

2011

Ninth Edition

The A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance



AREU

Afghanistan
Research and
Evaluation Unit

2011

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Research for a Better Afghanistan

IMPORTANT NOTE: The information presented in this guide relies on the voluntary contributions of ministries and agencies of the Afghan government, embassies, development agencies and other organisations representing donor countries, national and international NGOs, and other institutions. While AREU undertakes with each edition of this guide to provide the most accurate and current information possible, details evolve and change continuously. Users of this guide are encouraged to submit updates, additions, corrections and suggestions to publications@areu.org.af.

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Tab photographs: *(A to Z) Photographers, Kabul City (AINA); (Government) A health worker at a clinic in Jawzjan Province/Mats Lignell (Save the Children); (Documents) Restoration of tile mosaic, Herat City/Jay Lamey (AREU); (Maps) Mine clearing in Kunduz Province/Jacob Simkin (MACCA); Schoolchildren approach a bogged AREU vehicle, Yakowlang District, Bamiyan Province/Jay Lamey (AREU); (Index) Road construction in Badakhshan Province/Mats Lignell (Save the Children).*

AREU gratefully acknowledges the financial assistance of the governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom in publishing the ninth edition of the *A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance*.

About the Cover Artist: Mohammed Elyas Barikzay

AREU ran an art competition to seek a cover design for the 2011 *A to Z Guide*. The winner was Mohammed Elyas Barikzay, whose work is entitled "Working Together for a Brighter Future." Elyas, aged 24, graduated from the Faculty of Fine Arts of Kabul University in 2009, and is particularly interested in modern art, practicing methods inspired by surrealism, realism and cubism. Successfully balancing a career as a finance manager with Afghans for Tomorrow, Elyas spends much of his spare time painting. He currently has his own gallery space and takes a number of commissions per year. For more details, contact Elyas on 077 249 5080 or m.barikzay@yahoo.com



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About the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit

The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) is an independent research institute based in Kabul. AREU's mission is to inform and influence policy and practice through conducting high-quality, policy-relevant research and actively disseminating the results, and to promote a culture of research and learning. To achieve its mission AREU engages with policymakers, civil society, researchers and students to promote their use of AREU's research and its library, to strengthen their research capacity, and to create opportunities for analysis, reflection and debate.

AREU conducts research on a wide variety of topics and produces dozens of research publications each year, ranging from policy-focused briefing papers to comprehensive issues and synthesis reports. Many are translated into Dari and Pashto. AREU also publishes the annual *A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance* and the quarterly *Afghanistan Research Newsletter*, and maintains a website (www.areu.org.af). AREU also regularly organises workshops and conferences to facilitate research use and enable and encourage debate among policymakers and other stakeholders.

AREU was established in 2002 by the assistance community working in Afghanistan and has a board of directors with representation from donors, the United Nations and other multilateral agencies, and non-governmental organisations. AREU currently receives core funds from the governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Specific projects have been funded by the Foundation of the Open Society Institute Afghanistan (FOSIA), the Asia Foundation (TAF), the European Commission (EC) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

About the *A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance*

Updated each year, the *A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance* aims to enhance general understanding of the array of actors, structures and government processes related to aid and reconstruction efforts in the country. The guide provides: a wide-ranging glossary of assistance terms, an overview of Afghanistan's system of government, a series of country and city maps, key primary documents, and an extensive contacts directory that includes government agencies, NGOs, donors, and international actors. Where not otherwise specified, all dollar amounts are USD. The guide is also published in Dari and Pashto.

When the first edition of the *A to Z Guide* was published in 2002, the goal then—as it is now—was “to provide a guide to the terms, structures, mechanisms and coordinating bodies critical to the Afghanistan relief and reconstruction effort to help ensure a shared vocabulary and common understanding.” Over the years the guide increased in scope and size, but has always followed the same successful model.

The information presented in the guide relies on the voluntary contributions of agencies and organisations, and the situation in Afghanistan can change rapidly. Users of the guide are encouraged to contact publications@areu.org.af with suggestions for additions, updates, corrections or improvements.

The AREU Library

Established in 2003, the AREU Library supports the research activities of AREU and provides public access to approximately 13,000 titles held about Afghanistan. The library is open to everyone. Contemporary materials produced inside Afghanistan and materials in Afghan languages are the focus of collecting, with an emphasis on long-term research value.

The library also aims to make available in Afghanistan research produced overseas about the country and the region. Materials of all types (books, journal articles, maps, posters, CDs, DVDs, databases and more) are available for use inside the library (no public borrowing is allowed). Photocopying facilities are available and the entire collection is listed online (see the “Library” page of AREU’s website at www.areu.org.af). The library also has over 50 gigabytes of accumulated softcopy publications on Afghanistan, all of which are indexed and listed in the library database and made available for research use (where copyright law permits).

Since 2004, AREU Library staff have also prepared the *Afghanistan Research Newsletter*, released in January, April, July, and October each year, which attempts to broaden and improve access to new materials from and on Afghanistan. All issues are on the AREU website and the new materials listed in these newsletters are cumulated in the library database.

Researchers are welcome to visit in person or email inquiries to library@areu.org.af. Library staff work in collaboration with several other libraries in Kabul and can also suggest sources for materials not available at AREU.

The library is located at the main AREU office in Kabul and follows these opening hours:

*Sunday to Thursday (closed Friday, Saturday and public holidays)
9:00-12:30 and 13:00-16:00 (8:00-14:00 during Ramazan)*

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AREU Publications 2010

These and all other AREU publications are available for download from www.areu.org.af and most are available in hardcopy from the AREU office in Kabul (* indicates that a publication or a summary is available in Dari, and # in Pashto).

- Understanding and Addressing Context in Rural Afghanistan: How Villages Differ and Why, by Adam Pain and Paula Kantor
- Securing Life and Livelihoods in Rural Afghanistan: The Role of Social Relationships, by Paula Kantor and Adam Pain
- Podcast: Community Based Dispute Resolution in Afghanistan, by Deborah J. Smith
- Podcast: The Future of Democratisation in Afghanistan, by Anna Larson
- Poverty in Afghan Policy: Enhancing Solutions through Better Defining the Problem, by Paula Kantor
- Governance Structures in Nimroz Province, by Anna Larson
- Means to What End? Policymaking and State-Building in Afghanistan, by Sarah Parkinson*#
- Afghanistan Research Newsletter 27*#
- Community-Based Dispute Resolution Processes in Balkh Province, by Rebecca Gang
- Peace at all Costs? Reintegration and Reconciliation in Afghanistan, by Tazreena Sajjad*#
- Does Women's Participation in the National Solidarity Programme Make a Difference in their Lives? A Case Study in Parwan Province, by Chona R. Echavez
- Capacity-Building Through Policymaking: Developing Afghanistan's National Education Strategic Plan, by Dana Holland*
- Afghanistan Livelihood Trajectories: Evidence from Faryab, by Batul Nezami with Paula Kantor
- Local Politics in Afghanistan: Elections and Instability II, by Noah Coburn
- The Wolesi Jirga in Flux, 2010: Elections and Instability I, by Anna Larson#
- Afghan Election, 2010: Alternative Narratives, by Noah Coburn*
- The Impact of Microfinance Programmes on Women's Lives: A Case Study in Parwan Province, by Sogol Zand
- Is Capacity Being Built? A Study of Policymaking Process in the Primary and Secondary Education Subsector, by Sayed Muhammad Shah
- Afghanistan Research Newsletter 26*#

- The Wolesi Jirga in 2010: Pre-election Politics and the Appearance of Opposition, M. Hassan Wafaey with Anna Larson
- Corrupting the State or State-Crafted Corruption? Exploring the Nexus between Corruption and Subnational Governance, by Manija Gardizi, Karen Hussmann and Yama Torabi
- Afghanistan Livelihood Trajectories: Evidence from Sar-i-Pul, by Tom Shaw
- Connecting with Kabul: The Importance of the Wolesi Jirga Election and Local Political Networks in Afghanistan, by Noah Coburn
- Where Have all the Flowers Gone? Assessing the Sustainability of Current Reductions in Opium Production in Afghanistan, by David Mansfield*#
- Afghanistan Research Newsletter 25*#
- Speaking from the Evidence: Governance, Justice and Development (Policy Notes Prepared for the Kabul Conference)*#
- Declining Opium Poppy Cultivation: Reasons and Effects, by Jay Lamey*#
- Reflections on the Paris Declaration and Aid Effectiveness in Afghanistan (Policy Note Edition), by Rebecca Roberts*#
- The State of Transitional Justice in Afghanistan (Policy Note Edition), by Emily Winterbotham*#
- Improving Efforts to Achieve Equitable Growth and Reduce Poverty, by Paula Kantor*#
- Afghanistan Livelihood Trajectories: Evidence from Kandahar, by Adam Pain
- The State of Transitional Justice in Afghanistan: Actors, Approaches and Challenges, by Emily Winterbotham*#
- Democratisation and Elections, by Anna Larson*#
- Afghanistan Livelihood Trajectories: Evidence from Badakhshan, by Adam Pain
- The 2010 A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance (Eighth Edition)*#
- Between Patronage and Rebellion: Student Politics in Afghanistan, by Antonio Giustozzi*#
- Lasting Peace Requires Accountable Political Institutions: An AREU statement on the importance of elections following the London Conference on Afghanistan*#
- Afghanistan Research Newsletter 24
- Grounding International Engagement in Afghan Realities: A statement by AREU on the occasion of the London and Kabul Conferences on Afghanistan*#
- Building a Viable Microfinance Sector in Afghanistan, by Paula Kantor and Erna Andersen*#

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Afghan Development Association (ADA)

www.ada.org.af

The Afghan Development Association (ADA) is a nongovernmental and nonprofit organisation whose mission is to eradicate poverty from Afghanistan. ADA was originally founded in Pakistan in 1990, where it worked mainly in Afghan refugee camps. With its current headquarters in Kabul, ADA's 839 staff operate in Kandahar, Uruzgan, Zabul, Day Kundi, Farah, Logar, Wardak, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Laghman, Kabul, Kapisa, Panjshir, Faryab, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar and Badakhshan.

ADA implements multi-sectoral rehabilitation and development projects aiming to support and empower vulnerable and marginalised groups. Particular attention is given to the agricultural sector and rural activities that can contribute to more productive and sustainable livelihoods at the grassroots level. Community participation is the integral part of ADA's project planning and implementation.

As per its five-year strategic plan, ADA is organised into five departments: Planning, Capacity-Building, Education, Integrated Rural Development (IRD), and Finance. Each department is headed by a director and is supported by line staff, resources and facilities. In 2010, the Emergency Facilitation Pilot Programme became the Disaster Risk Reduction Unit, which has since expanded into each of the ADA project areas.

Afghan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office (AGCHO)

www.agcho.org

The Afghan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office (AGCHO) is the government agency responsible for all official mapping and related activities in Afghanistan. Its focus of work is the production, publication and distribution of physical, topographical, political, thematic, cadastral, and natural resources maps; geodetic affairs; and the national atlas. Reporting directly to the President, AGCHO has approximately 700 staff and regional offices in 16 provinces. The office is divided into five departments: metadata and client service provision, cartography and GIS, cadastre, photogrammetry and remote sensing, and geodesy. Prior to its establishment as an independent agency in 1958, all mapping was done by the military.

At the time of the Soviet Invasion in 1979, AGCHO had completed 26 percent of the geodetic triangulation of Afghanistan and 30 percent of the cadastral surveys necessary to cover the country. During this period, then-state-of-the-art mapping and printing equipment was installed from Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands. This included a large Leica camera and two-colour off-set printing machines, and much of the equipment is still in use for map production. Since 2001 there have been renewed efforts to modernise the agency; AGCHO has produced a number of thematic maps for government departments and external organisations and now also provides GIS training. It also established departments of Geography and GIS at Kabul University and Kabul Polytechnic University. Plans for 2011 include publishing a street map of Kabul City and the first comprehensive atlas of Afghanistan since 1979.

AGCHO provides its services to government ministries and to international organisations, who in some cases require specific supporting documentation. By law, all maps that are printed in Afghanistan should be approved by AGCHO.

Afghan National Army (ANA)

The Afghan National Army (ANA) was created on 1 December 2002 under a decree issued by President Hamid Karzai. Serving under Afghanistan's Ministry of Defence, the ANA makes up one part of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), the other part of which is the Afghan National Police (ANP, p. 5). Conceived as an all-volunteer force inclusive of Afghans of all social and ethnic origins, the ANA was originally to be capped at an end-strength of 70,000 service members. When established in 2003, the ANA was adopted by the Bonn Agreement as one of the five pillars of the Afghan government's Security Sector Reform strategy (SSR, p. 61). The roles of the ANA are: 1) to secure the borders and deter external threats; 2) to defeat terrorist forces; 3) to disband, reintegrate or imprison illegal armed groups; and 4) to manage internal security threats and emergencies in cooperation with the ANP.

In January 2010, the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB, p. 40) approved the lifting of the troop ceiling from 134,000 (consisting of 122,000 operational troops and 12,000 soldiers-in-training) to a new level of 171,000 by October 2011. The ANA's personnel charts in September 2010 stood at approximately 138,200 troops; of these, approximately two-thirds were combat forces and approximately three percent were air corps. Under the previous 134,000-figure plan, approved by the JCMB in September 2008, the ANA would have consisted of: 21 brigades (18 infantry, one mechanised, one for headquarters security support, and one commando); the Kabul-headquartered Capital Division responsible for the security of the capital and the seat of government; and an air corps providing essential airlift support to ANA brigades. More brigades may be added under the revised plan. Beyond the approved 171,000 figure, a potential increase of ANA numbers to 240,000 troops was outlined in 2009 by International Security Assistance Force (ISAF, p. 39) and US forces commander General Stanley McChrystal. Continuing to build the ANA is central to US strategy and "transition" plans for Afghanistan.

In August 2008, the ANA—along with the ANP—took over lead security responsibility for Kabul from ISAF.

The ANA is a conventionally structured and light infantry-based force. It is designed primarily to combat insurgents but lacks overall capability in terms of defending Afghanistan's national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Its six ground-manoeuvre corps are distributed as regional commands in Kabul, Gardez, Kandahar, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif and Lashkar Gar. The personnel charts of ANA battalions, or *kandaks*, consist of 650 soldiers, sergeants and officers. Mostly equipped with refurbished Soviet Union-era aircraft, the Afghan National Air Corps is being trained to perform a range of missions including presidential airlift, medical and casualty evacuation, reconnaissance and airborne command and control, and light air attack.

To ensure geographic and ethnic diversity, the ANA has recruitment centres in each of Afghanistan's 34 provinces. Around 4,000 new recruits join the ANA every month. Recruits complete 12-week training courses at the Kabul Military Training Centre (KMTC). All trainers are Afghan, supported by military trainers from the US, the UK, France and other countries. Upon graduation from the KMTC, ANA soldiers undergo an additional six weeks of training and equipping (joining their fellow unit officers and non-commissioned officers) before being deployed to their respective corps. Additionally, in 2009 the first-ever class of ANA officers graduated from the National Military Academy of Afghanistan, which was established in 2004. ANA personnel sign three-year contracts, which can be voluntarily renewed. The maximum length of service is 25 years. In spite of these formal contractual mechanisms, desertion continues to be a serious problem in the ANA. An October 2010 ISAF report noted that while ANA monthly attrition rates had fallen, they were approximately 1.6 percent per month.

The United States is the key partner in training and equipping the ANA, providing the majority of the required technical and financial support. It has committed to spending \$17 billion on training and equipping the army from 2008 to 2013.

US training teams are embedded in most ANA units, ranging from *kandaks* to corps. Through its Operational Mentor and Liaison Team Programme, ISAF similarly embeds mentors in selected ANA units.

The current aim of the Afghan government is to assume full security responsibility throughout Afghanistan by end-2014, a goal that was supported by international leaders at the Kabul Conference (p. 43) and reiterated at Nato's Lisbon summit in November 2010.

Afghan National Police (ANP)

www.moi.gov.af

The Afghan National Police (ANP) is the Afghan government's overarching police institution; it operates under the authority of the Ministry of Interior (MoI). The ANP's roles span a wide spectrum of security activities including law enforcement, maintenance of order, criminal investigation, border security, counter-narcotics, and counter-terrorism. The ANP consists of the following forces:

- National Police, or Afghan Uniformed Police (AUP) – responsible for most day-to-day police activities and assigned to police districts as well as Provincial and Regional Commands; each of the six regions ultimately reports to the Deputy Minister of Security; authorised strength of 82,000
- Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP) – a highly trained and specially equipped quick-reaction force aimed at dealing with “advanced police situations,” such as civil disorder, looting, hostage-taking and riots; authorised strength of 5,442 (this number is likely to increase)
- Afghan Border Police (ABP) – engaged in law enforcement at international borders and the country's other points of entry; strength of 18,000, structured into five zones

- Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) – the lead law enforcement agency charged with reducing narcotics production and distribution in Afghanistan; authorised strength of 2,958
- Criminal Investigation Division (CID) – responsible for investigating criminal offences under Afghan law; authorised strength of 4,148
- Afghan Customs Police (ACP) – enforces customs regulations in Afghanistan; operates under the authority of the Ministry of Finance
- Counter Terrorism Police (CTP) – leads police and law enforcement counter-insurgency and anti-terrorism efforts; authorised strength of 406
- Afghanistan National Fire Department – responsible for providing fire suppression, prevention and rescue; operates throughout the country, authorised strength of 882

The Afghan National Auxiliary Police (ANAP), which was established in 2006 as a temporary, community-based force to reinforce the ANP, was dismantled in 2008. However, the Afghan Public Protection Programme (APPP/AP3) established in 2009 closely resembles the ANAP in many of its features. The latest iteration of this programme is the Local Defense Initiative/Community Defense Initiative (LDI/CDI) which involves locally recruited personnel trained by International Military Forces. This programme's deployment template mirrors previously identified Key Terrain Districts (areas that afford a marked advantage to whichever party controls them). A further augmentation of this programme is the Afghan Local Police, approved in mid-2010, which is similar in shape and scope to the APPP.

The 2006 Afghanistan Compact (p. 11) established as a benchmark for 2010 a fully constituted, professional, functional, and ethnically balanced ANP force of up to 62,000 members. In April 2007, in response to increased insurgency in southern Afghanistan, the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB, p. 40) raised this number to 82,000. The authorised size of the ANP was again increased to 96,800 in the run-up to the 2009 elections, and the breakdowns listed above are based on this. However, in January 2010, the JCMB approved a further increase to 109,000 by October 2010 and to 134,000 by October 2011. Some donors have raised concerns about the fiscal sustainability of increasing the size of the ANP; others are concerned that the focus of police reform is shifting from the establishment of a civilian police force to that of a paramilitary or counterinsurgency force. The ANP's listed strength was approximately 120,500 in September 2010.

Reform of the police sector, one of the five pillars of the Afghan government's Security Sector Reform strategy (SSR, p. 61), has focused primarily on training and mentoring, provision of equipment and infrastructure, and institutional restructuring such as pay and rank reform. The Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA, p. 44) has primary responsibility for coordinating donor support for ANP salaries. The police sector in Afghanistan has been supported by approximately 25 donor countries, with Germany taking the coordinating role of "key partner" until 2007. In June 2007, the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL, p. 35) subsumed Germany's primary role in police reform with the aim of consolidating different approaches among EU members; the mission is mandated until June 2010.

The United States has been by far the largest overall contributor of human and financial resources to support the police sector, with a cumulative contribution that had reached \$6.2 billion by March 2009. Since 2005, the Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan (CSTC-A, see Coalition Forces, p. 29) has led police reform efforts by the US, along with the training and development of the ANA. CSTC-A has several thousand personnel and contractors dedicated to its ANP mission.

Approaches to police reform varied widely among donors and efforts to consolidate and integrate these approaches were slow to emerge. In early 2007, donors and the Afghan government established the International Police Coordination Board (IPCB) aimed at consolidating and integrating international police reform efforts and enhancing Afghan ownership of the reforms. By late 2007, the IPCB Secretariat was operational, its members meeting regularly and engaging with CSTC-A, EUPOL, and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF, p. 39). In June 2009, the NATO Training Mission – Afghanistan (NTM-A) was established to train the ANP. NTM-A cooperates with CSTC-A in a single headquarters.

The main laws governing the ANP are the 2005 Police Law and the 2004 Interim Criminal Procedure Code. These laws are based on Articles 56, 75 (3) and 134 of the Constitution. The new chain of command is: 1) Minister of Interior, 2) Deputy Minister for Security Affairs, 3) Regional Commanders, 4) Provincial Chiefs of Police, and 5) District Chiefs of Police. There are currently six ANP regions (Kabul Province, North, East, South, West and Central).

In principle, a commissioned ANP officer (*saran*) requires a 12th-grade education and three years of training at the Kabul Police Academy (KPA). A non-commissioned officer or sergeant (*satanman*) is required to complete 9th grade and a nine-month course at KPA. Patrolmen (*satunkai*) complete training courses at either the Central Training Centre in Kabul or one of the Regional Training Centres in Bamiyan, Gardez, Herat, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Kunduz and Mazar-i-Sharif.

A major MoI initiative for police reform is Focused District Development (FDD), which began in December 2007. The programme serves as an overarching strategy for training AUP, which makes up the largest part of the ANP. Aimed at enhancing district-level police capabilities and rule of law, the FDD uses a six-phase approach to assess, train, mentor, reorganise, re-equip and monitor police in selected districts. AUP assigned to Kabul undergo the “Jump Start” training programme. The Focused Border Development programme trains ABP units.

Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF)

The Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) consist of the Afghan National Army (ANA, p. 4) and the Afghan National Police (ANP, p. 5).

Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau (ANCB)

www.ancb.org

The Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau (ANCB) was founded in 1991 and aims to coordinate the activities of Afghan NGOs with the Afghan government, the UN, international organisations, and donor agencies.

ANCB membership is restricted to Afghan NGOs and it has over 200 members. Applications for ANCB membership are considered by the Board of Directors and subsequently voted on at the General Assembly (the quarterly meeting of member organizations). ANCB's 11-member Board of Directors is elected for a period of one year by the General Assembly.

ANCB's headquarters is located in Kabul and it has satellite offices in Nangarhar and Maidan Wardak. It convenes monthly member meetings on topics such as health, education, agriculture, sanitation, reconstruction and government policy. It also arranges seminars and training courses aimed at building the technical capacity of member NGOs in needs assessment, management, finance, administrative development, human rights, democracy, legal awareness and report and proposal writing. ANCB provides internet facilities for its members in the ANCB office and produces a weekly newsletter, the quarterly magazine *Paiwastoon* (Coordination), and a directory of all its members.

ANCB is a member of ACBAR (p. 22), the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, the World Civil Society Forum, and the Affinity Group of National Associations. It is also actively involved in the Afghanistan Civil Society Forum-organization (ACSFo, p. 10). The bulk of ANCB funding comes from membership fees.

Afghan Transitional Authority (ATA)

The Afghan Transitional Authority (ATA) was a governing body established by the Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ, p. 37) in June 2002. It was preceded by the Afghan Interim Authority (AIA), a temporary governing body created at the Bonn Conference (p. 24). The head of the ATA was President Hamid Karzai, previously the Chairman of the AIA, who was elected in a secret ballot by members of the ELJ.

Under the ATA, in January 2004, the Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ, p. 30) decided on a constitution for the new Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. As per the 2004 Constitution, the ATA was due to stay in power until a fully representative government could be elected through free and fair elections. In October 2004, Hamid Karzai was elected as President; at his inauguration in December 2004, the ATA was transformed into the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, despite the rescheduling of National Assembly elections until September 2005.

Afghan Women's Network (AWN)

www.afghanwomensnetwork.org

The Afghan Women's Network (AWN) is a network of NGOs working to empower Afghan women and achieve their equal participation in society. AWN also regards the empowerment and protection of children as fundamental to its work. The network seeks to enhance the effectiveness of its members by fostering partnerships and collaboration between them, undertaking advocacy and lobbying, and building their individual capacities.

AWN was founded in 1995 following the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and is now the largest national women's rights organisation in Afghanistan, representing 66 NGOs and over 3,200 individual members.

In 2010, AWN worked with UNIFEM to support four women delegates to participate in side events at the London Conference and developed a response to the communiqué, and an AWN representative participated in the Kabul Conference and presented a civil society statement focusing on Afghan women's perspectives. AWN also organised a two-day national conference, focusing on the Afghan women's movement, and uses the media in its campaigns. The organisation has lobbied to ensure women are included in the overall peace and reintegration process and AWN's Advocacy Manager is currently a member of High Peace Council.

AWN publishes the monthly *Ertiqa* Magazine. It maintains a library and internet cafe for use by women's NGOs, and AWN's website allows member organisations to submit activity reports and access training and other resources online.

The Network's General Assembly, comprised of AWN members, meets each year in order to elect an Executive Committee to serve as their principal decision-making body. An Advisory Committee assists with strategic planning, coordinates with international NGOs, supports fundraising efforts, and advises the Executive Committee. Based in Kabul, the Secretariat (or Head Office) is answerable to the Board of Directors and is responsible for the implementation of the programmes and campaigns endorsed by the Board of Directors. AWN's regional offices operate in Jalalabad and Herat and manage projects in neighbouring provinces. In addition to the Jalalabad and Herat offices, a liaison office operates in Peshawar, Pakistan, providing logistic and general support to Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Afghanistan Centre at Kabul University (ACKU)

www.acku.edu.af

The Afghanistan Centre at Kabul University (ACKU) is a nonprofit organisation that collects and makes available resources to contribute to an understanding of the social, economic, political and cultural dynamics of Afghan society in the past, present and future, and facilitate research that addresses Afghanistan's nation-building challenges. With more than 22,000 catalogued items (and a total of 55,000 volumes), it provides the most comprehensive collection of materials related to Afghanistan in the region. Formerly the ACBAR Resource and Information Centre (see ACBAR, p. 22), ACKU was established independently at Kabul University in September 2005.

The collections—in Dari, Pashto, English and other languages—are largely generated by the Afghan government, UN agencies, NGOs, and international scholars and observers. They contain practical works on health and agricultural practices, political analyses, unique internal documents charting the struggle for women's rights, recent laws, rare mujahiddin publications, cultural heritage issues, and many works of Afghan literature. ACKU also holds bodies of research conducted before the conflict era: 25 CDs of folk music collected by anthropologist Louis Dupree in 1969, 1970 and 1975, and some 700 CDs of oral folklore and histories collected by Margaret Mills during the 1970s.

The ACKU reading room provides students, faculty and policymakers with computers connected to the internet and the ACKU database. The audiovisual section contains current news reports and

various videotapes on NGO programmes, events in Afghanistan's recent history, and ethnographic and cultural films. The ACKU stacks and reading room are located in the central library of Kabul University. A new \$2 million facility is under construction on the university campus, funded by the Afghan government. Completion is projected for early 2011.

ACKU also operates the ACKU Box Library Extension (ABLE), designed to provide libraries for provincial communities, high schools and councils. Managed by local community custodians (including teachers, NGO staff, shopkeepers and mullahs), the box libraries (small, shelved containers on wheels) hold a wide variety of titles on topics ranging from history to the environment, home management to good health practices, the use of computers, and dictionaries. ABLE, which supplies libraries in 28 of the 34 provinces, also publishes its own easy-to-read books for new literates on subjects such as those given above as well as mother-child care, agriculture, animal welfare and Islam. To date, ABLE has published more than 185 titles in both Dari and Pashto and provided 137,750 books to 175 schools, community centres, and provincial council libraries.

Afghanistan Civil Society Forum-organization (ACSFo)

www.acsf.af

The Afghanistan Civil Society Forum-organization (ACSFo—formerly ACSF) is a network of Afghan civil society groups and actors. It provides a platform for dialogue and aims to develop the role of civil society in political decision-making. ACSFo was established at the Afghan Civil Society Conference, held in parallel with the Bonn Conference (p. 24) in late 2001 at Bad Honnef, Germany. ACSFo was initially supported by Swisspeace Foundation and has been completely independent since January 2006. ACSFo has 137 members, including 90 organizations and 47 individuals. It also has 315 partners for capacity-building, civic education, advocacy, research and media. ACSFo's Board of Directors has nine representatives, each elected for two-year terms at the annual general meeting of ACSFo members.

