

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 quarterly. Copies of most published research cited here is available on the Internet; in other instances copies are available by contacting newsletter@areu.org.af.

Current Research & Resources

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

Study of Commercial Security Providers and State-Building

This study, sponsored by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations Best Practices Unit and the International Peace Academy, investigates the way in which the practice of the international community towards commercial security providers (“foreign and local groups paid to provide armed security”) affects the development of state institutions in post-conflict settings. Specifically, it attempts to answer:

- What approaches do different humanitarian, reconstruction and post-conflict agencies take to working with these groups? What are the consequences of different approaches?
- Does the engagement of local security companies or militias by humanitarian relief organisations have flow-on effects for the security sector and state-building?
- Do some forms of engagement of international security firms alter the local balance of power positively, and others negatively?

The study aims to tap and map international humanitarian, reconstruction and post-conflict organisations’ experiences with these issues.

The researchers seek information from humanitarian, reconstruction and post-conflict agencies

in Afghanistan (or elsewhere) on the following questions:

- What policies or guidelines determine how you deal with commercial security providers?
- What services do they provide you?
- How do you determine the legitimacy of those you pay for security?
- How do you monitor or assess the performance of those you pay for security?
- What happens when providers fail to perform, or harm others in the course of their work for you?
- Do you share information about security providers with other humanitarian, reconstruction and post-conflict organisations?
- What impacts do you see from working with these providers? Does it create employment for the local community? Does it improve the status of provider personnel? Does it improve your own security, or the security of other organisations working alongside you?

For further information, or to provide responses to or comments upon any of these questions, please contact James Cockayne, NYU School of Law, at james.cockayne@nyu.edu or +1 (718) 909 8023

ICARDA Research

Established in 1977, the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) is one of the 15 centers supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. ICARDA’s mission is to improve the welfare of poor people through research and training in dry areas of the developing world, by increasing production, productivity and nutritional quality of food, while preserving and enhancing the natural resource base. ICARDA’s main office is located in Aleppo, Syria and has branches in several regions and countries of the world.

ICARDA is engaged in several ongoing research projects in Afghanistan, including:

Community-Based Research on Agricultural Development and Sustainable Resource Management

This project, sponsored by the OPEC fund for international development, promotes adaptive research in screening and identifying new varieties of cereals and food legumes, and the production of early generation seed of wheat varieties that are adapted to the agro-climatic conditions of Afghanistan. Since 2003, the project has re-established a program to screen and identify new varieties, and produce early-generation seed. In 2003/2004, a total of 48 trials were conducted, and the project produced 133.77 kg of high-

quality seed of 15 different wheat varieties that are being cultivated by farmers in the eastern and northeastern zone in Afghanistan. This seed, if properly managed, will produce some 2675 tonnes of wheat seed in 2005.

Strengthening Seed Systems for Food Security

This project, funded by the International Development Research Center (IDRC), aims to obtain a thorough understanding of local seed systems in the rain-fed areas of northern Afghanistan in order to identify interventions to strengthen the informal/local seed systems and forge links with the formal system. At a stakeholders' meeting for the project held on 27-29 September 2004 in Kabul four major areas were identified for further intervention:

1. Improving farmers' access to good and local crop varieties.
2. Improving seed markets.
3. Promoting farmer organisations and village based seed enterprises.
4. Monitoring and evaluating project impacts.

The project has also collected a total of 677 accessions of a variety of crops including wheat, barley, mung bean, cowpea, kidney bean, rice, melon and flax. Preliminary analyses suggest that there is still a large array of genetic resources in the rain-fed areas of northeastern Afghanistan.

Research in Alternative Livelihoods Fund (RALF)

ICARDA is managing RALF, a competitive grant mechanism established in 2004 and funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), to develop and promote innovative alternative livelihood options for rural Afghans currently economically dependent on opium poppy. A selection of the projects recently funded under RALF include:

- A village decision-driven research project in Laghman Province being implemented by Washington State University, DACAAR and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food (MAAH), focused on village organisations, livelihood analysis and marketing.
- An introduction, evaluation and promotion of appropriate crop legumes and vegetables in eastern Afghanistan (Nangarhar) carried out by Relief International, World Vegetable Centre, Nangarhar University, and International Development Enterprises.
- An agro-enterprise action research program in Ghor looking at development of market linkages, high value crop production and small-scale value-adding activities, being carried out by catholic Relief Services and ICRISAT.
- A Natural Resources Institute (UK) and Aga Khan Foundation project in Badakhshan examining innovative financial mechanisms such as micro-finance and credit for improving the livelihoods of rural Afghans currently dependent on opium production.
- A project examining the cultivation of mint for culinary and medicinal purposes as a viable alternative livelihood in east and northeast Afghanistan, being implemented by ICARDA, MAAH and the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (India).
- A multi-stakeholder programme on natural ingredients for foods, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, carried out by Novib-Oxfam and various other NGOs.
- Research into sustainable production and successful marketing of saffron in Herat, being implemented by DACAAR, Washington State University and MAAH.
- An investigation by Macaulay Research Consultancy Services (UK), Mercy Corps, ICARDA and MAAH of marketing chains for livestock and livestock products, quantifying trade and identifying market opportunities.
- A Baghlan-based study of improved rural incomes from better forage production and milk products, carried out by ICARDA, the Aga Khan Foundation, MAAH and Macaulay Research Consultancy Services.

To find out more information on ICARDA and other RALF projects visit:
http://www.icarda.org/Publications/Donors/Afghanistan/Afghanistan_and_ICARDA.htm

Update on AREU's Urban Livelihoods Research

In an ongoing, EC-funded research project studying urban livelihoods and vulnerability among 40 selected households in Kabul, Jalalabad and Herat, an important focus is directed on the question of how people explore opportunities, cope with change and induce change themselves, or put differently, how they exercise their livelihood strategies. Livelihood strategies are complex, difficult to grasp, and prone to change under conditions of poverty and vulnerability. Some aspects of these strategies include the following:

Labour market involvements: Very few secure and regular job opportunities are available for the households, and sources of cash income almost entirely derive from either self-employment or casual wage labour. Participation in these areas of the urban labour market is subject to change – of actual income activities as well as of incomes realised. Employment in the informal wage sector usually is unstable on a short-term basis and people need to almost constantly look out for new income opportunities. Self-employment activities such as street vending or pulling carts generally appear to be more stable, but prone to low returns. Coping with this insecurity often happens by expanding the household labour force. However, given the fact that men's economic opportunities are better than women's, household gender composition plays a decisive role for the chances of diversifying income sources and realising more income opportunities.

