

Afghanistan

Research Newsletter

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AFGHANISTAN RESEARCH AND EVALUATION UNIT

Improving Afghan Lives Through Research

Feature: The ANDS Process Explained

by Anja Havedal, AREU

The Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) will be the central framework for Afghanistan's development, aiming to promote pro-poor growth, support the development of democratic processes and institutions, and reduce poverty and vulnerability. It will lay out the strategic priorities and mechanisms for achieving the government's overall development vision and will serve as the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The development of the ANDS was first publicly proposed at the April 2005 Afghanistan Development Forum (ADF), and it is expected that the final ANDS will be completed by March 2008.

The government intends for the ANDS to articulate both a policy framework and a framework for implementation, translating strategic priorities into effective programs that deliver both immediate and lasting results for the Afghan people. Through identifying a clear set of costed and sequenced priorities, the full ANDS, together with the Afghanistan Compact, will provide a coherent road map to achieving Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

An Interim ANDS, the I-ANDS, was approved by the government in December 2005 and presented with the Afghanistan Compact at the London Conference in January 2006. The I-ANDS, which covers the period 2006-10, is intrinsically linked to and consistent with the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact, with every Compact benchmark reflected as a five-year strategic objective in the I-ANDS. In 2006, the government and its international partners began to implement the I-

ANDS and to develop it into a full strategy that meets the requirements of a PRSP.

The preparation of the full ANDS is coordinated by the ANDS Secretariat and supervised by the ANDS Oversight Committee (OSC), comprising seven cabinet ministers. The Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB), the high-level governing body overseeing the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact, is also providing guidance for preparation of the ANDS. The final ANDS will comprise strategies for 18 sectors, divided into eight pillars: 1) Security, 2) Good Governance, 3) Infrastructure and Natural Resources, 4) Education and Culture, 5) Health and Nutrition, 6) Agriculture and Rural Development, 7) Social Protection, and 8) Economic Governance and Private Sector Development. It will also include strategies for six cross-cutting themes: 1) Capacity-Building, 2) Gender Equity, 3) Counter Narcotics, 4) Regional Cooperation, 5) Anti-Corruption, and 6) Environment.

The sector strategies, completed by the end of 2007, are drafted by Sector Strategy Development Groups (SSDGs) — each comprising representatives from sector ministries, the Ministry of Finance, and the cross-cutting themes. The first step in the ANDS development process was the preparation of individual strategies by all government ministries and agencies, following a template provided by the ANDS Secretariat. These ministry and agency strategies, 43 in total, were completed by April 2007. They were then vetted and strengthened, and their strategic priorities



Draft ANDS Structure (October 2007)

SECURITY	GOVERNANCE	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 4	Pillar 5	Pillar 6	Pillar 7	Pillar 8
1 - Security	2 - Good Governance	3 - Infrastructure & Natural Resources	4 - Education & Culture	5 - Health & Nutrition	6 - Agriculture & Rural Development	7 - Social Protection	8 - Economic Governance & Private Sector Development
Sectors							
Security	Justice and the Rule of Law	Energy	Education Include Sports	Health and Nutrition	Agriculture and Rural Development	Social Protection	Private Sector Development and Trade
	Governance including Public Administrative Reform & Human Rights	Transport include Civil Aviation	Culture and Media			Refugees, Returnees and Internal Displaced Persons	Public Finance Management
	Religious Affairs	Water Resource Management					
		Information and Communications Technology					
		Urban Development					
		Mines					
Cross-Cutting Issues							
Capacity Building							
Gender Equity							
Counter Narcotics							
Regional Cooperation							
Anti-Corruption							
Environment							

and funding allocations were aligned, by means of extensive consultation.

Through Consultative Groups (CGs), donor dialogue meetings, and poverty analysis based on National Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (NRVA), the ministry and agency strategies were reviewed and improved before being merged into draft sector strategies. Another major input in the final ANDS sector strategies were the Provincial Development Plans (PDPs) – the result of subnational consultations organised in all 34 provinces. The consultation process was designed to ensure that the final ANDS reflects a broad consensus on development priorities within Afghan society.

With all sector strategies now finalised, the ANDS Oversight Committee is in the process of prioritising them in line with already approved criteria. One of the key criteria for prioritisation is the resources available for the next five years as identified by the ANDS Macroeconomic Framework, which is under finalisation. Some sector

strategies will be integrated into the 1387 National Budget, while most of them will be integrated into the 1388 Budget. The ANDS Secretariat, in close cooperation with the line ministries, will combine the sector strategies into a draft ANDS. The final ANDS will be reviewed by the CGs and sent for approval to the ANDS Oversight Committee, ensuring that the strategy as a whole is in line with government priorities and the Afghanistan Compact benchmarks. The ANDS will not be sent for approval to the National Assembly. The Afghan government aims to approve the final ANDS by March 2008.

Various ANDS documents and information are available at www.ands.gov.af.

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News and Current Research

New research centre in Kabul

The Center for Policy Priorities (CFPP) is a newly established independent think-tank, research and training organisation based in Kabul. It is the initiative of Afghan professionals to conduct and encourage multi-disciplinary research and training in different areas of public policy and to contribute to the development of sound policies. The CFPP will serve as a forum for (i) analysing policy proposals and public programs; (ii) undertaking independent research of current issues; (iii) creating opportunities for meaningful dialogue between those who create, influence and have a stake in policies; and (iv) overseeing political and economic programmes and disseminating information to stakeholders as well as the public at large. The CFPP strives to inform public policy formulation and implementation, while contributing to increased knowledge and awareness of issues. Consequently, the Center aims to contribute to developing skills and building institutional capabilities, and to advance public debate about social, political and economic issues. www.cfpp.org.af.



Center for Policy Priorities

Estonia supports ACKU

Estonia has decided to support the Afghanistan Centre at Kabul University (ACKU, www.ackuaf.org) with nearly US\$ 47,000. The direct goal of the project is to support the compilation of necessary project documentation for the establishment of a new building for ACKU. The new building will improve the operating conditions of the Centre and widen its scope. The project also strives to raise the level of education in Afghan society, and to make education materials, reference books and archival documents more accessible. ACKU, which actively gathers information and documentation related to Afghanistan, promotes academic research and exchange of ideas, and also helps the spread of knowledge in society. A new building is necessary for the students and instructors as well as for Afghan and foreign researchers.



Results of human terrain team research on Afghanistan available on-line

Under a trial programme of the US Department of Defense, teams of anthropologists and other social scientists have been assigned to US combat units in Afghanistan and Iraq. Some of the information put together by these teams for Afghanistan now appears on the website of the Program for Culture and Conflict Studies at the Naval Postgraduate School in California. This is the result of a collaborative effort with teams stationed in Afghanistan to provide current open-source information to Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT), mission commanders, academics, and the general public. Cov-

ering tribes, politics, trends, and people, this data includes provincial surveys, maps, election results, etc. In this first release, the information applies to the Eastern provinces of Afghanistan; subsequent releases will include other regions of the country as well as updates of previously catalogued regions. See www.nps.edu/Programs/CCS.

The American Anthropological Association has posted a statement disapproving of this "human terrain" approach to information gathering. See www.aaanet.org/blog/resolution.htm.

Recent AREU Reports

The following publications were released by AREU between August and December 2007. All AREU publications may be downloaded from www.areu.org.af, and hard copies are available for free at the AREU office. To receive electronic announcements of new AREU publications, send an email with name and affiliation to publications@areu.org.af.

Political Economy

Enabling or Disabling? The Operating Environment for Small and Medium Enterprises in Rural Afghanistan, by Saeed Parto, Anna Paterson and Asif Karimi. This paper provides an overview of the key challenges faced by small and medium-sized rural enterprises (SMEs) in Afghanistan. It provides case studies, analysis, and a series of recommendations aimed at improving the operating environment for rural SMEs.

Livelihoods

Microcredit, Informal Credit and Rural Livelihoods: A Village Case Study in Kabul Province, by Paula Kantor and Erna Andersen. This case study is the first in a series of three to examine how the entry of microcredit into village and household economies affects informal credit relations and livelihood outcomes, through effects on the overall village economy. It

builds from past AREU research on informal credit systems (Klijn and Pain 2007),

Migration

Second-Generation Afghans in Neighbouring Countries, from Mohajer to Hamwatan: Afghans Return Home, by Mamiko Saito and Pamela Hunte. This study addresses gaps in the understanding of the life experiences and return intentions of young Afghans who grew up and remain in Pakistan and Iran, as well as the reintegration challenges experienced by those who have recently returned to their homeland.

Natural Resources

AREU's three-year study "Applied Thematic Research into Water Management, Livestock and the Opium Economy" (WOL) released the case study *Marketing of Livestock* by Euan Thomson.

Translations

AREU released Dari translations of *Cops or Robbers? The Struggle to Reform the Afghan National Police* by Andrew Wilder, *A Matter of Interests: Gender and the Politics of Presence in Afghanistan's Wolesi Jirga* by Anna Wordsworth, and *To Return or to Remain: The Dilemma of Second-Generation Afghans in Pakistan*, by Mamiko Saito and Pamela Hunte.

The *Afghanistan Research Newsletter* is a quarterly publication of the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU). The purpose of the *Newsletter* is to alert readers to new research being undertaken on Afghanistan and to help disseminate research findings and analysis. Some of the resources cited are available on the internet; most books and other publications are available at the AREU library, located in the AREU office (corner of Flower Street and Street 2) and open to researchers Sunday to Thursday, 9am-12.30pm and 1pm-4pm. The *Newsletter* is compiled by Royce Wiles and Dr Abdul Jamil Alkozai, edited and designed by Anja Havedal, and translated by Ahmadullah Amarkhil and Faraidoon Shariq. If you have ideas for books or other publications or resources that should be included in the *Newsletter*, please send an email to newsletter@areu.org.af.

AREU's mission is to conduct high-quality research that informs and influences policy and practice. AREU also actively promotes a culture of research and learning by strengthening analytical capacity in Afghanistan and facilitating reflection and debate. Fundamental to AREU's vision is that its work should improve Afghan lives. Current funding for AREU is provided by the European Commission (EC), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Bank, and the governments of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. More information and PDF files of all AREU publications are available at www.areu.org.af.

New Publications and Resources

All the resources listed in this section are available for consultation in hard copy in the Resource Centre, at the AREU office on Flower Street in Kabul. Many documents are also available as soft copies from the URLs given, where copyright permission is available a few are also made available for download through AREU's on-line library catalogue (www.areu.org.af, follow the link to "Library"). For more information or to request PDF copies (where available) please contact library@areu.org.af.