From 2002-06, ACSFo supported the implementation of the Bonn Agreement, conducted educational, media and advocacy activities on the constitution-making process, and carried out civic education and registration campaigns for the 2004 presidential and 2005 parliamentary elections. Post-2005, ACSFo modified its approach, moving away from public outreach and toward the support of institution-building. The organisation's strategy focuses on: coordination and networking, capacity-building, advocacy, civic education, and research. In 2010, good governance, rule of law, transparency and accountability, participation and development are included to its area of focus.

ACSFo maintains a Civic Education Resource Centre and in 2011 plans on establishing similar centres in its regional offices (Jalalabad, Mazar-i-Sharif, Bamiyan and Gardez). Is also publishes the *Jamea-e-Madani* magazine (in Dari and Pashto) and a monthly newsletter (in English, Dari and Pashto). ACSFo receives funding from a wide range of international NGOs, agencies and donor governments.

Afghanistan Compact

For the full text of the Compact, see p. 125.

The Afghanistan Compact was launched together with the Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy (I-ANDS, see p. 13) at the January 2006 London Conference (p. 46). It is a five-year framework for cooperation between the Afghan government, the UN, and donors, and was developed through consultation among these actors. The Compact—endorsed by UN Security Council Resolutions 1659, 1662 and 1746—reaffirms the commitment of the Afghan government and the international community to work toward a stable and prosperous Afghanistan, with good governance and human rights protection for all under the rule of law. It states:

The Afghan Government hereby commits itself to realising this shared vision of the future; the international community, in turn, commits itself to provide resources and support to realise that vision.

The Compact establishes a mechanism for coordinating Afghan and international development and reconstruction efforts and follows the Bonn Agreement (p. 24), which formally ended with the holding of legislative and provincial council elections in September 2005. Consistent with the I-ANDS and the goals articulated by the Afghan government in its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, p. 48) Country Report 2005 (“Vision 2020”), the Compact identifies three critical and interdependent areas of activity, or “pillars”: 1) Security; 2) Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights; and 3) Economic and Social Development. A further vital and cross-cutting area of work highlighted in the Compact is eliminating the narcotics industry.

Annex I of the Compact sets out detailed outcomes, benchmarks, and timelines for delivery, consistent with the high-level goals set by the I-ANDS. Annex II sets forth the commitment of the Afghan government and the international community to improve the effectiveness and accountability of international assistance. These actors also established the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB, p. 40) to oversee and provide regular public reports on the execution of the Compact and the ANDS.

Afghanistan Country Stability Picture (ACSP)

<https://ronna-afghan.harmonieweb.org/Pages/ACSP.aspx>

The Afghanistan Country Stability Picture (ACSP) is a tool designed to provide countrywide information and visibility on reconstruction and development projects, particularly multi-donor and multi-agency activities. An initiative of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF, p.39), the ACSP is based on an extensive database and can be graphically depicted in such formats as maps, graphs and tables. The database contains up-to-date information on more than 119,000 projects from numerous sources, including the Afghan government, donors, Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT, p. 59), and international organisations.

The ACSP is a live database, available on the ISAF Joint Command (IJC) website. While this site is “unclassified” and publicly available, users must register to contribute information. For

organisations based in Afghanistan with unreliable or no internet access, the ACSP will produce DVDs on request. Registered organisations can also request tailored data sets and graphical depictions from the ACSP.

Efforts to improve the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the ACSP are ongoing. At present, the ACSP coordinates with the numerous Afghan government ministries involved in reconstruction and development efforts, principally the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, and Ministry of Communications. The ACSP is open to working with new partners, including local and international NGOs and government bodies. Interested parties should contact the ACSP through the website or the contact details listed in the A to Z Contacts section.

Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC)

www.aihrc.org.af

The Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) is established under Article 58 of the Afghan Constitution, which reads:

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

The Law on the Structure, Duties, and Mandate of the AIHRC was adopted by the Cabinet and endorsed by the President in May 2005. Under the Law (Article 4), the AIHRC is mandated to protect and promote rights and freedoms enshrined in the Afghan Constitution and international human rights instruments to which Afghanistan is a party. Article 6 of the AIHRC's Law requires the Afghan government, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), nongovernmental organisations, and all Afghan citizens to "cooperate with the Commission in achieving the objectives set up by this Law."

The AIHRC is led by nine Commissioners with service terms of five years who are appointed by the President. As of October 2010, the AIHRC is chaired by Dr Sima Samar, with Mr Ahmad Fahim Hakim the deputy chair. The President is required to appoint Commissioners who reflect the gender, ethnic, religious, and linguistic diversity of Afghanistan, and who represent academic institutions and CSOs.

AIHRC adopted the Four-Year Strategic and Action Plans 1389-92 (2010-13) after an extensive consultation exercise with stakeholders across the country. The plans are implemented by the AIHRC's Secretariat, led by Mr Mohammad Musa Mahmodi, the Executive Director. As a result of these plans, the AIHRC's five strategic objectives are leadership, education, empowerment,

advocacy, and monitoring and investigation. To ensure nationwide coverage of services, the AIHRC has eight regional offices (Herat, Kandahar, Paktia, Bamian, Nangarhar, Kabul, Kunduz, and Balkh) and six provincial offices (Ghor, Day Kundi, Helmand, Uruzgan, Faryab, and Badakhshan), with more than 600 employees.

Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA)

<http://www.aisa.org.af/>

The Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA) was established as a “one stop shop for investors” by the Afghan government in 2003 and is charged with the responsibilities of registration, licensing and promotion of all new investments in Afghanistan. Headquartered in Kabul, AISA has regional offices in Herat, Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kunduz, Khost and Jalalabad.

AISA describes itself as a proactive institution that promotes and attracts investment to Afghanistan, and has a number of departments dedicated to investor support. Services include individual client investment support, organising domestic and foreign conferences and exhibitions, and providing opportunities for “matchmaking” between companies and investors.

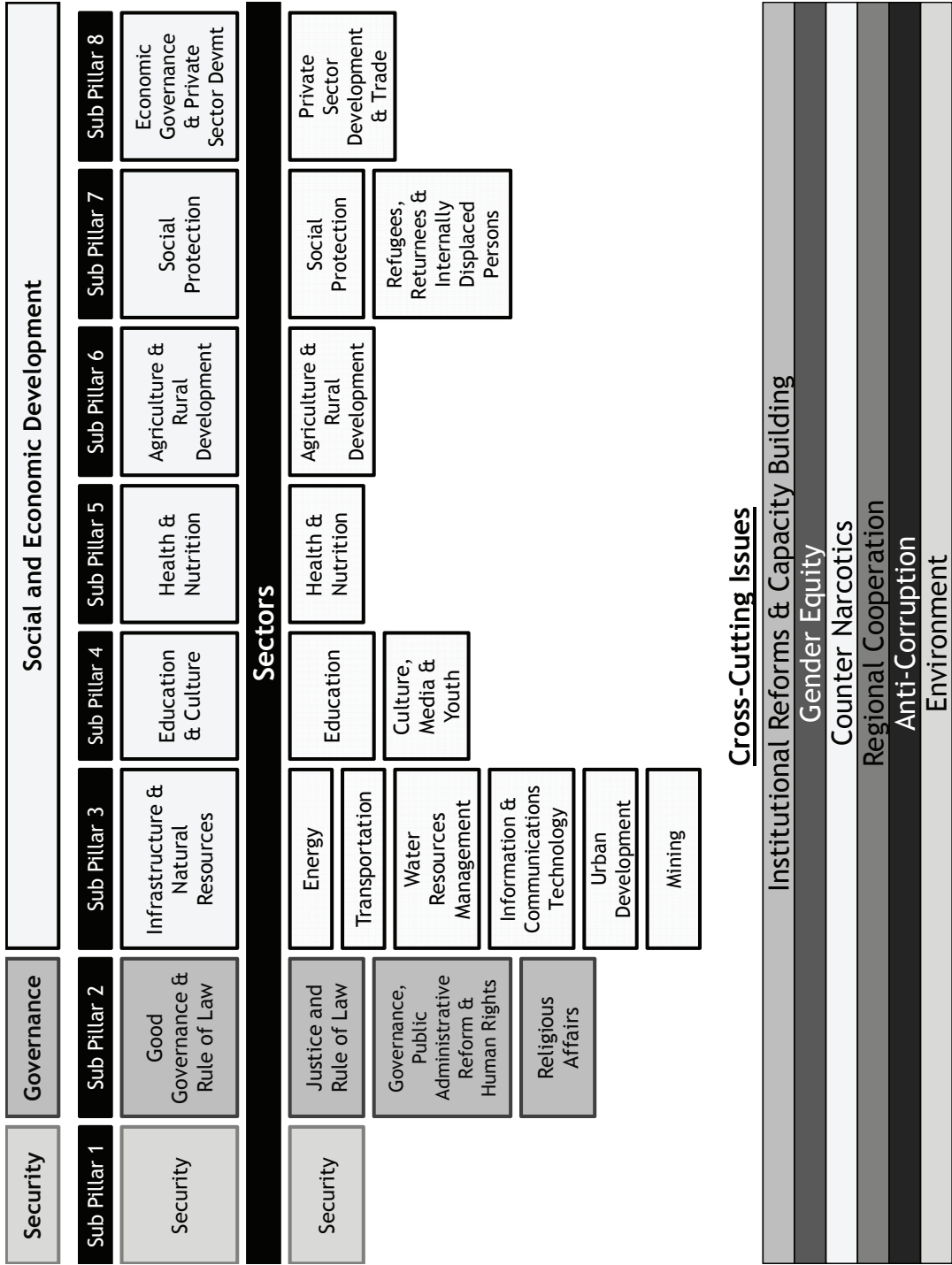
AISA publishes an annual Investor Directory; the 2010 edition provides a listing of approximately 7,500 foreign and local companies active in Afghanistan (the 2011 edition will be published in the first quarter of 2011). Access to this information helps registered companies to market their businesses and eases communication between companies, customers and other interested parties.

AISA also has a Research and Policy Department which analyses private sector development issues, develops private sector strategies, completes sector-specific studies on business and investment opportunities, and engages in hands-on sector policy advocacy before the National Assembly and Afghan government agencies. Also within AISA's remit is Industrial Parks Development Department, which is currently responsible for managing three USAID-funded industrial parks in Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif and Kandahar, and is overseeing the construction of two more parks in Jalalabad and Kabul.

Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS)

The Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) is 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 also serves as the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP, p. 58), a key document used by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in assessing a country's eligibility for debt relief. The development of the ANDS was first proposed at the 2005 Afghanistan Development Forum. The final ANDS was approved by President Hamid Karzai on 21 April 2008 and subsequently presented at the Paris Conference in June 2008 (p. 57) to gain support from the international community for its implementation.

Structure of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (Source: Government of Afghanistan)



The ANDS articulates both a policy framework and a road map for implementation. Together with the Afghanistan Compact (p. 11), the ANDS is meant to provide a path to achieving Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals (MDG, p. 48) by 2020.

The precursor to the final ANDS was the Interim ANDS (I-ANDS), which was approved by the Afghan government in December 2005 and presented with the Afghanistan Compact at the January 2006 London Conference (p. 46). In 2006, the Government and its international partners began to implement the I-ANDS and to develop it into a full strategy to meet the requirements of a PRSP. The I-ANDS covered the period 2006-10 and was linked intrinsically to the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact; every Compact benchmark was reflected as a five-year strategic objective in the interim strategy.

The preparation of the full ANDS was coordinated by the ANDS Secretariat and supervised by the ANDS Oversight Committee (OSC), comprising seven cabinet ministers. The Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB, p. 40), the high-level governing body overseeing the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact, also provided guidance for preparation of the ANDS.

The sector strategies, completed by the end of 2007, were drafted by Sector Strategy Development Groups (SSDGs) comprising representatives from sector ministries, the ANDS Secretariat, Ministry of Finance, and the cross-cutting themes.

The first step in the ANDS development process was the preparation of 43 individual strategies by all government ministries and agencies, following a template provided by the ANDS Secretariat. After their completion in mid-2007, these were then vetted and strengthened, and their strategic priorities and funding allocations were aligned, by means of extensive consultation. Through Consultative Groups (CG), donor dialogue meetings, and poverty analysis based on National Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (CSO, p. 25), these ministry and agency strategies were reviewed and improved before being merged into draft sector strategies. A subnational consultation process

In accordance with the Afghanistan Compact, the priorities and challenges of the final ANDS are organised under three broad pillars: 1) Security; 2) Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights; and 3) Economic and Social Development. The final ANDS comprises strategies for 17 sectors, which fall under eight sub-pillars:

I) Security; II) Good Governance; III) Infrastructure and Natural Resources; IV) Education and Culture; V) Health and Nutrition; VI) Agriculture and Rural Development; VII) Social Protection; and VIII) Economic Governance and Private Sector Development.

It also includes strategies for six cross-cutting issues: Capacity Building, Gender Equity, Counter Narcotics, Regional Cooperation, Anti-Corruption, and Environment.

The sector strategies cover the period SY1387-1391 (2007-08 to 2012-13). They can be downloaded from: www.ands.gov.af/ands/ands_docs/index.asp.

organised in all 34 provinces in 2007, which resulted in Provincial Development Plans (PDP, p. 59), was aimed at ensuring the final ANDS reflected a broad consensus on development priorities within Afghan society.

After the sector strategies were finalised, the ANDS Oversight Committee prioritised them using approved criteria, including implementation resources available for the five years that followed (as identified by the ANDS Macroeconomic Framework).

The ANDS Secretariat, in cooperation with the line ministries, combined the sector strategies into the draft ANDS. The final ANDS was reviewed by the CGs and sent for approval to the ANDS Oversight Committee, ensuring that the strategy as a whole was in line with government priorities and the Afghanistan Compact benchmarks.

With the finalisation of the ANDS document in 2008, the GoA focused on implementing and monitoring the sector strategies. The ANDS Oversight Committee was restructured into the Government Coordinating Committee (GCC), responsible for the high-level coordination of the ANDS process. While line ministries have the primary responsibility for implementation of the ANDS, the Ministries of Finance and Economy take the lead role in management and monitoring. To do so, the ANDS Directorate responsible for Coordination of Implementation and Development was established in the MoF, as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in the Ministry of Economy.

The first ANDS annual report was developed in 2009. Soon after, a new political and governance initiative began which included a reprioritisation and focus on the implementation of the ANDS. For more on this, see Kabul Conference and Kabul Process (p. 43) and Clusters and National Priority Programmes (p. 27).

Afghanistan New Beginnings Programme (ANBP)

www.anbp.af.undp.org

The Afghanistan New Beginnings Programme (ANBP) is a UNDP-sponsored project established in April 2003 to implement the Afghan government's goal of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR). ANBP has since evolved to encompass the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) and Anti-Personnel Mine & Ammunition Stockpile Destruction (APMASD).

The government first announced its intention to pursue a national voluntary DDR process at the Tokyo Meeting (p. 63) in February 2003, as part of its Security Sector Reform (SSR, p. 61) strategy. Through DDR, the Afghan Military Forces (AMF)—comprising the Northern Alliance, warlord militias, and other Taliban-era armed groups—were supposed to surrender their weapons and be reintegrated into civilian life. Soldiers who handed in their weapons through the DDR process received a medal and a certificate, and were offered a range of reintegration packages, such as vocational training, agricultural training, and small-business opportunities.

ANBP completed the disarmament and demobilisation segments of the DDR process by June 2005, and reintegration activities continued until June 2006. The ANBP's original mandate was

to demobilise and reintegrate 100,000 soldiers over three years, though this number was later revised downward. When the DDR process formally came to an end in June 2006, 63,380 former AMF officers and soldiers had been disarmed and 259 AMF units had been decommissioned. A vast majority of these ex-combatants, 55,804, chose one of the reintegration options, which benefited 53,415 of them, leaving aside 2,759 drop-outs. Only 2.3 percent of the former combatants chose to join the Afghan National Army (ANA, p. 4).

With the completion of DDR in 2005, ANBP shifted its focus to support the government's APMASD and DIAG initiatives. Implemented by the Ministry of Defence (MoD), APMASD assisted the government in meeting its obligations as a State Party to the Convention on the Prohibition of Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (more commonly known as the Ottawa Convention). By the time the project was completed in January 2009, it had surveyed a total of nearly 37,000 metric tonnes of ammunition and destroyed approximately 20,000 metric tons. In addition, over 500,000 anti-personnel mines were destroyed.

DIAG, which is slated to end in March 2011, is designed to disband the estimated 100,000 armed militia fighters operating outside the former AMF. While DDR was a voluntary process, DIAG is mandatory and supported by both presidential decree and national legislation. DIAG focuses on securing a safe environment and projects that will benefit communities. In districts with particularly complex security situations, ANBP has evolved to deliver livelihood assistance projects. DIAG Support Projects (DSP) are designed to encourage disarmament and demonstrate DIAG's commitment to developing local communities by providing alternative livelihood opportunities, including skills training in areas such as dairy cow and sheep rearing, honey bee-keeping, and poultry production

Supported by ANBP, DIAG is a government-led project under the authority of the Disarmament & Reintegration Commission (D&RC). DIAG strategy, development and operations are led by the D&RC, assisted by DIAG's Joint Secretariat. The Joint Secretariat includes representatives from the National Directorate of Security (NDS), the Ministry of Defence (MoD), the Ministry of Interior (Mol), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA, p. 63), and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF, p. 39). ANBP directly provides personnel, policy, technical and logistic support in the implementation of DIAG, including support to the Joint Secretariat. In November 2008, a DIAG Unit was established within the Mol to enhance the government's capacity to implement the initiative on its own.

By September 2010, DIAG had collected approximately 51,873 weapons; 140 districts had been targeted and of those, 98 districts were declared "DIAG compliant." The 42 "non-compliant" districts had a higher proportion of Anti Government Elements (AGEs), hindering the ability of DIAG to implement its mandate. UNDP states that "it is hoped that the recently launched Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP, p. 18) should enable disarmament and reintegration of combatants to be successfully carried out in the harder districts."

The Kabul Conference Prioritisation and Implementation Plans (see p. 43) state that DIAG programs will assist with demobilisation and that "a consolidated organisational structure will

emerge,” which will combine the “existing capacity” of DIAG and the Afghan government’s Peace through Strength (PTS) program, and both will be used to support APRP. At present, it is unclear exactly how this structure will develop over the course of 2011; however, it is clear that ANBP is currently providing considerable technical support to APRP, and that DIAG will be heavily involved with the APRP.

Afghanistan NGO Safety Office (ANSO)

www.afgnso.org

The Afghanistan NGO Safety Office (ANSO), established in 2003, provides a free security advice service catering specifically to the needs of the NGO community in Afghanistan. It is financed by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In July 2006, ANSO came under the administration of Welthungerhilfe (formerly known as German Agro Action); it was previously under the auspices of the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

ANSO is headquartered in Kabul and has regional offices in Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif, Herat, Jalalabad and Kandahar. All of ANSO’s national and international staff are experienced in safety and security matters. NGOs registered with ANSO have access to regularly scheduled services, which include:

- Daily threat warnings and security alerts, weekly incident listings, and biweekly and quarterly reports analysing and projecting security trends
- Weekly regional security meetings
- Monthly orientations for staff of NGOs
- Representation of NGOs in relations with national and international security agencies
- Training for guards and radio operators

ANSO may also provide other services upon request, depending on available capacity. These include:

- Countrywide safety information for NGO movement
- Organisation-specific security advice
- Reviews of member NGOs’ security plans and site security
- Security-related statistical data and analysis
- Crisis response services

Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP)

The Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP), signed by President Karzai in June 2010, aims to reintegrate into Afghan society all members of the armed opposition who are willing to renounce violence and accept Afghanistan’s constitution. It is budgeted at a total of \$784 million, and has received initial pledges from foreign donor governments.

The APRP is led by the High Peace Council, whose members were appointed by President Karzai in September 2010. The programme is being implemented by the Joint Secretariat under the direction of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), with Provincial and District Governors coordinating the support of line ministries for local-level processes. Security for villages/districts participating in the APRP is provided mainly by Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) with the support of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF, p. 39)/Coalition Forces (p. 29).

The Government strategy has three pillars. The first is the strengthening of security and civilian institutions of governance to promote peace and reintegration. The second is the facilitation of the political conditions and support to the Afghan people to establish an enduring and just peace. The third is enhancement of national, regional and international support and consensus to foster peace and stability. These efforts are split between two broad categories that are intended to operate simultaneously:

Strategic reconciliation

The strategic and political level focuses on the leadership of the insurgency and includes addressing the problem of sanctuaries, constructing measures for removal of names from the UN sanction list, ensuring the severance of links with al-Qaeda, and securing political accommodation and potential exile to a third country.

Peace and reintegration at tactical and operational levels

This level focuses on the reintegration of foot soldiers, small groups, and local leaders who form the bulk of the insurgency. This includes: promoting confidence-building measures; seeking *afwa* (forgiveness) among the government, ex-combatants, and communities; providing support for demobilisation; removing names from target/black lists; granting political amnesty; arranging local security guarantees and longer-term processes of vocational training; providing Islamic and literacy education; creating job opportunities and resettlement options on a case-by-case basis; and offering independent mediation and facilitation services when requested. The peace and reintegration component of the APRP has been divided into three stages.

1. Activities for social outreach, confidence building, negotiations involving government and NGOs, and the mobilisation of local *shuras* (councils) to reach out to communities that demonstrate intent to join the peace process. In addition, the programme commits to funding technical and operational assistance for developing peace-building capacity at the national, provincial and district levels, assessments and surveys in priority areas, strategic communications, oversight, monitoring and evaluation, grievance resolution, human rights monitoring, an early warning mechanism to mitigate impending conflict, and free and responsible debate. This stage involves civil society groups and existing traditional mechanisms (including Afghan conflict resolution NGOs), religious and community leaders, members of the Ulema Council, and the Ministry of Border and Tribal Affairs, for the process of grievance resolution.
2. A 90-day demobilisation process whereby a disarming combatant is registered in the Reintegration Tracking and Monitoring Database managed by the Joint Secretariat, provided

with an identification card guaranteeing freedom of movement, and given amnesty. While it is expected that many combatants will return home, the APRP commits to addressing relocation and resettlement requests. Communities will vouch for individuals who will reintegrate, using a system modelled on the Community Development Council (CDC, see p. 53) elections.

3. Designed to “consolidate peace and support community recovery,” this stage comprises of offering a “menu of options” to the former armed opposition, based on the capacity, security and diversity of needs of their communities. This includes such measures as: improving access to basic services, civic education, literacy, technical and vocational education/training, and employment. Other avenues include: an agricultural conservation corps, public works corps, and integration into the ANSF.

The APRP documents state that the immediate priority provinces for introduction of the programme are Helmand, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Khost, Baghlan, Badghis, Kunduz, and Herat. However, it is also stated that “the programme is flexible and will respond to emerging opportunities in any province depending on the availability of resources and capacity.”

The APRP is the most comprehensive of any reintegration and reconciliation programme yet implemented in Afghanistan. Previous efforts include the Afghanistan New Beginnings Programme’s Disarmament and Demobilisation and Reintegration (see ANBP, p. 16), Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) and the Afghan-led Strengthening the Peace Programme (PTS). The existing structures of the PTS and DIAG programmes will be incorporated into the APRP.

Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF)

www.worldbank.org/artf

The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) was established in April 2002 as a means for coordinating donor funds in support of the Afghan government’s recurrent expenditures. The Fund is now one of the most important delivery mechanisms for channeling aid into the Afghan government’s Core Budget (National Budget, p. 50)—not only for salaries and operating costs but also for priority development programmes aimed at achieving the country’s national development targets.

As of September 2010, \$4.52 billion has been pledged to the ARTF by 32 international donors. The ARTF Management Committee consists of: the World Bank (the administrator), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and UNDP (UN, p. 63). During SY1388 (2009-10), ARTF handled \$657 million in donor contributions. For SY1389 (2010-11), pledges have reached \$890 million. Since the ARTF’s inception (until September 2010), \$2.1 billion has been disbursed to the Government to finance recurrent costs, and \$1.15 billion has been disbursed for investment projects.

The Government encourages donors to channel funding through the ARTF rather than through NGOs or other actors, because it sees the Fund as a way of increasing Afghan ownership of the reconstruction process, facilitating the tracking and coordination of aid, and increasing transparency. When donating funds to the ARTF, donors are able to specify a preference for

supporting a particular government project or programme; such preferences are limited to 50 percent of an agency's annual contribution.

ARTF has financed several core national development programmes, including the National Solidarity Programme (NSP, p. 53), the National Emergency Employment Programme (NEEP), the Educational Quality Improvement Project (EQUIP), the Emergency Telecommunications Project, the Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA, p. 47), and rural and urban water supply and sanitation. More recently, ARTF has been channeling pooled finance toward projects as part of the justice sector strategy and for the Civil Service Commission's Management Capacity Program (an effort to recruit qualified Afghans into line ministries), and the Health Sector Emergency Reconstruction and Development Project.

Following its second external evaluation, completed in August 2008, the ARTF is evolving toward a more programmatic, sector-oriented funding mechanism to drive the implementation of Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13) priorities. In December 2008, ARTF donors agreed with the Government of Afghanistan to establish the ARTF Incentive Program within the Recurrent Cost Window of the ARTF. The objective of the Incentive Program is to support the government's reform agenda and progress towards fiscal sustainability. Funds are made available to the government's budget on the basis of actual performance.

The largest contributors to the Fund are the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada. Other donors include 15 European countries, the European Commission, India, Iran, Turkey, Australia, and the Gulf States.

Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program (AREDP)

www.mrrd.gov.af/aredp

The Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program (AREDP) is a national level five-year project which aims to jump-start private sector growth in rural Afghanistan. Estimated at \$87.2 million, AREDP is managed by the Government of Afghanistan through the AREDP Program Management Office (PMO) within the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), and is supported by the World Bank, the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF, p. 20), and other bilateral donors. The programme officially began in June 2010.

AREDP seeks to cluster smaller existing micro-enterprises as well as community groups and associations, transforming them into larger, more efficient enterprise associations to tap the benefits of aggregation and scale of economy. The project is comprised of three key components:

Community-Led Enterprise Development: This component aims to create Savings Groups (SGs), Enterprise Groups (EGs), and Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs). These institutions will be assisted and trained to build their own capacities, increase the value of trading, ensure production is oriented toward identified market opportunities, and create access to credit.

Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Development: This component aims to support the emergence of a stronger SME sector with improved trading linkages with the rural economy and adequate access to financial services. The project will identify key value chains, choke points, and skill gaps in each province, and enable SMEs to gain access to technical support necessary for market development.

Project Implementation Support: This component will support MRRD project management, monitoring and evaluation; governance and accountability action plan design; gender action plan design and implementation; and third-party audits.

Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR)

www.acbar.org

The Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR) is an umbrella organisation that promotes transparency and accountability and facilitates coordination among NGOs in Afghanistan. ACBAR was established in 1988 by NGOs working with Afghan refugees in Pakistan and acts as a conduit for information between the UN, NGOs, donors, and the Afghan government. Among its funders are the European Union, the Dutch government, the Asian Development Bank and its NGO members.

ACBAR has a membership of 105 national and international NGOs. All applicants must meet certain criteria and are required to sign the Afghanistan NGO Code of Conduct (p. 55). The General Assembly of the ACBAR membership meets twice a year, and the 16 members of the steering committee meet monthly in Kabul. The chairperson of the committee is always Afghan, while other members are representatives of both Afghan and international NGOs.

ACBAR organises its work along four basic lines: the InfoCoord team is responsible for disseminating information, organising meetings, keeping record of NGOs activities across the country, maintaining an NGO Directory, and other communication initiatives; the Advocacy and Policy team facilitates the exchange of views and information among NGOs to help them “develop and sustain a joint, field-led voice on key issues as they develop; the Code of Conduct team is responsible for promoting and monitoring good governance practices among NGOs; the Civil Society and State Institutions Interaction team is responsible for working jointly with other NGO/ Civil Society networks to structure and strengthen civil society organisations’ relationships with the government and the parliament.