Savings, borrowings, investments: Significant savings can hardly be accomplished under the conditions of income insecurity faced by most of the urban poor. Again, the duration and returns of regular employment and its attendant planning security are decisive in this respect, as is the degree of labour diversification or of remittances received by absent household members. Under these conditions, access to credit becomes a crucial resource, often the only means enabling people to pursue investments in self-employment activities or for establishing solid housing.

Productive and reproductive activities, income, labour and asset pooling, and social networking: Intra-household relations and division of labour are decisive factors influencing livelihood security. Women joining the labour force contribute significantly to households' income in Herat. Similarly, working children are a wide-

spread phenomenon, although there also is high indication of successful negotiation between work and school in all cities. Daughters often are treated as saleable assets, and child marriages for bride price are a rather common practice among the urban poor. In terms of resource pooling, the community and extended family assumes significant importance, as do social networks in general.

Adjustments in household sizes and structures: Urban households are complex and dynamic social units. They may remain fluid in size, composition and location, often retaining links beyond the city in their efforts to generate income and manage labour. For instance, sons and male heads of households occasionally leave the city to search for work in rural districts or neighbouring countries, relatives from the countryside are accommodated temporarily in urban households during a labour-migration period, and younger household members are sent away to relatives living in village sites to ease pressure on household budgets and unfavourable dependency rates.

Preliminary evidence suggests that the nature of livelihood strategies employed by the households studied resemble varying capacities to move along a continuum of efforts marked by endurance, security and growth. As such, livelihood strategies can be generally classified as:

- *coping strategies*, implemented as a reaction to contingencies and severe shocks (endurance)
- *mitigating strategies*, aimed at proactively protecting against risks and maintaining an achieved level of livelihood security (security)
- *enhancement strategies*, aimed at increasing well-being through asset-accumulation (growth)

Given this broad classification, changes in livelihood strategies then refer to the changing capacity of urban households to proactively employ strategies aimed at asset accumulation or asset protection, or the reactive need to withdraw from assets to cope with stress and shocks.

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Information Sought on Scorpions in Afghanistan

Afghanistan harbours a lot of scorpion species, but for obvious reasons, the scorpion fauna of Afghanistan has not been investigated for several years, and we know little about how many species there are, and their biology.

Most scorpions reported from Afghanistan belong to the family of *Buthidae*, and have quite strong venoms. Scorpions of the genus *Androctonus* are known to have a major medical importance in many countries. Little is known about the medical significance of the other species from



Afghanistan, but there is a report of a sting from *Hottentotta alticola* being quite bad (but not life-threatening). Stings are very painful, but will often result in local effects only, but more serious systemic effects can also be seen. As long as we know so little about these species, they should be treated as potential dangerous, especially for children and the elderly.

Researcher Jan Ove Rein from the Medical Library & Information Center (UBIT) of the Norwegian University of Science & Technology is very interested in getting more information about scorpions in Afghanistan, and the potential medical significance of scorpion stings in this region. Pictures are also of great interest.

To contact Jan Ove Rein, please email
jan.rein@ub.ntnu.no
 or visit
<http://www.ub.ntnu.no/scorpion-files/afghanistan.php>

Featured Publications

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

Civil Society

Afghanistan civil society assessment: Initiative to Promote Afghan Civil Society (I-PACS) / assessment team leader Anika Ayrapetyants; lead researcher Eric S. Johnson; assessment team Susanne Schmeidl ... [et al]. Washington, D.C.: Counterpart International, 2005. 54 leaves; 30 cm. "June 3, 2005".

This assessment of the current state of civil society was conducted in response to the need for a better understanding of the composition and health of civil society across Afghanistan. The assessment was carried out by Counterpart International under a cooperative agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), within the framework of the USAID-supported Initiative to Promote Afghan Civil Society (I-PACS). Its underlying aim is to ensure informed policy and equitable resource allocation decisions for civil society development in Afghanistan. It is designed to serve as a starting point for assistance provided under I-PACS

and will be expanded and augmented as experience provides refined information about the most useful and effective approaches to civil society promotion. The I-PACS Sector Assessment seeks to:

- Place the civil society sector in the context of Afghanistan;
- Define the nature and effectiveness of civil society in the country;
- Identify priority areas for capacity-building;
- Clarify realistic expectations about organisational maturity;
- Identify needs in the legal enabling environment;
- Explore the relationship between civil society and government;
- Understand the relationship of Afghan civil society to the media; and
- Characterise the relationship among players in the sector.

It is anticipated that the assessment will be of use not only to USAID-sponsored programs but

to the larger universe of development providers in Afghanistan. To this end the assessment will be published and disseminated widely in the development community. The assessment found that in spite of a tumultuous history, there is a diverse and ever-growing civil society sector in Afghanistan. Civil society organisations (CSOs) play a vital role in the reconstruction of Afghanistan, implementing infrastructure development projects and providing social services to communities throughout the country. In March 2005, the total number of projects being implemented by CSOs in Counterpart's sample of 678 was an impressive 3,428.

The key factors that will influence I-PACS in program implementation are:

- The constant proliferation of CSOs in Afghanistan for project implementation purposes;
- The relatively low level of institutional maturity of the civil society sector;
- The large sums of money and responsibility that very immature organisations have available; and
- The relatively higher credibility that traditional groups enjoy compared with the newer entities.

For more information, visit: www.counterpart.org.

Ethnicity

Ethnoscapes, national territorialisation and the Afghan war / Conrad Schetter. Published in *Geopolitics*, 10:50-75, 2005.

This article pursues the question of how the territorialisation of power in the establishment of the Afghan nation-state has affected the spatial perceptions of political actors and the population at large. This question is particularly topical as spatial references are at present the driving force behind an ethnicisation of politics in Afghanistan. These perceived ethnic spaces, so-called ethnoscapes, not only compete with one another, but also contradict Afghanistan itself as a national territory. Thus, since the outbreak of the Afghan war in 1979 various political actors have been attempting to mobilise their constituencies over ethnic issues in order to use references to the spatial origins and expansion of their ethnic category to legitimise political claims. The principal argument of this article is that the population's strong identification with the national

territory of Afghanistan has to date prevented an ethnicisation of the masses in the Afghan conflict. Furthermore the article argues that the irreconcilability of the various perceived ethnic territories is an obstacle to the currently much-discussed establishment of ethno-federalism.