Cross-Cutting and General

Afghanistan Human Development Report 2007: Bridging modernity and tradition – rule of law and the search for justice. Kabul: Center for Policy and Human Development, Kabul University, 2007. xvii, 176 p.: col.ill. ; 28 cm. + Overview (14 p.: col. ill.; 30 cm.) in folder (30 cm.). Also available in Dari and Pashto. Contents: Chapter 1: The state of human development and the Afghan MDGs—2. Rule of law for human development: a conceptual framework—3. Key challenges to establishing the rule of law—4. The judicial system, police and the legislature: justice through the state—5. Engaging non-state institutions in the pursuit of justice—6. The ANDS, Afghanistan Compact and citizen empowerment: towards justice for all. This report, although it has a focus on justice and rule of law issues, also contains other statistical information (19 tables, 28 figures) compiled from such sources as the Central Statistics Office or the 2006 compilation released by UNICEF (*Best estimates of social indicators for children in Afghanistan 1990-2005: a compilation and analysis of all child-related indicators to identify a baseline, includes national estimates and regional and provincial rankings*—also downloadable from the AREU library online catalogue). www.cphd.af/nhdr/nhdr07/download/download_eng.html.

Afghanistan in 2007: A survey of the Afghan people / The Asia Foundation. Kabul: The Asia Foundation, 2007. 167 p. ; 23 cm. The Asia Foundation has conducted public opinion surveys in 2004, 2006 and 2007 (all are available on the website). This latest survey interviewed 6283 people from 34 provinces. The poll aims to show how changes in the country have altered the opinions and perceptions of the Afghan people. www.asiafoundation.org/pdf/AG-survey07.pdf

BBC World Service public opinion poll of Afghanistan, 28 October-17 November 2007. [London]: BBC World Service, 2007. 25 p. ; 30 cm. "This poll, commissioned by BBC World Service in conjunction with ABC News and

ARD (Germany), was conducted via face-to-face interviews with 1,377 randomly selected Afghan adults across the country between 28 October-17 November 2007." http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/03_12_07_afghanpoll2007.pdf

Compilation of UN Afghanistan documents. This website from Security Council Report compiles all recent Security Council documents in one easy to use listing: www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.gIKWLeMTIsG/b.2225621/:

- Security Council Resolutions (31 October 1988 onwards)
- Presidential statements (24 January 1994 onwards)
- Secretary-General's Reports/Letters (16 June 1997 onwards)
- Exchange of Letters Between the Secretary-General and the President of the Council (Selected) (4 October 2001 onwards).
- Security Council Debates (24 January 1994 onwards)
- Other documents (14 January 1980 onwards).

FAST update: Afghanistan: trends in conflict and cooperation. Berne: Swisspeace, Schweizerische Friedensstiftung. This regular (but now discontinued) bulletin provided descriptive summaries of the political, social & economic, and security situation in Afghanistan with a brief outlook for the coming months. This an easy way to overview developments in the preceding months in Afghanistan. Issues no. 2 (April-May 2007), no. 3 (June-July 2007)www.swisspeace.ch/typo3/en/peace-conflict-research/early-warning/archive/index.html#c1199

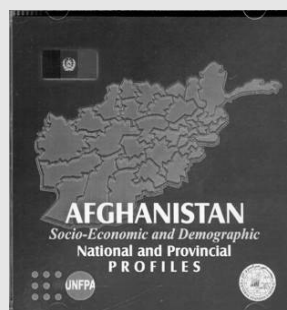
Greenstone: an implementation in Afghanistan: a case study of the AREU collection (Case study of the automation of a library in English, Dari and Pashto using open source software) / by Graeme Foster. [2007]. 31 p. ; 30 cm. http://wiki.greenstone.org/wiki/gsdoc/others/A_Case_Study_of_the_AREU_Collection.pdf

Le baiser de l'ethnologue: entre don de soi et usage de l'autre sur le terrain / Alessandro Monsutti. [2007]. p. [23]-35. Published in: *Entre ordre et subversion: logiques plurielles, alternatives, écarts, paradoxes* / Suzanne Chappaz, Alessandro Monsutti, Olivier Schinz. Neuchâtel/Paris: Musée d'ethnographie, Institut d'ethnologie et Maison des sciences de l'Homme, [2007?]. p. [23]-35. Includes a discussion on interpersonal relations in Afghanistan, especially as affecting ethnographic research.

Image of the self, image of the other: social organization and the role of 'Ashura' among the Hazaras of Quetta (Pakistan) / Alessandro Monsutti. p. 173-191: 23 cm. Published in *The other Shiites: from the Mediterranean to Central Asia* / Alessandro Monsutti, Silvia Naef and Farian Sabiha (eds)" (Bern: Peter Lang, 2007).

Responding to Afghanistan's development challenge: an assessment of experience during 2002-2007 and issues and priorities for the future / William A. Byrd. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2007. xii, 54 p. ; 28 cm. Abstract: This paper assesses development policies and performance during the post-Taliban period in Afghanistan and also, based on lessons from experience, looks toward the future. It covers economic management and growth, public sector management and governance, development management and aid coordination, and sector policies and performance, but with an overall focus on the strategic linkages among the main components of the development agenda (security, reconstruction, economic growth, governance, state building, counter-narcotics). The paper finds that despite great variation across thematic areas and sectors, overall there has been reasonable progress since 2001. Certainly the situation would have been much worse, if not for the currency reform and macroeconomic stability; rapid economic growth and associated rises in incomes; payment of civil servants' salaries on an increasingly regularized basis; expansion of service delivery in some sectors (health, education); and significant rural small-scale infrastructure investments; as well as other achievements. However, there are areas where progress has been limited or lacking, such as most infrastructure (other than telecoms and roads), governance reforms (other than public financial management), and the broader enabling environment for private business in the formal sector. Moreover, a composite assessment does not do justice to changing trends and dynamics, which in several respects have turned in an adverse direction. In this context, the paper argues that some important windows of opportu-

Afghanistan socio-economic and demographic national and provincial profiles / UNFPA, Central Statistics Office. [Kabul] : UNFPA, CSO, [2007]. 35 v. : col. maps ; 30 cm. + 1 computer optical disc ; 12 cm.



These profiles were a collaborative effort over the past four years of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Central Statistics Office (CSO). They are part of the first phase of the population and housing

census of Afghanistan called for by the Bonn Agreement and the emergency Loya Jirga.

The results published here provide information on the population size, age structure and sex composition as well as spatial distribution and the availability of certain facilities to village populations. The household listing has also produced much information on economic activities, health and education facilities, housing, etc. Their preparation required door numbering across the country, listing of households, updating the enumeration area maps, data entry, cleaning and processing of data.

The full national census is planned for summer 2008 (and is a benchmark under the London Compact). The census will fill some gaps in the household listing where a small number of districts could not be surveyed because of security concerns.

The national data is presented under the following headings: settlement patterns, demographic characteristics, living conditions (educational and health services, post offices and public phones, mills, radio and television), economic activities (agriculture, industrial crops, small industries and handicrafts), physical and social infrastructure (housing units, schools, factories, bakeries, mosques), social and economic well-being.

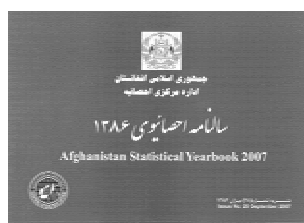
As the most recently compiled broadly based demographic information for Afghanistan, no development or research project from now onwards can ignore these official figures.

Available from UNFPA, UNOCA Compound, Jalalabad Road, Kabul (070 1811 49 to 51).

nity, particularly in the military and political spheres, were not adequately exploited. The paper puts forward priorities for future action, and concludes that some combination of additional resources and much better deployment and use of available resources will be required to improve development performance and avoid drift, slow progress, and backsliding which would carry grave risks over the medium term. Available at www.worldbank.org.af.

Training needs assessment for Ministry of Energy and Water Afghanistan [MEW]. Washington, D.C.: US Agency for International Development (USAID), 2006. 1 v. (various pagings) ; 30 cm. www.dec.org (enter document no. PN-ADJ-139).

1386 (2007) Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook



If you need to know the latest available government figures on the sale of *karakul* skin (927 000 pieces) or perhaps the size of the province of Daikundi (17501.5 km²)?

This information (and more) is available in the new edition of the *Afghanistan statistical yearbook 1386 (2007)* (299 p.). To apply for permission to purchase a copy (the price is Afs1000), you will need to provide a letter from your organization addressed to Mr. Mohammad Sami "Nabi", President of the Census and Surveys Department, Central Statistics Office (Ariana Square, Kabul).

Agriculture

Afghanistan agrometeorological seasonal bulletin 2006/2007 (issue no. 4). This annual bulletin (released in November 2007) compiles agricultural statistics for the preceding season (rainfall, snow days, temperature, frost days floods etc.). *The Afghanistan agrometeorological monthly bulletin* (issues 31 (July 2007) and 32 (October 2007)). This monthly bulletin compiles climate, crop and vegetation information. <http://afghanistan.cr.usgs.gov/documents.php>. Contact: Mohammad Fahim Zaheer, United States Geological Survey Liaison Office in Kabul (fahimzaheer@yahoo.com).

Draft land policy [Afghan Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Urban Development]. [2007]. www.litera.org/Documents/land%20policy%20final%20draft%204.pdf.

Land administration in (post) conflict conditions: the case of Afghanistan / by J. David Stanfield. 2006. 21 p.: ill. ; 30 cm. "Paper presented to a Conference on Land Policies and Legal Empowerment of the Poor, November 2-3, 2006, World Bank, Washington." www.terrainstitute.org/pdf/Land_Admin_Post_Conflict.pdf

Archaeology and Culture

The Shah-i Mashhad documentation. A website preserves a now-vanished (?) Afghan archaeological site: www.ag-afghanistan.de/sim/index-sim.htm. Photos by Bernt Glatzer (1970, 1971, 1993) and Michael Casimir (1970). Shah-i Mashhad is the local name of a site in the Afghan Province of Badghis, District Jawand where the ruins of a 12th century Ghurid madrasah were discovered in 1970 by Bayazid Atsak, Michael Casimir and Bernt Glatzer. One of its inscriptions reveal that the monument was endowed by a woman in 571 H. (1176 C.E.). Shah-i Mashhad is unique for its very rich epigraphic decoration that may serve almost as a catalogue of variations in Ghurid architectural calligraphy. Shah-i Mashhad stands at the zenith of Ghaznavid, Saljuk and Ghurid (11-12th Cent. AD) epigraphical development and refinement. When Bernt Glatzer revisited the site in Autumn 1993 he found Shah-i Mashhad further demolished. Almost half of the building and decorations that we had documented in the 1970s had vanished. By now (2007) in all likelihood, virtually nothing is left at the site. Sadly this monument representing some of the finest examples of Muslim epigraphy survives only on photographs from the 1970s.