ACBAR also assists in the appointment of NGO representatives to government-led, inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and has recently been advising NGOs on the Income Tax Law and the Labor Law. ACBAR represented the NGO community at the Afghanistan Development Forum in 2004, 2005 and 2007; NGOs and the civil society at the 2008 Paris Conference (p. 57) and the 2009 Hague Conference (p. 36); and NGOs and Civil Society at the 2010 London conference.

In addition to its main office in Kabul, ACBAR has sub-offices in Herat, Jalalabad and Mazar-i-Sharif. The ACBAR website includes a well-known job announcement board.

Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS)

The Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) was developed in 2002 by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in collaboration with major donors. It has two objectives: 1) to provide a standardised package of health services which forms the core of service delivery in all primary healthcare facilities and 2) to promote a redistribution of health services by providing equitable access based on population density.

The BPHS entails basic services at low cost and addresses the main causes of morbidity and mortality. It has a strong focus on conditions that affect women and children. In line with Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, p. 48), the BPHS aims to provide health services to all Afghans, especially those who are poor and live in remote and rural areas.

As of December 2009, in agreement with its major donors—primarily the World Bank, USAID, and the European Commission—the MoPH has contracted NGOs to deliver the BPHS in 31 out of 34 provinces and has contracted its own Provincial Health Offices to deliver the BPHS in three provinces.

The defined package is offered by five levels of facility: 1) health posts, 2) health sub-centres, 3) basic health centres, 4) comprehensive health centres, and 5) district hospitals, as well as by Mobile Teams in very remote areas. The BPHS also provides standards for staffing and infrastructure reconstruction and rehabilitation for these facilities. The BPHS has been revised to add physical therapists and psychosocial counsellors to selected health facilities, and primary eye care to the list of basic services to be made available.

Approximately 57 percent of the Afghan population live within an hour's walk of the nearest public health facility (NRVA 2007-2008).

Berlin Meeting and Declarations

On 31 March–1 April 2004, Afghanistan's major donors and development partners attended a meeting in Berlin at which the Afghan government presented a major fundraising document, entitled *Securing Afghanistan's Future (SAF)*. The document concluded that the funds required to rebuild Afghanistan to a stage where it is a self-sufficient and stable state were approximately \$27.4 billion over the following seven years—substantially more than the \$15 billion over ten years requested at the January 2002 Tokyo Ministerial Meeting (p. 63). At the Berlin meeting, donors pledged \$8.2 billion for the following three years and met the government's immediate need of \$4.2 billion for the 2004-05 fiscal year.

In addition to discussing the SAF document, the Berlin Meeting gave the Afghan government an opportunity to give a progress report on the implementation of the Bonn Agreement and to present its current plan. "The Way Ahead: The Work Plan of the Afghan Government" set out an ambitious agenda for Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (see ANBP, p. 16); election-related activities; and initiatives for public administration, fiscal management, economic and social development, gender, counter-narcotics, rule of law, and human rights.

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

Bonn Agreement

The Bonn Agreement set out a timetable for the re-establishment of permanent government institutions in Afghanistan, and served as a roadmap for the creation of provisional arrangements until permanent ones could be put in place. It was signed on 5 December 2001 by representatives of various Afghan factions (excluding the Taliban) at the conclusion of the UN-sponsored Bonn Conference on Afghanistan.

The Bonn Agreement laid out several processes, including the Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ, p. 34) and the Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ, p. 30), through which power would be exercised and then transferred over time to a fully representative government selected through free and fair elections. It provided for the sovereignty of Afghanistan to reside first in the Afghan Interim Authority (AIA), then in the Afghan Transitional Authority (ATA, p. 8), and ultimately in an elected government.

The Bonn Agreement was largely adhered to, although security conditions affected timelines. The Afghan government and the UN successfully established most of the provisional arrangements called for, except for the withdrawal of “military units from Kabul and other urban centres or other areas in which the UN mandated force is deployed.” The last milestones of the Agreement were the presidential and parliamentary elections that took place in October 2004 and September 2005, respectively. In January 2006, the Bonn Agreement was replaced by the Afghanistan Compact (p. 11).

Calendars in Afghanistan

Three calendar systems are used in Afghanistan:

- The *Hijrah-i Shamsi* (solar Islamic) calendar, Afghanistan’s official calendar, established in the Constitution and in use officially since 1957 (month names differ from the Iranian or Persian forms). In 2011, the Afghan year begins on 1 Hamal 1390 (21 March 2011).
- The *Hijrah-i Qamari* (lunar Islamic) calendar, used for religious events and holidays.
- The Gregorian calendar, or *Miladi* (solar Christian), used in international relations.

The website www.nongnu.org/afghancalendar provides downloadable versions of Afghanistan’s official calendars.

To convert dates between *Qamari* and Gregorian years (or to Persian dates using Iranian names) see:

- www.fourmilab.ch/documents/calendar
- www.iranchamber.com/calendar/converter/iranian_calendar_converter.php

Central Statistics Organization (CSO)

www.cso.gov.af

The Central Statistics Organization (CSO) is the central government agency responsible for the collection and dissemination of official statistics. The CSO collects and analyses data from other government entities—on national accounts, price indexes, external trade, and population and demographics—to be used for monitoring economic, financial and structural policies as well as other activities.

Established in 1973, the CSO was declared an independent body by presidential decree in March 2006. It has 800 staff, located at CSO headquarters in Kabul and its provincial sub-offices. The CSO reports directly to the President and is advised by the National Statistics Committee and the National Census Committee (temporarily set up to carry out the national census). Both committees include representatives from many ministries and from the private sector.

The work of the CSO is grouped into ten major departments: economic statistics; demographic and social statistics; national accounts; operations; publication and dissemination; strategic planning and donor relations; administration; internal evaluation and audit; staff training centre; and a secretariat.

Each year, the CSO produces the *Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook*, the *Consumer Price Index Yearbook*, the *Afghanistan Trade Statistical Yearbook* (a publication focused on foreign trade), and the *Estimated Population of Afghanistan* (with data on gender and rural-urban residence at the provincial and local levels). The CSO also publishes a quarterly volume on foreign trade statistics, the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) and daily updates on consumer price indexes in Kabul and Jalalabad. CSO publications are generally printed in Dari, Pashto and English, with information updates regularly reported on the CSO website.

In 2004, the CSO created a Statistical Master Plan (SMP) with the assistance of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the UK's DFID. Approved in 2005, the SMP outlined a programme designed to build capacity within the CSO to collect the national data required by the government for its programming. In 2008, the CSO conducted a survey of facilities for disabled individuals in Kabul. In 2009, it implemented surveys for economic organisations, and female participation in national-level decision making.

The CSO plans to carry out the national population census mandated by the Bonn Agreement (p. 24). The last census of this scope was begun in 1979 but was never completed. The CSO has been involved in pre-census activities since 2003; in mid-2007, the CSO initiated a pilot census to identify obstacles and initial household listings for all 34 provinces were completed in 2009. The census proper will take approximately 21 days and require approximately 37,000 staff with a \$62 million budget, and may take place in 2011.

The CSO and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, with cooperation from the European Commission, released the findings from the 2007/8 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) in October 2009. This latest NRVA was a shift away from short-term data collection to a year-round strategy. Fieldwork was conducted from August 2007 to August 2008, which aimed to capture the seasonality of consumption to improve the quality of collected data, and to field a smaller group of carefully selected interviewers. The assessment collected information on: population structure and change, labour force characteristics, agriculture, poverty and equality, education, health, housing, position of women, and household shocks and community preferences. NRVA 2007/08 indicated that the national poverty rate for Afghanistan is 36 percent, meaning that approximately nine million Afghans are not able to meet their basic consumption and other needs. In addition, there are many more people near that poverty level and a single negative shock can move many more into poverty. Data results and reports from NRVA activities are available on the website of the CSO.

All organisations planning to conduct statistical research in Afghanistan are required by law to coordinate their activities with the CSO.

Civil Society and Human Rights Network (CSHRN)

www.cshrn.af

The Civil Society and Human Rights Network (CSHRN) aims to increase respect for human rights in Afghanistan through the establishment of a strong human rights movement. Founded by 25 Afghan organisations in August 2004, today CSHRN consists of 70 member organisations working with an additional 100 partner organisations.

CSHRN member organisations work individually and collectively for human rights, including women's and children's rights, freedom of speech, press freedom and the rule of law. Working to facilitate and maintain a dialogue with state institutions, CSHRN organises debates between member organisations, state institutions and traditional leaders.

CSHRN has an experienced pool of trainers who have developed a range of training manuals specifically tailored to the Afghan context, focusing on human rights, conflict transformation, transitional justice and women's rights. CSHRN uses the media to educate and promote a human rights discourse. Working with the radio channel Good Morning Afghanistan, CSHRN produces the weekly human rights programme, *The Voice*. CSHRN also uses local radio in Mazar-i-Sharif and Herat. In addition to the CSHRN quarterly magazine *Angaara*, the CSHRN runs a human rights page in the weekly family magazine *Kilid*.

CSHRN is headquartered in Kabul, with provincial offices in Jalalabad, Mazar-i-Sharif, Bamiyan and Herat. Member organisations constitute the CSHRN General Assembly, the overall policy and decision-making body of the network. A Steering Committee of eleven elected members ensures that CSHRN activities adhere to the agreed statutes and strategy.

Clusters and National Priority Programs (NPPs)

The Afghan government proposed a realignment of ministries into “clusters” at the London Conference 2010 (p. 46) to prioritise the implementation of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13). This was related to themes discussed at the conference surrounding national stability, job creation and economic growth, and representative and accountable governance.

The government held ministerial-level meetings and consultations to develop the clusters and their associated National Priority Programs (NPPs) and presented a workplan for the various cluster groups at the Kabul Conference in July (p. 43). The rationale for clusters and the NPPs also includes enhanced monitoring and evaluation and an integrated approach to budget policy formation.

NPP summaries and targets have been integrated into the Afghanistan National Development Strategy Prioritization and Implementation Plan, which outlines the following cluster structures:

Governance Cluster

The Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission, Independent Directorate of Local Governance, High Office of Oversight for Implementation of Anti-Corruption Strategy, Office of Administrative Affairs, Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, and Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the Ministry of Interior, and the Controller and Audit Office are also represented in working groups.

Governance National Priority Programs:

1. National Priority Program for Financial and Economic Reforms
2. Program for National Transparency and Accountability
3. Afghanistan Program for Efficient and Effective Government
4. National Program on Local Governance
5. National Program of Law and Justice for All
6. National Program for Human Rights and Civic Responsibilities

Economic and Infrastructure Development (EID) Cluster:

The Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Transportation and Civil Aviation, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Ministry of Urban Development, and Kabul Municipality.

EID National Priority Programs:

1. Connecting Afghanistan to the region, and the rest of the world
2. Progressing Afghanistan’s financial independence through strategic partnerships with extractive industries

3. Delivering cost-effective energy to industries/communities
4. Improving urban livelihoods
5. Facilitating private sector led inclusive growth including increasing employment and trading opportunities
6. Fostering an open information society

Agriculture and Rural Development Cluster (ARD):

The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the Ministry of Energy and Water, and the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics.

ARD National Priority Programs:

1. National Water and Natural Resources Development
2. National Comprehensive Agriculture Production and Market Development
3. National Rural Access
4. National Strengthening of Local Institutions

Human Resource Development (HRD) Cluster:

The Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled, and Ministry of Public Health.

HRD National Priority Programs:

1. Facilitation of Sustainable Decent Work through Skills-Development and Market-Friendly Labor
2. Regulation
3. Education for All
4. Expanding Opportunities for Higher Education
5. Capacity Development to Accelerate National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan Implementation
6. Human Resources for Health

Security Cluster

The exact structure of the security cluster is not outlined in the official Kabul Process documents. However, the major security-focused initiatives emerging from the process include the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP, p. 18) and the transition of security responsibility to Afghan National Security Forces. See also Security Sector Reform, page 61.

Coalition Forces (CF)

www.cstc-a.com, www.cjtf101.com

Coalition Forces (CF) is the general term used to describe the US-led military organisation that has been in Afghanistan since late 2001. They are distinct from the UN Security Council-mandated International Security Assistance Force (ISAF, p. 39) that is also operating in Afghanistan.

CF supported the Northern Alliance to overthrow the Taliban regime in November 2001. Under the mission of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), these troops continue to operate in Afghanistan and reshape the posture of the Afghan defence forces, who will ultimately be responsible for providing long-term stability in Afghanistan. CF are a key partner in implementing the Afghan government's Security Sector Reform (SSR, p. 61).

Though non-ISAF US troops in Afghanistan continue to be called Coalition Forces outside of the military, they were reorganised in February 2004 and renamed Combined Forces Command–Afghanistan (CFC-A). In 2004-05, CFC-A began transferring regional command to ISAF, beginning with the West and North; in July 2006, command of the southern provinces was transferred. Command of the final quarter of the country, the east, was handed over in October 2006, leaving ISAF in charge of maintaining security in all of Afghanistan (since October 2008, however, United States Forces Afghanistan [USFOR-A] has assumed OEF responsibility, in coordination with ISAF, for the eastern regional command). After the 2006 handover to ISAF, CFC-A was inactivated as a coalition headquarters; the remaining non-ISAF US troops (then falling under Combined Joint Task Force 76 and Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan [CSTC-A] commands) were ultimately overseen by US Central Command (CENTCOM).

Coalition Forces, most recently reorganised in October 2008 as US Forces Afghanistan (USFOR-A), are overseen by CENTCOM, while ISAF is a NATO-led force. Since 6 October 2008, however, both USFOR-A and ISAF have fallen under a single commander. On that day, General David D. McKiernan, the senior-most US military officer in Afghanistan, was also named commander of USFOR-A after having assumed command of ISAF in June 2008. General Stanley McChrystal held the post from April 2009 until his removal in June 2010, after which General David Petraeus took command.

USFOR-A was established to enhance the coordination and effectiveness of US support to the ISAF mission. It is intended to improve the unity of ISAF and US-led efforts by aligning and streamlining command and control of all US forces serving in Afghanistan. In January 2010, approximately 13,500 troops were assigned to USFOR-A. USFOR-A has two primary subordinate commands:

- Combined Joint Task Force 101 based at Bagram Air Field, which is responsible for counter-terrorism and reconstruction operations.
- Combined Security Transition Command–Afghanistan (CSTC-A), headquartered at Camp Eggers in Kabul, oversees CF involvement in the Afghan security sector, including training of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF).

- Under CSTC-A's operational control is Task Force Phoenix, responsible for training, mentoring and advising the Afghan National Army (p. 4) and the Afghan National Police (p. 5).
- CSTC-A is a joint service, coalition organisation with military personnel from the United States and other troop-contributing nations, as well as contracted civilian advisors, mentors and trainers.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) and Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP)

The 2010 Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) for Afghanistan marked the first time since 2002 that humanitarian actors convened to develop a coherent plan to address the chronic needs of the Afghan people. With input from 47 organisations, the HAP outlined the humanitarian community's plans and collective strategy. HAP priorities focused on a cross-section of humanitarian, recovery and development needs and vulnerabilities caused by a combination of extreme poverty, increasing insecurity, natural disasters and weak governance. The HAP presented 112 project proposals with a (revised) total request for \$774 million, which was 66.4 percent funded as of 15 November 2010.

In 2011, the Afghanistan Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) determined that the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP), the global humanitarian strategic planning and fundraising mechanism, will replace the HAP. The CAP sharpens the focus on preparedness and emergency response with a portfolio of projects supporting conflict and natural disaster-affected internally displaced persons, refugee returnees and host populations as well as unserved chronically vulnerable communities in need of life-saving assistance. Support is targeted on life-saving and livelihood saving needs, strengthened with emergency preparedness and contingency planning to ensure common strategies. Projects are organised under eleven clusters and sectors: Coordination; Education; Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items; Emergency Telecommunications; Food Security and Agriculture; Health; Logistics; Multi-Sector (for IDP and refugee returnees); Nutrition; Protection; and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

The 2011 CAP appeals for USD \$678 million for 134 projects, submitted by 51 humanitarian organisations (23 international NGOs, 16 national NGOs and 12 UN agencies) in consultation with the Afghan government, and has three strategic objectives:

- To provide humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disaster
- To respond to humanitarian needs resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability
- To develop contingency planning on recognised hazards

Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ)

The convening of the Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ) was the culmination of the process of agreeing on a new Afghan constitution. The CLJ opened on 14 December 2003 and continued for 22 days. Of the 500 delegates, 450 were selected through regional elections, and 50 were

appointed by President Karzai. More than one-fifth of the seats were allocated for special-category representatives, including women, refugees in Pakistan and Iran, internally displaced peoples (IDPs), Kuchis, Hindus, and Sikhs.

The draft Constitution debated by the CLJ was produced by the Constitutional Drafting Commission (CDC) and the Constitutional Review Commission (CRC). In mid-2003, after a month of civic education activities, a draft of the Constitution was subject to a public consultation process around Afghanistan and among refugee communities in Iran and Pakistan. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA, p. 63) estimates that 178,000 people were reached through these consultations, 19 percent of whom were women. The CRC published its final draft of the Constitution on 3 November 2003.

At the CLJ, delegates were divided into working committees to debate the text of the draft Constitution. A Reconciliation Committee edited the draft text to incorporate the working committees' suggestions. Passionate debates, boycotts, and heated arguments featured in the discussions that took place. A vote was supposed to be taken on all contentious articles, which mostly regarded form of government, the role of Islam, national languages, the national anthem, and the dual nationality of ministers. Although no vote took place, on 4 January 2004 a closing ceremony was held where the delegates signalled their approval of the final text by standing up.

The Constitution was officially signed on 26 January 2004 by President Karzai. It provides for an elected President along with two nominated Vice Presidents, a Cabinet of Ministers, and a National Assembly (p. 75) with two houses—the lower *Wolesi Jirga* (House of the People) and the upper *Meshrano Jirga* (House of Elders). It grants equal citizenship to Afghan men and women, and commits Afghanistan to uphold its international human rights obligations. It states that Afghanistan is an Islamic Republic and that no law can be contrary to Islam.

An English translation of the Constitution is available on p. 96.

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA)

www.cha-net.org

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA) is a nonprofit humanitarian organisation founded in 1987. Its core mission is to provide emergency aid for war victims in the field, to assist with the rehabilitation of rural and urban life, and to work with communities for sustainable development in Afghanistan.

CHA began its operations in two districts in Farah province, but soon expanded into eight additional provinces: Kabul, Kandahar, Balkh, Herat, Ghor, Faryab, Parwan and Kapisa. CHA employs approximately 2,000 staff, making it one of the largest national NGOs in Afghanistan. The organisation currently has four departments: Education, Agriculture, Health, and Capacity Building. CHA, along with the Organisation for Human Resources Development (OHRD) and Saba Media Organisation (SMO), is part of a network called Partners in Development (official registration is still pending as of November 2010).

CHA initiatives have included the 2006 Improving Capacity for Integrated Development of Livelihoods (ICIDL) project in Farah, Herat, Parwan and Ghor Provinces, which includes the aim of implementing the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS, p. 23) in areas where the national programme cannot reach. CHA joined the Building Education Support Systems for Teachers (BESST) consortium in 2007, working directly with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to improve teaching quality in primary and secondary schools in Kandahar and Herat provinces. In 2008 and 2009, the organisation continued its work in education by founding Education Watch for Afghanistan, launching the Global Education Campaign, and implementing the Education Quality Program for Teachers in Kabul and Parwan provinces.

In 2011, following the footsteps of Education Watch, CHA will also create the Social Services Watch of Afghanistan. Discussions are also underway to initiate a joint project with SMO on a distance-education programme in rural/insecure areas, focusing on girls' secondary education. CHA donors include a wide range of international nongovernmental organisations and foreign aid agencies, as well as Afghan government ministries.

Counter-Narcotics (CN)

www.mcn.gov.af

At the first National Counter Narcotics Conference in December 2004, newly elected President Hamid Karzai declared counter-narcotics (CN) a priority of his government. The cultivation, production, abuse and trafficking of narcotic drugs is banned in Afghanistan.

CN is one of five pillars in the government's Security Sector Reform (SSR, p. 61) policy and a crosscutting theme in the Afghanistan Compact (p. 11), the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13) and, most recently, the Kabul Process. The Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) oversees policy, strategy and coordination of all CN activities, working closely with many ministries, including the Ministry of Interior Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the Ministry of Public Health, and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). CN initiatives are guided by the National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS). As the strategic framework for the government's CN efforts, the NDCS identifies four key priorities:

1. Disrupting the drugs trade by targeting traffickers and their backers and eliminating the basis for the trade
2. Strengthening and diversifying licit rural livelihoods
3. Reducing the demand for illicit drugs and providing treatment for problem drug users
4. Strengthening state institutions both at the centre and in the provinces

In addition to these priorities, the NDCS outlines eight "pillars of activities": public awareness, international and regional cooperation, alternative livelihoods, demand reduction, law enforcement, criminal justice, eradication, and institution building.

The NDCS is backed by the Counter Narcotics Drug Law, enacted by presidential decree in December 2005, and Article 7 of the 2004 Constitution, which stipulates that “the state prevents all types of terrorist activities, cultivation and smuggling of narcotic drugs and production and consumption of intoxicants.” As detailed in the Drug Law, the Ministry of Justice has developed an CN legal framework, and in February 2005 created a CN Criminal Justice Task Force to deal with CN cases and train judges, prosecutors and investigators in CN procedures.

There are two institutions designed to enforce CN legislation, both of which fall under the Deputy Minister of Interior for Counter Narcotics. The Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA), expected to develop into a specialised force of more than 2,000 officers in the next few years, is the primary agency responsible for coordinating CN law enforcement, and detecting and investigating significant drug-trafficking offences. It has various central units of CNPA that are mentored by international bodies, such as the National Interdiction Unit (NIU) and Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU), which are mentored by the US Drug Enforcement Agency. The Afghan Special Narcotics Force carries out interdiction operations throughout Afghanistan, working closely with the CNPA. CN training is also provided to the Afghan National Police (ANP, p. 5), including the Border Police.

Of the aforementioned NCDS pillars, much weight has been given to Alternative Livelihoods (AL). AL aims to provide opium farmers and labourers with alternative crop options, credit mechanisms, business support, market access, and labour opportunities. In the short term, AL programmes seek to support those who have lost their livelihoods through self-restraint from planting or forced eradication of their crops. This includes cash-for-work projects that build and rehabilitate rural infrastructure, create greater income generation, and allow skill-building activities for vulnerable households. In the long term, AL programmes are meant to be comprehensive rural development initiatives.

The Comprehensive Agricultural and Rural Development Facility (CARD-F) programme, launched in October 2009, mainstreams CN and AL objectives. Two of its stated deliverables are “Reduced risk of a resurgence in poppy cultivation in and around key economic hubs in Afghanistan, by creating commercially viable and sustainable alternatives for farmers to earn licit income,” and “Key interventions to address bottlenecks to legal livelihoods through additional top-up or gapfilling resources.”

According to the Kabul Process documents, “the targeted outcome for CARD-F’s initial three-year phase is a tested and proven mechanism for delivery of district-based integrated agriculture and rural development in selected provinces and districts.” As of October 2010, an initial CARD-F of \$60 million had been established for 13 district-level Economic Development Packages (EDPs), but plans to extend coverage to most districts of the country.

CARD-F is Afghan government entity, falling under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, with strategic direction and annual plans approved by an Inter-Ministerial Committee chaired by the Minister of Counter Narcotics.

Until 2008, CN efforts in Afghanistan had not included a significant component of eradication, meaning the physical destruction of crops. The eradication that had taken place had been planned by the Central Eradication Planning and Monitoring Cell within the MCN and carried out by the Central Poppy Eradication Force (PEF) with assistance from the international community. Some eradication was also conducted by provincial governors through the Governor-Led Eradication programme (GLE), supplemented by the ANP and Afghan National Army (ANA, p. 4). In 2009, the PEF was disbanded and focus was placed on GLE for the 2010 season. An Eradication Working Group meeting is held weekly by MCN, and includes representatives of the Afghan Government, the United Kingdom, the United States, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF, p. 39), and the United Nations (p. 63).

A cabinet sub-committee on CN includes relevant ministers, along with embassy and donor representatives. There are also several issue-specific NDCS working groups under the auspices of the MCN, and CN is also on the agenda of the high-level Policy Action Group. A CN Consultative Group was incorporated into the ANDS process.

Funding for CN initiatives has come from a number of sources. Between 2005 and 2008, the Counter Narcotics Trust Fund (CNTF), a multi-donor funding source, contributed to fulfilling the objectives of the NDCS. Currently, some funding comes from the Good Performance Initiative (GPI), a fund administered by the MCN that is given to provinces that have either remained poppy-free or made significant steps to reduce poppy cultivation.

Development Assistance Database (DAD)

dadafghanistan.gov.af

With the support of UNDP, the Afghan government established the Development Assistance Database (DAD) in June 2002. This web-based database aims to provide up-to-date information on all projects that fall within the national development budget (see National Budget, p. 50) as well as some extra-budgetary projects. The database stores detailed information about the location of development projects, who is financing them, and which organisations are involved in their implementation. The DAD relies on the provision of data from development project funders and implementers, including government organisations, development partners and UN agencies. The database is available in English and Dari.

The DAD was originally designed to track the flow of aid and record the progress of development and humanitarian projects around the country. It still serves this purpose; however, as the government of Afghanistan works to develop a more robust budget, the DAD is also used as a budget formulation database.

Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ)

As required by the Bonn Agreement, an Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ) was held on 11-19 June 2002 to “decide on the transitional authority, including a broad-based transitional administration to lead Afghanistan until such time as a fully representative government can be elected through

free and fair elections to be held no later than two years from the date of the convening of the Emergency Loya Jirga.” The ELJ largely succeeded in its task by electing and swearing in Hamid Karzai (formerly chairman of the Afghan Interim Authority) as President and by approving his cabinet, thereby forming the Afghan Transitional Authority (ATA, p. 8).

A special independent commission (the Loya Jirga Commission) determined the rules and procedures for the ELJ, which was to have seats for 1,501 delegates, including 160 women. In the end 1,650 delegates participated, including more than 200 women. Concerns about the proceedings and results of the ELJ included: the criteria for the selection of delegates, the failure to hold a proper vote to choose the structure of government and the cabinet members, intimidation of delegates, and a perceived lack of transparency throughout the process. The conduct of participants at the Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ, p. 30), held in late 2003, was generally thought to have been an improvement on that at the ELJ, with fewer reports of intimidation and harassment.

European Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL)

www.eupol-afg.eu

The European Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL) was established to assist the Afghan government in building a police force that respects human rights as well as in reforming the Ministries of Interior and Justice. Its mission is to “contribute to the establishment of sustainable and effective civil policing arrangements that will ensure appropriate interaction with the wider criminal justice system under Afghan ownership.”

EUPOL advises and trains Afghan authorities at the ministerial, regional, provincial and district levels in six main areas: intelligence-led policing; police chain of command, control and communication; criminal investigation; anti-corruption strategy; police-prosecutor linkages; and human rights and gender mainstreaming within the Afghan National Police (ANP, p. 5). Outside of Kabul, EUPOL personnel are also assigned to various Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT, p. 59).

Originally a German pilot project, the mission was launched in June 2007 by the Council of the European Union through the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), which enables individual European nations to collectively act in the field of civilian and military crisis management.

The EUPOL Mission was originally mandated for three years until June 2010. In May 2010, the Council of the European Union extended the mandate of the mission until 31 May 2013. The current mission strength is at approximately 290 international staff and 169 local staff. As of September 2010, the budget was €54 million (approximately \$70 million), contributed by 23 EU states (with Germany being the largest contributor), Canada, Croatia, Norway and New Zealand. In July 2010 Brigadier General Jukka Savolainen (Finland) became Head of the Mission, succeeding Police Commissioner Kai Vittrup of Denmark.