Copies of the article can be obtained from the author by emailing c.schetter@uni-bonn.de.

Gender

The politics of gender and reconstruction in Afghanistan / Deniz Kandiyoti. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), 2005. 37 p.; 30 cm. ISBN 9290850566. (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). Occasional paper; 4). "February 2005".

The central objective of this paper is to put the discussion of women's rights in Afghanistan in the context of the multiple transitions entailed by the process of post-conflict reconstruction: a security transition (from war to peace), a political transition (to the formation of a legitimate and effective state) and a socioeconomic transition (from a "conflict" economy to sustainable growth). These transformations do not occur in a social vacuum but build upon existing societal arrangements that condition and limit the range of available opportunities.

Section 1 of the paper contextualises current attempts at securing women's rights in the troubled history of state-building and state-society relations in Afghanistan. Section 2 discusses the implications of the far-reaching changes in social relations brought about by years of war and displacement following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Section 3 focuses on processes of institutional development and reform since the Bonn Agreement in 2001.

The conclusion draws attention to crippling disjunctures between different facets of post-conflict transition. Legal and governance reforms have advanced at a faster pace than has been achieved in the security sector or the transition to sustainable livelihoods. There is also a disjuncture between, on the one hand, the time frames adopted and outputs expected by international actors driving the women's rights agenda, and on the other, the length of time required for non-cosmetic changes in societal relations to develop as a result of peace-building. Since the issue of

women's rights continues to occupy a highly politicized and sensitive place in the struggles between contending political factions in Afghanistan, this disjuncture may itself produce unintended effects, with disempowering consequences for women.

This paper can be downloaded from www.unrisd.org/publications/opgp4.

Government

Afghanistan parliamentary assistance project assessment and program options: draft for presentation to USAID/Afghanistan / by Stevens P. Tucker and David B. Ogle. [New York]: State University of New York/Center for International Development, 2005. 75 p.; 30 cm.

This assessment is intended to provide the analytical foundation for the design of USAID's Afghanistan Parliamentary Assistance Project (APAP) to assist the National Assembly of Afghanistan that will be elected in the spring of 2005. The three-year project is being operated by the State University of New York's Center for International Development (SUNY/CID). Fieldwork for this assessment was conducted in Kabul between November 17 and December 12, 2004.

The focus of the assessment team was on:

- a) achieving an understanding of the constitutional/legal, institutional and political contexts within which the new National Assembly will be created;
- b) underscoring factors that appear likely to condition expectations and perceptions of the new institution by citizens as well as by political actors; and
- c) anticipating, to the extent possible, the demands likely to be placed on the institution and the institutional needs they will likely generate.

To view the assessment, visit:
http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNADD565.pdf.

Health/Nutrition

Nutritional risk in Afghanistan: evidence from the NSS pilot study (2003-2004) and NRVA 2003 / Wendy Johnnecheck and Diane Holland in collaboration with Ministry of Public Health, Afghanistan. Medford, Ma., USA: Feinstein International Family Center, Tufts University, 2005. 61 p.; 30 cm.

Government agencies and public health professionals have devoted a significant amount of work since 2000 toward understanding the nutrition situation in Afghanistan. The primary objective of this report is to build upon this growing body of evidence currently available in Afghanistan by documenting findings from the National Surveillance System (NSS) Pilot Study (2003-2004) and the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) 2003. Both of these activities were carried out with the aim of gaining a better understanding of livelihoods in Afghanistan with relation to particular outcomes of interest: vulnerability to poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition and their associated risks.

This report aims to present the findings from these two surveys with nutrition as the key outcome of interest. Experience has shown that explicit consideration of nutritional outcomes is needed in order to ensure that adequate gains are being made in cognitive development and other functions essential for human development and the reduction of the increased risk of mortality associated with malnutrition. Moreover, analysing this information with a nutritional lens provides public health professionals a perspective on the impact of broader outcomes on nutritional status within the country. It also provides other service professionals working on promoting infrastructure development, economic growth and livelihood security, an understanding of their impact on nutritional outcomes.

Copies of the report can be downloaded at:
http://www.mrrd.gov.af/vau/NRVA_2003.htm.

Human Rights

Blood-stained hands: past atrocities in Kabul and Afghanistan's legacy of impunity / Human Rights Watch. New York: Human Rights Watch, 2005. 127, 15 p.: col. ill.; 30 cm. ISBN 156432334X. Includes bibliographical references.

This 133-page report is based on extensive research by Human Rights Watch over the last two years, including more than 150 interviews with witnesses, survivors, government officials and combatants. It documents war crimes and human rights abuses during a particularly bloody year in Afghanistan's civil war—the Afghan calendar year of 1371, from April 1992 to March 1993, following the collapse of the Soviet-backed Najibullah government in Kabul. The report is available from: www.hrw.org.

Casting shadows: war crimes and crimes against humanity, 1978-2001: documentation and analysis of major patterns of abuse in war in Afghanistan / the Afghanistan Justice Project. 168 p.; 30 cm. Contains bibliographic references. This paper is available at: <http://www.afghanistanjusticeproject.org/>.

Legal Issues

Legal issues in Afghanistan land titling and registration / Yohannes Gebremedhin. Kabul: USAID, Emerging Markets Group, 2005. 15 p.; 30 cm. "July 2005".

Afghanistan's land tenure situation may best be described as chaotic. Many properties are occupied on the basis of customary deeds; others are based upon multiple claims. The existing registration process is also an adjudication process. Afghanistan needs a separate coherent land registration law. It also needs land adjudication law that establishes a process by which claims of interests over land are evaluated, conflicting claims resolved and customary settlements recognised/formalised. In addition and critical to the registration process is the necessity to clarify the legal authority for land mapping, surveying and related activities in Afghanistan. Improvement of land tenure security is an essential element to peace building in Afghanistan.

The objectives of the LTERA Land Titling and Registration project are to assist the Government of Afghanistan to secure property rights, simplify land titling procedures and clarify the property rights legal framework to assure cost effective land administration that will support equitable economic growth, improve land use efficiency and equity, enable low cost land transactions, protect the rights of the poor, and improve livelihoods.