Areia antique - Ancient Herat: summary of the work carried out by the DAI-Mission in collaboration with the Institute of Archaeology, Ministry of Information and Culture, Kabul: August-September 2006 / by Ute Franke and Thomas Urban. [Berlin?]: German Archaeological Institute, 2006. 51 p.: col. ill., col. maps ; 30 cm. This brief survey outlines the work and findings of recent archaeological explorations in Herat.

The "enclaved" culture of Parun in former Kafiristan / Max Klimburg. 2007. p. 65-70 ; 30 cm. Published in: *Asien 104* (July 2007) special issue "Afghan identities: identities in Afghanistan", p. 65-70. www.dga-ev.de/articles/A104_065_070.pdf

The Dayi Kargil of Andkhoy: language, history and profession in local identity discourses / Ingeborg Baldauf. 2007. p. 135-152 Published in: *Asien 104* (July 2007) special issue "Afghan identities: identities in Afghanistan",

p.135-152. Field work in Andkhoy has shown proof of small groups of Khorassanian Turkic peoples along the Amu Darya. www.dga-ev.de/articles/A104_135_152.pdf

"A nation stays alive when its culture stays alive": a case study investigation of the impact of war on the National Museum of Afghanistan and the efforts of the international community to revive it / Karalyn Montell. 2007. 85 p.: col. ill. ; 30 cm. This MA thesis from the University of Leicester (UK) presents a case study of the National Museum of Afghanistan (sometimes called Kabul Museum) from its origins in 1919 through to the replacement of the Taliban government in 2001 until 2007. The focus is on the moves made to restore and revive the museum since the severe damage and looting of the early to mid-1990s.

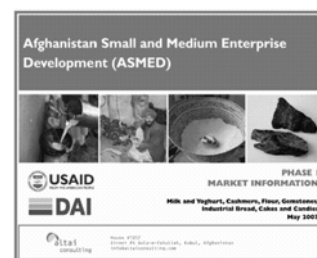
Recovered treasures from Afghanistan: museum review / Jack Ogden. 2007. p. 559-563 ; col. ill. ; 30 cm. Published in *American Journal of Archaeology* 111 (2007) p. 559-563. Review of (1) the exhibition "Afghanistan: rediscovered treasures, Musée Guimet, Paris 6 décembre 2006-30 avril 2007" and (2) the book *Afghanistan, les trésors retrouvés: collections du Musée national de Kaboul: Musée national des Arts asiatiques-Guimet, 6 décembre 2006-30 avril 2007 / sous la direction de Pierre Cambon en collaboration avec Jean-François Jarige ; avec le concours scientifique de Paul Bernard et Véronique Schiltz* (Paris: Editions de la Réunion des musées nationaux, 2006).

Economic Development and Finance

Afghanistan: economic performance assessment. [Washington, D.C.]: Nathan Associates, 2007. 34 p. ; 30 cm. "April 2007." "This report is one of a series of economic performance assessments prepared ... to provide USAID missions and regional bureaus with a concise evaluation of key indicators covering a broad range of issues relating to economic growth performance in designated host countries. The report draws on a variety of international data sources and uses international benchmarking against reference group averages, comparator countries, and statistical norms to identify major constraints, trends, and opportunities for strengthening growth and reducing poverty. This study uses Cambodia and Mozambique as comparators because they, like Afghanistan, are low-income countries that endured prolonged conflicts. Both have now been at peace for more than a decade, and Afghanistan's performance can aspire to be like them within the next ten years. In addition,

Afghanistan's performance is compared to median values of Asian countries and low-income countries in Asia (LI-Asia)." —p. [1]. www.dec.org (enter PN-ADJ-073, PN-ADJ-076). PDFs (391, 478 KB)

Afghanistan Small and Medium Enterprise Development (ASMED): phase I: market information: milk and yoghurt, cashmere, flour, gemstones, industrial bread, cakes and candies. Kabul: Altai Consulting, USAID, DAI, 2007. 319 p. [in 2 volumes]: col. ill., col. maps ; 21 x 30 cm. "May 2007." Contents: Part 1 Project overview (Afghan economy and ASMED)—Objectives and approach—Sector selection and priority sectors—Research tools—Quantitative research—Provincial overview—Part 2 Sector analysis (Matrix of analysis—Milk and yoghurt—Cashmere—Flour—Gemstones—Industrial bread—Cakes—Candies)—Part 3 Back-up slides (Business environment in Afghanistan—Quantitative survey sample description—Bibliography—Units and acronyms). This compilation includes extensive commercial information on the sectors studied.



Also published in Dari and Pashto.

APPPA bulletin: Afghanistan Pilot Participatory Poverty Assessment (APPA) monthly bulletin. [Kabul]: [ACBAR?]. v. ; col. ill. ; 28 cm. Issue no. 1 (January 2007). The APPPA, through civil society involvement, aims to collect, document, disseminate and advocate for the 'voices' of poor Afghans for inclusion into the formulation of the upcoming Afghanistan National Development Strategy. Also published in Dari and Pashto.

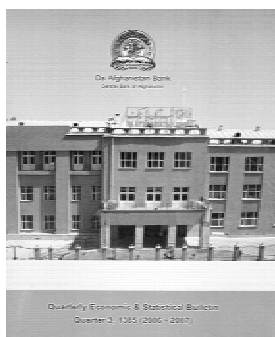
A study of human resources supply and labour market demand / conducted by The Labour Market Information and Analysis Unit ; Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled. Kabul: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled, 2007. 75, 264 p. ; 30 cm. This study was prepared to support the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) process to contribute to a better understanding of the labour supply and demand situation in Afghanistan. After a desk review of issues at the policy level with regard to employment and training it presents a summary of the most recent data on labour supply and demand—much detail being provided by the annexes. It concludes with recommendations regarding what provision of labour market information collection and analysis might work best for Afghanistan at present and in the near future (p. 6).

The case for small and medium enterprises in Afghanistan: small and medium enterprises, economic growth and civil society involvement in Afghanistan / Saurabh Naithani. Kabul: Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR), 2007. 27 p. ; col. ill. ; 28 cm.

Committing to Afghanistan: the case for increasing US reconstruction and stabilization aid / Craig C. Colucci. 2007. p. 38-45 ; 30 cm. Published in "Military review" May-June 2007 (p. 38-45). <http://usacac.army.mil/CAC/milreview/English/MayJun07/Colucci.pdf>

Key issues and consolidated comments: from the donor dialogues on the draft sector strategies of the Afghan [sic] National Development Strategy. [Kabul]: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2007. 238 p. (looseleaf) ; 30 cm. This summary provides an overview of the major ANDS policy issues considered at the Donor Dialogue meetings of October and November 2007. Nineteen Donor Dialogue meetings were held, attended by 437 representatives, generating 157 written comments from 32 donors and agencies. The key issues for ANDS consideration have been captured in this summary.

Programming development funds to support a counterinsurgency: a case study of Nangarhar, Afghanistan in 2006 / Michelle Parker. Fort Lesley J. McNair [Washington, United States]: Center for Technology and National Security Policy, [2007?]. 22 p. ; 30 cm. This case study describes one method of programming development funds at a sub-national level to positively affect a counterinsurgency in eastern Afghanistan. www.ndu.edu/CTNSP/pubs/Case%2010%20-%20PRTs



Quarterly economic and statistical bulletin The issue for Quarter 3, 1385 (September 21-December 21, 2006) has recently been released by Da Afghanistan Bank (54 p.). The regular publication (in English) overviews macroeconomic conditions in Afghanistan, monetary and capital market developments,

banking system performance and fiscal developments. www.centralbank.gov.af/publications-dab.asp.

The role of the Department of Defense in Provincial Reconstruction Teams / Michelle Parker. Santa Monica, CA.: Rand Corporation, 2007. 14 p. ; 30 cm. Testimony about the workings of Jalalabad PRT in 2006. <http://>

armedservices.house.gov/pdfs/OI090507/Parker_Testimony090507.pdf

Side by side or together? Working for security, development & peace in Afghanistan and Liberia / by Lara Olson and Hrach Gregorian. Calgary [Canada]: Peacebuilding, Development and Security Program (PDSP), Centre for Military and Strategic Studies, University of Calgary, 2007. 120 p. ; 30 cm. "A report on the March 20 & 31, 2007 workshop "Coordinated Approaches to Security, Development and Peacemaking: Lessons Learned from Afghanistan and Liberia" held by the Centre for Military and Strategic Studies (CMSS), University of Calgary and the Institute of World Affairs (ISA), Washington, D.C."—cover. The focus was the way the aid coordination and coherence policies of international assistance actors are being turned into practice in these two countries. www.afghanconflictmonitor.org/2007/10/peacebuilding-a.html

Transition strategy and cycle 2+ communities: a study of the NSP (March-May 2007). Kabul: Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), 2007. 57 p. ; maps ; 30 cm. PDF (1 MB). For this evaluation of how Community Development Councils (CDCs) are functioning, ACTED conducted 365 assessments of communities across four northern provinces. The results show that CDCs are strong in organizing themselves, making progress with projects and working transparently and with accountability, but are not necessarily strong in community participation and external linking. Contact: marianna.franco@acted.org.

Education

Drop out study in basic education level of schools in Afghanistan / Amir Mansory. Kabul: Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, 2007. 34 p. ; 30 cm. There is remarkably little information about the nature of student drop out rates and causes in Afghanistan. A mixture of both quantitative and qualitative methods were used for this survey. To assess the nature of the drop out rate, statistical analysis of data from final examination forms collected from schools was made. This included the number of registered children in each grade as well as those whose attendance was too poor to allow them to progress to the next grade. Twelve provinces were surveyed using a stratified sampling method: four types of schools from three social strata (urban, semi-urban and rural populations) were selected. From each category a random representative sample of six schools was surveyed

(72 schools in all, involving 88 237 students in 2 021 classes). An average accumulated figure of 22 per cent of enrolled students have not participated in the final exam over the past three years. On average 7-8% of students drop out (for the first time) annually. The reasons for dropping out are mainly the need to work at home or that "nothing useful was learnt." For girls early marriage and the distance to school were reported as important reasons. The report provides a number of concrete recommendations to improve retention rates in Afghan schools (p. 28-29).

