacity building program for local government implemented by GTZ International Services. PAL aims—in the long run—to contribute to the reduction of poverty and thus facilitate the change

from an opium-based economy to an alternative socio-economic system in Kunar, Laghman and Nangarhar Provinces. GTZ IS is contracted by the EC to implement the project.

For more information contact:  
 PAL GTZ IS Management Unit  
 leo.brandenberg@gtz.de  
 070 607 829 (Team Leader)

## Norwegian Refugee Council Research

The Norwegian Refugee Council in Afghanistan plans to produce a report shortly on the work of the Special Court on land disputes, and then further down the line a report about women's rights in the informal justice sector.

For more information contact:  
 Simon Russell  
 slyruss@hotmail.com

## Drought Assessment, Summer 1383/2004

All the indications seem to be that in many areas of Afghanistan drought conditions have intensified since the slight relief that the good rains last year offered. The government, UN agencies and NGOs had been asked to respond by putting together an analysis to contribute to a drought impact appeal.

The Vulnerability Analysis Unit within the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Irrigation/FAO, Ministry of Agriculture/FAO agro-meteorological unit, WFP VAM, FEWS-NET and UNHCR have put together an initial impact analysis of the drought. It's a short document in Word format and so is also presented in HTML format but with slightly degraded graphics.

Much of the data was based on the understanding developed from last year's NRVA survey, as an NRVA update survey has not taken place this summer. An updated survey NRVA is planned for next spring, as this is thought to be a more useful time to look at vulnerability and poverty. In the meantime, strengthening of monitoring systems around provincial and district market prices, displacement and water shortages will be strengthened to ensure the government is well-positioned to monitor and provide information on the ongoing impacts of the drought in many areas of Afghanistan.

The initial report and province and district level estimates of food insecurity can be downloaded from <http://www.mrrd.gov.af/vau/> (See also *Analysis of drought impact in Afghanistan: summer 1383 (2004)* / MRRD Vulnerability Analysis Unit in collaboration with WFP VAM, FEWSNET, FAO, MoI and UNHCR. Kabul: MRRD Vulnerability Analysis Unit, 2004. 20 p.: col. maps ; 30 cm, and *Humanitarian and*

*rehabilitation brief plan of [the] Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development for 12 drought affected provinces* / Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development. [Kabul : Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, 2004]. 3 p. ; 30 cm. —This is the action plan developed by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development in response to the worsening drought conditions.)

In addition, the Afghan government and the United Nations have opened an appeal for drought relief funding. The government and the United Nations seek to respond together to the immediate needs arising from the continued drought in the country. Stakeholders in this appeal include Government Ministries, UN Agencies, International Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations who have formulated projects across five sectors. These are Water, Food, Agriculture, Family Shelter and non-food items, and Multiple (Emergency Employment/Conservation/Infrastructure). Government ministries, UN Agencies and NGOs are planning to provide drinking water to populations most in need; to rehabilitate water sources such as karezes (surface catchments) and shallow wells; to target food distributions to the rural vulnerable; school and health centre feeding; food-for-work and non-food assistance to the most severely affected districts in the sixteen priority provinces. (See also *The decline towards crisis: Afghanistan's deteriorating drought situation*. [Kabul]: Government of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan and the United Nations, 2004. 24 p.; 30 cm). This report is available on the web at: <http://www.reliefweb.int/wrwb.nsf/0/3C8CCFA774930FA5C1256F07002C487A?OpenDocument>

## Ph.D. Research on DDR

Aisha S. Ahmad will begin Ph.D. research at the University of Cambridge on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in Afghanistan. She will be conducting evaluation research on post-conflict peacebuilding. The research proposal itself is an analytical evaluation of demilitarisation, with a strong focus on the practical aspects of policy implementation. Field

work in Afghanistan is planned to begin after March 2005.

For more information contact:  
aishasahmad@hotmail.com

## New Research at AREU

AREU has begun a research project regarding **seasonal labour migration** in Afghanistan. The data gathered in AREU's rural livelihoods monitoring project showed that non-farm labour is a highly important livelihood strategy for the rural poor, and many people are involved in a combination of farm and non-farm work throughout the year. However, there is still little understanding of why, how, and when people move, who moves (is it just young men, as commonly assumed?), for how long and to do what. This study will aim to increase understanding of the choices people make with regards to seasonal migration, as well as the types of work migrants engage in, and build on the research that AREU is already engaged in to investigate the role of migration to Pakistan and Iran. The study has already started in Kabul in September. In addition to Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad cities are also expected to be covered under the study. The final report is expected to be due by the end of April, 2005. For further information please contact: Aftab Opel at [aftab@areu.org.af](mailto:aftab@areu.org.af)

AREU is also initiating research on **urban livelihoods**. Throughout the recent decades of war, drought and displacement, Afghans have developed a variety of strategies for coping with adversity. However, at present, there is only little understanding about these livelihood strategies and the contexts in which they are carried out, and this 18-month longitudinal research project that commenced in mid-September aims to begin filling this gap. It attempts to better understand the diverse livelihood strategies of the urban poor and vulnerable in the cities of Kabul, Herat and Jalalabad, and how these strategies change over time. The researchers will collect in-depth longitudinal data over 16 months about the realities of the lives of the urban poor, capturing what household members in cities actually do to secure their livelihoods and how they view their poverty and well-being. Thus, the research will aim to assist aid actors and government to develop more socio-culturally appropriate, effective and practical interventions that strengthen the livelihoods of the urban poor. For more information contact Stefan Schütte at [stefan@areu.org.af](mailto:stefan@areu.org.af)

# Meetings and Networks

This section highlights conferences, meetings and other communication and networking forums.

## Training for Women's Rights Leaders

Rights & Democracy, in collaboration with the Shirkat Gah Women's Resource Centre and Women Living Under Muslim Laws, will provide training for women's rights leaders to take place December 16-19, 2004 in Lahore, Pakistan. The trainings aim to provide the necessary resources to Afghan women's civil society to effectively engage in peace-building and women's human rights work. Workshop I: Conceptualizing Women's Human Rights will take place in December 2004. Workshop II: Capacity-building for Women's Civil Society will be held in April 2005.

- Applicants from Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Uzbekistan are eligible.
- Rights & Democracy will provide travel bursaries and accommodation for participants coming from outside major urban areas.