This report sets forth an analysis of existing laws pertaining to informal settlements, land adjudication, registration and related areas. The report addresses legal issues related to formalisation of property rights, development of land adjudication and registration law.

Municipal law in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: an issues and options paper: draft of 12 August 2005 / Patrick McAuslan. [Kabul]: [UNHabitat], 2005. 32 p.; 30 cm.

Urban land law in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: an issues and options paper: draft of

12 August 2005 / Patrick McAuslan. [Kabul]: [UNHabitat], 2005. 45 p.; 30 cm.

Reconstruction

A review of DFID involvement in Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) in Afghanistan: submitted to the Department for International Development (DFID), London / Dylan Hendrickson, Michael Bhatia, Mark Knight, Annabel Taylor. London: Conflict, Security and Development Group, International Policy Institute, King's College, 2005. 56 p.; 30 cm. Bibliography, p. 55-56.

The UK Department for International Development (DFID) commissioned King's College London to undertake a review of its involvement in Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) in Afghanistan. PRTs are joint teams of international civilian and military personnel operating at the provincial level that are engaged in a range of security and assistance activities. The role of PRTs in security operations and reconstruction has been notably open to interpretation by participating countries, and has played out in different ways.

The King's team was asked to explore DFID's experiences over the past two years and to make recommendations on its future engagement with PRTs. The recommendations in this report address three sets of issues:

- First, the implications for DFID and its government counterparts of the anticipated shift of UK military resources from the North to the South of Afghanistan;
- Second, in light of these changes, how DFID should configure its engagement with PRTs and make the best use of its Development Advisers (DAs); and
- Third, where DFID should focus its future efforts to shape and influence the evolution of the PRT debate.

The fieldwork in Afghanistan was carried out during February-March 2005 and involved visits to PRTs in Bamyán, Jalalabad, Kandahar, and Mazar-i-Sharif, as well as extensive interviews in Kabul and at Bagram airbase.

While the study recognises that the achievements of the Development Advisors' programme to date stem in part from the significant latitude given to them to set their own work programmes, there is strong case for DFID to develop a more detailed framework to guide and inform their ac-

tivities. The impact and credibility of Development Advisors, particularly within military policymaking circles, will increase if there is a firmer institutional basis for their influencing activities. This

will also facilitate efforts to sell the UK's vision of what PRTs should be doing, whether in the UK or in other countries.

Recent & Forthcoming Publications from AREU

Recent Publications

The A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance.

The 2005 edition of the seminal guide to Afghanistan assistance features an updated contact directory, guide to government and parliamentary elections, maps, and the "A to Z" of assistance terms.

A Guide to Parliamentary Elections in Afghanistan.

This guide (available in both English and Dari) is a one-stop source of information on the *Wolesi Jirga* and Provincial Council elections that includes an explanation of the elections process, the different actors involved and the key issues that will affect electoral procedures. The paper also briefly examines some of the lessons learned from the Presidential vote, and the issues surrounding District Councils and the appointment of the *Meshrano Jirga*.

A Place at the Table: Afghan Women, Men and Decision-making Authority.

This briefing paper discusses findings from AREU's research into women's participation in the National Solidarity Programme and household and community institutions. It challenges development professionals to identify opportunities for gender-sensitive programming, policy formation and indicators of success.

Emerging Trends in Urban Livelihoods.

AREU's ongoing research into the livelihoods of the urban poor in three cities (Herat, Kabul and Jalalabad) aims to fulfil the substantial knowledge gap around urban poverty in Afghanistan. This working paper summarises three vibrant issues that have emerged thus far in the research which will be vital to address: access to regular sources and different forms of credit, security of housing and tenure, and maintenance and quality of social relations.

Forthcoming Publications

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

- Understanding Markets in Afghanistan: A Case Study of Fuel Imports
- Understanding Markets in Afghanistan: A Case Study of the Pharmaceuticals Market
- Understanding Markets in Afghanistan: A Case Study of the Market in Second-hand Cars
- Return to Afghanistan? A Study of Afghans Living in Mashad
- Return to Afghanistan? A Study of Afghans Living in Zahedan
- Troubleshooting the National Solidarity Programme
- Alternative Livelihoods? Substance or Slogan

Get Your New A to Z Guide!

The 2005 edition of the comprehensive guide to Afghanistan assistance is now available from AREU.

Guides are on sale for US\$10 or 500Afs at AREU's office in Shahr-e Naw, across from the Insaf Hotel (in an alley between Hashmat Poultry Store and Kabul TV).

More information is available from publications@areu.org.af

Feature: Census of Afghans in Pakistan 2005

*from the Government of Pakistan, Government of Afghanistan
and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

Following 18 months of planning through a working group comprising the Government of Pakistan (GoP), the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), a proposal for the census and registration of Afghans in Pakistan was developed in mid-2004. Based on this proposal, UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the GoP represented by the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) and the Chief Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) in December 2004.

A phased approach to the project was agreed, and four subsequent phases were adopted:

- Pre-mapping and fund raising.
- Phase 1: Census: House to house enumeration, data entry and publication of results.
- Phase 2: Census analysis, biometrics feasibility study.
- Phase 3: Registration.

This report focused on the completed Phase 1 (the census phase) recently released by the working group: *Census of Afghans in Pakistan 2005* / Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, Government of Pakistan, Population Census Organization, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Branch Office, Islamabad. Islamabad: Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, Government of Pakistan, Population Census Organization, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Branch Office, Islamabad, 2005. 76 p.; col. maps; 30 cm.

Highlights from the report (from statistical summary, p. 6-9) include the following:

Total population of Afghans in Pakistan was 3,049,268. Average family size, 5.6 people.

Age: 19.4% of all Afghans are children under the age of five years, which is consistent with the 15-20% under 5 population of developing countries.

Refugee camps vs. non-camps: 1.29 million (42.3%) Afghans are currently residing in camps and 1.75 million (57.7%) are living outside camps in urban and rural areas.

Ethnicity: Pashtuns form the overwhelming majority of Afghans in all areas of Pakistan with 81.5% of the total. The percentage of Pashtuns is now likely to be higher than it was at the beginning of repatriation in 2002, following the overthrow of the Taliban government in Kabul and the return of minority groups who flooded back into Afghanistan once the Pashtun-run Taliban regime had been removed.