Kabul English training centers: final report. Kabul: Altai Consulting, 2007. 60, [ca. 80] leaves: col. ill., col. maps ; 21 x 30 cm. + 1 CD-ROM. This study examined 153

English language training centres in Kabul (a total of 289 centres were identified). The highest concentration of students was at the basic level while one third of enrolled students are females. The teachers are almost all Afghans who do not have any teaching qualifications, they earn an average of USD56 per month.

Elections

The framework for election administration in Afghanistan / Richard Atwood. [2007]. 7 p. ; 30 cm. This paper highlights weaknesses in the overall electoral framework from the 2005 National Assembly elections in Afghanistan.

Transition from community based education to the Ministry of Education system in Afghanistan: an investigation of the integration process for students and teachers in selected districts of the PACE-A [Partnership for Advancing Community-Based Education in Afghanistan] partnership / Wendy Guyot ; with assistance in the field from Najibullah Mahboob and Mina Wali. Kabul: Partnership for Advancing Community-Based Education in Afghanistan, 2007. 34 p. ; 30 cm. PDF (260 KB) Contact: wendyguyot@yahoo.com.

The overall objective of this recently completed research project was to learn about the integration experiences of students and teachers who were previously engaged in IRC/CARE supported community-based schools. This study was designed to better understand stakeholders' perceptions of and experiences with integration by learning more about the handover process and the criteria used by the Ministry of Education to make decisions. In addition, by comparing the strategies employed by IRC and CARE, the study aimed to identify areas of past weaknesses and successes as well as lessons learned in integrating community-based education classes into the formal system.

As well as security constraints limiting the selection of sites, cultural constraints and traditions also influenced the composition of and discussions within the focus groups. Despite requests for (separate) meetings with both mothers and fathers, only community members in Logar allowed women to participate. Next, because of Afghans' profound respect for established hierarchy, participants often looked to the oldest or most re-

spected person in the group to speak on their behalf. This made facilitation difficult, especially when the 'speaker' was not aware of integration issues or had not been involved in the process. In addition, generally in Afghanistan people do not feel comfortable sharing opinions or ideas that could be perceived by others as complaints or negative comments. As a result, despite phrasing the same questions in a number of different ways, the research team encountered difficulties encouraging focus group participants to share opinions about the challenges and obstacles encountered during the integration process or any perceived disadvantages of being a Ministry school. Similarly, people did not volunteer suggestions or recommendations, since that would imply that the system or situation was in need of improvement.

Key findings of the study, as described in the body of the report, stem from the fact that most stakeholders view integration as a sustainable, positive and optimal outcome for community-based schools. That said, past decisions about integration have been ad hoc, situation-based, and not part of an open and transparent process. The overall lack of clear criteria for integration contributes to this case-by-case decision making. Partial integration and gradual withdrawal of INGO support is the optimal strategy, while a strong education *shura* and mobilized community is critical for a school's success after integration. In addition, there was a consensus among all stakeholders that flexibility in application of policy is necessary in order to better address girls' education needs.

Ethnography

Heurs et malheurs de l'islamisme chez les chiites d'Afghanistan: de la révolution sociale à la construction identitaire / Alessandro Monsutti. [2007?]. p. [43]-60 ; 30 cm. Published in *Les mondes chiites et l'Iran* / sous la direction de Sabrina Mervin. (Paris: Karthala, 2007). ISBN 9782845868885. p. [43]-60. This paper studies developments in the political thinking of Shiite religious leaders and groups in Afghanistan, as influenced by the Islamic revolution in Iran and following the fall of the Taliban government.

Pushtuns, tribalism, leadership, Islam and Taliban: a short view / Vern Liebl. 2007. p. 492-510 ; 30 cm. Published in "Small wars and insurgencies" v. 18 (no. 3) p. 492-510 (September 2007). A short overview of Pashtun tribalism, how it impacts leadership and how it is affected by Islam and Islamic Fundamentalism. It includes historical background, geographic location and tribal dynamics, it also explores recent impacts on the degradation and distortion of traditional Pushtun leadership structures.

"Where is the village?" Local perceptions and development approaches in Kunduz province / Katja Mielke and Conrad Schetter. Published in: *Asien* 104 (July 2007) special issue "Afghan identities: identities in Afghanistan", p. 71-87. Based on research in Kunduz, northeast Afghanistan, this paper argues that the 'Western' notion of a 'village' cannot be automatically applied to local contexts in other regions of the world. www.dga-ev.de/articles/A104_071_087.pdf

Who are the kuchi? Nomad self-identities in Afghanistan / Richard Tapper. 2008. p. 97-116 ; 30 cm. Published in "Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute" (N.S.) 14 p. (2008) 97-116. This article examines the usage of both 'kuchi' and 'nomad', and locates them in the wider contexts of ethnic labeling practices in Afghanistan, anthropological debates about pastoral nomadism, and government-nomad relations in both Afghanistan and neighbouring Iran.

Gender

Acknowledging Afghanistan: notes and queries on an occupation / Anila Daulatzai. 2006. p. 293-311 ; 30 cm. Published in "Cultural dynamics" 18 (3) 2006, p. 293-311. This article questions the importance given to gender as the main way to understand the reality of Afghan women. It argues that the importance given to gender is

part of a two-part problem: first, there is a substantial lack of current knowledge about the everyday life and experience ("subjectivity") of Afghans, and second, this lack of knowledge is continued, while a limited set of analytical concepts and clichés—especially gender and Islamic fundamentalism—dominate discussion. The claim here is that knowledge of Afghanistan which emphasizes a limited set of analytical parameters makes it impossible to acknowledge the experiences of Afghans—men and women alike. Here a discussion of ongoing ethnographic work in a widow-run bakery in Kabul serves as an entry point to reconsider the ways in which people think about Afghanistan. <http://cdy.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/18/3/293> PDF (146 KB)

Dying to be heard: self-immolation in Afghanistan: findings of a research project / by Medica Mondiale. [Kabul]: Medica Mondiale, 2006. 87 p. ; 30 cm. PDF (922 KB)

Gender, agency and identity, the case of Afghan women in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran / Elaheh Rostami-Povey. Published in "Journal of Development Studies" v. 43 (no. 2) (February 2007) p. 294-311.

Women's groups in Afghan civil society: women and men working towards equitable participation in civil society organizations / research conducted for Counterpart International by Sippi Azarbaijani-Moghaddam. Kabul: Counterpart International, Initiative to Promote Afghan Civil Society (I-PACS), 2006. 213 p. ; 22 cm. This was a study of the "ground-level constraints to women's organization and participation in the lives of their communities, and men's involvement therein." More than thirty civil society organizations in eight provinces were visited.

Geology

Earthquakes pose a serious hazard in Afghanistan / [written by Anthony J. Crone]. [Denver, Colorado, United States]: United States Geological Survey (USGS), 2007. 4 p.: col. ill., col. maps ; 30 cm. <http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2007/3027/>

Governance and Politics

Recommendations. [Kabul]: Joint Peace Jirga, 2007. [7] p. ; 30 cm. Contents: First committee (2 p.)—Second committee (1 p.)—Third committee (1 p.)—Fourth committee (2 p.)—Fifth committee (1 p.). PDF (392 KB)

The Afghan-Pakistan war: a status report / Anthony H. Cordesman. Washington, D.C.: The Center for Strategic

and International Studies (CSIS), 2007. 138 p.: col. maps ; 21 x 30 cm. "December 4, 2007." A summary of a number of public opinion polls about current issues in Afghanistan. www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/071129_afghan-pakconfl.pdf

Afghanistan's veteran jihadi leader: an interview / with Qazi Mohammad Amin Waqad by Waliullah Rahmani. Published in "Terrorism monitor" v. 4 (issue 1) (May 3, 2007) p. 1-4. <http://jamestown.org/terrorism/news/article.php?articleid=2373371>

Afghanistan: post-war governance, security and US policy / Kenneth Katzman. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. (CRS report for Congress ; RL30588). Updated June 21, 2007 and September 10, 2007. www.opencrs.com/document/RL30588

Afghanistan: government formation and performance / Kenneth Katzman. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. (CRS report for Congress ; RS21922). June 15, 2007. www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS21922.pdf

Democratization of a dependent state: the case of Afghanistan / Astri Suhrke. Bergen: Chr. Michelsen Institute, 2007. 15 p. ; 30 cm. (CMI Working Paper WP 2007: 10). The post-Taliban democratic reforms in Afghanistan were in part a recreation of the past. Afghanistan has had six constitutions between 1923 and 1990, and most provided for national assemblies and elections in one form or other. Yet the degree of foreign involvement in the last reform process was unprecedented. The heavy foreign hand contradicted the promise of national autonomy, representation and fair process held out by the democratization agenda. By implicitly devaluing the institutions it sought to promote, the democratization process has also had potentially counterproductive effects. Moreover, while promoting democratization, Western governments simultaneously created a state so dependent on external support that it deprived the critical institution of liberal democracy - the legislature - of its meaning. The logical response of the national assembly has been to mostly engage in politics with symbolic or nuisance value. The article focuses on three areas of political reform: the structuring of the interim administration, the promulgation of a new constitution, and the establishment of the legislature. www.cmi.no/publications/publication/?2810=democratization-of-a-dependent-state

The development of civil society in Afghanistan: conference findings report. [Kabul]: Afghan Civil Society Forum (ACSF), 2007. a-b, 144 p.: ill. ; 24 cm. This December 2006 conference aimed to evaluate the course of civil society development in Afghanistan following the completion of the Bonn Agreement. The conference speeches, discussions, work group reports and other material from the meeting are printed here.

The Durand line: history, consequences and future: report of a conference organized in July 2007 / by the American Institute of Afghanistan Studies and the Hollings Center in Istanbul, Turkey ; [written by Thomas Barfield; edited by Amy Hawthorne]. [Washington, D.C.]: Hollings Center for International Dialogue, The American Institute of Afghanistan Studies, 2007. 19 p.: maps ; 30 cm. www.bu.edu/aias/reports/durand_conference.pdf, www.hollingscenter.org/programs.htm#ap

International assistance and governance in Afghanistan: a study / by Hamish Nixon. Berlin: Heinrich Böll Foundation, 2007. 40 p. ; 24 cm. (Series on promoting democracy under conditions of state fragility ; v. 2). This study provides background information on the aid economy and aid architecture of Afghanistan and their impact on governance and development. It outlines some of the main features of the aid system governing assistance to Afghanistan as well as providing an analysis of key issues that connect this system with the longer-term problems of governance, state-building, security and development. The Interim-Afghanistan National Development Strategy (I-ANDS) and Afghanistan Compact are included in the discussions and recommendations (p. 26-33). www.boell.de/downloads/nahost/Demokratie-vol2-i.pdf

The inverted cycle: Kabul and the strongmen's competition for control over Kandahar, 2001-2006 / Antonio Giustozzi and Noor Ullah. Published in: Central Asian Survey 26 (2) (June 2007) p. 167-184. "Afghan tribes and local communities have been exposed to foreign patronage since at least the 19th century, but the scale of patronage relative to Afghanistan's internal economy increased dramatically after the late 1970s. Inevitably, this had a major impact on Afghanistan's own internal dynamics and on the mechanisms of political legitimisation. This article focuses on the province of Kandahar, which occupies a privileged space in Afghan politics and history, having given origin to almost all of the country's ruling elites. It deals with three groups of tribal strongmen, who tried to use tribally based patronage systems to stake a claim to local power."—Abstract.