- Space is limited to a maximum of 30 participants.
- All participants must be available to come to both trainings, in December 2004 and April 2005.
- Translation services will be available for participants speaking a language other than Dari or English.
- Deadline for application is October 30, 2004.

Application forms are available from: <http://www.dd-rd.ca/frame2.iphtml?langue=0&menu=m01&urlpage=english/commdoc/publications/women/afghanWomenRightsMenu.html>

Send application by e-mail or fax to:

Lauren Oates, Project Associate  
 Women's Rights in Afghanistan Fund  
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# Feature: *Take the Guns Away: Afghan Voices on Security & Elections*

**The Human Rights Research and Advocacy Consortium (HRRAC)**

*by Sara Aviel  
Kabul, Afghanistan*

In 2003, the Human Rights Research and Advocacy Consortium (HRRAC)—a group of 13 Afghan and international NGOs committed to proactive research and advocacy on human rights—conducted a major survey of Afghan opinion, released as the report, *Speaking Out*. A key finding of the report was that many Afghans believed that disarmament was the most important thing that could be done to improve their security. Afghans also had very high expectations that national elections would bring positive changes to the country. Taking these conclusions as a starting point, HRRAC recently carried out over 700 surveys and in-depth interviews in six provinces to investigate the impact of guns on the everyday lives of Afghans, and the effect people think this may have on elections. They also wanted to discover what Afghans hope the elections will bring. The results appear in a newly released report, *Take the guns away: Afghan voices on security and elections*.

HRRAC conducts this type of research not only to increase general understanding of Afghan opinions, but because these opinions should play a central role in policy decisions. Much of the policy discussion about Afghanistan—in the country and around the world—focuses on the “big picture.” The voices of the majority of Afghans are simply not heard nor heeded in the corridors of power in Kabul, Washington, New York, and Brussels. While not claiming to be statistically representative of the Afghan population, *Take the guns away* highlights the views of some Afghans, including farmers, teachers, housewives, and shopkeepers—views that should, as much as any other, influence the many decisions facing Afghanistan.

Representing Afghan voices fairly is no simple task. Inevitably, the field research revealed that Afghan perceptions are diverse, complex, and sometimes conflicting. On the one hand, the majority of Afghans in the survey felt security had improved and there were fewer weapons in the hands of gunmen than a year ago. At the same time, in all the areas visited, Afghans told horrifying accounts of humiliation and abuse by commanders and their men. Afghans overwhelmingly wanted disarmament to be accelerated and their government to do more to reduce the power of commanders. Similarly, although many expressed fears about election-related violence, intimidation, and the unlikelihood of free and fair elections, most Afghans surveyed expected that they would be able to choose freely and that elections would bring positive change to the country.

While collecting and analyzing the study data, HRRAC often struggled with how to make sense of such seemingly contradictory information. There was a worry that policy-makers might try to use some of the findings to their advantage without looking at the full picture. For example, the fact that 76% of Afghans believe that security has improved means little without understanding that the definition of security for many Afghans was merely the lack of widespread conflict. Even with this definition, the 76% figure masks severe regional differences—only 35% of people in Kandahar felt that security had improved.

The in-depth interviews provided the necessary context to put the HRRAC survey results into perspective. Often, interviewees would begin by saying that security had improved, but would then proceed to discuss violent land disputes, arbitrary murders, and their intense fears about their children being kidnapped. After hearing such horrifying accounts, the respondents' answers that there is less crime in their area were puzzling. Many expressed concerns about gunmen and commanders disrupting elections, and yet, 75% of Afghans expect that they will be free to choose who they want to vote for.

Effective advocacy sometimes tries to minimize such nuances, thriving on clear, simple messages to convey a sense of urgency to policy-makers. Conducting research for the purposes of advocacy can expose difficult tensions between research and advocacy objectives. HRRAC conducted primary research because it feels that it is critical that Afghan voices inform and influence policy. Reducing or simplifying the multi-faceted views that came across in the research would not do justice to the goal of lifting Afghan voices.

At the same time, HRRAC did not want the range of Afghans' differing opinions to obscure the clear demands and desires that were expressed by Afghans again and again in every place visited. Most notably, there was serious frustration at the slow pace of disarmament and an overwhelming desire for elections to bring forth significant changes to the country.

Accurately representing the diversity of views encountered while simultaneously highlighting the prevailing, and often resounding, consensus around key issues required striking a difficult balance throughout the report. In the end, the hope is that *Take the guns away* does justice to both the diversity and complexity of views Afghans shared during the survey, while simultaneously conveying Afghans' overwhelming desires to see an end to the terror of commanders and to participate in free and fair elections. For more information on HRRAC or to obtain copies of its reports, please visit: [www.afghanadvocacy.org](http://www.afghanadvocacy.org) or email Sara Aviel at [sara.aviel@care.org.af](mailto:sara.aviel@care.org.af). Hard copies of *Speaking Out* are also available for free at AREU's Kabul office.

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## Featured Publications

This section highlights research publications recently received by AREU, or those forthcoming in late autumn 2004.

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### Agriculture

***The Afghan agricultural extension system (AES): impact of the Soviet occupation and prospects for the future*** / Tooryalai Wesa. Coquitlam, British Columbia, Canada: Partnership Afghanistan-Canada (PAC), [2004?]. [13] p.; 30 cm. Thesis (Ph.D.)—University of British Columbia, 2002.

The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan left significant impacts on agriculture and other sectors. Agriculture was affected in many ways from the integrity of irrigation systems to the cultivation of opium poppies. Various aspects of the agriculture extension system (AES), as the main department within the Ministry of Agriculture (MA), were severely affected. This study was designed to assess the impacts of the occupation and identify recommendations for its future development. A survey design was used. Sixty-two Afghans with detailed knowledge about the occupation and agriculture participated in the study. The survey covering three areas: demographic characteristics of respondents, impacts of the occupation, and prospects for the future of the Afghan AES.

This report is available online at: <http://topics.developmentgateway.org/afghanistan/rc/ItemDetail.do~1005900~intcmp=00001>  
AIAEE Abstract-1 Thesis.doc

### Civil Society

***Understanding civil society in Afghanistan*** / Sippi Azerbaijani-Moghaddam. Kabul: Afghan Civil Society Forum (swisspeace), 2004. (Internal document, work in progress).