Government Media and Information Centre (GMIC)

www.gmic.gov.af

The Government Media and Information Centre (GMIC) was founded by presidential decree in 2007 as an Afghan-led entity to respond to the information needs of the Afghan public, media, and other national and international stakeholders. The GMIC aims to build trust among the Afghan public and other stakeholders through: provision of timely and accurate information, continuous and consistent dissemination, facilitation of coordination and information sharing among acting agencies in the Afghan government and independent media, and capacity-building for the government's information and communication portals.

GMIC consists of two pillars: Programs and Administration. In Programs, three departments serve the goal of the Centre. The Capacity Building Department builds capacity in the Afghan government's communications offices by creating and conducting educational activities tied to their needs. The Media Relations Department develops and implements mechanisms to enhance the flow of information to and from the Afghan public and other stakeholders. The Public Outreach Department—the awareness-raising unit within GMIC—develops nation-wide information collection and dissemination networks through which the Afghan public can be informed about the progress and activities of the government. The Administration pillar supports Programs through the Finance, Procurement, Human Resources, and Security units.

Hague Conference on Afghanistan

On 31 March 2009, the Netherlands hosted the International Conference on Afghanistan: A Comprehensive Strategy in a Regional Context at the World Forum in The Hague. The conference brought together high-ranking officials from 72 countries, reaffirming their commitment to Afghanistan. In their final statement, the participants stressed the need for greater cooperation, good governance, economic development, and strengthened security in Afghanistan.

Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC)

www.iarcsc.gov.af

In May 2002, an independent Civil Service Commission was established as required by the Bonn Agreement to lead the government's process for Public Administration Reform (PAR, p. 60). Its responsibilities were subsequently amended and extended by two presidential decrees in June 2003, and the Commission was renamed the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC).

The Commission's work is aimed at building a public administration in Afghanistan that is sound, functional, transparent, effective, accountable, responsible, apolitical and impartial.

IARCSC's strategic goals are to:

- Draft policies and establish legal infrastructure to allow for administrative reform and amendments to the salary grade system
- Improve organisational structure
- Amend grading, identification and classification of jobs in the civil service
- Carry out merit-based recruitment and appointment
- Improve human resources management for organisational development, planning, and evaluation, as well as capacity-building
- Evaluate the progress of implementing previous and existing reform processes and initiate the next phase of change and development

The Commission is composed of: a Civil Services and Management Department (CSMD), a Civil Service Secretariat (CSS), an Independent Appointments Board, an Independent Appeals Board, and a Civil Service Institute (CSI). The CSMD is responsible for drafting and overseeing the implementation of policies related to human resources, and training and development. The CSS provides executive, communications and operations assistance to the Commission and is responsible for evaluating the implementation of programmes. The Project Design and Development Unit within the CSMD supports the PAR process by recruiting international and national professionals to advise in various ministries and other government agencies. The CSI was founded in 2007 as a training source for civil servants throughout Afghanistan. Courses are offered in management, information technology, and the English language on both national and provincial levels.

The Appointments Board is responsible for appointing senior-level civil service officials and supervising the appointment of junior-level officials. The Appeals Board is the forum through which civil servants can lodge complaints, including those regarding decisions about appointments. Both boards, though under the auspices of the IARCSC, are independent and function autonomously.

The Commission currently has seven regional offices, 34 provincial offices, and 27 training centres.

Financial and technical support to the IARCSC and its initiatives have come from the United Nations Development Programme, the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Union, USAID, the United Kingdom, South Korea, Australia, Norway, Switzerland, Germany, and the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF, p. 20).

Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG)

The Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) was established by presidential decree on 30 August 2007 with a mandate to improve governance and achieve stability at the sub-national level. The IDLG is responsible for supervising provincial and district governors, provincial councils, and municipalities (except Kabul). Upon the establishment of other sub-national representative bodies, these would also fall under the IDLG remit. After a second decree in May 2008, IDLG

was tasked with leading the process of creating a subnational governance policy for Afghanistan, which involves 23 ministries and government agencies.

The IDLG's mission is "to consolidate peace and stability, achieve development and equitable economic growth and to achieve improvements in service delivery through just, democratic processes and institutions of good governance at sub-national level thus improving the quality of life of Afghan citizens." The Directorate is responsible for a large range of functions and activities. Its priorities, strategy and functions are outlined in its Strategic Framework, its Five Year Strategic Workplan (covering 2008-2013), and the Sub-national Governance Policy (SNGP) that was approved by the Council of Ministers on 22 March 2010.

IDLG's achievements include:

- The development of the Sub-National Governance Policy (SNGP), which addresses weaknesses in the current local governance system, and hopes to improve the roles, responsibilities and interactions of various actors in the provinces and districts.
- Public Administration Reform (PAR, p. 60) has been initiated in the majority of provincial and district offices.
- The Provincial Reconstruction Teams Coordination Working Group and the Provincial Reconstruction Teams Coordination Executive Steering Committee were established to provide government policy guidance to PRTs (p. 59) and International Security Assistance Force HQ (p. 39).
- An anti-corruption strategy was formulated based on the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.
- The provision of infrastructure and equipment for provincial and district administration, through the Afghanistan Local Governance Facility Development Program, which was renamed in 2010 from the Afghanistan Stabilization Programme (ASP).
- As of November 2010, the Afghanistan Social Outreach programme has established over 72 councils in 15 provinces: Wardak, Logar, Kapisa, Ghazni, Kunar, Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunduz, Baghlan, Khost, Paktia, Helmand, Kandahar, Day Kundi, and Uruzgan.
- In 2010, the IDLG piloted and began the Performance-Based Governors Fund (PBGF), which provides a monthly sum of \$25,000 to provincial governors for strengthening governance.
- In November 2010, the District Delivery Program (DDP), which aims to establish or visibly improve the government presence at the local level in recently secured districts, had been deployed in 14 out of 80 target districts, of which eight District Packages (DPs) have been approved and one—in Nad Ali District, Helmand Province—has been fully implemented.
- The Regional Afghan Municipalities Program for Urban Population (RAMP UP), a capacity-building programme to cover all 34 provincial municipalities, has been fully funded, with a budget of \$600 million for three years.

Key partners to the IDLG include the UNDP's Afghanistan Sub-National Governance Programme (ASGP), The Asia Foundation, and the USAID Capacity Development Programme (DGP).

International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

www.isaf.nato.int

The mission of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) is to assist the Afghan government in establishing and maintaining a safe and secure environment in Afghanistan, with the full involvement of the Afghan National Security Forces (see ANA, p. 4, ANP, p. 5).

ISAF was first established by UN Security Council Resolution 1386 on 20 December 2001 as envisaged in Annex I of the Bonn Agreement and upon the invitation of the Afghan Interim Authority. It is a UN-authorized multinational force, not a UN peacekeeping force, and the costs of maintaining ISAF are borne by its contributing nations rather than by the UN.

In August 2003, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) took over leadership of ISAF, the mission of which was then limited to Kabul. In October 2003, the UN Security Council authorised the expansion of the NATO mission beyond Kabul. Until February 2007, leadership rotated among participating nations; the first ISAF missions were led by the United Kingdom, Turkey, Germany and the Netherlands. Each subsequent rotation is referred to by a new roman numeral. With the implementation of ISAF X in February 2007, ISAF was made a “composite headquarters” rather than being tasked to a single country. This means that individual nations volunteer to fill their allotted positions in the way they see fit. In 2010, US General David Petraeus became commander of ISAF, replacing US General Stanley A. McChrystal.

ISAF and its operations are distinct from the US-led Coalition Forces (CF, p. 29), who helped the Northern Alliance overthrow the Taliban and continue to operate in Afghanistan as part of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). ISAF was initially responsible for security only in Kabul, while CF was in command of security in the rest of the country. Since 2003, however, the long-term goal has been to expand ISAF and unify both military forces under one central command. Regional command of the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs, p. 59) was thus transferred to ISAF during the period of 2004-06. Completing the geographical expansion of the ISAF mission, command of the final, eastern quarter of the country was handed over on 5 October 2006, leaving ISAF in charge of all PRTs and effectively responsible for security in all of Afghanistan. ISAF also implements the Operational Mentor and Liaison Team Programme, which embeds mentors in selected *kandaks* (battalions) of the Afghan National Army. In August 2008, ISAF transferred lead security responsibility for Kabul to the Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF).

ISAF’s overall structure consists of: three Kabul-based headquarters; the Air Task Force responsible for air operations; Regional Commands for each of the five regions (Capital, North, West, South, East); Forward Support Bases; and PRTs. The North Atlantic Council, NATO’s decision-making body, provides political guidance to ISAF in consultation with non-NATO nations contributing troops to the force.

In August 2009, NATO allies agreed to adjust the ISAF Upper Command structure to align with the increase in ISAF’s scope and scale of responsibilities. In November 2009, a new intermediate

headquarters was established to better streamline ISAF efforts by separating the strategic political-military and day-to-day functional operations. The new ISAF Upper Command Structure consists of a higher strategic headquarters (COMISAF)—ISAF HQ commanded by a 4-star general (General Petraeus)—and two subordinate 3-star headquarters (or Intermediate Headquarters), called the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan (NTM-A) and the ISAF Joint Command (IJC) HQ. All three Headquarters are located in Kabul.

Under this new command structure, COMISAF focuses on the more strategic political-military aspects of the ISAF mission, synchronising ISAF's operations with the work of Afghan and other international organisations in the country. COMISAF is dual-hatted as the Commander of ISAF and US Forces in Afghanistan (COM USFOR-A) thus coordinating and de-conflicting ISAF operations and US-led OEF. COMISAF has command responsibility over the IJC Commander, the Commander of the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan (NTM-A) and the NATO Special Operations Element (SOE).

The ISAF Joint Command is headed by 3-star Lieutenant General David M. Rodriguez, who is responsible for executing the full spectrum of tactical operations throughout Afghanistan on a day-to-day basis. He takes under command the Regional Commands, the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) and the theatre enablers. In addition, he ensures the coordination of ISAF and Afghan National Security Forces operations, and is dual-hatted as US and ISAF Commander, as is COM NTM-A who is NATO/ISAF Commander and Commander of the US-led Combined Security Transition Command - Afghanistan (CSTC-A).

As of November 2010, ISAF's total strength was approximately 130,930 troops. The 48 troop-contributing countries are: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB)

The Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) is a high-level governing body established in 2006 to provide overall strategic coordination of the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact (p. 11). The JCMB was formed by the Afghan government and the international community following the endorsement of the Compact and the Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy (see ANDS, p. 13) at the January 2006 London Conference (p. 46). It aims to ensure greater coherence of efforts by the Afghan government and the international community to realise the goals set forth in the Compact, including the rolling benchmarks agreed in the Afghanistan National Development Strategy prioritisation and implementation documents (see Kabul Process, p. 43). The main responsibilities of the JCMB are:

- To provide high-level oversight of progress in the implementation of the political commitments of the Afghanistan Compact.
- To provide direction to address significant issues of coordination, implementation, financing for the benchmarks, and timelines in the Compact, and any other obstacles or bottlenecks identified by the government or the international community. This includes oversight responsibility for many of the commitments made in 2010 as a result of the Kabul Process.
- To report on the implementation of the Compact to the President, the National Assembly, the UN Secretary-General, donors, and the public.

The JCMB is co-chaired by the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Afghanistan (see p. 63) and the Chair of the Afghan government's cabinet-level Coordinating Committee, which is responsible for JCMB oversight and the implementation of the ANDS. Along with the 12 representatives of this committee, the JCMB is composed of 27 representatives of the international community who are selected based on such criteria as the largest contribution of development aid and military troops as well as regional representation. These include United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA, p. 63), NATO (see ISAF, p. 39), the Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan (Coalition Forces, p. 29), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, donor governments, the European Union, and governments of neighbouring countries. The JCMB meets up to four times per year.

The work of the JCMB is now facilitated by three standing committees covering security; governance, human rights and rule of law; and economic and social development. These thematic groupings correspond to the pillars of the ANDS. In carrying out its assessments, the JCMB considers inputs from the standing committees, which consist of representatives of the Afghan Government and relevant international partners, as well as ad hoc, expert task forces that are established by the standing committees to address specific technical issues. Under its original mandate, the JCMB produced two semi-annual reports a year; this was later revised to one annual report beginning in 2008. The JCMB also produces additional reports available to the public.

Justice Sector Reform (JSR)

Justice Sector Reform (JSR), one of the five pillars of the Afghan government's Security Sector Reform (SSR, p. 61) strategy, involves a wide range of projects undertaken by a wide range of actors. Within the Afghan government, the main permanent institutions engaged with and subject to JSR initiatives are the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, and the Attorney General's Office. Main donors in the justice sector include Italy, the US, Canada, Norway, Germany and the UK. A number of UN agencies also contribute to JSR, including UNAMA, UNDP, UNICEF and UNIFEM (see p. 63). JSR includes top-down institutional development and bottom-up public access initiatives, such as:

- Construction and reconstruction of infrastructure for justice institutions, and capacity-building and training of justice-sector employees
- Renewing the educational methodologies of justice related training and courses at some universities

- Drafting of legislation
- Expansion of the provision of legal aid and public legal awareness campaigns
- Improvement of traditional justice mechanisms (primarily local *jirgas* and *shuras*) to ensure that they conform to the norms of the national legal order and international human rights standards
- Coordination with other government priorities, such as counter-narcotics (CN, p. 32), anti-corruption, and land reform

Since 2001, achievements in JSR have included: the passage of several key laws; the training of judges, judicial police, prosecutors, and defence lawyers; renewal of justice-related educational methodologies and the construction of a number of courthouses, prosecutors' offices, prisons, and other justice-sector institutions. Beginning in 2004, the Italy-led Provincial Justice Initiative trained Afghan trainers and deployed them around the country to build legal capacity at the sub-national level. The Independent National Legal Training Centre opened in 2007 and is situated at Kabul University. The Centre provides legal training for postgraduate students, legal professionals, and staff from Afghan justice institutions; in 2008, it opened Afghanistan's first full-service law library.

Commitment to JSR was refocused with the establishment of the International Coordination Group on Justice Reform in October 2006, the December 2006 Rule of Law Conference in Dubai, and the July 2007 Rome Conference on Justice and Rule of Law in Afghanistan.

Participants at the Rome Conference—representatives of the Afghan government, donors, and the international community—agreed to a series of joint goals, underlying principles, and key actions. Implementation of key actions began following the conference; this included the establishment of a National Justice Programme, a National Justice Sector Strategy, and a mechanism for pooled donor funding of the programme, providing both immediate support for short-term projects and long-term, coordinated funding. Rome Conference participants also agreed to the establishment of an Afghan-led monitoring and evaluation system for the justice sector under the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13) Secretariat and the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB, p. 40).

As part of the ANDS process, each Afghan justice institution—the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, and the Attorney General's Office — prepared a five-year strategy for reform. With guidance and technical assistance provided by UNAMA's Rule of Law office, these strategies were combined by November 2007 into a justice sector strategy widely viewed as the best-developed of the ANDS sector strategies. Both the National Justice Programme and Sector Strategy were finalised in March 2008. Based on that document, the Project Oversight Committee (POC, composed of the high-level Afghan government officials and advised by an international Board of Donors) and a Program Support Unit (PSU) were established in July 2008.

The Afghanistan Justice Sector Reform Project (AJSRP) is currently being implemented under the guidance of the World Bank and financed by the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF,

p. 20); it is the first justice sector project implemented under the Fund. It focuses on enhancing: management of human resources and physical infrastructure, information, and communication technology; legal aid and legal awareness; and support to the POC and PSU.

The National Priority Program Law and Justice for All was introduced at the Kabul Conference in July 2010 (p. 43). While the programme is intended to further prioritise justice the sector reform activities contained in the National Justice Program (NJP), it is designed to focus on the parts of the legal system that “are most relevant to the way citizens experience the legal system and the rule of law.”

The programme sets a number of targets to be achieved in the first half of 2011, including: enacting the draft Criminal Procedure Code, preparing commentaries on the Civil and Penal Codes, strengthening state policies and judicial capabilities to facilitate the return of illegally seized lands, and improving provision of legal aid services. It was also stated that Law and Justice for All will continue to build on ongoing activities in the area, such as Pay and Grading and Priority Reform and Restructuring (PRR), in addition to new measures such as the setting up of a National Ministers Court and the expansion of Anti Corruption Tribunals.

Kabul Conference and Kabul Process

The Kabul International Conference on Afghanistan took place on the 20 July 2010. Around the time of the Kabul Conference, the term “Kabul Process” was introduced and applied retroactively to signify the governance reform and peace agenda that was foreshadowed in President Hamid Karzai’s second inaugural speech in November 2009.

Co-chaired by President Karzai and the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, the Kabul Conference was the first of the many international conferences on Afghanistan to actually be held in the country and was attended by international leaders and foreign ministers. Emphasising Afghan leadership and ownership, its Communiqué states that the Kabul Process is a reaffirmation of the Afghan government (GoA)’s commitment to “improve security, governance and economic opportunity for its citizens.” It also reiterates the international community’s commitment to “support the transition to Afghan leadership and its intention to provide security and economic assistance.”

The London Conference in January 2010 (p. 46) and the Peace Jirga in June 2010 (p. 52) were key staging posts for establishing the terms, frameworks and plans agreed at the Kabul Conference. These include:

- The transfer of security responsibilities from the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF, p. 39) and Coalition Forces (CF, p. 29) to the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF, p. 7)
- The development of the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP, p. 18)
- A reprioritised and restructured Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13)

International participants endorsed the *Inteqal* (transition) paper, the GoA’s commitment to a phased exercise of security responsibility in all provinces by the end of 2014. To support this

transition, the GoA pledged to progressively enhance the quality and quantity of the ANSF, while international participants reiterated their commitments to support the training, equipping and financing of the ANSF. Participants also endorsed in principle the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme and reiterated their commitment to support the programme through the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund.

Within the framework of a prioritised Afghanistan National Development Strategy, the GoA pledged to focus on reform of service delivery institutions, policy decisions and the implementation of the National Priority Programs (NPPs, p. 27). Participants welcomed the GoA's cluster approach (p. 27), an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism intended to help prioritise and implement the ANDS. The GoA committed to further prioritise and strengthen the NPPs, including their implementation matrices for intended results and budgets. In a bid to ensure effective management and accountability, the plans articulate measurable 6 and 12 month, as well as 3 and 5 year targets.

In line with the London Conference Communiqué, participants restated their support for channeling at least 50 percent of development aid through the Afghan government's core budget within two years. However, it was emphasised that this commitment is dependent on the GoA implementing reforms to strengthen its public financial management systems, reduce corruption, improve budget execution, and increase revenue collection. Additionally, international participants expressed their readiness to progressively align their development assistance behind the NPP's with the goal of achieving 80 percent of alignment within the next two years.

To oversee the implementation of the prioritised ANDS, the GoA and the international community stated their intent to meet at ministerial level, on an annual basis, to review mutual progress on commitments and to consider new Afghan priorities as part of the Kabul Process. Participants agreed that the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB, p. 40) would meet every four months (supported by Standing Committees and their sub-committees) to monitor and assess the progress. Additionally, the Kabul Process is set to include annual meetings between the GoA, the international community, and civil society (including service-providing organisations).

Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA)

www.undp.org.af/WhoWeAre/UNDPinAfghanistan/Projects/sbgs/prj_lotfa.htm

The Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) was established in 2002 as a funding mechanism used by international donors to channel their contributions to Security Sector Reform (SSR, p. 61) in Afghanistan, particularly the Afghan National Police (ANP, p. 5), the salaries for which are the Fund's largest outlay. The Ministry of Interior (MoI) is responsible for the implementation of the Fund, and a Management Support Unit (MSU) was established to support the Ministry in executing project activities that cannot be handled by existing government mechanisms.

LOTFA Phase V began on 1 September 2008 with a total budget of approximately \$553 million and focuses on institutional development of the MoI by enhancing its engagement with LOTFA planning and decision-making processes. In addition, the project intends to strengthen public confidence in the ANP to restore stability and maintain law and order. LOTFA's expenditures are prioritised as follows:

1. Police forces are supported to perform their duties effectively and efficiently
2. Financial and project management capacity is built within the MoI
3. Police forces are equipped with required equipment for improvements of their mobility and responsiveness (i.e. vehicles and radio equipment)
4. Improved working and living conditions of police contributing to better efficiency and morale
5. Improved capacity in police force with enhanced gender balance
6. Uniformed personnel of the Central Prisons Department (CPD) are supported to perform their job effectively and efficiently

As of November 2010, pending issues for Phase VI, which were due to take effect on January 2011 and run to 31 March 2013, include the Afghan government's commitments to take over the ANP food allowance and base salary, as well as a proposed reduction in United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) General Management Service (GMS).

LOFTA's largest donors are the European Commission, Japan and the United States. LOTFA is led by a Steering Committee that includes representatives from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, and UNDP. UNDP regularly conducts monitoring and evaluation to oversee the quality, quantity and timeliness of progress toward results delivery as identified in the Fund's Results and Resource Framework and Annual Plan.

Laws in Afghanistan

Formal sources of law in Afghanistan are: (1) Islamic law, (2) the 2004 Constitution, (3) codes, decrees and legislation, (4) international treaties and covenants, and (5) various types of regulations and orders. No law can be contrary to the beliefs and provisions of Islam (pursuant to Article 3 of the constitution), and many of the country's codes and statutes reflect Islamic law principles.

There have been a number of constitutions in Afghanistan (1923, 1931, 1964, 1977, 1980, 1987, 1990, 1992 and 2004). As elsewhere, Afghan legislation must not be in conflict with the constitution. New legislation and amendments to existing laws must be adopted by the National Assembly and signed by the President, after which they shall be published (in both Dari and Pashto) in the *Official Gazette* (OG or *Rasmi Jaridah*) by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). Certain regulations are required to be published in the OG, while regulations that affect only the internal operations of a particular ministry need not be sent to the National Assembly for adoption or to the MoJ for publication. Since November 1963 the OG has been published in a continuously numbered sequence. Before then individual laws were published in individual pamphlet form and keeping track of them was difficult. OG no. 787 from 1999 specifies the manner and requirements of publication and adoption of legislative documents.

There is currently no unified official index of laws, nor any properly functioning system of reporting court cases or decisions (even of the Supreme Court). USAID's Afghanistan Rule of Law Project (AROLP) scanned a full set of the OG issues and these are currently available for download from

the MoJ website (in Dari and Pashto only—www.moj.gov.af). There is also a full-text searchable database of the OG laws (Dari and Pashto only) on the MoJ website. Regulations, rules, charters and decrees cover many important legal areas but are not codified or fully assembled anywhere (although many are published in the OG).

Many international organisations require translations of older or newer laws. Currently, translations are available for some laws on www.afghanistantranslation.checciconsulting.com; other (unofficial) translations are also listed in the AREU library catalogue online (www.areu.org.af). Some ministries make available copies of relevant legislation on their website (e.g. tax laws on the Ministry of Finance website—www.mof.gov.af; or laws and regulations relevant to elections on the website of the Independent Election Commission— www.iec.org.af/eng/).

There is no established citation style for Afghan laws. To fully identify a post-1963 law it is best to cite the OG number as well as the date (preferably in both local and international date systems) e.g., *Law of Procurement* (*Official Gazette* no. 865, 3 Aqrab SY1384 = 25 October 2005). For pre-1963 laws the full title and full dates of publication are needed, e.g. *Usul Asasi* “Constitution” (8 Aqrab SY 1310 = 31 October 1931).

London Conference 2006

On 31 January–1 February 2006, the government of the United Kingdom hosted the first London Conference on Afghanistan, a major international summit co-chaired by the UN and the Government of Afghanistan. Attended by over 200 delegates from 70 countries and international organisations, the Conference served as a forum to discuss the next phase of Afghanistan’s development. It had three aims: to formally launch the Afghanistan Compact (p. 11), to allow the Afghan government to present the Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy (see ANDS, p. 13) to the international community, and to ensure that the government of Afghanistan had adequate resources to meet its domestic ambitions and international commitments.

The Conference marked the completion of the Bonn process (p. 24) and the end of the first stage of Afghanistan’s post-Taliban development, which saw the reestablishment of key political institutions and a democratically-elected national government. The Conference also allowed members of the international community to reaffirm their political and financial commitment to Afghanistan’s reconstruction.

London Conference 2010

A second London Conference on Afghanistan took place on 28 January 2010. Over 60 countries were represented at the event, which was co-hosted by President Hamid Karzai, UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown, and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, to “fully align military and civilian resources behind an Afghan-led political strategy.” The conference aimed to move the international effort forward in three key areas: security, governance and development, and regional support. Of these, the most significant commitments were made in the areas of security, and governance and development.

Conference participants committed to providing support to the phased growth of the Afghan National Army (ANA, p. 4) and Afghan National Police (ANP, p. 5) to reach 171,600 and 134,000 personnel by October 2011, respectively. This boost to Afghan security forces was closely aligned with plans for a phased transition to Afghan security leadership on a province-by-province basis, which were then developed preceding the Kabul Conference in July.

Central to these efforts was the Afghan government's commitment to reinvigorate Afghan-led reintegration efforts by developing and implementing an effective, inclusive, transparent and sustainable national peace and reintegration programme (APRP, p. 18). This included plans to convene a Peace Jirga (p. 52) before the 2010 Kabul Conference (p. 43) and the international community's commitment to establish a Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund to finance the programme.

The Afghan government presented a vision for "more coherent and better coordinated development." This involved aligning key ministries into development and governance clusters (p. 27), refining the Afghanistan National Development Strategy priorities, and preparing details for presentation at Kabul Conference. Participants endorsed the Afghan government's ambition for 50 percent of development aid to be delivered through the National Budget (p. 50) within next two years. However, it was also noted that this support was conditional on the government's progress in strengthening public financial management systems and reducing corruption.

Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA)

www.misfa.org.af

The Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA) was established jointly by the Government of Afghanistan and the donor community in 2003. It provides funds for microfinance institutions (MFIs) that offer small loans and other financial services to poor and vulnerable Afghans. MISFA continues to implement reforms across the microfinance sector to balance growth and portfolio quality objectives.

MISFA was registered as an independent, not-for-profit institution in March 2006 and has an independent board composed of representatives from the government and the private sector, as well as international microfinance experts. It is the first microfinance apex facility in Afghanistan, pooling diverse donor funding mechanisms into streamlined, flexible support to MFIs. It operates with support from donors, international development agencies, and the Government of Afghanistan through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF, p. 20).

As of July 2010, MISFA had provided more than \$794 million in loans to its 14 implementing partners. These implementing partners provide a range of microfinance services: individual and group lending, village banking, and credit unions. All together they serve more than 436,000 Afghans in 26 provinces, 60 percent of whom are women. The average loan size of microfinance borrowers is \$411 and the cumulative loan repayment rate is 73.4 percent. The sector employs more than 4,000 Afghans, 37 percent of whom are women.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

www.un.org/millenniumgoals

In 2004, Afghanistan's transitional government declared its intention to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) established at the 2000 UN Millennium Summit. MDGs are intended to act as a framework to guide the development of national policies and reconstruction priorities around the world, with benchmarks set for 2015 and 2020. The MDGs are incorporated into the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13) and the Afghanistan Compact (p. 11). The eight MDGs are:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

To this list, the Afghan government has added a ninth goal for its own development initiatives: enhancing security. In June 2005, the Afghan government held a conference in Kabul to discuss how to meet the MDG benchmarks and determine MDG progress. The meeting resulted in the "Afghanistan's 2020 Vision" report, in which most of the 2015 targets were revised to be met by 2020, recognising capacity constraints and security impediments on the country's development.

In 2010, the Ministry of Finance's Policy Department published a report detailing the Afghan government's progress in meeting Afghanistan's nine MDGS. The report noted that while progress was variable in the different goal areas, the country had made improvements in reducing infant and under-five mortality rates, in bringing school-age children back to school, and in reducing the gender gap in certain spheres of life. However, for many of the areas under review, the report cited a lack of data as a serious impediment for monitoring progress or even understanding the potential extent of the challenge; for example, the report states that "no reliable estimate of the spread of HIV/AIDS can be made."