Liberating Afghanistan / John Pilger. Chapter in *Freedom next time: resisting the empire* (New York: Nation Books, 2007). Journalist on the situation in Afghanistan.

Local governance in Warsaj and Farkhar districts / Katja Mielke Rainer Glassner, Conrad Schetter and Nasratullah Yarash. Bonn: Zentrum für Entwicklungsforschung = Center for Development Research, 2007. 41 p. ; 30 cm. (Amu Darya series ; paper no. 7). Field research was conducted in two districts - Farkhar and Warsaj - of Takhar Province, which have been selected as target areas for upstream water catchments' protection and forest regeneration measures. ... [The overall] local governance report was meant to assist the project managers to develop a better understanding of structures, logics and mechanism of local decision-making and resources governance at a very early stage of project implementation. In the absence of a baseline study analysis this first report provided a comprehensive overview of local governance structures and highlights their relevance for NRM activities. Based on preliminary findings summarized in the paper, in-depth follow-up research will be conducted. http://131.220.109.9/fileadmin/webfiles/downloads/projects/amudarya/publications/ZEF_Amu_Darya_Series_7.pdf

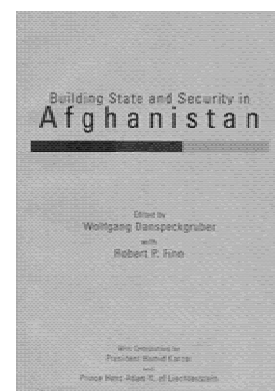
Managing withdrawal: Afghanistan as the forgotten example in attempting conflict resolution and state reconstruction / Alex Marshall 2007. p. 68-89 ; 30 cm. Published in "Small wars and insurgencies" v. 18 (no. 1) (March 2007), p. 68-89. Using new Russian memoir material, some individual monographs and a large variety of declassified documents, this article attempts to fill the gap of an operational-political account of the Soviet Union's withdrawal strategy from Afghanistan.

Peace in Afghanistan: made in Canada. Ottawa [Canada]: The Senlis Council, 2007. 31 p. ; col. ill. ; 30 cm. www.senliscouncil.net/modules/publications/026_publication

Security Council Report: Afghanistan. New York: Security Council Report. v.: 30 cm. This brief summary (published irregularly) highlights proceedings in the UN Security Council relevant to Afghanistan. March and September issues have been released for 2007. www.securitycouncilreport.org

The struggle for "Pashtunistan": the Afghan-Pakistan war / Anthony H. Cordesman. Washington, D.C.: The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), 2007. 28 p.: col. maps ; 21 x 30 cm. "October, 2007." www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/101607_pashtunistan.pdf

Building state and security in Afghanistan / edited by Wolfgang Danspeckgruber with Robert P. Finn. Princeton, New Jersey: Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, 2007. 305 p. ; 23 cm. ISBN 097735444X.



Contents:

Foreword: Afghanistan as a land bridge country / President Hamid Karzai

Preface: Can Afghanistan become the Switzerland of Asia? / Prince Hans Adam II of Liechtenstein

Introduction / Wolfgang Danspeckgruber and Robert P. Finn

Part I State-building: 1. Building state and security / William Maley; 2. Security in Afghanistan: a historical perspective / Marvin G. Weinbaum; 3. Constitutional engineering and democratic stability: the debate surrounding the crafting of political institutions in Afghanistan / Andrew Reynolds; 4. A third branch?: (re)establishing the judicial system in Afghanistan / J. Alexander Thier

Part II Centralization versus decentralization: 5. Centralization versus decentralization: the importance of sequencing and timing / Rani D. Mullen; 6. State-building and the subnational level in Afghanistan: a missed opportunity / Andrew Wilder and Sarah Lister; 7. Civil society and state-building in Afghanistan / Susanne Schmeidl; 8. The Afghan economy / Wolfgang Danspeckgruber and Robert P. Finn; 9. The failure to bridge the security gap: the PRT plan 2002-2004 / Barbara J. Stapleton; 10. Keeping the peace without the peacekeepers / Eckart Schiewek

Part III The international perspective: 11. The Afghanistan-Pakistan border and Afghanistan's long term stability / Amin Saikal; 12. Islam and the transformative power of tradition / Anna Seleny

Epilogue / Wolfgang Danspeckgruber (241-247)

The Taliban fedayeen: the world's worst suicide bombers? / by Brian Glyn Williams. Washington, D.C.: The Jamestown Foundation, 2007. 5 p. ; 30 cm. Reprinted from "Terrorism monitor" (July 19, 2007). www.jamestown.org/news_details.php?news_id=263#

Thoughts on Afghanistan's Loya Jirga: a myth? / Benjamin Buchholz. 2007. Published in *Asien* 104 (July 2007) special issue "Identities in Afghanistan". This article aims to present some thoughts on the mythologisation of the loya jirga in Afghan society. www.dga-ev.de/articles/A104_022_033.pdf

Health

Abstracts: research round table, April 23, 2007 / Ministry of Public Health of Afghanistan, Afghan Public Health Institute. Kabul: Ministry of Public Health of Afghanistan, 2007. 15 leaves ; 30 cm. One-page abstracts of research projects. Contents: Public health: Loss, depression, anxiety and psychosomatic complaints among post-war Afghan women / Frozan Esmati—The National Disability Survey in Afghanistan (NDSA): key features and main findings / Arnaud Quermin—Postpartum hemorrhage prevention at home birth in Afghanistan / Ghulam Shams Bigana—Utilization of a balanced scorecard for hospital performance assessment in Afghanistan / Philippe Bonhoure [et al.]— Knowledge, attitude and practice: KAP study on WatSan project impact / Shir Ahmad Safi—Social impact of Leishmaniasis, Afghanistan / Richard Reithinger [et al.]— Providing quality treatment: Pharmaceuticals in the private sector / Farid Danish— Drug availability under the Basic Package of Health Services in Afghanistan: an analysis of trends 2004-2006 / L.P. Singh [et al] - Implementation of quality assurance process in Afghanistan / Basir Farid—Contracting out in Afghanistan / Egbert Sondorp— Financing health services: Willingness to pay (WTP) survey in Kabul and Takhar, Afghanistan / Ajmal Sabawoon—The effect of wealth status on care seeking and health expenditures in Afghanistan / Laura C. Steinhardt [et al].

HIV, hepatitis C, and hepatitis B infections and associated risk behavior in injection drug users, Kabul, Afghanistan / Catherine S. Todd ... [et al]. Published in "Emerging infectious diseases journal" (2007 September) p. 1327-1331. This report describes HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C prevalence and risk behaviour in Kabul. 464 adult injection drug users were surveyed between June 2005 and June 2006. Although HIV infection was found to be low (3%), 37% of the sample were infected with hepa-

titis C, this finding "foreshadows an HIV epidemic caused by risk factors shared by these infections" (p. 1329). www.cdc.gov/eid/content/13/9/pdfs/07-0036.pdf

Physiotherapy in Afghanistan: an analysis of current challenges / Jo Armstrong, & Alastair Ager. Published in "Disability and rehabilitation" 28 (5) (March 2006) p. 315-322.

Rebuilding health systems and providing health services in fragile states / author William Newbrander. Cambridge, MA [United States]: Management Sciences for Health (MSH), 2007. 39 p. ; 28 cm. (Occasional papers / Management Sciences for Health ; no. 7). www.msh.org/resources/publications/pdf/Rebuilding_Health_Systems_Fragile_States.pdf

Humanitarian Assistance

Afghanistan: humanitarian profile [and] country profile. [New York?]:United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2007. 2 p.: col. map ; 21 x 30 cm. Summary (with maps) in two pages of current humanitarian and assistance situation in Afghanistan (September 2007). www.afghanconflictmonitor.org/HP_0907.pdf

The Canadian International Development Agency in Kandahar: unanswered questions. Ottawa: Senlis Council, 2007. 96 p.: col. ill. ; 30 cm. "August 2007." [www.senlis council.net/modules/events/CIDA_Unanswered_questions PDF \(1.34 MB\)](http://www.senlis council.net/modules/events/CIDA_Unanswered_questions PDF (1.34 MB))

Corruption perceptions and risks in humanitarian assistance: an Afghanistan case study / Kevin Savage, Lorenzo Delesgues, Ellen Martin and Gul Pacha Ulfat. London: Overseas Development Institute, 2007. 17 p. ; 30 cm. (HPG working paper). "July 2007." This paper sets out to examine the risks of corruption faced by those delivering and receiving humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan. It is drawn from a limited amount of fieldwork and interviews, and so should be seen very much as a preliminary effort to understand the issues and dimensions of the problem. However, the picture it paints is a devastating one, suggesting a clear need for more concerted action on the part of the government, aid agencies and donors to address corruption risks. [www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/AMMF-765HSA?OpenDocument PDF \(216 KB\)](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/AMMF-765HSA?OpenDocument PDF (216 KB))

[Papers from the] PRT conference 03-04 December 2007 at HQ ISAF. [Kabul]: ISAF, 2007. 1 v. (various pagings):

ill. ; 30 cm. + CD-ROM. Contents: [01] Programme (6 p.)—[02] [Speech / Independent Directorate of Local Governance IDLG] (9 p.)—[03] Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) / by Wahid Waissi (4 p.)—[04] Afghanistan Rule of Law Project (ARoLP) / USAID Office of Democracy & Governance FY2004-2008 (5 p.)—[05] Legal public outreach materials available from the Afghanistan Rule of Law Project (13 p.)—[06] The Afghan court administration system / USAID (1 p.)—[07] US Judge Advocates receive training in Afghan law (1 p.)—[08] Criminal justice and corrections assistance in Afghanistan's provinces / US Embassy Kabul, International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) (3 p.)—[09] Enhancing Afghan National Police capabilities: Focused District Development (FDD): an interim report [PowerPoint] (2 p.)—[10] Briefing to PRT conference / Miroslav Kurka [PowerPoint slides] (7 p.)—[11] Afghanistan Country Stability Picture / Stacy Anderson (13 p.)—[12] Talking points: PRT Workshop, Kabul, 3 Dec 2007 / Norwegian Refugee Council (9 p.)—[13] Afghanistan Infrastructure Database and Quality Assurance / James K. Weeks (5 p.)—[14] Counternarcotics: an ISAF perspective / Steve Horne (3 p.)—[15] Programme Takhm-e Sohl (PTS): "Strengthening peace" (2 p.)—[16] CIMIC and PRT operations in ISAF / Brian Marsh (4 p.)—[17] Public affairs operations / Johanne Bournival (3 p.)—[18] Forward media team section / Jan Dimog (3 p.)—[19] S/CRS planning / Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stability (2 p.).