The purpose of this on-going baseline study is to provide information about civil society in Afghanistan to donor countries and international organizations: especially to those willing to support and strengthen it.

For more information contact: [acsf-kabul@swisspeace.ch](mailto:acsf-kabul@swisspeace.ch) or Susanne Schmeidl at [schmeidl@swisspeace.unibe.ch](mailto:schmeidl@swisspeace.unibe.ch)

### **Japan NGO Network**

Japan Afghan NGO Network (JANN) has launched a database of recent reports about Afghanistan; up to four new translations will be made available every month. JANN has also recently made its DDR papers available in Japanese. The database is available at: <http://www.jca.apc.org/~jann/database.html>

## Development

***Beyond the continuum: the changing role of aid policy in protracted crises*** / researched written and published by the Humanitarian Policy Group at ODI ; edited by Adele Harmer and Joanna Macrae. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI), 2004. 78 p.; 30 cm. ISBN 0850037190. (HPG report 18).

This report is the third in HPG's annual series analysing key trends in the humanitarian sector. Previous years' reports have focused on the changing relationship between humanitarian action and political responses to conflict-related crises, and on the implications of the global war on terrorism for humanitarian action. This year's review of trends examines how the international development aid system is becoming increasingly engaged in situations which, for many years, have been seen as largely the preserve of the humanitarian community. It reviews the changing relationship between the ideas, instruments and financing of the humanitarian system and of mainstream development cooperation in situations of protracted crisis.

The report can be downloaded from: <http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/papers/hpgreport18.pdf>.

***The changing role of the UN in protracted crises*** / commissioned and published by the Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) ; Bruce D. Jones. London : Overseas Development Institute (ODI), 2004. 4 p.; 30 cm. (HPG Research briefing ; no. 17)

Since the early 1990s, UN responses to protracted crises have evolved from a focus on "transitions" to parallel humanitarian and development activity, to "strategic frameworks" and "integration." The response agenda was driven by the interaction of concepts such as human development and human security, as well as the interest-based politics of member states and the bureaucratic politics of the UN. Only occasionally have policy concepts been translated into operational tools. Today, there is growing interest in expanding the UN's role in protracted crises and post-conflict operations. However, the UN faces challenges which need to be resolved, including maintaining political independence from powerful member states, ensuring staff security and advancing shared policies for implementation.

The paper is available at: <http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/hpgbrief17.pdf>

## Economics

***Reforming fiscal and economic management in Afghanistan*** / Michael Carnahan, Nick Manning, Richard Bontjer and Stéphane Guimbert, editors. Washington, D. C.: The World Bank, 2004. xx, 156 p.; 23 cm. ISBN 0821357867. (Directions in development, Washington, D.C.).

This volume builds on papers prepared for an April 2003 World Bank workshop in Washington, DC. It sets out the policy and institutional reforms made by the interim and transitional administrations of Afghanistan since the Bonn conference in November 2001. It explores the complexities of managing the significant amount of development assistance and donor interest while balancing the need to respond to donor priorities and to build strong public-sector institutions. The book demonstrates that the budget must be the primary vehicle for developing and then implementing policy, and shows how this strategy has shaped the renewal of Afghanistan's finance ministry. The volume closes with a specific agenda for finance ministry reform and restructuring.

## Elections

***Voter education planning survey: Afghanistan 2004 national elections: a report based on a public opinion poll*** / Criag Charney, Radhika Nanda, Nicole Yakatan. [New York?]: The Asia Foundation, 2004. 123 p.; 30 cm.

The survey was undertaken by The Asia Foundation in order to provide detailed, quantified information on the knowledge and attitudes of Afghan citizens regarding their country's forthcoming first national elections. The goal was to use the findings to provide the Foundation and other non-governmental organizations conducting voter education with information needed to more accurately plan their work for the election. The survey was conducted between February and March 2004 and consisted of a random, representative sample of 804 in-person interviews with Afghan citizens 18 or older living in the country. It was conducted in 29 of Afghanistan's 32 provinces. Interviewing took place in every region, in both rural and urban areas, and among men and women.

This report is available online at: <http://topics.developmentgateway.org/afghanistan/rc/ItemDetail.do~1007370~intcmp=00001>

## General

***Enjoy Afghanistan : an orientation manual for expatriate workers*** / compiled by International Assistance Mission (IAM). Peshawar, Pakistan : InterLit Foundation, 2004. 377 p. ; 27 cm. ISBN 969834330X.

While not strictly a research publication, this manual fills a long-felt gap in guidebooks for those new to Afghanistan. Along with the obligatory potted history, the book gives eminently practical advice on culture and customs, beliefs and practices of Islam, security, health, food and kitchen management, coordination of NGO work and government structures, language learning principles, multi-cultural team dynamics, and reprints a thirty-page briefing pack produced by the British Agencies Afghanistan Group (BAAG).

The manual is available from IAM headquarters in Kabul, contact: [hq@iamafg.org](mailto:hq@iamafg.org) or [media@iamafg.org](mailto:media@iamafg.org), phone: 020 250 1185 or mobile: 070 277 296. IAM also runs bi-monthly four-day orientation courses for foreign workers in Afghanistan. Please contact the above numbers for details.

### ***Journal of Afghanistan Studies***

The first issue of the *Journal of Afghanistan Studies* became available in September 2004, produced by the Afghanistan Studies Institute (formerly Writer's Union of Free Afghanistan). The contents included:

- Love thy neighbor; kill thy neighbor : critical review of Pakistan's Afghan policy / Hamid Hussain
- Secure borders in South Asia / Barnett. R. Rubin
- Post-conflict reconstruction: from process and practice / Beth Eggleston
- Afghanistan : a century of foreign interventions / Abdul-Karim Khan
- Pak-Afghan relationship : from conflict to cooperation / Imtiaz Gul
- Cross-border law enforcement cooperation for Afghanistan / Brian Iselin
- Afghanistan war, conflict, arms / Ahmad Shah Habib.

- Demining reflections of an Afghan professional/Khair Mohammad Sharif.