Period of first arrival in Pakistan: 80.1% of the Afghan population arrived in Pakistan between 1979 and 1985, when the Soviet invasion triggered mass movement over the border. Another bulge appeared in 1985, when the war was very intense and the Afghan countryside was becoming depopulated. A third influx occurred in 1990, when the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan was followed by a stepped-up mujahideen drive to oust the government they left behind. The number of minorities to arrive rose over time, especially in the late 1990s during the Pashtun-dominated Taliban era.

Province of residence in Pakistan: (by District of Residence in Pakistan) 48.1% of all Afghans reside in five districts in Pakistan: Peshawar (20.1%), Quetta (11.1%), Nowshera (7.6%), Pishin (5.1%), and Karachi (4.3%). The rest are spread through the others 120 districts/ agencies of Pakistan.

Province of origin in Afghanistan: 61.2% of Afghans originate from the following six provinces in Afghanistan: Nangarhar (17.2%), Kabul (10.75), Kandahar (9.8%), Kunduz (8.4%), Paktya (8.3%), and Kunar (6.8%); 51.2% originate from the 11 border linked provinces of origin.

Intention to return to Afghanistan: Information collected from households reveals that 17.4% of Afghans intend to return to Afghanistan in 2005 while the majority (82.6%) have no intention to return. If the number reporting an intention to return materialises, more than 2.5 million Afghans will be in Pakistan by the end of 2005.

Affirmative intention to return: 74% of Afghans intending to return to Afghanistan in 2005 are residing outside the refugee camps.

Affirmative intention to return, by province: Nearly 50.0% of individuals intending to return to Afghanistan are located in four districts in Pakistan: Quetta (19.5%) - Balochistan, Peshawar - NWFP (18.7%), Karachi - Sindh (6%), Killa Abdullah Balochistan (5.4%).

Reasons for not intending to return: Lack of shelter is cited by 57.2% as the most important reason for not intending to return to Afghanistan. A further 18.2% say the lack of a source of livelihood in Afghanistan and 17.8% argue security problems. The reasons given for not repatriating carry one clear area of positive news. In the early years of the voluntary repatriation programme, insecurity was cited as a major reason for not going home. Now only 18% cite this reason, rising to 21% if personal enmity is added to the total. However, the Afghans residing in refugee camps cite the lack of shelter (64%) and the lack of security (18.1%) as the most important reasons for not returning to Afghanistan. These figures are higher than the total average. In contrast, the percentage of lack of livelihood (12%) is lower than the total average.

Livelihood: Source of livelihood, gathered on the basis of households, shows the overwhelming majority (53.3%) of the families report living off daily wages. This may even understate the situation, because some of the 19.2% who reported being self-employed may include Afghans living off casual labour. Only 8.1% say they were employed. However, 10.0% say they were dependent on income earned outside their immediate family unit –possibly reflecting remittances from men away from home or nearby relatives.

Kuchis: The census shows 16% of all Afghans report themselves as Kuchis, a group presenting specific problems for repatriation (i.e. access to land). Most of them arrived in the early 1980s, like other Afghans and in the meantime their nomadic lifestyle has largely disappeared. Most are in the NWFP and Balochistan areas but a considerable group lives in Punjab, where they form 40% of the Afghans there. Kuchis originate from the Central, North and East Provinces in Afghanistan, which together form 79.7% of the Kuchi population. Kuchis show an even greater dependence on daily wages (61.0%), with only 5.0% saying they were employed. But they showed slightly greater intention to repatriate, with 79.0% saying they would not go back this year. Their reasons for not repatriating were similar to the rest of the Afghan population in Pakistan.

Repatriation from Pakistan to Afghanistan: After the Bonn Agreement in Dec 2001, UNHCR- facilitated voluntary repatriation commenced in 2002. Since then some 2.4 million Afghans have returned home from Pakistan.

There was such high demand for this publication that it went out-of-print on the day of release; a soft copy (8 MB) is available from newsletter@areu.org.af.

Other Publications

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

Education

Results and discussion of education data collected in the Afghanistan National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2003. Kabul: National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment [Office], 2005. 44 p.; col. maps; 30 cm. "April 2005"–cover. Available at: http://www.mrrd.gov.af/vau/NRVA_2003.htm

Survival, drop-out and other indicators: compilation of some basic school statistics in the Afghan school system / analysis WFP CO AFG, Education Unit. [Kabul]: World Food Programme, Afghanistan, [2005]. 14 p.; 27 cm. "Main source: UNICEF RALS (Rapid Assessment of Learning Spaces) 2002 and 2003/4 data"–cover. Available from Reports section, WFP (Peace Street), Kabul.

Elections

Afghanistan elections: endgame or new beginning? Kabul: International Crisis Group, 2005. 33 p.; 30 cm. (ICG Asia report; no. 101). Available at: <http://www.crisisgroup.org/>

Afghans go for parliament / Aunohita Mojumdar. Himal southasian. (Sept-Oct 2005 Volume 18 no. 2). Available at: http://www.himalmag.com/2005/september/report_1.html

Elections archive CD [electronic resource]: *JEMB website, JEMB election documents / JEMB.* Kabul: Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB). <1> computer optical disc: col.: 12 cm. Available at: <http://www.jemb.org>

Joint verification of political rights: Wolesi Jirga and provincial council elections / AIHRC-UNAMA. Kabul: United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). 3 v.: 30 cm. Contents: First report (19 April-3 June 2005) (12 p.). – Second report (4 June-16 August 2005) (17 p.). – Third report (17 August-13 September 2005) (16 p.) Available from: <http://www.aihrc.org.af/>

Finance

The IMF papers below present a number of basic economic indicators and official core budget information for Afghanistan for 2005. All are avail-

able from: <http://www.imf.org/external/country/AFG/index.htm>

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: third review under the staff-monitored program and request for an extension / International Monetary Fund. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 2005. 48 p.; 30 cm. (IMF country report No. 05/128). "April 2005".

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: fourth review under the staff-monitored program / International Monetary Fund. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 2005. 47 p.; 30 cm. (IMF country report No. 05/237). "July 2005".

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: fifth review under the staff-monitored program: concluding statement of the IMF mission. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund, 2005. 11 p.; 30 cm. "August 16, 2005".