Most critically, the report noted that "there is little evidence that most targets of Global Partnership for Development are achievable." Citing a need for "better aid," the report claimed that a lack of predictability in donor financing, the gap between donor commitments and actual expenditure, and the donor investments not being aligned to MDG priorities were problems in meeting the MDGs. As nearly all of Afghanistan's development budget is aid-financed, the report claims that "aid to Afghanistan has been far too prescriptive and driven by donor preferences rather than responsive to Afghan needs."

Mine Action Programme for Afghanistan (MAPA)

www.macca.org.af

The Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA), the world's largest mine action programme, was established in 1989 to make Afghanistan safe from the threat of mines and other explosive remnants of war.

Oversight and coordination of MAPA is currently in transition. Previously the responsibility of the UN-supported Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA), the programme is gradually shifting toward national ownership. Both MACCA and the Government of Afghanistan's Department of Mine Clearance (DMC) work under the direction of the Security Pillar of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy process (ANDS, p. 13) to develop strategy and implement and monitor MAPA activities and targets. Although originally set up by UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), MACCA and a number of MAPA implementing partners are now funded by UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS).

Together, MACCA and the DMC coordinate nationwide MAPA activities through seven area mine action centres, in Kabul, Herat, Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kunduz, Gardez and Jalalabad. These regional offices, staffed entirely by Afghans, are responsible for regional coordination and oversight of mine action activities. MAPA implementing partners are mostly national and international NGOs that carry out activities such as mine clearance and survey, mine risk education, victim assistance, capacity-building, advocacy, monitoring and training. In addition, MACCA works closely with the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled and the Ministry of Public Health to advocate on behalf of persons with disabilities, including landmine survivors.

At the end of June 2010, 6,669 hazards remained, affecting 630 square kilometres and impacting 2,130 communities throughout the country. In 2009, the MAPA conducted mine clearance in 282 communities; clearing or cancelling 1,229 minefields and 121 battle areas, and destroying more than 50,000 anti-personnel mines, 700 anti-tank mines, and more than one million other explosive remnants of war.

MAPA works to meet mine action benchmarks set by the Afghanistan Compact (p. 11), which calls for a 70 percent reduction in contaminated land area by March 2011, and the Ottawa Mine Ban Treaty, which requires complete clearance by 2013. However, it is unlikely that these targets will be met, largely because the scale of the problem was originally underestimated.

Led by the Ministry of Education, mine risk education programmes continue around the country; an average of 40 Afghans are killed or injured by landmines and other explosive remnants of war every month.

National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP)

www.mrrrd.gov.af/nabdp

The National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) is a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-supported programme implemented by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). It was launched in 2002 as one of the Afghan government's National Priority Programmes, defined in the National Development Framework (NDF, p. 52).

The first NABDP aimed to promote urgent recovery and longer-term development in identified priority areas of rural development while building government capacity to lead and coordinate participatory approaches to development across the country. NABDP Phase II was launched in February 2006 and was intended to serve as a key coordination mechanism for government and UN-supported rural development programmes. It focused more on institutional development, capacity-building, and intersectoral coordination at the regional and provincial levels, as well as promotion of regional and local economic regeneration activities.

The third and current phase, which began in July 2009, is based on the third pillar of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13), which is social and economic development. It is currently budgeted for \$294 million until June 2014.

NABDP Phase III has three main components:

1. *Local Governance and District Development Assemblies (DDA) Institutionalisation*: Following the footsteps of Community Development Councils (see NSP, p. 53), the NABDP will continue the institutionalisation of DDAs to achieve full national coverage.
2. *Sustainable Livelihoods through Rural Infrastructure Services*: This component aims to fill gaps in physical infrastructure to promote agricultural productivity and rural economic development. This includes farm-to-market roads, irrigation works, food storage facilities, and local markets.
3. *Stabilisation through Enhanced Economic Livelihoods*: NABDP will contribute toward "a more holistic resolution" in conflict and post-conflict environments through "innovative operating platforms [which] encompass a number of economic generation models and schemes all of which should have a stabilizing influence on local communities." This component also promotes alternative livelihood opportunities for farmers dependent on poppy cultivation.

National Budget

www.budgetmof.gov.af

The Afghan government produces a national budget each year. This budget is an estimate of the cost of providing services for that year, and specifies how these services are to be paid for. The national budget for the SY1389 (2010-11) fiscal year is the equivalent of approximately \$8.793

billion—it is important to note that this figure includes development funds to be spent outside of government channels.

Expenditure is classified according to its purpose. Operating expenditure is money spent on the day-to-day running costs of the government, such as the salaries of civil servants, teachers and policemen; the running costs of offices and other operational premises; and the purchase of equipment and machinery such as computers and vehicles. Most of this expenditure is funded from taxation and other domestic sources. The budget for operating expenditure in SY1389 is \$2.397 billion.

Alongside the operating budget is the country's development budget. This is money spent on expanding and improving service provision to the Afghan people. Most of this expenditure is in the form of development projects—building new schools, constructing new roads, installing new water supply and sanitation schemes, enhancing the capacity of human resources, etc.

The development budget is divided into two parts. The “core” development budget consists of development funding managed by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) through the government's own accounting procedures—the core development budget for SY1389 is \$2.284 billion. The “external” development budget is money provided by donors that does not pass through government procedures—these funds are distributed directly by donors to their contracting partners. For SY1389, the “external” development budget is \$4.112 billion.

The overall development budget is funded by international donors. At the 2010 London Conference, they pledged to channel at least 50 percent of development aid through the Afghan government by January 2012. This pledge was reiterated at the Kabul Conference, but is dependent on government capacity to manage the money.

Producing the annual budget is a lengthy and complex process. Under the Afghan constitution, responsibility for managing this process is vested in the MoF. The annual budget preparation cycle takes about one year and MoF sets and monitors the timetable that governs it.

Budgeting activity always starts from the national plan—the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13). This is a five-year programme setting out what the government, with the assistance of the donor community, wishes to achieve over that period, and specifying the main priority areas. The cost of delivering the plan and the amounts and sources of income required to fund it is projected in the medium-term financial and budget framework (MTBF), which in turn informs the annual budget-setting process.

MoF sets the rules for the preparation of the annual budget by issuing a series of budget circulars to line (service providing) ministries. These specify the budget rules and provide expenditure ceilings for both operating and development budgets. The line ministries draw up their own budget proposals that they submit to MoF. The budget estimates from all the ministries are then consolidated into the National Budget Document (NBD), which, once approved by the Cabinet, is presented to the National Assembly (NA). The NA discusses the budget for up to 45 days, and then “appropriates” (approves) the necessary funds.

In 2009, the MoF introduced a number of initiatives to improve national budgeting and support the principles of good governance. Among these was the introduction of policy-based budgeting linking ministry spending directly to ANDS requirements in the form of programme budgets. MoF has also taken a number of steps to assist line ministries by providing technical support, simplifying budget procedures, and allowing extra time for budget preparation. The ultimate objective is to enable line ministries to improve the quality and coverage of the services they provide to the people of Afghanistan.

National Consultative Peace Jirga (NCPJ)

The National Consultative Peace Jirga (NCPJ) took place in Kabul from 2-4 June 2010 and brought together approximately 1,600 delegates from all 34 provinces of Afghanistan. Held in the same symbolic tent in which Afghanistan's post-Taliban constitution was agreed, the NCPJ was intended to be a platform for the government to consult the population on proposals for dialogue and reconciliation with insurgent actors.

The NCPJ was "consultative" and thus carried no legal weight. It culminated in the endorsement of the government's peace and reintegration initiative (see APRP, p. 18) and also fulfilled an Afghan government commitment made at the London Conference 2010 (p. 46).

The agenda was directed by President Karzai and attendees included governors, parliamentarians, district leaders, members of the higher ulema council, civil society, business, Kuchis, the disabled, refugees and women. After concerns were raised, the number of women participants was increased to around 400, constituting approximately 20 percent of participants. The Taliban and other insurgent groups were not represented, nor were some opposition politicians.

National Development Framework (NDF)

The National Development Framework (NDF) was drawn up by the Afghan Interim Authority in 2002 as a roadmap for the development and reconstruction process in Afghanistan. It identified 16 National Development Programmes (NDPs) and six cross-cutting issues under three broad pillars: 1) human capital and social protection, 2) physical infrastructure, and 3) an enabling environment for development. The NDF also identified 12 National Priority Programmes (NPPs) that were meant to be major policy priorities for the government.

The 16 NDPs were overseen by corresponding Consultative Groups. These operated as a forum within which the details of reconstruction and development projects in each sector were designed and discussed. Each CG then implemented its sector's plans by proposing a Public Investment Programme (PIP) for the National Development Budget (p. 50). In addition, Advisory Groups existed for each of the six cross-cutting issues.

The NDF, under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, remained the primary basis for government and donor planning until January 2006, when it was replaced by the Interim Afghanistan National Development Strategy (see ANDS, p. 13).

National Human Development Report (NHDR)

www.cphd.af/nhdr.html

National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) are based on the human development concept, which emphasises the diversity of human needs, such as income, access to knowledge, nutrition and health, security, political and cultural freedom, and participation in the community. Since 1992, more than 500 NHDRs have been produced, primarily by developing countries with United Nations Development Programme support.

Afghanistan's first NHDR was released in February 2005, entitled "Security with a Human Face," which focused on the relationship between security and development. Produced by Kabul University and UNDP on behalf of the Afghan government, the report was based on a number of sectoral and thematic background papers commissioned from national researchers.

The second Afghanistan NHDR, released in late 2007, "Bringing Modernity and Tradition," was produced by the UNDP-sponsored Centre for Policy and Human Development (CPHD) at Kabul University. It focused on the linkages between rule of law and human development, highlighting key challenges to the expansion of the rule of law in Afghanistan and proposing approaches to bridge modernity and tradition in the search for social justice.

The third NHDR, published in late 2010, is entitled "The Neglected Front of Development: Water Insecurity and Vulnerability in Afghanistan." The paper explores how low access to safe water, poor sanitation, inequitable sharing of water resources, and extreme vulnerability to water-related climate shocks go largely ignored in the face of internal power struggles and the global security agenda. The report makes the case that water security is integral to human development in Afghanistan and to prospects for peace.

National Solidarity Programme (NSP)

www.nspafghanistan.org

The National Solidarity Programme (NSP) is the flagship development programme of the Afghan Government. Known in Dari as *Hambastagi Milli* and in Pashto as *Milli Paiwastoon*, the NSP is intended to improve access of rural communities to social and productive infrastructure and services and create a foundation for improved governance through:

- Establishing a framework for village-level consultative decision-making and representative local leadership as a basis for interaction within and between communities on the one hand, and with the government and aid agencies on the other
- Promoting local-level reconstruction, development, and capacity-building

The NSP seeks to attain these objectives through four core programme elements:

1. Facilitating the creation of Community Development Councils (CDCs), elected representative decision-making bodies involving both male and female community members

2. Helping the CDCs produce a Community Development Plan (CDP), outlining development priorities and proposing reconstruction projects
3. Providing direct block grant transfers to fund CDP priorities
4. Linking CDCs to government agencies, NGOs, and donors to improve access to services and resources. The programme is implemented by the communities themselves with the help of NSP Facilitating Partners (FPs), which include 27 international/national NGOs and one UN agency (UN-Habitat)

NSP was conceived by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development in 2003. Since its inception and as of late August 2010, NSP has covered over 70 percent of the rural population, establishing more than 22,455 Community Development Councils (CDCs) in 361 of Afghanistan's almost 400 districts and provincial centres. During this period, the programme has trained approximately 400,000 individual CDC members and disbursed more than \$713 million in grants to rural communities, which have financed approximately 50,000 community-prioritised subprojects. More than 42,000 of these subprojects have been completed, in the areas of transportation (25 percent of projects), water supply and sanitation (24 percent), irrigation (18 percent), power supply (13 percent), education (12 percent), livelihoods (five percent), and other sectors (three percent). In many remote parts of the country, NSP is the only functioning government development programme.

The first phase of the NSP was completed in March 2007 and covered 17,300 communities. A second phase, NSP II (April 2007 - September 2011) is covering an additional 5,900 communities, thus bringing the total NSP coverage to 23,180 communities contracted to FPs. The Afghan Government has designed a third phase of the programme, NSP III (2010-15), in consultation with NSP donors, FPs, community members and other stakeholders. While NSP III introduces a number of innovations, it remains a community-driven development programme. Its overall development objective is to build, strengthen, and maintain CDCs as effective institutions for local governance and socio-economic development.

NSP III consists of three components: (1) capacity-building of CDCs, (2) community grants for economic and social development, and (3) project implementation support, including programme monitoring and evaluation. First, NSP III will support the completion of the roll out of initial block grants to the approximately 10,320 communities not yet covered so that the programme will cover all rural communities in Afghanistan. Second, a second round of grants will be provided to 17,400 CDCs that have successfully used their initial grant and are maintaining completed subprojects (to receive repeater grants, these communities must also hold re-elections, update their CDP and prepare community action plans). Third, NSP III will focus on improving the institutional quality, sustainability and governance of CDCs and enhance their ability to engage with other institutions as gateways of local development activities.

NSP III programme costs for five years are estimated to be \$1,506 million. Block grants will represent approximately 73 percent of the total programme cost, which includes counterpart funding from communities in cash, kind or labour of \$164 million (about 11 percent of total

cost). Implementation of block grant-supported subprojects is expected to lead to substantial employment generation through the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure.

The responsibility for oversight and supervision of the NSP lies with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). NSP's Executive Director and Program Management Office manage implementation supported by an international Financial Management Agency (FMA). In addition, a World Bank task team has an implementation support function and a donor working group regularly liaises with NSP management.

To date, NSP implementation has received \$1.1 billion funding support, including \$358 million from international development assistance grants, \$618 million from the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF, p. 20), and an additional \$124 million through bilateral donors. Contributing governments include Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, the European Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States.

NGO Legislation and Code of Conduct

www.ngo-dept.gov.af/

For the full text of the NGO Code of Conduct, see p. 141.

Since 2002 there have been two major initiatives to clarify what is, and what is not, a nonprofit, nongovernmental organisation (NGO), and to strengthen the accountability and transparency of NGO activities in Afghanistan. The first initiative was legislation to determine what an NGO is and what are permissible NGO activities, set criteria for the establishment and internal governance of NGOs, clarify reporting requirements for NGOs, enable profit-making bodies currently registered as NGOs to establish themselves as businesses, and enhance the transparency and accountability of NGOs. The second initiative was an NGO Code of Conduct, designed by the NGO community working in Afghanistan as a self-governing mechanism to ensure commitment to transparency, accountability, and professional standards from all signatories.

In consultation with NGOs and with technical assistance from the International Centre for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL), an initial draft for the NGO legislation was presented to the Ministry of Justice in 2003. NGOs called for the timely finalisation of the legislation at the Afghanistan Development Fora in both April 2004 and April 2005, and the NGO legislation was eventually passed in June 2005. This legislation provided a means by which nonprofit NGOs can be differentiated from the many contractors registered as NGOs (between 2001 and 2004 around 2,400 entities had registered with the government as NGOs, despite the lack of any official criteria for such a registration).

Shortly after the first NGO legislation draft was prepared for the government in July 2003, 120 NGOs participated in a workshop to discuss the content of the NGO Code of Conduct. The text of the Code was jointly drafted by the four major NGO coordination bodies in Afghanistan: Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR, p. 22), Afghan NGOs Coordinating Bureau (ANCB, p.

7), Southern and Western Afghanistan and Balochistan Association for Coordination (SWABAC, p. 62), and Afghan Women's Network (AWN, p. 8). A Code of Conduct Secretariat was established under the auspices of ACBAR to coordinate and finalise the draft, which was completed in May 2004. The NGO community publicly launched the Afghanistan NGO Code of Conduct on 30 May 2005. In order to be a signatory to the Code of Conduct, NGOs are required to submit several documents to prove their NGO status, including legal registration documentation, coordination body membership, financial records, and proof of reporting to the relevant ministry. The NGO Code of Conduct has approximately 100 Afghan and international signatories.

By law, NGOs are obliged to register with the Ministry of Economy and submit details of their assets and expenditures, biannual reports, and annual financial audit reports of their implemented projects to the government. The NGO Department at the Ministry of Economy and their website (listed above) can provide more information on NGO registration and reporting requirements.

Office of Administrative Affairs and Council of Ministers Secretariat (OAA/CMS)

www.president.gov.af/troot_eng.aspx?id=171

The Office of Administrative Affairs and Council of Ministers Secretariat (OAA) is an executive-level coordinating, facilitating and advising body that supports the President of Afghanistan in his role as the Head of State and the Head of Government/Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Originally set up in the 1950s under King Zahir Shah, the OAA's structure was modified in 2002; the Council of Ministers Secretariat and the Department of Monitoring and Evaluation were established as two separate directorates in 2003 to ensure systematic support to the Council of Ministers (COM) meetings. The OAA, as a hub for government institutions, mainly acts as the policy coordinator between the three pillars (executive, legislative and judiciary) of the Government of Afghanistan. Its other functions include monitoring the implementation of the Presidential decrees and the decisions of the Council of Ministers. It also provides administrative, logistical and financial support to the offices of the President, Vice Presidents, and Advisors to the President. The OAA also prepares the Government Achievement Report to the National Assembly at the end of each fiscal year to meet the mandate under Article 75, Clause 6 of the Constitution. Other functions of the OAA include reviewing and analysing all proposals aiming to be submitted to the COM, preparing agendas and minutes of Cabinet meetings, and facilitating the Council with required tasks. The OAA facilitates convention of all the regular and emergency meetings of the Cabinet as well as those of the economic, sociocultural and legal sub-committees.

Although an executive body, the OAA is designed to be impartial. It does not create policy, but rather coordinates policy development. The Office and Secretariat review policies drafted by ministries and ensure that these comply with the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13), address cross-cutting initiatives, and contain a clear, accurate budget. Once the OAA approves the draft policy, it is passed on to the President and Cabinet for final review and possible approval. If a policy is approved, the OAA monitors and evaluates its implementation.

Paris Conference

www.diplomatie.gouv.fr and search “Paris Conference”

The International Conference in Support of Afghanistan, more widely known as the Paris Conference, was held on 12 June 2008 and was co-chaired by French President Nicolas Sarkozy, Afghan President Hamid Karzai, and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon. This major international meeting formally launched the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13). The conference was intended to be a show of “partnership” from the Afghan government and the international community “to work more closely together under Afghan leadership” to support the ANDS, as stated in the resulting declaration. Approximately \$20 billion was pledged to finance the implementation of the ANDS, including support for the preparation of elections in 2009 and 2010.

The declaration from the conference reaffirmed that the Afghanistan Compact (p. 11) would remain the basis for the development of Afghanistan, and it specified the priority areas of strengthening institutions and economic growth, particularly in agriculture and energy. The conference also resulted in statements on a renewed commitment to strengthening the effectiveness and quality of aid as a shared responsibility. The international community agreed to provide increased resources in a more consistent, coordinated way, while the Afghan government promised to step up economic and political reform.

Policy Analysis and Development Directorate (PADD)

The Policy Analysis and Development Directorate (PADD), in the Policy Department in the Ministry of Finance, aims to provide the Afghan government with high-quality research and policy analysis to support an evidence-based approach to governance. Established in June 2009 under the direct supervision of the Chief Economic Adviser and Minister of Finance, the PADD identifies and analyses gaps and barriers to the implementation of government policies, including the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13). It is hoped that the establishment of this in-house capacity will enhance policymaking, programme development, implementation and monitoring.

To achieve these objectives, the PADD is expected to:

- Conduct specific policy studies related to national socioeconomic development and governance reform, public financial management/budget reform, procurement, customs and public revenue
- Review the service delivery of Ministry of Finance institutions at the central and provincial level
- Contribute policy proposals for the stabilisation of the financial system
- Produce major reports and reviews on a wide range of development issues in all sectors including good governance in the Ministry of Finance
- Produce research and analysis of current and potential future policies related to the implementation of the ANDS

- Support to the analysing and reporting on progress of ANDS implementation, related to the 22 National Priority Programs and Provincial Development Plans
- Review potential reforms to enable effective on-budget aid, as promised at the Kabul Conference
- Exchange knowledge and facilitate public policy dialogue with key partners from the academic/policy research community, private sector and civil society
- Conduct studies to enhance and facilitate private sector investment
- Draft a guideline for the institutionalisation of policies

The main beneficiaries of PADD's work include: the Deputy Ministry of Finance (Policy) itself, the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Economic Issues, the Government Coordination Committee, the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB, p. 40), the Minister of Finance, and the Cluster Coordinating Ministers.

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are designed to provide a framework of operation for donors and governments of poor countries. To qualify for debt relief and other concessions, low-income countries must produce a PRSP for some donors. The PRSP format is flexible, but it is based on a number of set principles. A PRSP should:

- Be country-driven and owned, with the input of civil society and the private sector
- Have results oriented to benefit the poor
- Be comprehensive in recognising the multidimensional nature of poverty
- Be partnership-oriented (developed in cooperation with bilateral, multilateral and nongovernmental actors)
- Be based on a long-term perspective for poverty reduction

Interim PRSPs (I-PRSPs) are developed by countries that are not yet ready to develop a full PRSP. At the Berlin Meeting (p. 23) in 2001, Afghanistan agreed to prepare a PRSP, with an I-PRSP due in June 2005. At the April 2005 Afghanistan Development Forum, it was decided that the development of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13) would meet the benchmarks of a PRSP process. The Interim ANDS, which was launched in January 2006 after a nine-month preparation period moved the country toward the achievement of a full PRSP. The full ANDS was finalised in April 2008 and submitted to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund as Afghanistan's PRSP.

Provincial Development Plan (PDP)

Aimed at ensuring broad consensus on development priorities in Afghanistan, the creation of a Provincial Development Plan (PDP) for each of the country's 34 provinces was initiated by the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13). The plans were the result of subnational consultations with local communities organised in every province to identify priorities and proposals for projects. The plans cover key sectors: infrastructure and natural resources, economic governance and private sector development, agriculture and rural development, education, health, social protection, governance, security, and rule of law/human rights. Subsequent consultations were held with representatives from provincial administration, civil society, and donor organisations to ensure the plans were aligned with the strategies of relevant government ministries. According to the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG, p. 37), the PDP process is among the efforts made to have provincial planning and budgeting performed by the provinces, rather than for the provinces (by central ministries in Kabul).

Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT)

www.nato.int/isaf/topics/prt

Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT) are small teams of both military and civilian staff located in bases; PRTs are intended to facilitate reconstruction and provide security for assistance efforts at the provincial level. The concept was first proposed by the Coalition Forces (CF, p. 29) and the United States embassy in mid-2002 during discussions about shifting from Operation Enduring Freedom's Phase III (combat phase) to Phase IV (reconstruction phase). The establishment of PRTs was officially announced and endorsed by President Karzai in November 2002.

PRTs were originally established by CF. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF, p. 39), however, began taking over and establishing new PRTs in the North and West of Afghanistan in 2004, after an October 2003 UN Security Council resolution expanded ISAF's mandate beyond Kabul. Command of PRTs in the South and East was transferred to ISAF in 2006, leaving ISAF in charge of all PRTs in Afghanistan.

The objective of PRTs, as set forth by the PRT Executive Steering Committee, is to:

...assist the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to extend its authority, in order to facilitate the development of a stable and secure environment in the identified areas of operations, and enable SSR [Security Sector Reform] and reconstruction efforts.

This broad mission statement is not backed by a detailed mandate, and there is no single PRT model. While PRTs are led by individual lead nations, the military components of PRTs come under the command of ISAF commanders. The structure and operation of PRTs are influenced by the situation in particular provinces as well as by the philosophies, caveats and instructions of troop contributing countries.

Each PRT comprises an average of 80 people. Roughly 60 are civilian experts in areas such as engineering or agriculture, and about 20 are civilian specialists working with donor agencies and their Afghan partners. Some PRTs also have agricultural and veterinary advisors, civilian police trainers, governance advisors, development advisors, and counter-narcotic specialists. The military personnel provide protection for the civilian component, while the coordination of reconstruction and development activities is the responsibility of civilian PRT staff.

PRT activities are monitored and guided by a PRT Executive Steering Committee chaired by the Minister of Interior and co-chaired by the ISAF and CF commanders. The Committee includes representatives from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Coalition Forces, ISAF, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA, p. 63), and troop-contributing countries. A PRT working group supports the work of the Steering Committee.

Some NGO actors are concerned that PRT involvement in humanitarian assistance blurs the distinction between the military and aid sectors. Proponents counter that PRTs can enable assistance projects to be carried out in high-risk areas generally inaccessible to aid agencies.

As of November 2010, there are 27 PRTs operating in Afghanistan. Twelve are provided by the United States (including one joint Australia-US run PRT in Uruzgan Province), two each by Germany and Turkey, and one each by New Zealand, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Korea, Italy, Spain, Lithuania, Norway, Hungary, Sweden, and the Czech Republic.

Public Administration Reform (PAR)

The Afghan government's Public Administration Reform (PAR) framework seeks to create an efficient, effective and transparent civil service in Afghanistan. Overseen by the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC, p. 36) and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG, p. 37), PAR is one of the priorities laid out in the Afghanistan Compact (p. 11), the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13) and the Kabul Conference (p. 43).

PAR aims to address a variety of problems, including: the fragmentation of government structures, with many overlapping functions and a lack of coordination among agencies; the often tenuous connection between the centre (Kabul) and the provinces; the unclear lines of accountability with weak reinforcement mechanisms; the lack of experienced professional staff with the necessary skills; the lack of robust procedures for recruitment and appointment on merit, which has led to a high level of patronage-based appointments; the need for a pay and grading structure which attracts, retains and motivates civil servants; poor physical infrastructure; and slow and outdated administrative systems.

A central element of PAR has been the Priority Reform and Restructuring (PRR) initiative, aimed at creating administrative capacity in ministries and giving targeted salary increases. PRR was also designed to ensure consistency across ministries that are reforming with the help of different donors.

In 2005, the PAR programme was redesigned and a framework for SY1385-89 (2006-11) was developed, shifting the focus away from piecemeal initiatives toward more comprehensive reform

involving whole ministries and other independent agencies that are allocated funds directly from the Ministry of Finance (also known as primary budget units); it was also intended to move the reforms from the centre to provinces and districts. This new version of the PAR programme has been reorganised into five parts along functional and programmatic themes: 1) administrative reform, 2) salaries and incentives, 3) civil service management, 4) ensuring and expanding merit-based appointments, and 5) capacity enhancement.

The next generation of the Public Administration Reform programme is being developed by the Strategy & Policy Unit of the Civil Service Management Department. In line with the commitments made at the 2010 Kabul Conference, this initiative will be linked to the scaling up of the Civil Service Reform Project. It is expected that the new PAR will focus on the ongoing efforts to depoliticise civil service recruitment, reform pay and grading, and ensure that reforms and new programs are led by Afghan civil servants by “injecting” significant numbers of qualified Afghans into senior line posts at province levels. It is also hoped that the latter initiative will ultimately reduce the administrative disconnect between the centre and subnational levels. The new PAR will be finalised by end of 1389, or March 2011.

For more information on Afghanistan’s public sector, see p. 76.

Security Sector Reform (SSR)

Announced at the February 2003 Tokyo Meeting on the Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan (p. 63), the government’s framework for Security Sector Reform (SSR) had five pillars:

1. The establishment of the Afghan National Army (ANA, p. 4)
2. The establishment of the Afghan National Police (ANP, p. 5)
3. Justice Sector Reform (JSR, p. 41)
4. Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (see ANBP, p. 16)
5. Counter Narcotics (CN, p. 32)

Upon completion of the DDR process in June 2005, the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (see ANBP, p. 16) commenced. DIAG is designed to disarm and disband illegal armed groups operating outside central government control.