Copies of the journal are available in Afghanistan for US \$10 and abroad for US\$15. Subscription/purchase inquiries can be sent to: A. Amin, Editor, *Journal of Afghanistan Studies*, Seminar & Research Coordinator, Afghanistan Study Centre, House # 3, Street # 1, Kolola Pushta, Kabul, Afghanistan, Tel: +93 079 202 076 or +93 079 202 076 or email: [afghanstudiesjournal@yahoo.com](mailto:afghanstudiesjournal@yahoo.com) or [afghanistan@kurdland.com](mailto:afghanistan@kurdland.com)

## Governance

***Interface between state and society: an approach for Afghanistan: discussion paper*** / Raphy Favre. 16 p.; 30 cm. (Forthcoming) 2004.

The two main concepts analyzed in this report are the notions of *qawm* and *manteqa*, which are common characteristics of Afghan society. The paper discusses the implication of these notions in the relation between the state and society as a central issue of governance, reconciliation and reconstruction. It poses the question on how to get "there" at the local level and implement government policies. The discussion paper hypothesis is that the failure of successive government administration in Afghanistan is partly due to a failed interface between the state apparatus and society. Therefore, the form of interaction between the new government and Afghan society will determine how successful this administration will perform as compared to the previous ones.

For further details contact the author at: [raphyfavre@gmx.net](mailto:raphyfavre@gmx.net).

***Metrics to monitor governance and reconstruction in Afghanistan : development of measures of effectiveness for civil-military operations and a standardized tool to monitor governance quality*** / authors Anthony E. Pusateri ... [et al.]. Fort Bragg, North Carolina : United States Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command, 2004.  
"USACAPOC Technical report 04-01, 12 March 2004".

Metrics were developed to assess and monitor in a statistically valid manner the development of good governance in Afghanistan. Measures of effectiveness (MOE) were developed for civil-military operations in Afghanistan. This report

documents (1) methods to develop MOE, which may be used to develop MOE for any type of operation; (2) the civil-military end state defined in the process; (3) a comprehensive system of MOE for Afghanistan; (4) a new assessment tool, the Assessment of Governance Quality Indicators, which allows assessment and monitoring of governance development; and (5) a national sampling strategy to monitor governance development throughout Afghanistan. Methods and metrics documented here have applicability for both the military and civilian assistance community.

**Results summary : baseline assessment of governance quality indicators for Gardez, Jalalabad, and Kandahar (preliminary analysis)** / [Anthony P.] Pusateri ... [et al.]. [Fort Bragg, North Carolina: United States Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command, 2004.]

Baseline governance assessments were performed ... for Gardez, Jalalabad, and Kandahar City during December 2003, using the Assessment of Governance Quality Indicators (AGQI) data collection sheet and the procedures described in the technical report *Metrics to Monitor Governance and Reconstruction in Afghanistan: Development of Measures of Effectiveness for Civil-Military Operations and a Standardized Tool to Monitor Governance Quality* (DTIC Report ADA42244). This document summarizes data from the three cities, which taken together are representative of the three most important indicator cities in the Southeastern, Eastern, and Southern UNAMA regions of Afghanistan, respectively. This represents an initial analysis. Methods of analysing and reporting the data will be modified to meet the specific needs of involved agencies.

## **Health and Well-Being**

**Child marriage in Afghanistan: a preliminary briefing** / Sajia Behgam and Wahida Mukhtar. [Kabul]: medica mondiale, 2004. 18 p.; 30 cm.

This paper is a preliminary examination of some of the dimensions of child marriage in Afghanistan and its consequences. It includes information about traditional views of marriage, current marriage laws, international standards, reports of medica mondiale psychologists and gynaecologists, opinions of Afghan experts and

authorities, and data from prisons, schools and hospitals.

For more information or to obtain copies, email: rachelwareham@yahoo.com or Stefanie\_kuenzel@yahoo.de

## **Livelihoods**

**Human security and livelihoods of rural Afghans, 2002-2003: a report for the United States Agency for International Development** / Feinstein International Famine Center, Youth and Community Program, Tufts University, USA. Medford, Ma., USA: Feinstein International Famine Center, Tufts University, 2004. 263 p.: maps ; 30 cm. Bibliography, p. 258-263.

This important report documents and analyses recent countrywide trends in the relationship between human security and livelihoods throughout rural Afghanistan from 2002-2003. All countrywide information is generated by analyses of 2003 Nationwide Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) survey data. In addition, the report includes detailed analyses on six provinces based on primary research by the Tufts team in Badghis, Balkh, Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, and Nangarhar.

The report emphasises the important links among four key aspects of human security in the livelihoods of rural Afghans and the prospects for peace and development in the country in the longer term. The four aspects of human security are: human rights and personal security, societal and community security, economic and resource security, and governance and political security. The report also examines and analyzes the formal, traditional, and customary mechanisms that are in place to address injustice and mitigate security and livelihood threats for the rural Afghan population. Policy recommendations are made based on findings and analyses.

The report is available online at: <http://www.famine.tufts.edu>

**Registan water/pasture assessment (UNAMA): final report July 20, 2004** / Central Asia Development Group. Singapore: Central Asia Development Group, 2004. 129 p.: col. ill., maps ; 30 cm. + 1 computer optical disc.

The desolate desert in Afghanistan's Kandahar and Helmand Provinces was previously populated by thousands of pastoralists until a devastating drought decimated animal herds and forced them to live as IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) on land bordering the desert. Through funding from UNAMA (United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan), Central Asia Development Group (CADG) assessed conditions in the Registan Desert and border regions to devise solutions to the problems facing Registan Kuchi nomads. Work commenced in mid-February 2004 and was completed at the end of June 2004. This report details objectives, work methods, findings, and work plans/strategies for returning Registan pastoralists to their place of origin.

### Military

***The demodernization of an army: northern Afghanistan, 1992-2001*** / Antonio Giustozzi. Published in: *Small wars and insurgencies*, v. 15 (no. 1) (Spring 2004), p. 1-19.

After the fall of the communist regime in Afghanistan, remnants of the Afghan regular army organized themselves into one of the factional armies which filled the vacuum created by the collapse of the Afghan state. Initially, this army maintained features similar to those of the regular forces from which it came, but over the years it developed into something closer and closer to the militias which occupied most of the rest of the country. The article tries to explain the causes of this transformation.

### Reconstruction

***L'évaluation de programme en santé internationale : qu'est-ce que c'est, comment la planifier et utiliser une approche participative?*** / par Valéry Ridde. *Développement et santé*, février 2004 (no. 169) p. 23-29.