Reconstruction as modernization: the 'post-conflict' project in Afghanistan / Astri Suhrke. 2007. p. 1291-1308 ; 30 cm. Published in "Third world quarterly" v. 28 (no. 7) p. 1291-1308. This paper examines the post-war reconstruction programme in Afghanistan arguing that it contains the seeds of radical social change. The paper analyses the tensions of the present reconstruction project in light of the past experience of similar programmes launched by Afghan rulers and their foreign supporters. The central argument is that the conflation of post-war reconstruction with a broader agenda for development and modernisation has brought out a wide range of tensions associated with social change. Similarly the prominent foreign role in the undertaking has increasingly had negative effects. As a result, the entire project shows signs of severe contradictions that are adding to the problems caused by the growing insurgency.

Stumbling into chaos: Afghanistan on the brink. London: Senlis Afghanistan, 2007. 110 p. ; col. maps, ill. ; 30 cm.

ISBN 0955500826. www.senliscouncil.net/modules/publications/Afghanistan_on_the_brink

Submission to the House of Commons International Development Committee Inquiry 'Development Assistance in Insecure Environments: Afghanistan': overview of priorities / Oxfam; written by Matt Waldman. [Oxford, United Kingdom]: Oxfam, 2007 24 p. ; 30 cm. This concise survey (based on Oxfam's direct experience in Afghanistan) covers assistance priorities, performance and shortcomings, it identifies systemic problems in the statebuilding and assistance process and provides recommendations for improving the effectiveness of aid to Afghanistan. www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/conflict_disasters/uksubmission_afghanistan.html

Law, Justice and Human Rights

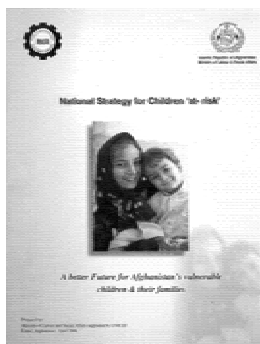
Afghanistan justice sector overview: April 2007. [Kabul]: UNAMA, 2007. 39 p. ; 30 cm. PDF (328 KB) Although this paper explicitly denies being a comprehensive overview, it is still a useful synoptic summary of a number of initiatives in the formal justice system of Afghanistan. It covers justice sector coordination and the development of a government strategy for justice reform, physical infrastructure, reform of justice institutions, legal education and professional training, legal aid and access to justice, prisons and detention centres, women and children in the justice system, land reform, human rights/transitional justice, counter-narcotics, anti-corruption activities and a summary of cases recently monitored by UNAMA. In addition there is a listing (p. 39) of important documents relevant to justice reform. This document is an important summary for anyone interested in justice and justice reform in Afghanistan. Contact: briefel@un.org.

Economic and social rights in Afghanistan II. Kabul: Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), 2007. 53 p.: col.ill. ; 30 cm. "August 2007." This report presents the findings of the 2006 human rights field monitoring activity conducted between January and December 2006 by the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This report also provides recommendations aimed at strengthening the observation of economic and social rights in Afghanistan, at promoting their advancement and protection. In 2006, the AIHRC and UNHCR conducted over 11 186 interviews in 32 out of 34 provinces of Afghanistan paying particular attention to vulnerable groups and people living in remote areas. Ninety

Laws recently published in the *Official Gazette*

919, 922, 926	Registration of commercial documents and trademarks
920	Law on provincial councils
924	Charter of the Institute of Legislative Drafting and Academic Legal Research
	Charter of the Afghan Water Supply and Sewerage Corporation

percent of the interviews were conducted in rural areas and about ten percent in urban areas. This report focuses on selected economic and social rights and therefore it is not meant to provide an overview of the human rights situation as a whole. The main issues covered are: The right to an adequate standard of living (household vulnerability); child labour; the right to property and the right to adequate housing; the right to water; the right to health; the right to education; the right to participate in development; the right to an effective remedy; priorities for the future. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/LSGZ-76PJGE?OpenDocument (879 KB)



National strategy for children "at-risk": a better future for Afghanistan's vulnerable children & their families / prepared by Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs supported by UNICEF. Kabul, Afghanistan: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, 2007. 38 p. ; 30 cm. Also in Pashto (May 2007).

Position paper: the relationship between the formal and informal justice systems in Afghanistan / Norwegian Refugee Council ; [Sarah Callaghan]. [Kabul?]: Norwegian Refugee Council, 2007. 13 p. ; 30 cm. "21 November 2007"—p. 13. PDF (92 KB) This paper outlines the benefits of the informal justice system and responds to criticisms of it based on NRC experiences. The existing relationship between the two systems in Afghanistan and examples from other jurisdictions are then explored and recommendations for developing the relationship between the informal and formal justice systems in Afghanistan are provided.

Rebuilding the system of justice in Afghanistan: a preliminary assessment / Matteo Tondini. 2007. Published in "Journal of intervention and statebuilding" v. 1 (no. 3) (November 2007), p. [333]-354. This preliminary evaluation describes the role of international assistance in the reconstruction of the Afghan judicial system. It focuses on how international policy has both sought to develop and impose externally designed central administrative models and legal codes and also to pragmatically adapt to existing, highly decentralized, practices shaped by the Islamic tradition.

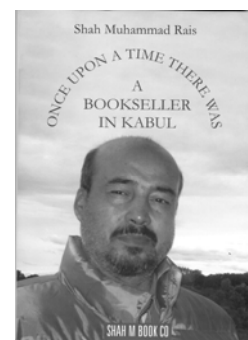
Recent developments in Afghan family law: research aspects / Irene Schneider. 2007. Published in: *Asien* 104 (July 2007) special issue "Afghan identities: identities in Afghanistan", p. 106-118. Summary: After examining the situation of marriage compared with that of 1985 the paper examines which solutions Afghan intellectuals, jurists and politicians see for the prevailing problems of the Afghan legal system with regard to family law. www.dga-ev.de/articles/A104_106_118.pdf

Environment law. [2007]. 40 p. ; 30 cm. Published in "Official gazette no. 912, dated 25 January 2007." "Unofficial translation, refer to official Dari and Pashto versions for accuracy"—running caption. www.afghanistantranslation.com (PDF 312 KB)

Chronological index of [the] Official gazette: 43 year's complete index to legislative documents [sic], from Hoot 1342 to Hoot 1385 [Dari and Pushto]. Kabul: Ministry of Justice, 1386 [2007]. 547 p. ; 25 cm. This listing (in Dari and Pashto only) gives the titles (in publication order) of the contents of the *Official gazettes (Rasmi jiridah)* from no. 1 (March 1964 to 1963) to no. 970 (March 2007). Available from the Ministry of Justice in Kabul (Afs150.00).

Literature

Once upon a time there was a bookseller in Kabul / Shah Muhammad Rais. Kabul: Shah M Book Co., 2007. 99 p. ; 19 cm. This spirited response to Åsne Seierstad's book (*The bookseller of Kabul*) has been translated from Dari into English and is now available in Kabul (USD20). Shah Muhammad Rais is perhaps one of the best-known figures internationally in Afghanistan's book world.



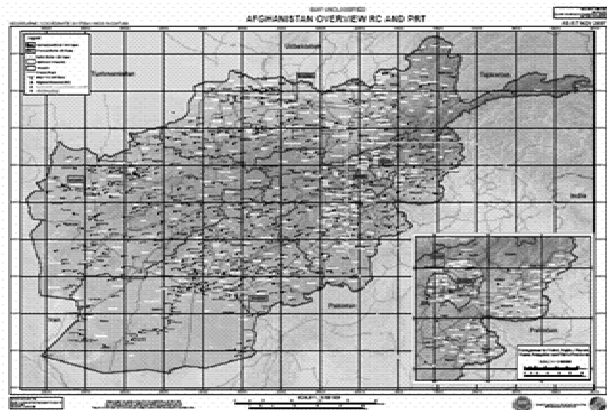
Afghan women's poetry website. AfghanWire has launched a website which includes the first complete (on-line) translation of Nadia Anjuman's first volume of poetry. Nadia Anjuman (1980-2005) lived her entire life in Herat and was beginning to receive international acclaim when her life was cut short in December 2005. Just months before, she published *Gul-e Dudi* ("Smoke-Veined Flower") in Herat. She was due to publish a second volume of poetry at the time of her death. Afghan-Wire hopes to continue its translations of Afghan women's poetry, beginning with Nadia's second volume of poetry. <http://nadia.afghanwire.org>

Livelihoods

Exploring rural livelihoods in Afghanistan: a study of 10 villages in Dai Kundi Province / by Ingrid Nyborg, Jalaluddin Akramy and Aslaug Gotehus: final draft. Kabul: Norwegian Church Aid, 2007. xi, 67 leaves: col. map ; 30 cm. "October 2007". The main purpose of this study was to gain an in-depth understanding of the livelihoods of selected communities of Dai Kundi and identify key areas for interventions to help rural communities develop new and improved sustainable livelihoods. Particular focus was put on exploring differences within communities and identifying livelihood options for disadvantaged groups such as the poor and women. The study was conducted in ten villages in Shahrستان and Miramor districts, collecting mainly qualitative data through group interviews.