With the exception of DDR, these pillars corresponded explicitly to the reform and creation of government ministries—the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Counter Narcotics. At the Bonn (p. 24) and Tokyo meetings, five donor countries agreed to each take the lead on a specific SSR pillar: the United States on the ANA, Germany on the ANP (a role later taken over by the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan, p. 35), Italy on JSR, Japan on DDR, and the United Kingdom on counter-narcotics. Originally referred to as “lead donors,” these “key partners” were responsible for overseeing their particular sectors, although they were not necessarily contributing the most funds; the “lead donor” or “key partner” terminology is no longer used. Additional donors are

involved to various degrees in each area, and the United States is involved to some extent in all of them.

Since 2004, the National Security Council (NSC) and the Office of the National Security Council have been responsible for overall coordination of SSR activities and established two coordinating committees, both of which included international representation: the Security Sector Reform Coordination Committee and the Security Coordination Forum. A new SSR strategy was referred to in the final Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13), which was approved by President Hamid Karzai in April 2008. However, unlike the ANDS, the national security policy and SSR strategy are not publicly available.

In 2009, a non-state security force was created as a short-term solution until effective state security forces are realised. The Afghan Public Protection Program (APPP or AP3) trains local people to serve as community guard forces in unsecured regions. It is intended to bolster the police as a tangible and immediate-improvement community watch/policing programme, and is initially a pilot programme in Wardak Province. In 2010 it was expected that this programme would be expanded; however, as of November 2010 this now appears unlikely. Instead, it appears that Afghan Local Police (ALP), approved by President Karzai in August 2010, will be the next manifestation of this community-based self-defence initiative. Concerns have been raised that community-based self-defence initiatives could undermine state authority and progress made in disarmament.

Southern and Western Afghanistan and Balochistan Association for Coordination (SWABAC)

The Southern and Western Afghanistan and Balochistan Association for Coordination (SWABAC) is a coordination body for Afghan and international NGOs working in southern Afghanistan. Its head office is in Kandahar and it is currently in the process opening a sub-office in Kabul.

SWABAC was founded in September 1988 by 12 NGOs engaged in relief and rehabilitation work with Afghan refugee villages in Balochistan and communities inside Afghanistan. Membership is open to government-registered NGOs working in southern Afghanistan who show a dedication to coordination and have proof of donor funding, have an organisational profile, and are certified by five other NGOs. As of November 2010, SWABAC had 41 members. It holds regular membership meetings, monthly general assembly meetings, and biweekly panel meetings for the advisory committee, as well as meetings on an as-needed basis.

SWABAC's activities fall within three major categories: coordination, advocacy, and capacity-building. SWABAC provides a forum for members to discuss their concerns about policy guidelines for delivering assistance, resource management, and other operational issues, with the ultimate goal of improving coordination among the assistance community in southern Afghanistan. SWABAC was involved in drafting the NGO Code of Conduct (p. 55) in cooperation with the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR, p. 22), the Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau (ANCB, p. 7), and the Afghan Women's Network (AWN, p. 8). On behalf of its member NGOs and as a

representative of the southern region, SWABAC played a role in developing both the Agriculture and the Rural Development sectors in the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13). In 2010, SWABAC participated in the London Conference and contributed to the Civil Societies statements for the Peace Jirga and Kabul Conference.

SWABAC is the lead agency for the Local Cooperation and Coordination Sector of Kandahar's Provincial Development Committee. The association's funding sources include membership fees, and its monitoring and evaluation projects are funded by the United Nations.

Tokyo Meetings

www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/min0201

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

Discussions focused on a comprehensive framework for reconstruction over the longer term and costed the recovery needs of Afghanistan over the following ten years at \$15 billion. This figure was increased to \$27.4 billion in the Securing Afghanistan's Future report that resulted from the Berlin Meeting (p. 23) held in March 2004.

In February 2003 another meeting was held in Tokyo: the Tokyo Conference on the Consolidation of Peace in Afghanistan. It was held to discuss security reform in Afghanistan and resulted in the five-pillar Security Sector Reform (SSR, p. 61) strategy.

United Nations in Afghanistan

See page 67 for acronyms of the different United Nations agencies.

The United Nations (UN) system is represented in Afghanistan by the integrated UN Mission comprising the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and over 31 UN agencies, funds and programmes. The UN's development and humanitarian functions, in addition to the international financial institutions (World Bank, International Monetary Fund [IMF] and Asian Development Bank [ADB]) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), are brought together under the umbrella of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). Overall, the UN has an annual budget estimated at around \$4 billion for Afghanistan.

Although the UN has been present in Afghanistan since the 1960s with the presence of several UN specialised agencies, the integrated mission in its current form was established in 2002 following the Bonn Agreement (p. 24) and the subsequent passing of Security Council Resolution 1401 on 28 March 2002. UNAMA's mandate has been extended seven times (in 2010, by Resolution 1917).

It provides UNAMA and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan with a mandate to support the government in its efforts to improve critical areas, including security, governance and economic development, and regional cooperation, as well as to support the full implementation of mutual commitments made on these issues at the London Conference in January 2010 (p. 46) and the subsequent Kabul Conference in July 2010 (p. 43). The mission is further instructed to continue to: provide political and strategic advice for the peace process, provide good offices, promote human rights, provide technical assistance, and ensure the coordination of humanitarian relief and UN development activities in coordination with the Afghan government. The Secretary-General reports on progress made in the carrying out of the mandate on a quarterly basis.

In line with the above, UNAMA focuses its efforts on supporting elections, peace and reconciliation, regional cooperation and aid coherence. In recent years UNAMA's activities have included focus on: improving donor and government coordination through the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (p. 40), the Policy Action Group, and International Security Assistance Force (ISAF, p. 39); conflict resolution at provincial levels; raising the issue of civilian casualties and promoting the process of casualty verification; vetting senior officers within the Afghan National Police (ANP, p. 5) for criminal and human rights violations as part of pay and rank reform; advocating for reform of the Ministry of Interior; and promoting the implementation of the Afghan National Development Strategy (p. 13).

Within the overall context of the UN's commitment to supporting the Government of Afghanistan achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, p. 48) and the ANDS, the UN development and humanitarian agencies provide support in their specialised areas of operation as per each agency's mandate.

The integrated mission is headed by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG), Staffan de Mistura, who took up the post in April 2010. The Office of the SRSG is responsible for overall policy guidance and high-level decision-making for the political component of the mission, in addition to liaising with the Afghan Government, the Coalition Forces (p. 29), and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF, p. 39). The SRSG is supported by two deputies as well as a number of Special Advisers on human rights, gender, drugs, rule of law, police, military, and legal issues, as well as communication. The two deputies (DSRSGs) head the two pillars of UNAMA's operations: 1) Political Affairs, and 2) Development and Humanitarian Affairs. The UNAMA Chief of Staff is responsible for integrating the two pillars of the mission.

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Afghanistan brings together all UN agencies, funds and programmes engaged with Afghanistan as well as many UN secretariat departments. This includes a number of UN agencies that engage with Afghanistan through programmes or other activities but do not have an established office in country. Such actors include, among others, UNAIDS, the World Trade Organisation (WTO), and the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The UN agencies, funds and programmes are the development and humanitarian branch of the UN in Afghanistan, and thus contribute to the fulfilment of the development, humanitarian and reconstruction facets of UNAMA's mandate. The DSRSG for Pillar 2 wears multiple hats, as this role also comprises being the Resident Coordinator (RC), Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and the Resident Representative (RR) of UNDP. Supported by the RC's Office, the RC is responsible for

heading the UNCT and coordinating the UN's development activities; supported by UNOCHA, the HC is responsible for the coordination of the humanitarian community in Afghanistan.

The UN is present in all 34 provinces of the country through sub-offices or programmes. The combined efforts of UN staff in the provinces support capacity-building of local government and promote peacebuilding and reconciliation as well as the empowerment of civil society down to the district level. UNAMA and a number of UN agencies, such as UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF, have sub-offices and project representatives in various provinces, while other agencies implement programmes at the local level exclusively through national partners. In addition to the main offices in Kabul, there are eight UNAMA regional offices, in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Jalalabad, Kunduz, Bamiyan and Gardez, and 15 provincial offices, in Day Kundi, Jawzjan, Maimana, Sar-i-Pul, Faizabad, Pul-i-Khumri, Takhar, Khost, Uruzgan, Zabul, Nimroz, Farah, Badghis, Ghor and Kunar. An additional office is planned for Ghazni. Liaison offices in Tehran, Asghabad and Islamabad support the mission's work in regional coordination.

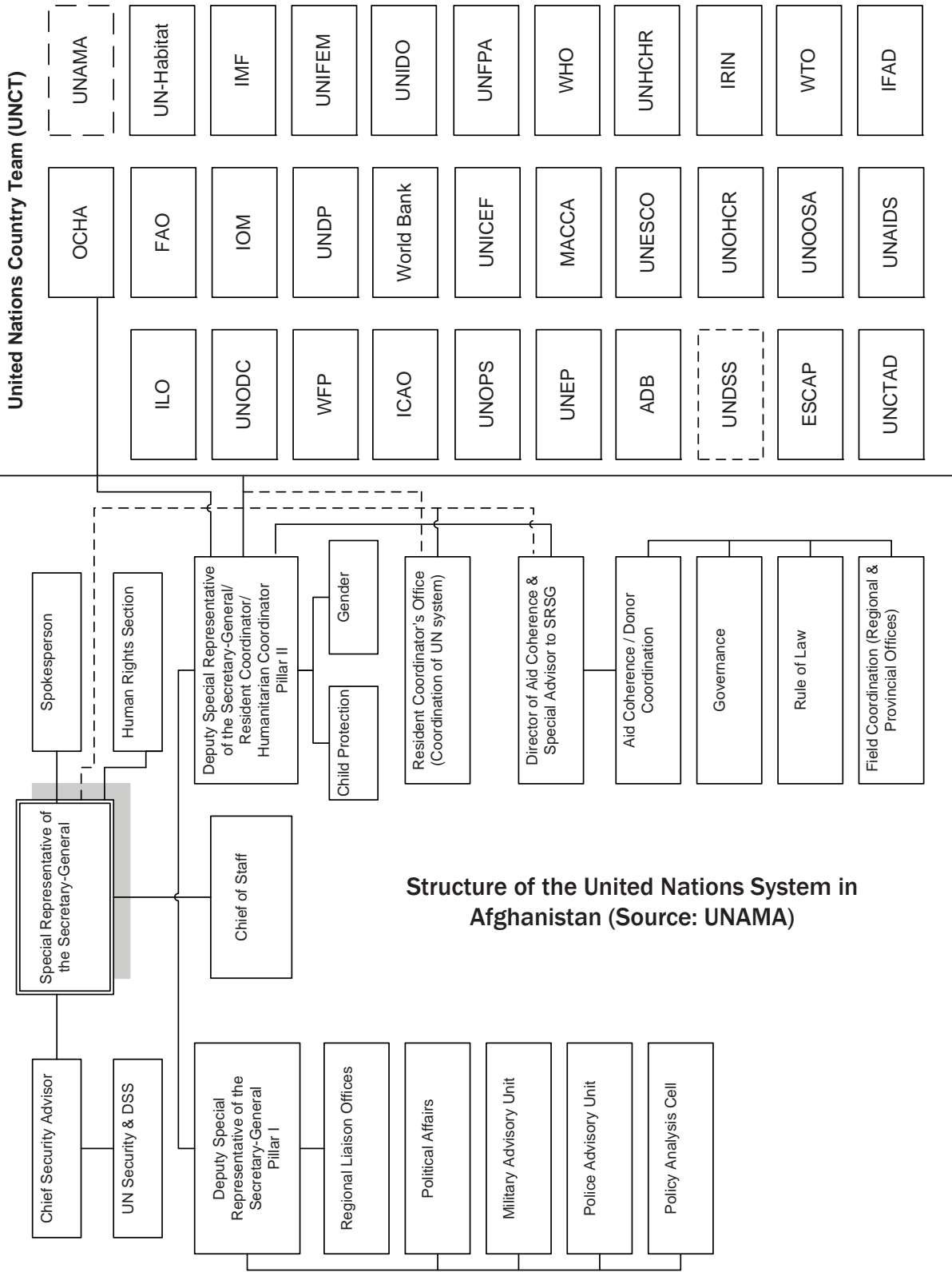
In an effort to provide a coherent response to the development, humanitarian and political challenges in Afghanistan and support to the government, the UNCT "delivers as one" within the *Integrated Strategic Framework* (ISF) and the *UN Development Assistance Framework 2010-13* (UNDAF). The former defines the overarching strategic direction that the UN system as a whole is taking in Afghanistan, and ensures the cohesion of all facets of the UN's work: political, developmental and humanitarian. The ISF is supported by the UNDAF, which is a programme-planning framework for all UN agencies operating in Afghanistan. It is important to note that although the UNDAF describes the common response of the UN system at country-level, it does not replace each agency's individual programme. The humanitarian aspects of UN programming are governed by the Consolidated Appeals Process.

The second UNDAF in Afghanistan, which spans 2010-13, was launched in October 2009. The 33 members of the UNCT jointly and extensively consulted national and international partners and prepared the framework to support the ANDS. The UNDAF comprises three mutually reinforcing priorities: 1) governance, peace and stability, 2) sustainable livelihoods: agriculture, food security and income opportunities, and 3) basic social services: health, education, water and sanitation.

UNAMA and UNDP jointly take the lead of the first priority area, with MACCA, IOM, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNOPS, UNCTAD, UNODC, UNFPA, ILO, UNIFEM and UNICEF are also engaged in it (see abbreviations below). FAO takes the lead in the second area, with ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNIFEM also being active in its focus on livelihoods. This priority area will complement the government's efforts to support literacy and vocational training, primary and secondary schooling, and higher education.

The UNCT also supports the improvement of health systems and services, the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation. As dictated by their global mandate, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNESCO jointly lead in this area, with the strong engagement of WHO, WFP, FAO, UNIFEM and IOM.

UNAMA



Structure of the United Nations System in Afghanistan (Source: UNAMA)

The 26 UN signatories to the new UNDAF are:

- United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)
- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)
- United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
- United Nations Integrated Regional Information Network (UNIRIN)
- Mine Action Coordination Centre of Afghanistan (MACCA)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- World Bank (WB)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

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Background

Following the collapse of the Taliban regime at the end of 2001, Afghan factional leaders came together at a UN-sponsored conference in Bonn, Germany, where the Bonn Agreement (p. 24) was signed. The Agreement appointed the Afghanistan Interim Administration and set out a timetable for re-establishing permanent government institutions and “a broad-based, gender sensitive, multi-ethnic and fully representative government” in Afghanistan over the course of two and a half years. The Emergency Loya Jirga (ELJ, p. 34) of June 2002 replaced the AIA with the Afghanistan Transitional Authority (ATA), and elected Hamid Karzai as the Head of State—and temporary Head of Government, in the absence of a legislature—of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan.

In line with the Bonn timetable, a new Constitution (full text, p. 96) was debated and endorsed by a Constitutional Loya Jirga (CLJ, p. 30), which ran from 14 December 2003 to 4 January 2004. The Constitution provides for an elected President, along with two nominated Vice Presidents, and a National Assembly comprising two houses, the lower *Wolesi Jirga* (House of the People) and the upper *Meshrano Jirga* (House of Elders). On the sub-national level, it provides for elected Provincial, District, Village and Municipal Councils, as well as Governors and Mayors appointed by the President.

In an election held on 9 October 2004, Hamid Karzai became the first popularly elected President of Afghanistan, with 55 percent of the vote. He was sworn in on 7 December 2004, at which time the transitional state officially became the new Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Legislative and Provincial and District Council elections were supposed to be held concurrently with the Presidential election, but were postponed due to security and technical problems. Elections for the Wolesi Jirga and Provincial Councils were eventually held on 18 September 2005. A second set of Presidential and Provincial Council elections took place in 2009, a controversial process that ended with President Karzai assuming office for his second term. District, Village and Municipal Council elections have not occurred.

Government in Afghanistan

The Executive

The executive branch of Afghanistan’s central government is comprised of the Office of the President, two Vice Presidents, the Attorney General, the Cabinet comprised of 26 ministers, as well as several independent bodies and other central government agencies (see organogram, p. 80). The President is directly elected for a five-year period and can serve a maximum of two terms. Candidates for the presidency name their two vice presidential candidates at the time of nomination. The President is the Head of State, the Chair of the Cabinet, and the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

The overall Office of the President consists of the Office of the President itself, the Security Council, the Press Office, and the Office of Administrative Affairs (OAA, p. 56), which provides administrative, logistical and financial support to the President, Vice Presidents, and advisors to the President.

The President nominates ministers, the Attorney General, the Governor of *Da Afghanistan Bank* (the central bank), the members of the Supreme Court, the Head of the National Security Directorate, and the President of the Red Crescent Society. Nominees are then subject to parliamentary vote, and if rejected by the National Assembly, may not assume office. Of 24 ministerial nominees initially put forward by the President in December 2009, only 7 were accepted by the Wolesi Jirga. Several more were confirmed after new submissions in January and June 2010, but 10 ministries remain with Acting Ministers. According to the Constitution, all other executive posts, including those of the Vice Presidents, the Mayor of Kabul, and the heads of various commissions, are appointed by the President and do not require the approval of the National Assembly.

The Legislature

National Assembly

As provided by the 2004 Constitution, the National Assembly—commonly referred to as the Parliament—consists of two houses, the lower Wolesi Jirga (House of the People) and the upper Meshrano Jirga (House of Elders). The new National Assembly convened for the first time in December 2005, following the September 2005 parliamentary elections.

Members of the Wolesi Jirga are directly elected for five years by provincial constituencies. There are currently 249 seats in the Wolesi Jirga; the Constitution stipulates that the maximum number of seats is 250. Seats are distributed among the provinces according to population size (see table on p. 84). The Constitution states that an average of two seats from each province, 68 in total, are reserved for women. Ten seats are reserved for the Kuchi (traditionally nomadic) population, three of which must go to women. The provision for Kuchis has, however, been hotly contested among parliamentarians since the 2005 elections.

The Meshrano Jirga has 102 members, selected by a mixture of Presidential appointments (one third) and indirect elections following popular elections for the Wolesi Jirga and Provincial and District Councils (two-thirds). The Constitution stipulates that members of the Meshrano Jirga are elected and appointed as follows:

- From among the members of each Provincial Council, the respective council elects one person for a period of four years
- From among the District Councils of each province, the respective councils elect one person for a period of three years

The President appoints the remaining one-third of the members, including two representatives of the disabled and two representatives of Kuchis, for a period of five years. Of these presidential appointees, 50 percent must be women.

While the Constitution has provisions for District Council elections, these have not been held to date. A temporary solution was devised for the interim: Instead of one, each Provincial Council elects two of its members to the Meshrano Jirga (one for four years and a second for three years or until district elections are held), thereby maintaining the 2:1 ratio of elected to appointed seats.

Six years after the temporary solution was adopted, plans to hold district elections are still unclear and they remain postponed. The temporary means of forming the Meshrano Jirga will remain in place until District Councils are formed.

Members of the National Assembly must be Afghan citizens. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age at the date of candidacy for the Wolesi Jirga, and at least 35 at the date of election or appointment to the Meshrano Jirga. It is not possible to be a member of both the Meshrano Jirga and Wolesi Jirga at the same time.

The National Assembly convenes two ordinary sessions per year, and its term is nine months in the year. Sessions are open to the public unless secrecy is requested by the Chairman of the National Assembly or at least 10 members, and it is granted by the Assembly.

According to Article 90 of the Constitution, the National Assembly has the following authorities:

- Ratification, modification or abrogation of laws and legislative decrees
- Approval of plans for economic, social, cultural and technological development
- Approval of the state budget, permission for obtaining and granting loans
- Creation, modification and abrogation of administrative units
- Ratification of international treaties and agreements, or abrogation of the membership of Afghanistan to them
- Other authorities specified in the Constitution

Policies and legislation can be initiated by the Office of the President, individual ministries, or the National Assembly, and become law after passing through both houses of the National Assembly and being endorsed by the President. Article 94 of the Constitution states that:

- Law is what both Houses of the National Assembly approve and the President endorses unless this Constitution states otherwise
- In case the President does not agree to what the National Assembly approves, he can send the document back with justifiable reasons to the Wolesi Jirga within 15 days of its submission
- With the passage of this period or in case the Wolesi Jirga approves a particular case again with a two-third majority vote, the bill is considered endorsed and enforced

Certain legislative documents (rules, directives and guidelines) can be decreed by individual ministers. A proposed bill or signed decree should be passed by the National Assembly within one month of its submission. There are 18 commissions in the Wolesi Jirga and 14 in the Meshrano Jirga.

The 2001 Bonn Agreement stated that the Constitution of 1964 and other existing laws (providing they were not inconsistent with the Bonn Agreement or Afghanistan's international legal obligations) would constitute an interim legal framework until a new Constitution was passed. The new Constitution entered into force in 2004 and many decrees and laws have been enacted

according to its provisions. The department of the Ministry of Justice responsible for drafting legislation, the *Taqnin*, has drafted many laws that have replaced old legislation. Contradictory legislation enacted by various former regimes remains, however, and harmonisation efforts continue.

For more information about laws in Afghanistan, see p. 45.

Support to the National Assembly

A number of international actors have provided technical support to the National Assembly, including the United Nations Development Programme's SEAL (Support to the Establishment of the Afghan Legislature) project, which began in February 2005 and was extended in March 2008 for a further four years. This project has provided assistance including legal support, information and communication technologies, parliamentary outreach and public awareness programmes, project management, and specialised training. More recently, SEAL has been involved with encouraging political party/issues-based group development inside parliament.

Another major initiative is the USAID-funded Afghanistan Parliamentary Assistance Project (APAP - www.sunyaf.org), which is implemented by the Centre for International Development of the State University of New York (SUNY/CID). It was launched in 2004 to assist in establishing a parliament that "is able to operate as a strong, independent and effective deliberative body." Through the Afghanistan Parliamentary Institute, APAP works to develop the institutional capacity of the National Assembly secretariat to more effectively support Members of Parliament (MPs) in their legislative roles. APAP also works to strengthen the capacity of the MPs themselves in carrying out their legislative, representative and oversight responsibilities. This includes helping the National Assembly to increase its engagement with constituents and build its linkages with the executive branch of government, civil society, NGOs, and the media. APAP makes available several resources to the international community, including a regularly published legislative newsletter containing updates on parliamentary activities.

Other organisations that have or are providing support for the National Assembly include the International Republican Institute (IRI), National Democratic Institute (NDI), International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Global Rights, and UNIFEM.

Provincial Councils

The 34 Provincial Councils have between nine and 29 members depending on the size of the province's population, and are elected in a single provincial constituency. Candidates must reside in the province in which they stand for election, and cannot stand simultaneously for both Wolesi Jirga and Provincial Council elections. The Electoral Law states that one-quarter of the seats on a Provincial Council should be reserved for women. Two members from each Provincial Council serve in the Meshrano Jirga (this will decrease to one member per Provincial Council if District Councils are elected and formed). To date, two rounds of Provincial Council elections have taken place, in 2005 and 2009, following the Constitutional requirement that they occur every four years. Accordingly, the next elections for these provincial bodies will take place in 2013.

The 2007 Provincial Council Law is vague on the Councils' responsibilities, and significant confusion remains about their exact role—while a mandate exists, it is ambiguous and does not allocate them decision-making authority. Thus far, Provincial Council activities have included: electing provincial representatives from their own membership to the *Meshrano Jirga*; participating in the development of the provinces and improvement of administrative affairs; and advising provincial administrations of issues such as development planning. Their role in a given province is often dependent on the relationship between the Council and the Provincial Governor.

District Councils

According to the Constitution, District Councils will have between 5 and 15 members depending on the size of the district's population, and be elected every three years. Candidates must reside in the district in which they stand for election. If formed, they will elect one-third of the members of the *Meshrano Jirga*.

To date, however, elections for District Councils have not been held. There are a number of reasons for this. First, district boundaries in some areas have not been confirmed, and thus it is not possible to calculate district populations or judge how many District Council seats should be allocated to these districts. This problem is compounded by the lack of an up-to-date census for the country as a whole. Second, voter registration processes have not registered voters by district, given the ambiguity of boundaries, and instead have only been by province. Thus, in order to conduct District Council elections, another registration process would be required.

A Constitutional provision (Article 110) states that should a *Loya Jirga* need to be held (for example, in order to change the Constitution, or discuss "supreme interests of the country"), it must be comprised of the National Assembly plus the chairpersons of Provincial and District Councils. As such, the formation of District Councils would be necessary in the event that a *Loya Jirga* is called.

Village Councils and Municipal Councils

The Constitution also calls for the election of Village Councils, Municipal Councils, and Mayors through free, general, secret and direct elections. Village Councils are to be elected for three years. The terms of Municipal Councils and Mayors are not yet specified, and the mandates of Village and Municipal Councils are not elaborated in the Constitution or the Electoral Law. Elections for these bodies are unlikely to be held in the next several years.

The Judiciary

The major permanent justice institutions in Afghanistan are the Supreme Court, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Ministry of Justice. The 2004 Constitution states: "The judicial branch is an independent organ of the state of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The judicial branch consists of the Supreme Court (*Stera Mahkama*), High Courts, Appeal Courts, and Primary Courts, the structure and authorities of which are determined by law." In June 2005, a new law regulating the judiciary and courts was passed by the Cabinet. Until this point, the system had been governed by the 1990 Law of the Jurisdiction and Organisation of the Courts of Afghanistan

(*Official Gazette* no. 63, SY1369). The new law divides the courts into three tiers: the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and the Primary Courts. It allows for travelling or mobile courts in the event that they are needed; these must be approved by the President.

The Supreme Court has wide-ranging powers of interpretation: Its duties include the review of laws, decrees, international treaties, and international covenants to ensure they comply with the Constitution. The Office of the Attorney General is an independent body, part of the Executive branch, responsible for investigation and prosecution.

The reach of the formal justice system varies significantly across the country. A large proportion of disputes in Afghanistan are settled outside the formal court system—particularly, but not exclusively, in rural areas. Community-based justice mechanisms—*shuras*, *jirgas* and *jalasas*—often settle civil and sometimes criminal disputes using Islamic and customary/tribal laws of that area. The justice system is therefore composed of both formal and informal mechanisms that include civil law, Islamic, and customary/tribal law. Many instances are found in which formal and informal mechanisms and actors engage with one another. There are common elements among these systems with respect to issues such as land and property, but they can diverge quite dramatically on criminal matters and the role and nature of punishment.

As specified in the Bonn Agreement, the Judicial Reform Commission (JRC) was established in November 2002 to review and reform the fragmented justice sector. The JRC was tasked with guiding the physical and structural restoration of the justice system—balancing modern and Islamic law, addressing the plurality of legal organs, and clarifying the roles and reporting structures of the various parts of the judicial branch. The JRC was a temporary institution, and by early 2005 its responsibilities had devolved to the permanent justice institutions. As part of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS, p. 13) process, national-level coordination of justice sector initiatives came under the responsibility of the Justice Sector Consultative Group. According to the ANDS, the National Justice Programme’s Project Oversight Committee and Program Support Unit (see Justice Sector Reform, p. 41) are intended to take over these coordinating functions.

The Constitution allows for judges to be trained in either civil or Islamic law. Sitting judges are not allowed to hold political party membership.

The Supreme Court

In accordance with the Constitution, the Supreme Court has nine members, appointed for ten-year terms by the President, with the approval of the Wolesi Jirga. The President selects one of the nine members to serve as Chief Justice. The Supreme Court manages the personnel, budgets, and policy decisions of the entire national, provincial and district court system.

The Supreme Court convenes regular sessions, at least once every 15 days, and additional sessions can be convened by request. The presence of at least six members is needed for a Supreme Court quorum, and decisions are made by majority vote. The Supreme Court is divided into four sub-courts or departments (*dewans*)—General Criminal, Public/National Security, Civil and Public Rights, and Commercial—each headed by a Supreme Court Justice.

Nine new Supreme Court members were sworn in on 5 August 2006. The new Court is characterised as moderate, technocratic and highly educated in comparison to its ultra-conservative predecessor.