Gender

Education and gender disparity in Afghanistan / by Farzana Rashid. Williamstown, Massachusetts: Center for Development Economics, Williams College, 2005. 42 p.; 30 cm. "May 2005"–cover. "A graduate policy paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Development Economics"–cover. Using data from the National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Survey, this paper investigates the obstacles against child education in Afghanistan with deeper focus on girls' education. Cross-country data show that in spite of some gender bias in education the major causes of non-attendance are long school distance, poverty and child labour. These factors significantly affect school attendance of both genders. This paper can be found at: http://www.mrrd.gov.af/vau/NRVA_2003.htm

Report on gender themes in the 2003 NRVA: 2003 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) / Dominique de Bonis. Kabul: Ministry of Womens' Affairs ... [et al.], 2005. 43 p.; 30 cm. "May 2005"–cover. Available from: http://www.mrrd.gov.af/vau/NRVA_2003.htm + PDF

Results and discussion of education data collected in the Afghanistan National Risk and

Vulnerability Assessment 2003. Kabul: United Nations World Food Programme ... [et al], 2005. 45 p.; 30 cm. "April 2005"–cover. Available at: http://www.mrrd.gov.af/vau/NRVA_2003.htm

Geology

Assessing the seismic hazards of Afghanistan / Harley Benz, Michael Machette, Stuart Sipkin, and Russell Wheeler. Denver, Colorado: US Geological Survey, 2005. 3 p.: col. maps; 30 cm. "April 2005"–caption.

Petroleum geology and resources of the Amu-Darya Basin, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan and Iran / by Gregory F. Ulmishak. Reston, Virginia: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, 2004. 44 p.: maps; 30 cm. (U.S. Geological Survey bulletin; 2201-H). Bibliography, p. 28-32. Available from: <http://www.usgs.gov>

Health

Afghanistan national hospital survey: final report [electronic resource] / Ministry of Health, Transitional Islamic state of Afghanistan. Kabul: Ministry of Health, 2004. 1 computer disc: col.; 12 cm. "August 2004"–cover. Databases: [1] Functional levels summary – [2] General technical indicators summary – [3] Hospital survey database master.

Guide to health workforce development in post-conflict environments / World Health Organization. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2005. viii, 2-96 p.; 30 cm. ISBN 9241593288. Bibliography, p. 90-92. Available at: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2005/9241593288.pdf>

Human Development

The 2005 edition of the Human Development Report contains sections on the situation in Afghanistan. It can be accessed at: <http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/>

Justice

Justice for all: a ten-year strategy for justice reform in Afghanistan: discussion draft 1, for discussion at the Justice For All Workshop, Kabul, August 2005 / prepared by Afghanistan's permanent justice institutions in cooperation with their international partners; Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Ministry of Justice. Kabul: Ministry of Justice, 2005. 24 p.; 30 cm. The Government of Afghanistan will soon issue a policy paper on the next ten years of justice sector reform. The

policy paper, to be called *Justice for all*, will be finalised after wide consultation, which will include a Justice for All Workshop. In its final form, it will be incorporated into the *Afghanistan National Development Strategy* where it will form the basis of future policy development and financial planning for the justice sector.

Supporting security, justice, and development: lessons for a new era / Christopher Stone, Joel Miller, Monica Thornton, and Jennifer Trone. New York: Vera Institute of Justice, c2005. 33 p.; 30 cm. "April 2005"–cover. Contents: Lessons from police and justice reform (Jamaica, Malawi, Nigeria, India) – The special cases of conflict and post-conflict environments (Nepal, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone). – Recommendations for future society and justice development efforts. Available from: <http://www.vera.org/publications>

Land/Property

Preliminary assessment of informal settlements in Kabul City / Yohannes Gebremedhin. Kabul: USAID, Emerging Markets Group, 2005. 31 p.: maps; 30 cm. "March 2005". This report provides an overview of the emergence and growth of informal settlements in Kabul, defines and typologises them—squatter settlements, informal houses built on de facto private land, settlements on grabbed land, occupants with a murky legal situation—outlines physical and social problems, reviews government policy and strategy and provides suggestions for future actions.

A report on Afghanistan's special property disputes resolution court / Norwegian Refugee Council. Oslo: Norwegian Refugee Council, 2005. 47 p.; 30 cm. "September 2005." A footnote (p. 1) announces the future publication of NRC's *Property law manual* (a collaborative effort between NRC and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees).

Maps

The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) has several new maps available:

Afghanistan administrative divisions [map] / prepared by HQ ISAF CJ2 Geo. [Kabul]: International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), 2005. 1 map: col. ; 73 cm x 115 cm. (on sheet 92 cm. x 121 cm). Scale 1:1,500,000.

[Regional maps of Afghanistan]

North east region, north west region, south west

region, south east region [map] / prepared by HQ ISAF CJ2 Geo. [Kabul]: International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), 2005. 4 maps: col.; 71 cm x 114 cm. (on sheet 92 cm. x 121 cm). Scale 1:800,000.

North and south Afghanistan with provinces & districts [map] / prepared by HQ ISAF CJ2 Geo. [Kabul]: International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), 2005. 2 maps: col.; 60 cm x 115 cm. (on sheet 92 cm. x 121 cm). Scale 1:150,000.

Media

Afghan media: three years later

Altai Consulting and USAID have released media surveys (with a focus on radio services) for a number of provinces: Parwan-Shamali, Bamyan, Balkh, Baghlan, Parwan – Kapisa, Herat East-Herat City, Wardak, Badakhshan, Herat West-Ghorian, Ghor, Ghazni, Logar, Khost, Nangarhar, and Kandahar. All of these surveys are available from: <http://www.altaiconsulting.com/dyn/monitoring-and-evaluation/projects/media-evaluation-reports.html>

Migration

Moving out of poverty: migration insights from rural Afghanistan / Negar Ghobadi, Johannes Koettl and Renos Vakis. [Kabul]: [Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Reconstruction?], 2005. 29 p.; 30 cm. Migration as a poverty reduction strategy for rural households in Afghanistan. An earlier draft of this paper is available at: http://www.mrrd.gov.af/vau/NRVA_2003.htm. The latest draft will appear on www.areu.org.af shortly and can be received from brandy@areu.org.af.

NGOs

Capacity building for Afghan NGOs: community mobilization training, March 13-15, 2005, Kandahar, Afghanistan / training designed and conducted by Khalid Saleem, Muhammad Tahir Waqar. Capacity Building for Agricultural Revival Project (CaBARP). Kabul: Organization for Research and Technical Support (O-ReTechs), 2005. 35 p.; 30 cm.