Maps

Afghanistan overview RC and PRT [map] / produced under the direction of the Chief Geospatial Officer, HQ ISAF ; International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). Kabul: International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), 2007. 1 col. map ; 17 x 26 cm. (ISAF MISC 2201). Scale 1:500 000. PDF (37 MB)



Afghanistan RC and PRT locations [map] / produced under the direction of the Chief Geospatial Officer, HQ ISAF ; International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). 27 ed. Kabul: International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), 2007. 1 col. map ; 17 x 26 cm. (ISAF MISC 2201). Scale 1:500 000. PDF (5.79 MB)

Afghanistan administrative divisions: Afghanistan tribal map, Ghilzais, Pashtuns, etc. / Program for Culture & Conflict Studies. [Monterey, California]: Naval Postgraduate School, [2007]. [17], [9] p.: col. maps ; 21 x 30 cm. Summary: Colour maps showing tribal dominance in districts of Afghanistan. Contents: [01] Eastern region (Bamyan, Ghazni, Kapisa, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Paktika, Paktya, Panjsher, Parwan, Mayan Wardak, Khost) ([17] p.) [02] Southern region (Zabul, Uruzgan, Nimroz, Kandahar, Helmand, Day Kundi) ([9] p.). www.nps.edu/Programs/CCS/Docs/PDF%20Maps/East_tribal_map07.pdf (Eastern map); www.nps.edu/Programs/CCS/Docs/PDF%20Maps/RCSouthTribalmap07.pdf (Southern map)

North east region, Afghanistan [map]. [Kabul]: USAID, UNDP, AIMS, 2007. 1 col. map ; 21 x 30 cm. Map showing new [government] districts (October 2007). www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SSHN-78GD XV?OpenDocument&rc=3&cc=afg

Afghanistan [map]. London: DGI, Ministry of Defence, United Kingdom, 2005. 1 col. map: 21 x 30 cm. PDF (2.2 MB). *Helmand province (Afghanistan)* [map]. London: DGI, Ministry of Defence, United Kingdom, 2006. 1 col. map: 30 cm. PDF (3 MB). *RC south* [map of southern Afghanistan]. London: DGI, Ministry of Defence, United Kingdom, 2006. 1 col. map: 21 x 30 cm. (980 KB). All available at www.operations.mod.uk/mapping/mapping.htm.

Imaginations of a country: spatial perceptions and mental mapping in Herat / Andreas Wilde. 2007. Published in: *Asien* 104 (July 2007) special issue "Afghan identities: identities in Afghanistan", p. 119-134. This article focuses on mental mapping as a means for the investigation of spatial perceptions and illustrates the importance of such perceptions in the context of the regional orientation of one of Afghanistan's key cities and its inhabitants. www.dga-ev.de/articles/A104_119_134.pdf

Media

Media watch report (Issue v. 27 Sept 2007 (25 p.)). This regular summary and commentary on media events and

issues originates from the Nai Supporting Open Media in Afghanistan (Nai SOMA) project. www.nai.org.af

Migration

Afghan refugees: current status and future prospects / Rhoda Margesson. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. v. ; 30 cm. (CRS report for Congress ; RL33851). January 26, 2007. <http://openocrs.cdt.org/document/RL33851>

Afghan refugees in Iran, Pakistan, the U.K., and the U.S. and life after return: a comparative gender analysis / Elaheh Rostami-Povey. (Essais en anthropologie visuelle). Published in "Iranian studies" v. 40 (no. 2) (April 2007) p. [241]-261. This paper compares the divergent positioning of Afghan women in Iran, Pakistan, the UK and the US, and on their return to Afghanistan since the fall of the Taliban government.

Les gueules noires du Baloutchistan: regards sur la migration afghane au Pakistan: texte et photographies / Alessandro Monsutti. [15] p.: ill. ; 30 cm. Forthcoming in *Tsantsa* #12 (2007), [15] p. A photographic essay on migratory miners (Hazara) from Afghanistan working in coal mines in Baluchistan (Pakistan) during the early 1990s. www.seg-sse.ch/de/publications/tsantsa.shtml

Transnational marriages, gendered citizenship, and the dilemma of Iranian women married to Afghan men / Ashraf Zahedi. P. [225]-239 ; 30 cm. Published in: "Iranian studies" v. 40 (no. 2) (April 2007) p. 225-239. Afghan refugees residing in Iran are scheduled to repatriate to Afghanistan. Many Afghan men have married Iranian women and their repatriation has caused a major dilemma for their Iranian wives. This is because Iranian citizenship laws disadvantage Iranian women in transferring citizenship to their non-Iranian husbands and children. Thousands of children born of these Iranian mothers and non-Iranian fathers are not recognized as Iranian citizens. They are considered Afghan nationals and are, thus, not entitled to benefit from state-funded education and health services.

Natural Resources

Assessment of small and mini hydropower stations: Afghanistan. Washington, DC: US Agency for International Development (USAID), 2006. 1 v. (various pagings) ; 30 cm. www.dec.org (enter document no. PN-ADJ-143); http://dec.usaid.gov/index.cfm?p=search.getCitation&rec_no=146292

Aynak copper mine: opportunities and threats for development from a sustainable business perspective: a report / by Integrity Watch Afghanistan ; author Emmanuel Huntzinger. [Kabul]: Integrity Watch Afghanistan, 2007. 70 p. ; col. ill., col. maps ; 21 x 30 cm. Overview of key issues related to an important large project about to begin 35 kilometres outside Kabul. http://iwaweb.org/index_en.html

Database of geoscientific references through 2007 for Afghanistan [electronic resource] / by Robert G. Eppinger, Julianne Sipeki and M. L. Sco Scofield. Version 2. Reston, Virginia: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, 2007. 11 p. + 1 CD-ROM. (USGS Afghanistan Project product number ; 162) Summary: a compilation of 2467 published and 174 unpublished references to the water resources, energy resources, geologic hazards and other geoscientific disciplines related Afghanistan in a searchable database. <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2007/1297>. An on-line database of documents held in the Afghanistan Geological Survey archive in Kabul is searchable at: www.bgs.ac.uk/scripts/ags/home.cfm

Micro-hydro power in Afghanistan: an audit, lessons and conclusions. Washington, D.C.: US Agency for International Development (USAID), 2006. 1 v. (various pagings) ; 30 cm. www.dec.org (enter document no. PN-ADJ-142); http://dec.usaid.gov/index.cfm?p=search.getCitation&rec_no=146291

Preliminary assessment of non-fuel mineral resources of Afghanistan, 2007. Reston, Virginia [United States]: US Geological Survey, 2007. 4 p.: col. map. ; 30 cm. "October 2007." <http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2007/3063/>

Opium

Afghanistan opium survey 2007: executive summary / United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). [Kabul]: UNODC, 2007. 21 p.: col. maps ; 30 cm. In 2007 193,000 hectares of opium poppy were cultivated in Afghanistan, a 17 % increase over 2006. Favourable weather conditions also increased opium yields, up from 37.0 kg/hectare to 42.5. A total of 8 200 tons of opium was produced, a 34% increase from 2006. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/EDIS-76GK8Y?OpenDocument

Crop spraying: a déjà vu debate: from the Andean strategy to the Afghan strategy. Amsterdam, Netherlands: Transnational Institute (TNI), 2007. 8 p. ; 30 cm. (Drug policy briefing ; no. 25). "December 2007." This paper

presents the case against aerial spraying of illicit crops drawing on experience from South America. "Rather than spraying hundreds of millions of dollars over the fields of Afghanistan, this money should be invested in effective sustainable development programmes, and strategies to attack the finances of drug trafficking." (p. 1). www.tni.org/policybriefings/brief25.pdf?efing

Lost mandate: the public calls for a new direction in Afghan counter-narcotics policies: polling results in the UK, the US, Canada and the Netherlands. London: Senlis Council, 2007. 6 p. ; 30 cm. www.senliscouncil.net/modules/events/lost_mandate PDF (140 KB)

Opium and Afghanistan: reassessing US counternarcotics strategy / John A. Glaze. Carlisle [Pennsylvania, United States]: Strategic Studies Institute (SSI), 2007. v, 18 p.: col. ill. ; 30 cm. (Carlisle papers in security strategy). ISBN 1584873175. Analyzing the counternarcotics strategy this paper points out pitfalls, including "the counterproductive nature of opium eradication". www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/pub804.pdf

Opium licensing in Afghanistan: its desirability and feasibility / Vanda Felbab-Brown. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 2007. 14 p. ; 30 cm. (Policy paper / Brookings Institute ; no. 1). August 2007. "If a large-scale cultivation of opium poppy could be licensed in Afghanistan for legal medical purposes, the benefits of such a licensing scheme would likely outweigh the difficulties associated with it. Such a policy also would be superior to both the current unmitigated production of illicit opium for the drug trade as well as to many standard counternarcotics policies, though not necessarily to alternative livelihoods programs. In fact, major rural and broader economic development should be coupled with the launching of any opium licensing scheme in Afghanistan. However, the current conditions in Afghanistan, including the lack of state presence and the lack of security and stability in major areas of the country, as well as other legal, political, and economic obstacles in both Afghanistan and the international arena do not easily permit the current implementation of such a large-scale licensing scheme."—p. 14. www.brookings.edu/fp/research/felbab-brown200708.htm PDF (220 KB)

US counternarcotics strategy for Afghanistan / compiled by the Coordinator for Counternarcotics and Justice Reform in Afghanistan Thomas A. Schweich. [Washington, D.C.]: US Department of State, 2007. 79 p. ; col. maps ;

30 cm. "August 2007." "This paper evaluates the current counter narcotics strategy for Afghanistan, examines issues, obstacles, and lessons learned and presents a way forward on key elements of strategy, including public information, alternative development, poppy elimination/eradication, interdiction, and justice reforms."—Executive summary. www.state.gov/documents/organization/90671.pdf (636 KB)

Will Washington's new counternarcotics policy in Afghanistan work? / by Haroun Mir and Jens Laurson. 2007. [2] p. ; 30 cm. www.cacianalyst.org/?q=node/4715

Security

Afghan Provincial Reconstruction Team Collaboration Portal

This site is for all relief agencies taking part in work in Afghanistan and was established to create an information sharing and collaboration site for international organizations, United Nations organizations, NGOs, Provincial Reconstruction Teams and Task Force Civil Affairs elements. For security reasons there is no general access to the site, instead you will be requested to register and your application considered for access to the site. Go to: www1.apan-info.net/aprt.