Based on an example from Africa and from Afghanistan, this paper argues for the use of participative methods in the evaluation of projects funded by NGOs. For more information contact: valery.ridde1@ulaval.ca

***NEEP-rural access, field manual for road planning: review of the Kapisa pilot project planning, January-July 2004*** / Ruth Schaffner. Kabul: National Emergency Employment Programme, 2004. 12, [3] p. ; 30 cm. Also published in Dari.

In the absence of a comprehensive planning methodology, tailored to the Afghan context, alternative guidelines need to be developed to assist the government decision-making at various administrative levels in identifying and prioritising infrastructure projects. A relatively simple and transparent tool to facilitate the planning process is the Integrated Rural Accessibility Planning (IRAP) procedure. Its main purpose is to identify access problems and propose solutions; and it can be effectively used at community level, at district level, at provincial level and at the national level.

Based on the IRAP logic, the NEEP short-term planning advisor, in close coordination with the key counterparts, has developed a draft Field Manual for Road Planning in Afghanistan. In this document a method is proposed for the identification and prioritization of roads and other infrastructures for implementation. It is a practical methodology, intended to be used at the provincial and district levels by practitioners in the field.

The document is available online at: <http://www.neepjpmu.org/>

#### **\*\*Update\*\***

The **International Development Law Organization** has updated its *Compilation of Afghan laws* (cited in the last newsletter), to cover laws and decrees published in *Rasmi jaridah* no. 808 (2003 / 1382).

Also available is *Fihrist-i firâmîn / Vizârat-i 'Adliyah*. [Kabul: Vizârat-i 'Adliyah, 2004]. [17] p.; 30 cm; an unpublished listing of 382 firmans (plural in Dari is *firâmîn*) from the Ministry of Justice. The first dated 1343 and the most recent 1382 (2003).

For more information contact: [afghanistanILDO@idlo.int](mailto:afghanistanILDO@idlo.int) or visit: [www.idlo.int](http://www.idlo.int)

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# Recent & Forthcoming Publications from AREU

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## Recent Publications

***Free, Fair or Flawed: Challenges to Legitimate Elections in Afghanistan.*** AREU's latest briefing paper examines the challenges facing the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections, and how these can be minimised to ensure the Afghan public perceives the elections as legitimate.

***The A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance, 3rd Edition.*** The all new 2004 edition of AREU's popular A to Z guide features updated maps, contact directory, and information on Afghan government and assistance actors. Also included is a section on the forthcoming elections, including timelines and the electoral law.

***Rural Land Relations in Conflict: A Way Forward.*** This briefing paper draws upon case studies from Bamyan, Badakhshan and Faryab Provinces to examine the tensions that exist around land use and ownership. It also offers recommendations to policymakers to assist in rectifying conflict over pasture lands.

***From Subjects to Citizens: Local Participation in the National Solidarity Programme (NSP).*** This report draws upon studies of six districts, and the perceptions local people had about the NSP and elections for Community Development Councils. It highlights the enthusiastic reception of NSP in the majority of study areas, as well as the role women have been permitted to play within the NSP.

## Forthcoming Publications

***Looking for Peace on the Pastures.*** This issues paper extrapolates on lessons learned from studying land conflicts in Bamyan, Badakhshan and Faryab Provinces and offers new approaches for how to begin dealing with land tensions in both policy and practice. The paper will likely be available in late October/early November 2004.

***Transnational Networks.*** In October/November, AREU expects to release two case studies and a briefing paper about the social and economic networks of returning refugees in Herat and Faryab Provinces, and how transnational networks aid returnees with reintegrating into Afghan society.

***Rural Livelihoods Working Paper.*** From the next phase of AREU's rural livelihoods research programme, this paper will focus on women and their land and livestock ownership.

***Gender and Local-level Decision-making.*** AREU intends to release four case studies and a briefing paper based on this survey of women's decision-making as observed in Bamyan, Balkh, Herat and Kabul Provinces.

Other publications, including a briefing paper on urban governance and management, a paper on transnational justice and gender and an education situational analysis, are due out later in the year.

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## Other Publications

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

### Agriculture

The following reports are available from <http://www.dec.org>:

***Afghanistan poultry sub-sector assessment: findings and recommendations: draft /*** Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program, (RAMP). Kabul, Afghanistan: Afghanistan

Mission, U.S. Agency for International Development, 2004. 38 p.; 30 cm.

***Agrometeorological drought analysis for Afghanistan: agricultural year 2003/04 /*** Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, FAAHM Information and Policy Unit. Kabul: Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, 2004. 27, 27 p.: col. map ; 30 cm.

**Assessment of RAMP technology diffusion program** / by John L. Woods. Kabul, Afghanistan: Afghanistan Mission, U.S. Agency for International Development, 2003. 38 p.; 30 cm.

**Assessment report: Afghanistan fruit and nut production, processing and marketing** / Trans Sierra, Richard Bosio, Douglas Doty. [Kabul?]: Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program, (RAMP)?, 2004. 18 p.; 30 cm.

**Brief report on Kabul city main vegetable/fresh fruits and food stuff markets** / [Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan (RAMP)]. [Kabul: Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan (RAMP)], 2004. 2 p.; 30 cm.

**Cotton production assessment** / Afghanistan RAMP (Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan) / submitted by Chemonics International. [Kabul: Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program, (RAMP), 2004. 12 p.; 30 cm.

**Geographic information systems (GIS) applications for mapping RAMP activities and impacts** / by Mohamed Khatouri. Kabul: US Agency for International Development/Kabul, 2003. 18 p.: col. maps ; 30 cm.

**Helmand market assessment** / submitted by Chemonics International; submitted to Afghanistan Mission, US Agency for International Development. Kabul: Afghanistan Mission, US Agency for International Development, 2003. ix, 27 p.; 30 cm.

**Kunduz market assessment** / submitted by Chemonics International; submitted to Afghanistan Mission, US Agency for International Development. Kabul: Afghanistan Mission, US Agency for International Development, 2003. x, 25 p.; 30 cm.

**Market centers** / submitted to US Agency for International Development/Kabul ; submitted by Chemonics International. Kabul: US Agency for International Development, 2004. 6 p.; 30 cm.