Study report on partner NGOs communication systems: towards producing a web-based rural development resource centre / CaBARP, Novib/O-Re-Techs; Kanishka Nawabi. Kabul: CaBARP, Novib/O-Re-Techs, 2005. 42 leaves; 30 cm. "January 2005".

Opium

*The FARC and the Taliban's connection to drugs / Alain Labrousse; translated by Laura Garcés. Published in the *Journal of drug issues* 2005 (p. 1-14?).*

Papers from the Working Day on Drug Policy, 30 June 2005, Kabul / Senlis Council. Kabul: Senlis Council, 2005. ca. 25 p.; 30 cm. Contents: [Agenda]. – Index for information pack – Feasibility study on opium licensing in Afghanistan for production of morphine and other essential medicines: index (9 leaves). – Feasibility study on opium licensing in Afghanistan for production of morphine and other essential medicines: academic partners (6 leaves). – Announcement [30 May 2005] (2 leaves). – The 2005 Kabul International Symposium: Drug policy, challenges and responses (2 leaves). – The Senlis Council (4 leaves).

Reconstruction

In the balance: measuring progress in Afghanistan: summary report / lead author Morgan Courtney; co-authors Hugh Riddell ... [et al.]. Washington, D.C.: Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2005. 31 p.; 30 cm. "A report for the International Organization for Migration." This report is an abbreviated version of a larger, more comprehensive report that was due to be released in September. Available at: <http://www.csis.org/>

Security

Mapping the security environment: understanding the perceptions of local communities, peace support operations, and assistance agencies / Antonio Donini, Larry Minear, Ian Smillie, Ted van Baarda, and Anthony C. Welch. Medford, MA.: Feinstein International Famine Center, School of Nutrition Science and Policy, 2005. xii, 96 p.: col. ill., col. maps; 27 cm. Case study of Afghanistan "Peace is jobs and electricity" – p. 8-21. Available from: www.famine.tufts.edu

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security: emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction in war-stricken Afghanistan / report of the Secretary-General. 20 p.; 30 cm. "United Nations General Assembly, Security Council. Sixtieth session, Items 17 and 74 (e) of the provisional agenda." "12 August 2005." Available at: <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/sgrep05.htm>

Seeds

National seeds policy / Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Kabul, Afghanistan: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food, 2005. ii, 21, 22 p.

Statistics

Afghanistan index from the Brookings Institution updated June 30, 2005. Available from: www.brookings.edu/afghanistanindex

Women

Governmental task force, combating violence against women: one-day workshop, / coordinator, Legal Department, Ministry of Women's

Affairs. [Kabul]: Ministry of Women's Affairs, 2004. 13 p.; 30 p. Cover title. "Date: 24th November 2004"—cover.

Seminar: women's political and social presence, 2 March 2005 / [Ministry of Women's Affairs]. [Kabul]: [Ministry of Women's Affairs], 2005. 29 p.: ill.; 29 cm. "Seminar on the women's political & social participation"—cover. Also published in Dari. This seminar brought together representatives of officially registered political parties and political experts to provide a venue for peaceful political discourse about the role and presence of women in the political and social life of the country.

Afghanistan Rule of Law Project (AROLP)

The Afghanistan Rule of Law Project (AROLP) has produced two useful listings. The first is a matrix of draft legislation currently in the process of becoming law: available from matrix@afghanistanrolp.org.

The second is a listing of Afghan laws translated into English and international conventions and agreements translated into Dari (e.g. the *Universal declaration of human rights*, *Convention against torture*, etc.). All of the documents on the list are available in soft copy. The versions in Word have been generously shared by AROLP.

Listing of Afghan laws translated into European languages

Year of law	Title, number of pages and file type
1921	Rules regarding Afghan nationality (2 p., PDF)
1923	Constitution of 1923 (14 p., PDF)
1931	Constitution of 1931 (English, 16 p.; Russian 7 p. including commentary, PDFs)
1933 (1312)	Act regarding elections to the National Council (4 p., PDF) Law of the archives directorates in Afghanistan (1 p., PDF)
1933 (1312-15)	Law of secretariat offices in Afghanistan (1 p., PDF)
1934 (1313)	Law of prisons and jails in Afghanistan (4 p., PDF)
1935 (1314)	Law of couriers in Afghanistan (4 p., PDF) Law for appropriation of property for the public welfare in Afghanistan (3 p., PDF) Law of employment of foreign subjects in Afghanistan (2 p., PDF) Law on travel and residence of foreign subjects in Afghanistan (15 p., PDF)
1936 (1315)	Law for administration of indigents in Afghanistan (4 p., PDF) Law of citizenship in Afghanistan (5 p., PDF) Law of pharmacies (6 p., PDF)
1938 (1317)	Law of telegraphs in Afghanistan (8 p., PDF)
1939 (1318)	Law of passports in Afghanistan (5 p., PDF) Law for the sale of land under dams and rivers (2 p., PDF)
1945 (1324)	Law of statutory limitations for primary, appellate and review hearings of civil and criminal cases (7 p., PDF)
1948 (1327)	Radio law (2 p., PDF)