Afghanistan: detainees transferred to torture: ISAF complicity / Amnesty International. [London?]: Amnesty International, 2007. 41 p.: map ; 30 cm. "Amnesty International has received reports of torture, other ill-treatment, and arbitrary detention by Afghanistan's intelligence service, the National Directorate of Security (NDS). Detainees are transferred from international forces operating in Afghanistan as part of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to Afghan authorities. By transferring individuals to a situation where there is a grave risk of torture and other-ill treatment, ISAF states may be complicit in this treatment, and are breaching their international legal obligations. This report builds on research by Amnesty International into Afghanistan's justice system and focuses on ISAF detention and transfer policies."—Summary. <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGASA110112007>

Assessing ISAF: a baseline study of NATO's role in Afghanistan / by Cameron Scott. London: British American Security Information Council (BASIC), 2007. 13 [ie. 14]

p.: ill., maps ; 30 cm. www.basicint.org/europe/NATO/afghanistan.pdf (2.19 MB)

Beyond warlordism: the local security architecture in Afghanistan / Conrad Schetter, Rainer Glassner, and Masood Karokhail. 2007. p. 136-152 ; 30 cm. Published in: *Internationale Politik und Gesellschaft = International Politics and Society (IPG) 2* (2007) p. 136-152. The aim of this paper is to show that the term "warlordism" and its connoted perceptions are not adequate to characterize the structures of violence in Afghanistan. Three case studies (Kunduz, Kandahar, Paktia) demonstrate the variety of security structures on the local level in Afghanistan. www.fes.de/ipg/inhalt_d/pdf/10_Schetter_US.pdf

Canadian forces in Afghanistan: report of the Standing Committee on National Defence / Rick Casson, Chair of the Standing Committee on National Defence. [Ottawa, Canada]: House of Commons, Canada, 2006. xi, 160 p. ; 30 cm. "June 2007." <http://cmte.parl.gc.ca/cmte/CommitteePublication.aspx?SourceId=212067>

Commentary / Centre for Conflict and Peace Studies. Kabul, Afghanistan: Centre for Conflict and Peace Studies, Afghanistan, 2007. v. ; 30 cm. Contents: X25 Afghanistan: why culture matters / Marcus Skinner (June 20, 2007) ([3] p.)—X26 The Iraqization of insurgency in Afghanistan / Haseeb Humayoon (12 July 2007) ([8] p.)—X27 Protecting the force and loosing the war? / Eric James (August 26, 2007) ([3] p.)—X29 Listening to Afghans / Hekmat Karzai and Julian Lindley-French (Afghanistan times, November 19, 2007) ([2] p.)—X30 Opium licensing: jumping from the frying pan into the fire / Najeeb ur Rahman Manalai (December 10, 2007) (5 p.) www.caps.af/publication.asp

Fighting "the other war": counterinsurgency strategy in Afghanistan, 2003-2005 / David W. Barno. p. 32-44: ill., col. maps ; 30 cm. Published in "Military review" September-October 2007, p. 32-44. <http://usacac.army.mil/CAC/milreview/English/SepOct07/barnoengseptoct07.pdf>

Fighting the Taliban: Pakistan at war with itself / Ashok K. Behuria. 2007. p. [529]-543 ; 30 cm. Published in "Australian journal of international affairs" v. 61 (no. 4), p. 529-543 (2007). This paper discusses the "Talibanization" occurring within Pakistan and its implications.

Conceptualizing the war in Afghanistan: perceptions from the front, 2001-2006 / Sean M. Maloney. 2007. p.

27-44 ; 30 cm. Published in "Small wars and insurgencies" v. 18 (no. 1) (March 2007), p. 27-44. As the conflict in Afghanistan enters its sixth year this study divides the fighting into four periods: the proxy war and al-Qaeda hunt (2001-2002), initial stabilization efforts (2002-2003), preventing civil war (2003-2004), the southern campaign (2005-2006).

The human cost: the consequences of insurgent attacks in Afghanistan / Human Rights Watch. New York: Human Rights Watch (HRW), 2007. 115 p.: map ; 30 cm. (Human Rights Watch report ; vol. 19 no. 6C). "April 2007." www.hrw.org/reports/2007/afghanistan0407/index.htm

Iran and the United States: the emerging security paradigm in the Middle East / Gawdat Bahgat. 2007. p. 5-18 ; 30 cm. Published in "Parameters" (Summer 2007) p. 5-18. Includes some comments on Iran-Afghanistan relations. www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/07summer/bahgat.pdf

NATO in Afghanistan / Julianne Smith. Washington, DC: Center for Strategic & International Studies, 2007. 1 p. ; 30 cm. "December 14, 2007." www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/071214_cq_nato.pdf

NATO in Afghanistan: a test of the transatlantic alliance / Paul Gallis. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress. v.: map ; 30 cm. (CRS report for the US Congress ; RL33627). August 22 2006, July 16 2007. www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33627.pdf

On the edge of the big muddy: the Taliban resurgence in Afghanistan / Thomas H. Johnson. Published in "China and Eurasia Forum Quarterly" v. 5 (no. 2) (2007) p. 93-129. "This article attempts to delve into the morass that is developing for American and NATO forces in Afghanistan. Only through a proper understanding of the motivations and multiple identities that the Taliban lays claim to can their rapidly-growing insurgency be defeated and peace reestablished. By examining the historical and tribal facets of the insurgency, the nature of the Taliban is laid bare. This understanding is absolutely critical if the U.S. and NATO hope to win the hearts and minds of the Afghan people"—abstract. www.silkroadstudies.org/new/docs/CEF/Quarterly/May_2007/Johnson.pdf

Private security companies and local populations: a study of Afghanistan and Angola / Lisa Rimli and Susanne Schmeidl. Bern, Switzerland: Swisspeace, 2007. 85

p. ; 30 cm. "The goal of this exploratory study is to provide some tentative insights into the perceived positive and negative, direct and indirect impact of private security companies on the local population" (p. 6). "[T]he study suggests that private security companies contribute to a sense of distrust and insecurity amongst those interviewed" (p. 7). www.swisspeace.ch/typo3/en/publications/index.html

Sentinels of Afghan democracy: the Afghan National Army / Samuel Chan. Singapore: S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), 2007. 23 p. ; 30 cm. (Working paper / S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) ; no. 128). "1 June 2007." www.rsis.edu.sg/publications/WorkingPapers/WP128.pdf

Suicide attacks in Afghanistan (2001-2007). Kabul: United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA), 2007. 140 p. ; 30 cm. "9 September 2007." This study presents the main findings of UNAMA's comprehensive inquiry into suicide attacks in Afghanistan. It places suicide attacks in Afghanistan in the context of their occurrence in other countries and eras, identifying ways in which suicide attacks in Afghanistan differ from attacks elsewhere. It details available information about the backgrounds of the attackers and the sources of support they enjoy, both in Afghanistan and across the border in Pakistan. This report also describes the human cost borne by civilian victims and identifies several policy implications as well as mitigating strategies. www.unama-afg.org/docs/_UN-Docs/UNAMA%20-%20SUICIDE%20ATTACKS%20STUDY%20-%20SEPT%209th%202007.pdf (PDF 1.52 MB)

The Taliban insurgency and an analysis of shabnamah (night letters) / Thomas H. Johnson. 2007. p. 317-344: ill. ; 30 cm. Published in "Small wars and insurgencies" v. 18 (no. 3), p. 317-344 (September 2007). www.nps.edu/Programs/CCS/Docs/Pubs/Small_Wars_%20Pub.pdf

The Taliban's propaganda activities: how well is the Afghan insurgency communicating and what is it saying? / Tim Foxley. 2007. [Stockholm, Sweden]: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), 2007. 19 p. ; 30 cm. (A SIPRI project paper). International analysts and media alike often claim that current Taliban propaganda efforts are winning over the population in Afghanistan and that this is tipping the balance in favour of the insurgency. According to this paper, such claims are exaggerated; but because of a perceived fail-

ure to provide effective security and reconstruction, the Afghan Government and international military forces have lost much of the 'hearts and minds' initiative that they held in 2002 following the defeat of the Taliban. The Taliban's own hearts and minds activities are now prolonging and exacerbating an already difficult insurgency problem for the Afghan Government and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in the south of the country. www.sipri.org/contents/conflict/foxleytaliban

UK operations in Afghanistan: thirteenth report of Session 2006-07: report together with formal minutes, oral and written evidence / House of Commons Defence Committee. London: the Stationery Office, 2007. 54, Ev1-125 ; map ; 30 cm. ISBN 9780215035073. Available at www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200607/cmselect/cmdfence/408/40802.htm



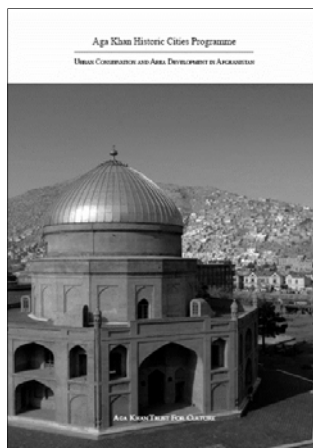
Understanding the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area / Thomas H. Johnson, M. Chris Mason. 2007. 43 p.: col. maps ; 30 cm. This article explores the reasons why the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area has become so problematic for United States' national security interests. Through the examination of both the physical and human terrain of this border area this article answers why the core of religions and political extremism ends neatly at the borders of Pashtun lands and why this area is so uniquely susceptible to religious extremist movements and resistant to the imposition of external governance. This article concludes that the challenge for long-term US security interests in this area is neither an economic problem, nor a religious problem, nor a generic "tribal" problem. It is a unique cultural problem. In both Afghanistan and the tribal areas of Pakistan, rather than speaking in terms of "extending the reach of the central government," which simply foments insurgency among a proto-insurgent people, the US and the international community should be doing everything in their means to empower the tribal elders and restore balance to the system that has been in disarray since the Soviets invaded Afghanistan in 1979. www.nps.edu/Programs/CCS/Docs/Pubs/Border_article%201001.pdf

US forces in Afghanistan / JoAnne O'Bryant and Michael Waterhouse. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research

Services, The Library of Congress. "Order code RS22633"-cover. As of March 1 2007 the US had 24,845 troops stationed in Afghanistan. <http://openocrs.cdt.org/document/RS22633>

Urban Conservation and Development

Aga Khan historic cities programme: urban conservation and area development in Afghanistan / Aga Khan Trust for Culture. Geneva, Switzerland: Aga Khan Trust for Culture, [2007]. 72 p.: col. ill., maps ; 30 cm. Accompanied by outstanding visual images, this booklet surveys the activities and achievements of the Aga



Khan Trust for Culture (AKTC) in Afghanistan over the past five years. In Kabul there have been three areas of focus: the zone around the Timur Shah Mausoleum, the historic residential district of Asheqan wa Arefan and the Baghe Babur. In Herat AKTC has worked on surveys and local area planning initiatives in the traditional quarters of the old city and restoration of two historic cisterns as well as remedial works in the Abdullah Ansari shrine at Guzargah. www.akdn.org/agency/aktc.html (PDF 7 MB)

The study on the Kabul metropolitan area urban development in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: project formation study: final report: main report / Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). [Tokyo]: RECS International, Nippon Koei, 2006. 1 v. (various pagings): ill., maps ; 30 cm. "September 2006." (PDF 4.7 MB) An initial study to examine the strategy and directions for urban development in Kabul and also to clarify the position of, and issues involved in the new city development in the Dih Sabz district north of the existing urbanized areas of Kabul.

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