**Policy issues and recommendations for the cotton subsector in Afghanistan : a RAMP agricultural policy briefing paper** / Kenneth Neils, Mohammad Usman. Kabul, Afghanistan: RAMP Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program, 2003. 3 p.; 30 cm.

**RAMP guidelines for establishing farmer demonstration plots** / John L. Woods. Kabul, Afghanistan: RAMP Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan Program, 2004. 5 p.; 30 cm.

**RAMP guidelines for gathering information on farmers and key stakeholder groups** / by John L. Woods. Kabul, Afghanistan: Chemonics International, 2003. 5 p.; 30 cm.

**Rehabilitation needs assessment for the middle Helmand irrigated agriculture system** / Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program, (RAMP). [Kabul: Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program, (RAMP), 2004. 95 p: col. ill.; 30 cm.

**Report on market structure assessment through agricultural cooperative[s] in Parwan and Nangahar [ie. Nangarhar] provinces from 28 December.03 to 31.Dec.03 and 05.01.04 to 09.01.04** / submitted by Chemonics International. Kabul: Afghanistan RAMP Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan, 2004. 23 p.: col. ill.; 30 cm.

**Rural finance assessment: part I: agricultural processors and cooperatives: final draft** / RAMP, Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program, Expanding Rural Finance Component. Kabul: RAMP, Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program, Expanding Rural Finance Component, 2003. 39 p.: ill.; 30 cm.

**Specific market assessments for almonds (shelled and unshelled), dried raisins and dried apricots, etc.** / by Ken Neils; submitted to US Agency for International Development/Kabul; submitted by Chemonics International. Kabul: US Agency for International Development/Kabul, 2004. 16 p.; 30 cm.

**Trip report and outline of a strategy paper for central Helmand irrigation systems, Afghanistan** / by Richard B. Scott. Kabul: US Agency for International Development, 2004. 14 p.; 30 cm.

**Trip report: agricultural communication** / Tooryalai Wesa and Dan Hilleman; RAMP, Chemonics International. Kabul, Afghanistan: RAMP, Chemonics International, 2004. 26 p.: ill.; 30 cm.

Other agricultural reports include:

***Emergency drought assessment in 12 vulnerable southern provinces*** / Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources and Environment. Kabul: Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources and Environment, 2004. 19 p.; 30 cm.

***Market sector assessment in horticulture: phase 1, market research, identification of business opportunities: a study for Ministry of Commerce and UNDP*** / Altai Consulting. Kabul: Altai Consulting, 2004. 2 parts: col ill. ; 30 cm. The objectives of this project were to promote horticulture development through business opportunities for the private sector. Research was conducted in the field and by surveying existing literature, this survey focuses on market identification but will be of use to all interested in the development of Afghan horticulture. Available from: [www.altaiconsulting.com/Horticulture\\_Market\\_Survey/presentation.pdf](http://www.altaiconsulting.com/Horticulture_Market_Survey/presentation.pdf) and [www.altaiconsulting.com/Horticulture\\_Market\\_Survey/annexes.pdf](http://www.altaiconsulting.com/Horticulture_Market_Survey/annexes.pdf)

### **Civil Society**

***Technical lessons learned from the Afghan Civil Society Forum (ACSF)-swisspeace Civic Education for the Constitution Project: final version*** / Sippi Azarbaijani-Moghaddam. Kabul: Afghan Civil Society Forum (ACSF)-swisspeace, 2003. 97 p.; 30 cm. Contact: Susanne Schmeidl at [schmeidl@swisspeace.unibe.ch](mailto:schmeidl@swisspeace.unibe.ch)

***Report of reconnaissance tour into the perspectives of a capacity building entity for civil society development in Afghanistan*** / team Ismael Hail, Cornélie van Waegeningh (author of report) ; resource persons Anwarulhaq Jabarkhail, Bert van Ruitenbeek. Kabul, Afghanistan: [Cordaid], 2004. [31] p.; 30 cm.

### **Development**

***Afghanistan: proposals from the human security perspective*** / National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA). Tokyo, Japan: National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), 2004. 34 p.; 30 cm. Available from: <http://www.nira.go.jp/>

***Afghanistan: proposals: state rebuilding, reconstruction and development: outline*** / National Institute for Research Advancement

(NIRA). Tokyo, Japan: National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), 2004. 10 p.; 30 cm.

***Afghanistan: state building, sustaining growth, and reducing poverty: a country economic report: draft*** / Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Sector Unit, South Asia Region. Washington, D. C.: World Bank, 2004. 140, xiii, xix p.; 30 cm. Report No. 29551-AF.

***An elusive quest: integration in the responses to the Afghan crisis*** / Antonio Donini. New York: Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs (CCEIA), 2004 (p. 63-69). The UN humanitarian response in Afghanistan spans 15 years, during which humanitarianism has waxed and waned. A retrospective look at this period provides insights on an interesting range of approaches and respect/disrespect for basic humanitarian principles. Afghanistan shows, for example, that definitions of what was "humanitarian" have expanded and contracted to suit particular political contexts.

***Environment and human development in Afghanistan: background paper for NHDR-Afghanistan*** / by Daud S. Saba. [Kabul]: National Human Development Report, Afghanistan, 2003.

***Interim report on the 'Preliminary master plan' (management plan): results of the 2003-2004 archaeological survey and the property zoning proposal for the protection of the World Heritage Site Bamiyan*** / National Research Institute for Cultural Properties. Tokyo: National Research Institute for Cultural Properties. 2004. 54 p.; 30 cm. An appendix (p. 48-54) gives "Tentative proposal zoning controls" for a number of zones: archaeological protection, agricultural landscape protection, local bazaar / public facilities zones under special protection, town development control zone, natural landscape conservation zone.