Courts of Appeal

Courts of Appeal are operational in all provinces (although a few in some provinces do not have the requisite number of judges to hear appeal cases). They comprise the Chief of the Court, other judicial members, and heads of *dewans*. Courts of Appeal in more populous provinces have five *dewans*—General Criminal (which also deals with traffic violations), Public Security, Civil and Family, Public Rights, and Commercial. Those in less populous provinces have four *dewans*—City Primary Court, General Criminal, Civil, and Public Security. Only the Court of Appeal in Kabul has a Juvenile Court specially created to hear cases involving juveniles; however, in many provinces there are judges experienced or trained to deal with juvenile cases. The Courts of Appeal oversee the rulings and decisions of the Primary Courts in their respective provinces, and have the authority to correct, overturn, amend, confirm or repeal these rulings and decisions. They are also responsible for deciding on conflicts of judicial jurisdiction.

Primary Courts

At the district level, the City Primary Court (which is the primary court in the provincial capital) consists of five *dewans*—General Criminal, Civil, Public Rights, Public Security, and Traffic. Primary Courts in all districts outside the provincial capital have three *dewans*—General Criminal, Public Security, and Civil and Public Rights. Many districts do not currently have functional primary courts, mainly due to security concerns. In many cases, judges hold primary court sessions in the provincial capital.

Criminal cases are initiated by the Prosecutor's Office filing them with the Primary Court; civil rights cases are filed with an office in the Ministry of Justice. Thereafter, a series of judicial sessions may be held until a decision is reached by the Primary Court. Almost as a matter of customary practice, most cases decided by the Primary Courts are appealed to the Courts of Appeal. When appeals reach the Supreme Court, judges often send the case back to the Primary Court for a new hearing.

The public sector

Structure

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

In theory, Afghanistan is a unitary state: All political authority is vested in the government in Kabul. The powers and responsibilities of the provincial and district administrations are determined (and therefore may be withdrawn) by the central government. Though provinces and districts are legally

recognised units of subnational administration, they are not intended to be autonomous in their policy decisions. However, given the political and military strength of some regional power-holders, the practical reality is that certain provinces have considerable decision-making authority.

The Constitution explicitly allows a measure of decentralisation by stating that “the government, while preserving the principle of centralism—in accordance with the law—shall delegate certain authorities to local administration units for the purpose of expediting and promoting economic, social and cultural affairs, and increasing the participation of people in the development of the nation” (Article 137). It specifies that a Provincial Council with elected members is to be formed in every province, and that District and Village Councils are to be elected.

Legally recognised local government units

- 34 provinces (each a *wolayat*)
- Approximately 384 districts (a *woliswali*)—the number of districts in each province varies between 4 and 27
- Provincial municipalities (a *sharwali wolayat*)—in principle each province contains one municipality
- Rural municipalities (a *sharwali woliswali*)—each district contains at most one rural municipality, but some do not have any

The country’s 34 provinces are the basic units of local administration. The executive at the provincial level is the Governor (*Wali*), who is appointed by the President. The provinces are not distinct political entities and formally have a very modest role in decisions concerning their own structure, recruitment of senior staff, and size and composition of work force. In effect, the administration of each province is a collection of branches of central government ministries. The majority of decisions on provincial staffing are made in Kabul by the parent ministry, in negotiation with the Office of Administrative Affairs (OAA, p. 56) and with oversight by the head of the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC, p. 36). As of SY1386 (2007–08), certain key posts also require ratification by the Independent Appointments Board of the IARCSC. A government body for subnational administration, the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG, p. 37), was created in August 2007. IDLG has a mandate to improve governance and achieve stability on the subnational level, and is responsible for supervising Provincial and District Governors, Provincial Councils, and municipalities (except Kabul Municipality).

Provinces are divided into districts and municipalities. Administrative arrangements between the province and its districts are similar to those in the relationship between the centre and the province. The central ministry in Kabul determines district senior staffing and budget allocations, however, leaving provincial officials with relatively little discretion in this regard, at least officially. Municipalities are overseen by the IDLG, in some provinces with significant influence by the Governor. The IDLG approves staffing numbers and budgets in each municipality, even though municipalities are entitled to collect and retain their own taxes. In some provinces, such as Herat and Kandahar, rural municipalities also have a reporting relationship with the provincial municipality, although this is contrary to the established government structure.

Central government ministries and institutions are primary budget units with specific budgets determined by law; provincial departments of the central government ministries and some

independent units are secondary budget units—that is, they receive their allotments at the discretion of their ministries and relevant independent agencies. There are no specific provincial department budgets. Districts are tertiary budget units; their budget allocations depend on the decisions made at the request of the relevant provincial-level departments of Kabul ministries and other independent units. All revenues collected by provinces and districts are national revenues; provinces are merely the tax collectors. In effect, both provincial and district staffing levels and budgets are determined based more on precedent than on rational planning. This system gives Kabul considerable political authority over provincial expenditure policy, although Provincial and District Governors have a certain amount of de facto authority.

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

Although they do not hold formal power, community *shuras* or *jirgas* can also be influential local actors. *Shuras* (best translated as local councils) are longstanding features of Afghan political society. They are convened on an ad hoc basis and are rarely permanent bodies with identifiable members. *Shuras* of *ulema* (Islamic scholars) and *shuras* of elders are usually found at the provincial level, though there are often competing local and district *shuras*, some of which are run by unelected strongmen. As District Councils have not yet been elected, many district administrators make use of *shuras* in their activities. Many districts are also effectively divided into villages (*qaryas*), which correspond to areas of shared resources.

In addition to the provincial and district administrative structures, historically there has been a definition of regions or zones (*hawzas*) in Afghanistan, primarily for military purposes. These *hawzas* have no legal standing as administrative units and, unlike provinces, districts and municipalities, are not mentioned in the 1964 Constitution or the current 2004 Constitution. At times, however, they have been used for administrative convenience. Formally, this zonal structure no longer exists, but some inter-provincial coordination and sectoral activities based on zones continue.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan National Army (ANA, p. 5). The ANA serves under the Ministry of Defence while the Afghan National Police (ANP, p. 6) operates under the authority of the Ministry of Interior.

Pay and grading

Every public employee has a grade—in Kabul, in the provinces, and at the district level. Two scales apply throughout Afghanistan, one for *karmand* (permanent) staff and one for *agir* (contract) staff. *Karmand* are regular, permanent public employees, whereas *agir* are (officially) hired on fixed-term contracts. In practice, most *agir* employees remain in government for many years and follow a career path very similar to that of *karmand* staff. The two pay scales are almost identical.

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

- *Agir* employees are meant to occupy lower-skilled and manual labour posts (such as drivers, cooks, painters, etc.)
- Advancement through the grade (and pay) structure for many *agir* positions is capped at a particular level (for instance, drivers cannot be promoted beyond grade 1); however, higher-skilled *agir* employees can advance to the top of the scale (“over” grade)
- *Agir* employees are not entitled to receive a professional bonus in addition to their salary

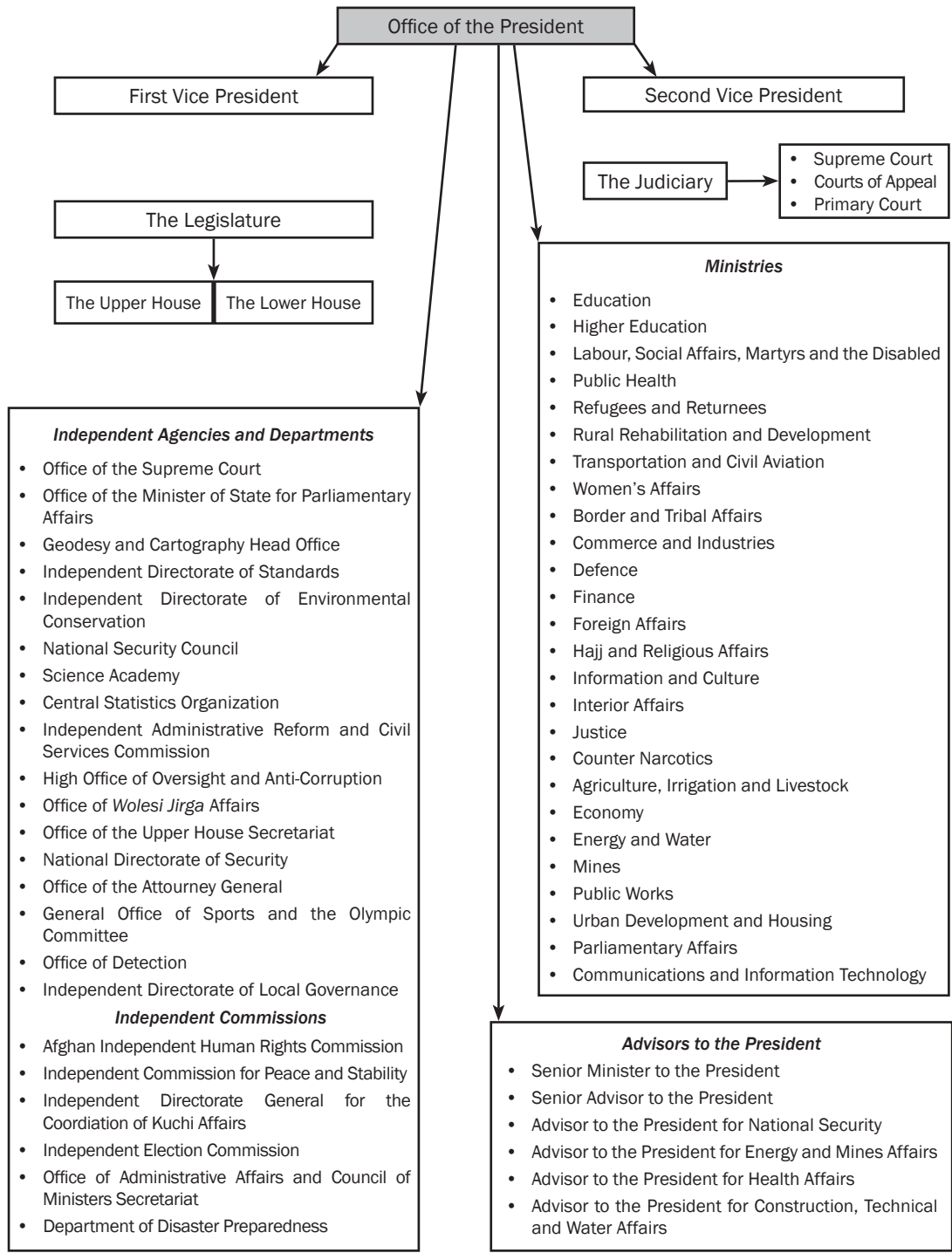
Pay policy is set centrally for all public employees in Afghanistan. The pay system emphasises rank-in-person arrangements (employees are promoted even if they remain in the same position) rather than the more common rank-in-post arrangements (where promotion generally comes with a new job). Thus, through years of service and regular promotions (once every three years), staff in lower positions of authority can occupy a higher grade and earn a higher salary than their managers. Different occupational groups have ceilings above which they cannot be promoted.

The underlying pay scale, established by the 1970 Law on the Status and Condition of Government Employees, and amended by the 1977 Decree No. 143, offers a reasonably well-structured scale for base pay. The real salary scale for public employees is low—meal allowances (given equally to all public employees) can account for over 90 percent of the monthly pay. Since 2004, the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission (IARCSC, p. 36) has been working to update the government’s pay and grading structure, crucial to the government’s efforts to attract and retain qualified staff and to reduce incentives for corruption within the civil service. A new Civil Service Law was passed in 2005, and in 2007 an eight-grade structure was designed, with new pay scales attached to these grades (with a minimum salary of \$100 and maximum of \$650). Implementation is sequenced, re-grading senior positions (Grades 1 and 2) first, followed by junior grades on a ministry-by-ministry basis.

Pay and grading reform is one element of the IARCSC-led Public Administration Reform (PAR, p. 60) framework, which seeks to restructure the civil service and institute merit-based, non-partisan recruitment. Practical reforms have taken place in several government departments and agencies through a revised Priority Restructuring and Reform (PRR) process that streamlines the work and structure of key departments, reduces costs, and improves effectiveness.

The effectiveness of pay and grading reforms may be complicated by the so-called “second civil service” consisting of officials, advisors and staff of aid contractors and international agencies, most of whom receive much higher salaries.

Organogram: Central government of Afghanistan



Ministries and ministers of the Afghan government, December 2010

Ministry	Minister	Status
Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock	Mohammad Asif Rahimi	Confirmed
Borders and Tribal Affairs	Assadullah Khalid	Confirmed
Commerce and Industry	Anwarulhaq Ahadi	Confirmed
Communications and Information Technology	Amir Zai Sangin	Acting
Counter Narcotics	Zarar Ahmad Muqbal	Confirmed
Defense	Abdul Rahim Wardak	Confirmed
Economy	Abdulhadi Arghandiwal	Confirmed
Education	Ghulam Farooq Wardak	Confirmed
Energy and Water	Mohammad Ismail Khan	Acting
Finance	Omer Zakhilwal	Confirmed
Foreign Affairs	Zalmai Rasoul	Confirmed
Hajj and Religious Affairs	Asif Niazi	Confirmed
Higher Education	Sarwar Danish	Acting
Information and Culture	Sayed Makhdum Raheen	Confirmed
Interior Affairs	Besmillah Mohammadi	Confirmed
Justice	HabibUllah Ghalib	Confirmed
Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled	Amina Afzali	Confirmed
Mines	Wahidullah Shahrani	Confirmed
Public Health	Dr. Surayia Dalil	Acting
Public Works	Abdul Qoudus Hamidi	Confirmed
Refugees and Repatriation	Jamaher Anwari	Confirmed
Rural Rehabilitation and Development	Jarullah Mansuri	Confirmed
Transport and Civil Aviation	Daoud Ali Najafi	Acting
Urban Development and Housing	Yusuf Pashtun	Acting
Women's Affairs	Palwasha Hassan	Acting
Parliamentary Affairs	Dr. Mohammad Hamayun Azizi	Confirmation not required

Elections in Afghanistan

Electoral system

In Afghanistan, suffrage is universal for all citizens 18 years of age and older. The Constitution (p. 96) provides for the election of:

- A President (along with two Vice Presidents)
- A National Assembly (Parliament) consisting of the Wolesi Jirga (House of the People) and the Meshrano Jirga (House of Elders)
- Provincial Councils
- District Councils
- Village Councils
- Municipal Councils and Mayors

Thus far, elections have only been held for the first three categories.

The President is elected by absolute majority; if no candidate receives over 50 percent of the votes, a run-off election is held between the top two candidates (although the run-off was cancelled in 2009 when a candidate withdrew). The next Presidential election is due to be held in 2014.

A revised version of the 2004 Electoral Law was approved by Presidential decree on 29 April 2005, ending a long debate over the system for electing representatives to the Wolesi Jirga. The system chosen was the unusual Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV). Under SNTV, each eligible Afghan voter casts one vote for one individual in his or her multi-member constituency (province). The principal benefits of the SNTV system are that it is easy to explain to voters and simple to count. It also ensures representation of independent candidates, which can be important in a country suspicious of political parties.

On the other hand, SNTV encourages personality-driven politics and undermines the role of political parties and constituency platforms. Because all votes go to individuals, a party's candidates may win the majority of votes in a province, but still receive only a minority of the seats. SNTV can also have a negative impact on the development of effective parliamentary politics by encouraging candidates to push local, ethnic or tribal issues rather than promoting a national agenda and encouraging coalition-building and cooperation between ethnic or regional groupings.

Election experts have debated whether other electoral models might be more appropriate for Afghanistan. Some critics of SNTV have argued that Open List Proportional Representation would be a better system, due to its transparent translation of votes into seats and its encouragement of national-based, multi-ethnic parties. Another suggestion put forward by some Afghan Members of Parliament in 2008 is that of a combined SNTV and party list system, whereby the role of political parties is acknowledged formally. This suggestion was rejected by the plenary in the first instance, although it may be re floated.

According to the Constitution, the Electoral Law cannot be changed within a year of the election in which it would be implemented. In 2008 and 2009, the SNTV electoral system was debated in the Wolesi Jirga, and other options considered. It was decided, however, that SNTV would be used again in the 2009-10 elections.

Schedule of elections

The Constitution prescribes the following elections schedule:

Election	Frequency
Presidential	every 5 years
Meshrano Jirga (Presidential appointees)	every 5 years
Meshrano Jirga (Provincial Council representatives)	every 4 years
Meshrano Jirga (District Council representatives)	every 3 years
Wolesi Jirga	every 5 years
Provincial Councils	every 4 years
District Councils	every 3 years
Village Councils	every 3 years
Municipal Councils	Unspecified
Mayoral	Unspecified

This schedule thus determined that Presidential and Provincial Council elections would take place in 2009 and Wolesi Jirga elections in 2010. The 2010 Wolesi Jirga election was postponed from May to September 2010. In the future, further revisions to the electoral calendar are possible, given the capacity constraints of the Independent Election Commission, the high cost and difficulty of holding elections in Afghanistan, the lack of security in some areas, the unclear mandates of some elected bodies, and the political ramifications of the disarrayed 2009-10 elections.

Allocation of seats

The Constitution states that Wolesi Jirga seats are to be distributed among the provinces according to population. This provision has proved difficult because some district and provincial boundaries remain disputed and no authoritative population data is available. The last census in Afghanistan was conducted in 1979 and was never completed. After several delays, planning continues for a new national census (see CSO, p. 25). In preparation for it, a household listing survey was conducted in 2004–05. Seat allocations for the Wolesi Jirga elections are based on an average of this recent household listing and the 1979 census figures adjusted for population growth using an annual population growth rate of 1.92 percent (see the table on the next page).

Key actors in Afghan elections

Independent Election Commission (IEC - www.iec.org.af)

The Independent Election Commission (IEC) is the supreme authority responsible for the preparation, organisation, conduct and oversight of elections and referenda in Afghanistan. The

Wolesi Jirga Seat Allocations in 2005 and 2010

Province	Population*	Wolesi Jirga seats		Provincial Council seats	
		Total	Women	Total	Women
TOTAL	24,485,600	249	68	420	124
Badakhshan	874,800	9	2	15	4
Badghis	456,400	4	1	9	3
Baghlan	833,300	8	2	15	4
Balkh	1,194,000	11	3	19	5
Bamiyan	411,700	4	1	9	3
Daikundi	424,100	4	1	9	3
Farah	466,300	5	1	9	3
Faryab	915,800	9	3	15	4
Ghazni	1,130,100	11	3	19	5
Ghor	635,700	6	2	15	4
Helmand	850,200	8	2	15	4
Herat	1,710,100	17	5	19	5
Jawzjan	494,200	5	1	9	3
Kabul	3,691,400	33	9	29	8
Kandahar	1,103,400	11	3	15	4
Kapisa	406,200	4	1	9	3
Khost	528,900	5	1	9	3
Kunar	414,700	4	1	9	3
Kunduz	917,900	9	2	15	4
Laghman	410,300	4	1	9	3
Logar	360,900	4	1	9	3
Nangarhar	1,383,900	14	4	19	5
Nimroz	151,100	2	1	9	3
Nuristan	136,300	2	1	9	3
Paktia	507,800	5	1	9	3
Paktika	400,500	4	1	9	3
Panjshir	141,400	2	1	9	3
Parwan	610,300	6	2	15	4
Samangan	356,300	4	1	9	3
Sar-i-Pul	514,100	5	1	9	3
Takhar	901,900	9	2	15	4
Uruzgan	322,600	3	1	9	3
Wardak	549,200	5	2	9	3
Zabul	279,800	3	1	9	3
Reserved for Kuchi		10	3	n/a	n/a

* Population figures from Central Statistics Organization, *Afghanistan CSO Population Data 1389, 2010*.

membership, organisation, responsibilities and functioning of the IEC are determined by the Constitution and the Electoral Law. The IEC is independent from other branches of government and administrative institutions.

The IEC has a governing body with a chairman, deputy chairman and five members (commissioners); these positions are appointed by the President. The IEC Secretariat is its implementing arm and is headed by a Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) and two deputies. The CEO is the accounting officer and is responsible for ensuring efficient management of the day-to-day activities of the Commission.

After his election in October 2004, President Hamid Karzai appointed the IEC members for a three-year period. For its first year the IEC coexisted and collaborated with its predecessor, the Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB), which completed its mandate with the holding of legislative elections in September 2005. The JEMB had been established in July 2003 and had both Afghan and international members. It had overall responsibility for the preparation, organisation, conduct and oversight of the 2004 presidential and 2005 parliamentary elections. After these elections, it was dissolved and all its responsibilities transferred to the IEC.

The August 2009 presidential and provincial council elections were the first organised primarily by the IEC, with technical assistance provided by the international community. Prior to the election, a voter registration update was conducted from November 2008 to June 2009. During these processes, the IEC expanded its financial and administrative capacities: offices were extended into most provinces; a public resource centre was established; and the IEC gained more capacity to formulate policies and procedures, design and deliver training, and interpret legal complaints. During the election period, the IEC also designed and implemented a comprehensive national public outreach campaign, set up a national tally centre, managed an operations centre, and appointed and hosted the Electoral Media Commission. These systems were again used for the 2010 parliamentary election, although thousands of staff were replaced along with the IEC commissioners in the interim, following the corruption controversies of 2009.

Electoral Complaints Commission (ECC - www.ecc.org.af)

The Electoral Complaints Commission (ECC) is an independent body responsible for hearing and adjudicating complaints related to the electoral process, including challenges to the list of candidates and complaints about the conduct of campaigns and polling. The Commission was established by Article 52 of the 2005 Electoral Law. The ECC is separate from, and independent of, the IEC.

For the 2009 presidential election, the ECC was composed of two national Commissioners and three international Commissioners. One Afghan Commissioner was appointed by the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC, p. 12) and the other by the Supreme Court of Afghanistan, and the three internationals were appointed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (United Nations in Afghanistan, p. 63). However, the Electoral Law was controversially changed by presidential decree in early 2010, and all ECC members are now appointed directly by the president.

A person or organisation who claims that there has been a violation of the Electoral Law has the right to file a complaint with the ECC and its provincial offices. This includes all eligible voters and candidate agents. As an independent body, the ECC does not disseminate information on plaintiffs to the public or to other organisations.

In May 2005, the ECC adjudicated almost 7,000 cases through the challenge and complaints processes with regard to the 2004 Presidential elections. In 2009 and 2010, the ECC played a major role in investigating fraud allegations after the elections and disqualified approximately one quarter of votes in both cases.

Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow (ELECT - www.afghanelections.org)

The Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow (ELECT) project was established in 2006 based on recommendations from the 2004 and 2005 elections. It is the result of UN Security Council Resolution 1806 (20 February 2008), which provides for international electoral assistance to Afghanistan coordinated by the UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA, p. 63) and the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General.

While UNAMA has an overarching oversight role, ELECT is managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). ELECT's activities since it was established in 2006 have primarily concentrated on building the capacity of the Independent Election Commission (IEC, p. 83). In 2007, it achieved a principle aim by completing a civil and voter registry pilot project that combined nationwide voter registration with a national civil registration programme conducted in Kabul, Bamiyan and Nangarhar. Subsequently, the ELECT project provided technical assistance and support to the IEC in conducting a voter registration update, which began in October 2008 and concluded its main activities in June 2009.

In 2009 and 2010, ELECT was largely focused on supporting the presidential, provincial council and parliamentary elections. This was approached through further strengthening the capacity of the IEC, providing technical assistance and expertise to the main electoral institutions (including the ECC), and by supporting the activities of a wider group of electoral stakeholders, including civil society, media, domestic election observers, and security actors.

A key part of ELECT's mandate lies in providing a coordination focal point for main donors and organisations supporting elections. ELECT's mandate currently expires in March 2011 and the form of international support for elections in Afghanistan may be reappraised following the 2009-10 election cycle. However, support is likely to continue through ELECT or a similar mechanism.

Free and Fair Election Foundation of Afghanistan (FEFA - www.fefa.org.af)

The Free and Fair Election Foundation of Afghanistan (FEFA) is an independent umbrella organisation established by civil society groups in March 2004 to:

- Monitor elections to ensure that they are free and fair
- Promote democracy in the country

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- Promote public participation in electoral affairs
 - Help consolidate public trust and faith in democracy and elections

The Foundation is Afghanistan's only continual domestic elections monitoring body. Its first observation experience was that of the presidential election on 9 October 2004, during which it observed in 100 districts in both Afghanistan and Pakistan. Its second experience was observing the 2005 National Assembly and provincial council elections, during which FEFA monitored 217 districts, covering 65 percent of all polling centres.

Prior to the 2009 presidential and provincial council elections, FEFA was also able to conduct comprehensive monitoring of the voter registration process (October 2008–February 2009) and reported numerous problems with it. On the election day itself, FEFA conducted countrywide observations. FEFA was active again in 2010 for the parliamentary election, and reported on various issues, such as election-related violence and corruption, on its website.

FEFA was one of the few elections-oriented organisations active in the interim period between the two rounds of Afghan elections (2004-05 and 2009-10) and has produced numerous publications on subjects such as the candidate vetting and the transparency of political wealth.

Vetting and complaints

Afghanistan's Constitution states that members of the National Assembly "should not have been convicted by a court for committing a crime against humanity, a crime, or sentenced to deprivation of his/her civil rights." However, as no one has been (or is likely to be in the near future) prosecuted for crimes against humanity, this constitutional safeguard is currently unused.

The Electoral Law also specifies that candidates for the Wolesi Jirga, Provincial Councils, and District Councils shall not:

- Pursue objectives that are opposed to the principles of the holy religion of Islam and the word and spirit of the Constitution
- Use force, or threaten with, or propagate the use of force
- Incite ethnic, linguistic, regional or religious tension and discrimination
- Create a real danger to the rights or freedoms of individuals or intentionally disrupt public order and security
- Have non-official military forces
- Receive funds from foreign sources
- Receive funds from internal illegal sources

When filling in nomination papers, candidates sign a Code of Conduct. In doing so, candidates swear an oath that they have not been involved in any crimes or other activities that would

disqualify them from standing. If they are subsequently found guilty of a crime, they will have broken the Code of Conduct and will be required to give up their seat.

The Electoral Complaints Commission is tasked with adjudicating on complaints about electoral offences and challenges to candidates' eligibility. If there is evidence of criminal activity, the ECC can impose warnings, fines, or referral to the public prosecution office. If they determine that an electoral offence has been committed, they can order recounts or a repeat of voting.

Political parties

It is widely believed that in a democratic system, political parties are necessary for effective representation of citizens' interests and to advance and support policy creation and governance. Many Afghans, however, have a negative view of political parties, which they associate with the communist parties and the Soviet invasion, as well as with mujahiddin factions whose in-fighting caused much of the instability and bloodshed of the 1990s. Thus, Afghans generally do not trust political parties but rather see them as pursuing policies that are in the interest of their particular leader, ethnic group, clan or tribe. One rationale for Afghanistan's unusual choice of electoral system was its emphasis on individual candidates rather than parties.

Afghans also often associate political parties with militias, which previously acted with impunity in Afghanistan. While most of the major parties in Afghanistan once had close ties to military groups (and some still do), other fledgling parties have civilian roots and democratic intentions. The Constitution and the Political Party Law clearly prohibit political parties from having military wings, and a political party registration department was established in 2003 by the Ministry of Justice to approve those parties that meet the criteria set out in the Constitution. Over 100 parties have been approved and registered by the Ministry of Justice, and added to the official Dari list on the Ministry's website (www.moj.gov.af/?lang=da&p=label19 — a less-complete English list is also available: www.moj.gov.af/?lang=en&p=e16).

For the 2005 elections, candidates were technically not allowed to indicate their political party affiliation on the ballot (although some did so regardless). While this made ballots simpler, it may have prevented voters from knowing the alliances of those for whom they could vote. Before the Presidential elections in 2009, the IEC announced a regulation stipulating that officially registered candidates were now allowed to include their party affiliation on the ballots. This regulation stayed in place for the 2010 parliamentary election.