1949 (1328)	Law of marriage, weddings and circumcision (2 p., PDF) Law of mourning ceremonies (4 p., PDF)
1955 (1334)	Law for settling ownership and tax matters, and the price of water for the land below the Arghandab and Kajekai dams (8 p., PDF) Law of the general census of Afghanistan (2 p., PDF) Law for registration of population records (7 p., PDF) Commercial code (English 99 p.; German 186 p., PDFs)
1956 (1335)	Law of administration of the courts of justice (30 p., PDF) Law of civil aviation in Afghanistan (4 p., PDF)
1957 (1336)	Law of municipalities (25 p., PDF) Law for facilitating civil aviation in Afghanistan (14 p., PDF)
1958 (1337)	Law of punishment for transport violators (4 p., PDF)
1959 (1338)	Law of reward and punishment of prisoners in Afghanistan (9 p., PDF)
1960 (1339)	Regulations for issuing trade permit to foreign traders and commercial organisations in Afghanistan (4 p., PDF) Trademark regulations (6 p., PDF)
1962 (1341)	Law of fixing the price and sale of water below the Kajekai and Arghandab dams (3 p., PDF) Penal law for crimes of civil servants and crimes against public welfare and security (26 p., PDF)
1963 (1342)	Law of the bureau of auditing (5 p., PDF)
1964 (1343)	Draft of the new constitution of Afghanistan (54 p., PDF) Constitution (English 30 p., French 15 p., Arabic 31 p., PDFs) Law concerning the administration of government cases (3 p., PDF) Law concerning the administrative councils of the provinces (3 p., PDF) Law concerning administration of advice and legislation (3 p., PDF)
1965 (1344)	Press law (11 p., PDF) Criminal procedure law (72 p., PDF) Licensing regulations for private foreign traders and firms in Afghanistan (8 p., PDF) Afghan transit trade agreement (8 p., PDF) Income tax law (35 p., PDF) Telephone law (6 p., PDF) Land survey and statistics law (17 p., PDF) Law of the basic organization of Afghanistan (16 p., PDF)
1966 (1345)	Law of saranwali [prosecution] (3 p., PDF)
1967 (1346)	Law for the prevention of hoarding (21 p., PDF) Foreign and domestic private investment law (8 p., PDF) Industrial development bank law (13 p., PDF) Law on the jurisdiction and organization of the courts of Afghanistan = Law of judicial authority and organization (20 p., PDF)
1968 (1347)	Constitution of the universities (27 p., PDF) Afghanistan educational act (28 p., PDF)
1969 (1348)	Prohibition of smuggling (5 p., PDF) Law for transmission of credentials and documents of treaties and agreements between states (3 p., PDF)
1970 (1349)	Law on pasture lands (3 p., PDF) State contract employees law (5 p., PDF) Civil servants law (33 p., PDF)
1971 (1350)	Customs law (7 p., PDF) Law of marriage (5 p., PDF)
1972 (1351)	Law of organizing affairs of defense attorneys (8 p., PDF) Law for the prosecution and punishment of bribery (3 p., PDF)

	<p>Afghanistan Supreme Court bills and regulations containing the following documents (60 p., Word):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinction of duties and procedures, Chief Judge of Kabul Provincial Court of Appeal and staff of affiliated divisions (dewans). • Regulation for distinguishing and method of resolving cases of forced insurance of foreign vehicles • Regulations on claims, objections and appeals resulting from council elections • Regulations on education and observations of judges and employees of the judiciary • Regulations related to court inspections, cases and files scrutiny and requirements of inspectors and scrutinizers employment • Rules of responsibilities and powers of secretariats of dewans of Supreme Court • Rules of responsibilities and the process of the Public Attorney's administration • Regulations on correctional trial of the minors and the respective procedures • Regulations on Judicial Practice and Research Center • Regulations on practice of clerks • Regulations on tests for employment of judges and members of district primary courts, members of Dealing and Punishments Division of the courts • Regulations on the duties and jurisdictions of administration directorates of Provincial Courts • Regulations on the official robes of judges • Regulations on trial of judges and the respective procedures
1973 (1352)	<p>Law on police and gendarmes (12 p., PDF) Law of employment, promotion and retirement of police and gendarmes (21 p., PDF) Postal law (8 p., PDF) Highway traffic law (8 p., PDF)</p>
1974 (1353)	<p>Law of the flag of Afghanistan (6 p., PDF) Law of the state emblem of the Republic of Afghanistan (2 p., PDF) Afghan cooperatives act (15 p., PDF)</p>
1975 (1354)	<p>Land reform law (8 p., PDF)</p>
1976 (1355)	<p>Penal code (166 p., PDF)</p>
1977 (1356)	<p>Civil code (763 p., PDF) Draft constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan (11 p., PDF) Constitution of 1977 (23 p., PDF)</p>
1980 (1359)	<p>Preservation of historical and cultural heritage of Afghanistan (20 p., Word)</p>
1981 (1360)	<p>Vehicular traffic law (68 p., Word)</p>
1987 (1366)	<p>Draft constitution of the transitional period (26 p., PDF) Constitution (19 p., PDF)</p>
1990 (1369)	<p>Civil procedure code (87 p., Word) Constitution (28 p., PDF)</p>
1999 (1378)	<p>Law on organizing affairs of defence attorneys (11 p., Word) English translation of <i>Official Gazette</i> No. 787 contains the following documents (40 p., Word):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on the manner of publishing and enforcement of legislative documents of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan • Law on rights and privileges of the cadre board members of the Institute of Law-making and Legal Research (Taqnin) • Regulation governing the operations and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities of the Ministry of Justice • Regulation governing the procedure for preparing and proposing legislative documents • Charter of the General Department for Law-making and Academic Legal Research Affairs • Regulation governing operations and activities of the General Office of Administration Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
2002 (1381)	<p>Press law edict (11 p., PDF)</p> <p>Law on domestic and foreign private investment in Afghanistan (6 p., PDF)</p> <p>Presidential decree establishing the judicial commission (1 p., PDF)</p> <p>Presidential decree on the establishment of an Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (6 p., PDF)</p> <p>Presidential decree on the formation of the Judicial Reform Commission and its duties (8 p., PDF)</p> <p>Presidential decree on the regulation of the functions and activities of the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (1 p., PDF)</p>
2003 (1382)	<p>Banking law (104 p., PDF)</p> <p>Da Afghanistan Bank law (101 p., Word)</p> <p>Gatherings, strikes and demonstrations law (7 p., Word)</p> <p>Social organizations law (4 p., Word)</p> <p>Political parties law (5 p., Word)</p>
2004 (1383)	<p>Regulation governing registration of political parties (5 p., Word)</p> <p>Charter of Lawyers' Union of Afghanistan (9 p., Word)</p> <p>Mass media law (13 p., Word)</p> <p>Constitution (29 p., Word)</p> <p>Presidential decree on arrangements for holding elections in the transitional period (3 p., Word)</p> <p>Preservation of the historical and cultural heritage of Afghanistan (20 p., Word)</p>
2005 (1384)	<p>Customs law (94 p., Word)</p> <p>Electoral law (18 p., Word)</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations law (14 p., Word)</p> <p>Organization and jurisdiction of courts law (20 p., Word)</p> <p>Provincial councils' law (8 p., Word)</p> <p>Public finance and expenditure management law (22 p., Word)</p>
<p>Most of these translations are available at: http://www.idlo.org/AfghanLaws/Laws%201921_todate.htm. For others please email newsletter@areu.org.af</p>	

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