***National Priority Programs (NPPs): an overview: consultation draft*** / The Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan. Kabul: The Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan, 2004. 22 p.; 30 cm. This document outlines all existing NPPs. The meeting on 23-24th June 2004 received a number of presentations to the Budget Committee outlined progress in each of the existing NPPs:

- **Justice and Rule of Law: National Priority Program** [presentation to Budget Committee]. [Kabul]: [Joint Planning Team], 2004. 12 p.; 30 cm.
  - **National Agricultural Priority Programme** / presented by J[oint] P[lanning] T[eam], Ghulam Mustafa Jawad and Mohammad Taos to Budget Committee. [Kabul]: [Joint Planning Team], 2004. [13] p.; 30 cm.
  - **National feasibility studies program: program strategy: presentation to the Budget Committee** / prepared by National Feasibility Studies Program Steering Committee (The Ministry of Finance, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Ministry of Planning, The Ministry of Reconstruction) ; presented by Ah. Wali Shairzay and Yalda Asmatey. [Kabul]: National Priority Programs, National Feasibility Studies Program, 2004. 13 p.; 30 cm.
  - **National Irrigation and Power Program** [presentation to Budget Committee]. [Kabul]: [Ministry of Irrigation and Power], 2004. 33 p.; 30 cm.
  - **National Priority Program (NPP) for the national transport sector** / presentation to Oversight Committee by the Joint Planning Team (JPT) of the Ministries of Public Works, Civil Aviation, and Transport. [Kabul]: Ministries of Public Works, Civil Aviation, and Transport, 2004. 6 p.; 30 cm.
  - **National Private Sector Programme: National Priority Programmes, presentation to Budget Committee 23rd June 2004** / Ministry of Commerce. Kabul: Ministry of Commerce, 2004. 12 p.; 30 cm.
  - **National Skills Development and Labour Market Programme** / presentation by J[oint] P[lanning] T[eam], 2004. [Kabul]: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, 2004. 23 p.; 30 cm.
  - **National Urban Program: National Priority Programs** / Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, Islamic Transitional State of Afghanistan. Kabul: Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, 2004. 20 p.: ill. ; 30 cm.
  - **National urban program.** [Kabul] : [UNHABITAT?], [2004]. [16] p.; 30 cm.
  - **National Vulnerability Programme** / Joint Planning Team [presentation to Oversight Committee]. [Kabul]: Joint Planning Team, 2004. 6 p.; 30 cm.
  - **NEEP joint planning team (MRRD, MPW, MIWRE, MOWA, MRR) presentation to Oversight Committee** / by Omar Khan Azizi. [Kabul]: MRRD, 2004. 14 p.; 30 cm.
- Report and recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on a proposed loan and technical assistance grant to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan for the agriculture sector program** / Asian Development Bank. [Manila?]: Asian Development Bank, 2004. vii, 70 p.: map ; 30 cm. This report includes assessments of various parts of the Afghan agricultural sector and the strategies envisaged to develop them. The report is online at: <http://topics.developmentgateway.org/afghanistan/rc/ItemDetail.do~1005620~intcmp=00001>
- Sistem-i dawlatdāri-i Afghānistān** / Nasrullah Stanakzai. [Kabul: National Human Development Report, Afghanistan, 2004]. 17 p.; 30 cm.

## Elections

**2004 Afghan elections project** / Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, United Nations Development Programme, Joint Electoral Management Body. Kabul: Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan, 2004. 12 p.; 30 cm.

**2004 Afghanistan presidential election: operational plan outline: pending approval** / Joint Electoral Management Body. Kabul: Joint Electoral Management Body, 2004. 67 p. ; 30 cm. 3/08/2004.

**2005 Afghanistan constituent assembly election operational plan outline: pending approval** / Joint Electoral Management Body. Kabul: Joint Electoral Management Body, 2004. 53 p.; 30 cm.

**Voter registration project for Afghanistan** / Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, United Nations Development Programme. Kabul:

Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan, [2004]. 31, 1, 40, [11], 5 p. ; 30 cm.

All of these above publications are available from the JEMB website: [www.elections-afghanistan.org.af/index.html](http://www.elections-afghanistan.org.af/index.html)

**Political parties list** / [Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB)]. Kabul: Joint Electoral Management Body. v.; 30 cm. Issued: July 28th 2004, [1 August 2004].

**Statement of the NDI pre-election delegation to Afghanistan** / National Democratic Institute (NDI). [Kabul]: National Democratic Institute (NDI), 2004. 14 p.; 30 cm. Available at: <http://www.ndi.org/>

## Funding

**Resource list of funding agencies for projects supporting Afghan women** / Driots et Démocratie, Rights and Democracy. Montréal, Canada: Centre International des droits de la personne et du développement démocratique = International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, [2004]. 13 p.; 30 cm. The list is available at: <http://www.w4wafghan.ca/pdf/Alternative%20Funding.pdf>.

## Gender

**Seizing an opportunity: Afghan women and the constitution-making process** / Rights and Democracy Mission report, May-June 2003 / by Ariane Brunet and Isabelle Solon Helal. Montréal (Québec): Droits et Démocratie, 2003. 56 p. ; 28 cm. Available at : <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/APCITY/UNPAN016657.pdf>

**Recommendations for integrating gender into the Rebuilding Agricultural Markets in Afghanistan program (RAMP)** / Mary Hill Rojas, Zulaikha Aziz. Kabul: RAMP and USAID/ Afghanistan, 2004. 12, 2, 3, 4, 23, 7 p.; 30 cm. Downloadable from <http://www.dec.org>

## Governance

**Asymmetric reforms: agency level reforms in the Afghan civil service** / Eklil Hakimi, Nick Manning, Satyendra Prasad, Keir Prince. Washington, D.C.: South Asia Poverty and Economic Management, World Bank, 2004. 35 p.; 30 cm. (PREM working paper series).

**Crafting a constitution for Afghanistan** / Barnett R. Rubin. Published in *Journal of democracy*, v. 15 (3 July 2004), p. [5]-19.

## Health and Well-Being

**The family during crisis in Afghanistan** / Nancy Hatch Dupree. In, *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*. Calgary, Spring 2004. v. 35 (2); pg. 311 onwards.

**Overcoming barriers to reproductive health care in post-conflict Afghanistan** / Marie Stopes International. London: Marie Stopes International, 2004. 22 p.: col. ill.; 30 cm. Text in English and Dari. Available at: <http://www.mariestopes.org.uk/www/publications.htm> (under heading Research).

**Report about pharmaceuticals and the pharmaceutical system in Afghanistan** / [Asif Karimi]. Unpublished paper. 7 p.; 30 cm. The purpose of this private study was to contribute to the understanding the pharmaceutical system in Afghanistan. It is not for distribution but can be consulted in the AREU library.

## Human Rights/Free Press

**Country profile of Afghanistan and the international human rights system: draft** / [UNAMA?]. [Kabul]: [UNAMA?], [2004]. 17, 30 p.; 30 cm.

**Internews newsletter on freedom of journalism in Afghanistan** / Internews. Kabul: Internews. v.; 30 cm. First issue September 2004. Available at: <http://www.internews.org/regions/centralasia/afghanistan.htm>

## Information/Legal Advice

**An evaluation of Humanitarian Information Centers : including case studies of HICs for Iraq, Afghanistan, and Liberia** / submitted by Lewis Sida, Chris Szpak. [Washington, D.C.? : USAID / OFDA, DFID, 2004]. [ca. 55 p.] ; 30 cm. Available at: <http://topics.developmentgateway.org/afghanistan/rc/ItemDetail.do~1010915~intcmp=00001>

**Information and Legal Advice Project: Afghanistan** / Norwegian Refugee Council. From June 2004 entitled: *Information and Legal Aid Project: Afghanistan*. The overwhelming majority of cases registered at NRC's legal aid centres relate to land and property, but there are also a number of other types of cases and, in particular, in increasing number of family-related cases.

***Land and property disputes in eastern Afghanistan*** / by Conor Foley. Kabul: Flyktningerådet, Norwegian Refugee Council, 2004. 19 p.: col. ill. ; 30 cm.

For more information contact Simon Russell, Info/Legal Aid programme manager, NRC-Afghanistan. Or call (+93) 0702 44953/Thuraya satellite (+88216) 121 130 169. Visit the NRC website at [www.nrc.no](http://www.nrc.no) to see more about the work of the Norwegian Refugee Council, and the Global IDP Database. NRC has Information & Legal Advice Centres in Bamiyan, Jalalabad, Kabul (2), Maimana, Mazar-i-Sharif, Pul-i-Khumri, giving free legal assistance to IDPs, refugees and returnees.

## Maps

***River basins and watersheds of Afghanistan*** / Golam Monowar Kamal. Kabul: Afghanistan Information Management Service (AIMS), 2004. 7 p.: col. maps ; 30 cm. Available from: <http://www.aims.org.af>

## Opium

***Opium in Afghanistan: people and poppies, the good evil*** / by Frank Kenefick, Larry Morgan. Kabul: US Agency for International Development/ Kabul, 2004. [23] p.; col. maps ; 30 cm.

***Afghanistan counter narcotics seminar: National Defense University, September 9, 2004*** / Barnett R. Rubin. New York : Center on International Cooperation, 2004. 25 p. ; 30 cm. Overheads from a PowerPoint presentation. This report is downloadable from the website of the Yahoo newsgroup run by the author: [http://groups.yahoo.com/group/brrafghan/files/NDU\\_CN\\_BRR.ppt](http://groups.yahoo.com/group/brrafghan/files/NDU_CN_BRR.ppt) (members) or <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/brrafghan> (non-members will need to join the group first to download the file).

## Refugees

***Social capital in flight: the dynamics of forced migration in Afghanistan and beyond*** / Kristian Berg Harpviken. Thesis Project. University of Oslo. For more information contact: [kristian@prio.no](mailto:kristian@prio.no)

***Afghan refugees in Iran: from refugee emergency to migration management*** / this policy brief is written by Arne Strand and Astri Suhrke, and Kristian Berg Harpviken. Oslo: International Peace Research Institute (PRIO),

2004. 8 p.: ill.; 30 cm. Available from: <http://www.cmi.no/afghanistan/peacebuilding/docs/CMI-PRIO-AfghanRefugeesInIran.pdf>

***De koninklijke weg*** / Wies Kalsbeek. Utrecht: [Stichting voor Vluchteling Studenten UAF, ISP, Cordaid and ICCO], 2003. 24 p. ; 30 cm. Short study in Dutch about the possibilities for highly trained refugees from Afghanistan, Iran, Sudan, Somalia to return to their country of origin to participate in development work. Available at: [www.uaf.nl](http://www.uaf.nl)

## Security/DDR

***Disarmament and reintegration in Afghanistan*** / International Crisis Group (ICG). Kabul ; Brussels, Belgium: International Crisis Group (ICG), 2003. iii, 46 p.: map ; 30 cm. (ICG Asia report ; no. 65). Available at: <http://www.crisisweb.org/home/index.cfm?id=2292&l=1> Japanese summary (4 p.) at: <http://www.jca.apc.org/~jann/database.html>

***Take the guns away: Afghan voices on security and elections*** / Human Rights Research and Advocacy Consortium (HRRAC). Kabul: HRRAC, 2004. [Dari and Pushtu versions coming soon]. This report can be obtained from [www.afghanadvocacy.org](http://www.afghanadvocacy.org) or by emailing [sara.aviel@care.org.af](mailto:sara.aviel@care.org.af).

### **It's Here!**

The 3rd edition (2004) of the *A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance* is now on sale at AREU's office in Kabul. The all new guide features an updated contact directory, a glossary of international and government terms, and an additional section on the upcoming elections, plus much more! The guide is also available to download from AREU's web site at: [www.areu.org.af](http://www.areu.org.af)

# Information for the Next Newsletter

AREU would like your help in compiling the most up-to-date information about research projects and publications in Afghanistan for the next edition of the Afghanistan Research Newsletter. Please send us information on any recent, current or near-future research projects (studies, reports, databases, web sites and/or assessments, etc.). Specifically, we're looking for:

- o Title of research project;
- o Author(s);
- o Purpose, themes or abstract;
- o Timeframe and publication date;
- o A copy of the report, url, etc.;
- o Some comments on the methodology may also be relevant; and
- o Information on how others can request copies of the research from your organisation.

We would appreciate it if you could send these details to [newsletter@areu.org.af](mailto:newsletter@areu.org.af) before **Sunday, 5 December 2004**. Other enquiries can be addressed to:

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Coordinator, Information Resources  
Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit  
Charahi Ansari (opposite Insaf Hotel and Popolano's)  
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The Afghanistan Research Newsletter was produced by AREU staff members Brandy Bauer and Royce Wiles, with editorial input from Tom Muller and Andrew Wilder. The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit is an independent research organisation that conducts and facilitates action-oriented research and learning that informs and influences policy and practice. For more information on AREU's publications and services, visit: [www.areu.org.af](http://www.areu.org.af)