Elections 2009

Introduction

Presidential and Provincial Council elections were held on 20 August 2009, with turnout officially recorded as 31.4 percent (after fraudulent ballots were excluded), down from an estimated 70 percent in 2004. Fraud and insecurity combined to mire the elections in controversy, with the Electoral Complaints Commission (ECC, p. 85) disqualifying enough ballots to reduce Hamid Karzai's total to below 50 percent and thus force a run-off with the second-placed candidate,

Dr Abdullah Abdullah. However, the run-off vote was cancelled when Abdullah withdrew, and the Independent Election Commission (IEC, p. 83) declared Karzai the winner. He was inaugurated for his second term on 19 November 2009.

Results for Provincial Council elections were initially announced on 27 September, but were in many cases disputed and for some provinces not finalised until 9 December (although dissatisfaction remained in some areas after this time). Despite being much lower-profile internationally than the Presidential election, the Provincial Council elections were hotly contested and followed closely by the public in many areas, largely due to their addressing of local issues.

Candidate nomination

The candidate nomination process for Presidential and Provincial Council candidates ran from 25 April to 8 May 2009. After the IEC's consideration of Presidential nominations, three candidates were disqualified, leaving a total of 41 candidates, including two women. This was a significant increase in candidates compared with 2004, when 18 candidates (including one woman) contested the final race. In total, 3,324 individuals, including 342 women, nominated themselves for a total of 420 seats in the Provincial Councils—a slight increase from 2005 numbers both in total and number of women candidates.

The IEC and ECC had four weeks (9 May–12 June) to review the 3,368 Presidential and Provincial Council candidates and respond to complaints. Candidates with links to armed groups, government officials who failed to resign their previous posts, and nominees who had forged signatures on their nomination forms were vetted. On 26 May, the IEC made available a provisional list of candidates including challenges, corrections and appeals. Between 26 May and 8 June, the ECC held hearings and came to decisions concerning nomination challenges. A final list of confirmed candidates was made public on 12 June.

In provinces with a large number of candidates for the Provincial Council, as in 2005, the ballot papers resembled tabloid newspapers, with several pages of candidates. For many, this made the process of finding chosen candidates difficult. To make identification easier the IEC again included photos of the candidates and allocated “neutral” symbols. Nevertheless, in Kabul Province, with 524 candidates on the final ballot, locating individuals remained an arduous process.

Civic education

Explaining Afghanistan's new democratic institutions, the election process, and voting rights is a complex and challenging exercise, particularly in a country with limited infrastructure and many remote villages, as well as low levels of literacy and formal education.

While efforts were made in 2004 and 2005 in the run up to the elections to promote civic education by various agencies, including the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and the Afghanistan Civil Society Forum-organization (ACSFo p. 10), very little activity took place in this regard in the interim period between elections. Although agencies including UNAMA (p. 63) and UNDP ELECT (p. 86) supported civic education programmes run by the IEC in the run-up to the

2009 polls, very little international funding was available for this kind of activity prior to October 2008. This is partly a result of the late planning and organising of the elections themselves, and the late stage by which donor funding for the elections themselves had been confirmed.

Voter registration

An enormous voter registration exercise was carried in the run-up to the 2005 Presidential elections. Throughout the country, a total of 10,567,834 registration cards were issued between 1 December 2003 and 20 August 2004.

Another round of voter registration was undertaken in preparation for the 2009 elections, as many Afghans would have turned 18 years old since the last round of registration, some would have returned from Iran, Pakistan or other countries in the ongoing repatriation efforts, and others who had already registered could have moved provinces or lost their original cards. This process began in October 2008 and was carried out in four consecutive phases. The phases were determined by weather and security concerns in different provinces. The process was completed in February 2009, but was far from straightforward. According to a report produced by monitoring group FEFA, multiple instances of proxy registration, fraud, and underage registration, for example, took place. Initial IEC figures for voter registration were also questionable, with extremely high numbers of registered women in notably conservative areas of the country, for instance.

In total, the IEC reported that 4,365,292 people had been registered to vote in 2008-09, in addition to those who had registered prior to the 2004-05 elections.

Polling centres and staffing

Before the 2009 elections there was a concern that decreasing security would prevent the establishment of polling centres in a number of areas, particularly in the south and east of the country, thus disenfranchising a significant number of people. In total, however, the IEC reported having set up 28,000 polling stations in approximately 6,800 centres across the country (compared with 30,000 in 5,000 centres in 2004), staffed by around 160,000 election workers. 36 million ballot papers were printed in total for both Presidential and Provincial Council elections. A number of polling centres were nevertheless closed in certain insecure areas. Furthermore, over 440 centres were reportedly ordered not to open on polling day by Afghan election officials due to fears of pre-planned fraud.

Other logistical problems reported by voters on polling day included intimidation (and in some cases, attacks) by insurgent groups, shortage of ballot papers, dysfunctional hole-punches (used to mark used voting cards), and indelible ink proving washable in practice.

In 2009, for the first time, ballots were counted at polling stations (instead of at provincial centres), and initial results posted outside them.

Election monitoring and observation

Due to worsening security conditions, the number of international election observation missions in 2009 was significantly decreased from that in 2004. The biggest delegation of observation staff was sent by the European Union (EU), whose mission comprised 67 expert analysts and 50 short-term observers at polling stations across the country. Whereas in 2004 the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) sent 42 observers to the field, in 2009 it provided an Election Support Team (EST) of 20 experts, which was based in Kabul with a mandate to support the government and international effort in producing a post-elections report of recommendations. The Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL), supported by the Asia Foundation, had a mission of 20 long-term and 30 short-term observers, with a core team of five experts. In addition, a small number of observation staff from diplomatic missions and other international agencies based in Afghanistan were deployed to polling centres.

Along with the problem of limited numbers of international observation staff was the issue of their limited mobility. Most were largely unable to travel beyond provincial centres, and few even outside Kabul. By contrast, Afghanistan's own elections monitoring organisation, the Free and Fair Election Foundation of Afghanistan (FEFA), was able to conduct a comprehensive mission on election day itself and during the voter registration process in previous months. As one of the few elections-oriented organisations active in the interim period between the 2005 and 2009 elections, it had representatives in all provinces observing the polls.

Security

Insecurity undermined the elections in 2009, despite the considerable measures taken to mitigate its effects. An extra 26,000 troops were brought in to support the electoral effort, but an October 2009 report from the International Crisis Group said that the weeks "before the August election saw the worst levels of violence since the US-led intervention in 2001" and that at least four Provincial Council candidates were also killed. In total, around 300 incidents were reported and 31 people killed pre-election and on election day itself. Partly as a result, voter turnout dropped to 31 percent from over 70 percent in 2004.

Another effect of the deteriorating security environment since the first round of elections was a potentially high degree of exclusion of voters living in insecure areas of Afghanistan, which usually correspond with the presence of insurgent groups. This also affected the 2010 poll. The inability of polling stations to open or genuinely function in insecure areas also facilitated much election-day fraud.

Fraud

The 2009 polls became infamous for widespread fraud. In October 2009, after receiving over 2,800 complaints, of which 726 were considered serious enough to affect the outcome of elections, the ECC ordered a recount of 10 percent of randomly selected ballots. Overall, 18.8 percent of the total number of ballots cast were invalidated by the ECC, reducing valid voter turnout from the IEC's initial figure of 5,662,758 (38.7 percent) to 4,597,727 (31.4 percent). These percentages

are, however, based on the most recent voter registration figures, which, according to FEFA, were also inaccurate and contained significant levels of fraud. Ultimately, the ECC invalidated enough votes that a Presidential run-off election was called. Fraud was also identified in Provincial Council elections, but this received less attention from the ECC.

It should be noted that there were also significant instances of fraud reported in the 2004 elections, but these did not receive nearly as much attention from the international community or media.

Election 2010

In January 2010, the IEC rescheduled the Wolesi Jirga election from 22 May to 18 September 2010. On this date, a vote took place for the 249-seat lower house. The final results were announced by the IEC on 24 November, with the exception of Ghazni Province, which was confirmed approximately one week later. Of the 249 winners, 88 were incumbents from the previous parliament.

Although the groupings of Afghanistan's parliament are often ambiguous and it does not have a clear pro-government/opposition split, it is generally considered that the election has increased the number of MPs who could be broadly categorised as or potentially in "opposition" to President Karzai.

Candidate nomination and vetting

Candidates had until 5 May 2010 to register, which could be done in person at an IEC office. The IEC released an initial list of candidates on 15 May, after which a period of complaints, checking and vetting began. During this time, 48 candidates voluntarily withdrew, 21 were disqualified by the ECC, and 31 by the IEC. Corrections were also made to approximately 200 of the original candidacy applications. On June 22, a final list was released of 2,577 candidates (which included 406 women) who would compete in the election.

Voter registration

A major voter registration initiative had been conducted prior to the 2009 presidential election. In the lead-up to the Wolesi Jirga election, a two-month "top-up" registration process was undertaken, which closed on August 12.

Election monitoring and observation

FEFA had 400 long-term observers deployed throughout Afghanistan during the campaign period and an additional 6,600 monitoring voting and tallying on election day.

As with the 2009 presidential election, insecurity meant that international election observation missions were far fewer and more limited in their scope compared to the previous parliamentary election in 2005, although some did occur. The largest was conducted by Democracy International.

Security and Fraud

Insurgent groups issued threats against people involved in the electoral process and warned Afghans against voting. According to a tally kept by FEFA, more than 20 people were killed in election-related violence, including several candidates and at least a dozen campaign workers. There were many other incidents of non-lethal violence and intimidation, both preceding and on polling day.

Widespread fraud occurred on polling day and is strongly suspected of occurring at other phases of the electoral process. Approximately 4,200 potentially serious complaints were logged by the ECC for investigation. Eventually, it excluded the results of 587 polling stations and disqualified nearly 25 percent of the total number of votes. This left approximately 4.3 million votes considered legitimate.

The IEC initially planned to have 6,835 polling stations on polling day. However, prior to the election they announced that 1,019 would remain closed in insecure areas of the country. Despite this, many others opened in areas where people were either unable or unwilling to vote. This potentially resulted in a skewing of the results and led to concerns about the representativeness of the final parliament.

Preliminary results were announced by the IEC on 20 October, but 24 winners were disqualified by the ECC and did not appear on the final list made public on 24 November.

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The Constitution of Afghanistan (2004)

This is an unofficial translation of the 2004 Constitution of Afghanistan; refer to the official Dari and Pashto versions for accuracy (source: International Development Law Organization; Office of the President website: www.president.gov.af).

Year 1382

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

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In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Preamble

We the people of Afghanistan:

1. With firm faith in God Almighty and relying on His lawful mercy, and believing in the sacred religion of Islam,
2. Realising the injustice and shortcoming of the past, and the numerous troubles imposed on our country,
3. While acknowledging the sacrifices and the historic struggles, rightful Jihad and just resistance of all people of Afghanistan and respecting the high position of the martyrs for freedom of the country,
4. With the understanding that Afghanistan is a single and united country and belongs to all ethnicities residing in this country,

5. Observing the United Nations Charter and respecting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
6. For strengthening national unity, safeguarding independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country,
7. For establishing a government based on people's will and democracy,
8. For creation of a civil society free of oppression, atrocity, discrimination, and violence and based on the rule of law, social justice, protection of human rights and dignity and ensuring the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people,
9. For strengthening the political, social, economic, and defensive institutions of the country,
10. For ensuring a prosperous life and sound environment for all those residing in this land,
11. Finally, for regaining Afghanistan's deserved place in the international community, have adopted this Constitution in accordance with historical, cultural, and social requirements of the era, through our elected representatives in the *Loya Jirga* dated 14 Jaddi 1382 in the city of Kabul.

Chapter One: The State

- Article 1 • Afghanistan is an Islamic Republic, and an independent, unitary and indivisible state.
- Article 2 • The religion of the state of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is the sacred religion of Islam.
- Followers of other religions are free to exercise their faith and perform their religious rites within the limits of the provisions of law.
- Article 3 • In Afghanistan no law can be contrary to the beliefs and provisions of the sacred religion of Islam.
- Article 4 • National sovereignty in Afghanistan belongs to the nation that exercises it directly or through its representatives.
- The nation of Afghanistan consists of all individuals who are the citizens of Afghanistan.
 - The nation of Afghanistan is comprised of Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Turkman, Baluch, Pashai, Nuristani, Aymaq, Arab, Qirghiz, Qizilbash, Gujur, Brahwui and other ethnic groups.
 - The word Afghan applies to every citizen of Afghanistan.
 - No member of the nation can be deprived of his/her citizenship of Afghanistan.
 - Affairs related to citizenship and asylum are regulated by law.

- Article 5 • Implementation of the provisions of this constitution and other laws, defending independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and ensuring the security and defence capability of the country, are the basic duties of the state.
- Article 6 • The state is obliged to create a prosperous and progressive society based on social justice, protection of human dignity, protection of human rights, realisation of democracy, and to ensure national unity and equality among all ethnic groups and tribes and to provide for balanced development in all areas of the country.
- Article 7 • The state shall observe the Charter of the United Nations, international treaties, international conventions that Afghanistan is a party to, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- The state prevents all types of terrorist activities, cultivation and smuggling of narcotic drugs, and production and consumption of intoxicants.
- Article 8 • The state regulates the foreign policy of the country on the basis of preserving the independence, national interests, territorial integrity, non-interference, good neighbourliness, mutual respect, and equal rights.
- Article 9 • Mines and other underground resources and cultural heritages are the properties of the state.
- Protection, management and mode of proper utilisation of public properties shall be regulated by law.
- Article 10 • The state encourages and protects private investments and enterprises based on the market economy and guarantees their protection in accordance with the provisions of law.
- Article 11 • Affairs related to domestic and external trade shall be regulated by law in accordance with the needs of the national economy and the public interest.
- Article 12 • Da Afghanistan Bank is the central and independent bank of the state.
- Issuance of currency and formulation and implementation of monetary policy of the country are the mandates of the central bank in accordance with the law.
 - The central bank shall consult the economic commission of the *Wolesi Jirga* in matters related to printing of currency.
 - Structure and operation of this bank shall be regulated by law.
- Article 13 • The state shall formulate and implement effective programs for the development of industries, growth of production, increase of public living standards, and support of craftsmanship.

- Article 14 • The state shall design and implement within its financial resources effective programs for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, improving the economic, social and living conditions of farmers, herders, and settlements and living conditions of the nomads.
- The state adopts necessary measures for housing and distribution of public estates to deserving citizens in accordance within its financial resources and the law.
- Article 15 • The state is obliged to adopt necessary measures for safeguarding and improving forests and the environment.
- Article 16 • From among the languages of Pashto, Dari, Uzbeki, Turkmani, Baluchi, Pashai, Nuristani, Pamiri and other languages spoken in the country, Pashto and Dari are the official languages of the state.
- In areas where the majority of people speak one of the Uzbeki, Turkmani, Baluchi, Pashai, Nuristani and Pamiri languages, that language shall be recognised as third official language in addition to Pashto and Dari, the modality of its implementation shall be regulated by law.
 - The state adopts and implements effective plans for strengthening and developing all languages of Afghanistan.
 - Publications and mass media are allowed in all languages spoken in the country.
 - The existing national academic and administrative terminology of the country shall be preserved.
- Article 17 • The state shall adopt necessary measures for promotion of education in all levels, development of religious education, and organising and improving the conditions of mosques, madrasas and religious centres.
- Article 18 • The calendar of the country shall be based on the migration of the Prophet (Peace be upon Him).
- The basis of work for state offices shall be the solar calendar.
 - Fridays and the 28th of Asad and the 8th of Sawr are public holidays.
 - Other holidays shall be regulated by law.
- Article 19 • The Afghan flag is made up of three equal parts, with black, red and green colours juxtaposed from left to right perpendicularly.
- The width of every coloured piece is equal to half of its length. The national insignia is located in the centre of the flag. The national insignia of the state of Afghanistan is composed of a *Mehrab* and pulpit in white colour. Two flags are located on its two sides. In the upper-middle part of the insignia the sacred phrase of “There is no God but Allah and Mohammad is his prophet, and Allah is Great” is placed, along with a rising sun. The word “Afghanistan” and year

1298 (solar calendar) is located in the lower part of the insignia. The insignia is encircled with two branches of wheat.

- The law shall regulate the use of national flag and emblem.
- Article 20 • The National Anthem of Afghanistan shall be in Pashto and mention “Allahu Akbar” and the names of the ethnic groups of Afghanistan.
- Article 21 • The capital of Afghanistan is the city of Kabul.

Chapter Two: The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

- Article 22 • Any kind of discrimination and privilege between the citizens of Afghanistan is prohibited.
- The citizens of Afghanistan—whether woman or man—have equal rights and duties before the law.
- Article 23 • Life is a gift of God and a natural right of human beings. No one shall be deprived of this right except by the provision of law.
- Article 24 • Liberty is the natural right of human beings. This right has no limits unless affecting the rights of others and public interest, which are regulated by law.
- The liberty and dignity of human beings are inviolable.
 - The state has the duty to respect and protect the liberty and dignity of human beings.
- Article 25 • Innocence is the original state.
- An accused is considered innocent until convicted by a final decision of an authorised court.
- Article 26 • Crime is a personal action.
- The prosecution, arrest, and detention of an accused and the execution of penalty cannot affect another person.
- Article 27 • No act is considered a crime, unless determined by a law adopted prior to the date the offence is committed.
- No person can be pursued, arrested or detained but in accordance with the provisions of law.
 - No person can be punished but in accordance with the decision of an authorised court and in conformity with the law adopted before the date of the offence.
- Article 28 • No citizen of Afghanistan accused of a crime can be extradited to a foreign state unless according to mutual agreement and international conventions that Afghanistan has joined.

- No Afghan can be sentenced to deprivation of citizenship or to exile inside the country or abroad.
- Article 29 • Torture of human beings is prohibited.
- No person, even with the intention of discovering the truth, can resort to torture or order the torture of another person who may be under prosecution, arrest, detention or convicted to be punished.
 - Punishment contrary to human integrity is prohibited.
- Article 30 • Any statement, confession or testimony obtained from an accused or of another person by means of compulsion, is invalid.
- Confession to a crime is a voluntary admission before an authorised court by an accused in a sound state of mind.
- Article 31 • Every person upon arrest can seek an advocate to defend his/her rights or to defend his/her case for which he/she is accused under the law.
- The accused upon arrest has the right to be informed of the attributed accusation and to be summoned to the court within the limits determined by law.
 - In criminal cases, the state shall appoint an advocate for a destitute.
 - The confidentiality of oral, written or telephonic communications between an advocate and his/her accused client are immune from invasion.
 - The duties and authorities of advocates shall be regulated by law.
- Article 32 • Being in debt does not limit a person's freedom or deprive him/her of liberty.
- The mode and means of recovering a debt shall be regulated by law.
- Article 33 • The citizens of Afghanistan have the right to elect and be elected.
- Law regulates the conditions and means to exercise this right.
- Article 34 • Freedom of expression is inviolable.
- Every Afghan has the right to express thoughts through speech, writing, or illustration or other means by observing the provisions of this Constitution.
 - Every Afghan has the right to print or publish topics without prior submission to the state authorities in accordance with the law.
 - Directives related to printing houses, radio, television, the press, and other mass media, shall be regulated by law.
- Article 35 • The citizens of Afghanistan have the right to form social organisations for the purpose of securing material or spiritual aims in accordance with the provisions of law.
- The citizens of Afghanistan have the right to form political parties in accordance with the provisions of law, provided that:

1. The program and charter of the party are not contrary to the principles of sacred religion of Islam, and the provisions and values of this Constitution.
 2. The organisational structure and financial sources of the party are made public.
 3. The party does not have military or paramilitary aims and structures.
 4. The party should have no affiliation to a foreign political party or sources.
- Formation and functioning of a party based on ethnicity, language, religious sect and region is not permissible.
 - A party set up in accordance with provisions of the law shall not be dissolved without lawful reasons and the decision of an authorised court.
- Article 36 • The citizens of Afghanistan have the right to unarmed demonstrations for legitimate peaceful purposes in accordance with the law.
- Article 37 • Confidentiality and freedom of correspondence and communication, whether in the form of letters or through telephone, telegraph and other means, are immune from invasion.
- The state does not have the right to inspect personal correspondence and communication unless authorised by the provisions of law.
- Article 38 • A person's residence is immune from invasion.
- Other than the situations and methods indicated in the law, no one, including the state, is allowed to enter or inspect a private residence without prior permission of the resident or holding a court order.
 - In case of an evident crime, an official in charge of the situation can enter or conduct a house search prior to the permission of the court.
 - The official involved in the situation is required to obtain a subsequent court order for the house search within the period indicated by law.
- Article 39 • Every Afghan has the right to travel or settle in any part of the country except in the regions forbidden by law.
- Every Afghan has the right to travel abroad and return home in accordance with the provisions of law.
 - The state shall protect the rights of the citizens of Afghanistan abroad.
- Article 40 • Property is immune from invasion.
- No person shall be forbidden from acquiring and making use of property except within the limits of law.
 - No person's property shall be confiscated without the provisions of law and the order of an authorised court.

- Acquisition of a person's property, in return for a prior and just compensation within the bounds of law, is permitted only for securing public interests in accordance with the provisions of law.
 - Inspection and disclosure of private property are carried out only in accordance with the provisions of law.
- Article 41 • Foreign individuals do not have the right to own immovable property in Afghanistan.
- Lease of immovable property for the purpose of investment is permissible in accordance with the law.
 - The sale of estates to diplomatic missions of foreign countries and to those international agencies of which Afghanistan is a member is permissible in accordance with the provisions of law.
- Article 42 • Every Afghan is obligated to pay taxes and duties to the government in accordance with the provisions of law.
- No taxes and duties are enforced without provisions of the law.
 - The rate of taxes and duties and the method of payments are determined by law on the basis of observing social justice.
 - This provision is also applied to foreign individuals and agencies.
 - Every kind of tax, duty and income collected shall be delivered to the state account.
- Article 43 • Education is the right of all citizens of Afghanistan, which shall be provided up to the level of the Bachelors free of charge by the state.
- The state is obliged to devise and implement effective programs for a balanced expansion of education all over Afghanistan, and to provide compulsory intermediate level education. The state is also required to provide the opportunity to teach native languages in the areas where they are spoken.
- Article 44 • The state shall devise and implement effective programs for balancing and promoting education for women, improving of education of the nomads and elimination of illiteracy in the country.
- Article 45 • The state shall devise and implement a unified educational curriculum based on the provisions of the sacred religion of Islam, national culture, and in accordance with academic principles, and develop the curriculum of religious subjects on the basis of the Islamic sects existing in Afghanistan.
- Article 46 • Establishing and operating higher, general and vocational education are duties of the state.
- The citizens of Afghanistan also can establish higher, general, and vocational private educational institutions and literacy courses with the permission of the state.

- The state can also permit foreign persons to set up higher, general and vocational educational private institutes in accordance with the law.
 - The conditions for admission to state higher education institutions and other related matters are regulated by law.
- Article 47 • The state shall devise effective programs for the promotion of science, culture, literature and the arts.
- The state guarantees the rights of authors, inventors, and discoverers, encourages and supports scientific researches in all areas, and publicises the effective use of their results in accordance with the law.
- Article 48 • Work is the right of every Afghan.
- Working hours, paid holidays, rights of employer and employee and other related affairs are regulated by law.
 - Choice of occupation and craft is free within the limits of law.
- Article 49 • Forced labour is forbidden.
- Active participation in times of war, calamity, and other situations threatening lives and public welfare is a national duty of every Afghan.
 - Children shall not be subjected to forced labour.
- Article 50 • The state is obliged to adopt necessary measures for creation of a strong and sound administration and realisation of reforms in the administration system of the country.
- Government offices are bound to carry out their work with full neutrality and in compliance with the provisions of law.
 - The citizens of Afghanistan have the right of access to information from government offices in accordance with the provisions of law. This right has no limits, unless in violation of the rights of the others.
 - The citizens of Afghanistan are employed for state services on the basis of qualification without any kind of discrimination and in accordance with the law.
- Article 51 • Any person suffering undue harm by government action is entitled to compensation, which he can claim by appealing to court.
- With the exception of situations stated in the law, the state cannot claim its right without the order of an authorised court.
- Article 52 • The state is obliged to provide free means of preventive health care and medical treatment, and proper health facilities to all citizens of Afghanistan in accordance with the law.
- The state encourages and protects the establishment and expansion of private medical services and health centres in accordance with law.

- The state adopts necessary measures to promote physical education and improve national and local sports.
- Article 53 • The state takes necessary measures for regulating medical services and financial support to descendants of martyred and lost, re-integration of disabled and handicapped individuals and their active participation in society in accordance with the law.
- The state guarantees the rights of pensioners and renders necessary assistance to needy elders, women without caretakers, disabled and handicapped individuals and needy orphans in accordance with the law.
- Article 54 • Family is a fundamental unit of society and is supported by the state.
- The state adopts necessary measures to ensure the physical and psychological well-being of the family, especially of child and mother, upbringing of children and the elimination of traditions contrary to the principles of sacred religion of Islam.
- Article 55 • The defence of the country is the responsibility of all citizens of Afghanistan.
- The conditions for military service are regulated by law.
- Article 56 • Observing the provisions of the Constitution, obeying the laws, and adhering to public law and order are the duties of all people of Afghanistan.
- Ignorance about the provisions of law is not considered an excuse.
- Article 57 • The state guarantees the rights and liberties of foreign citizens residing in Afghanistan in accordance with the law. These people are obliged to observe the laws of the state of Afghanistan in accordance with International Law.
- Article 58 • The State, for the purpose of monitoring the observation of human rights in Afghanistan, and their promotion and protection, shall establish the Independent Human Rights Commission of Afghanistan.
- Any person in case of a violation of his/her rights can report their complaint to this Commission.
 - The Commission can refer cases of violations of the human rights of persons to legal authorities, and assist them in defending their rights.
 - The structure and mode of function of this Commission will be regulated by law.
- Article 59 • No one can misuse the rights and freedoms under this Constitution against independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and national unity.

Chapter Three: The President

- Article 60 • The President is the head of state of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and conducts authority in executive, legislative, and judicial branches in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
- The President shall have first and second Vice Presidents.
 - The candidate to the Presidency on his or her candidacy shall also declare the names of the Vice Presidents to the nation.
 - The First Vice President in the absence, resignation, or death of the President, acts in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
 - In the absence of the First Vice President, the Second Vice President shall act in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
- Article 61 • The President is elected by receiving more than 50 percent of the votes cast through free, general, secret, and direct voting.
- The presidential term expires on the first of Jawza of the fifth year after the elections.
 - Elections for the new President are held thirty to sixty days before the end of the presidential term.
 - If none of the candidates succeeds to receive more than 50 percent of the votes in the first round, a run-off election shall be held within two weeks.
 - In this round, only the two candidates with the highest number of votes will participate.
 - In the run-off, the candidate who gets the majority of the votes shall be elected as the President.
 - In case of death of one of the candidates during the first or second round, after the elections or prior to the announcement of the results of elections, new elections shall be held in accordance with the provisions of law.
- Article 62 • Presidential candidates should possess the following qualifications:
1. Should be citizens of Afghanistan, Muslim and born of Afghan parents, and should not have citizenship of another country.
 2. On the day of becoming a candidate, his/her age should not be less than forty years.
 3. Should not have been convicted of crimes against humanity, a criminal act, or deprived of their civil rights by a court.
- No one can be elected as president for more than two terms.
 - The provision of this article applies to the Vice Presidents as well.
- Article 63 • The President-elect, prior to assumption of his/her duties, performs the following oath in accordance with the rules of procedures prescribed by law:

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

- Article 64 • The power and duties of the President are as follows:
1. Supervising the implementation of the Constitution
 2. Determining the fundamental policies of the state with the approval of the National Assembly
 3. Being the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of Afghanistan
 4. Declaration of war and ceasefire with the confirmation of the National Assembly
 5. Taking the required decisions to defend territorial integrity and protect independence
 6. Sending contingents of the armed forces to foreign countries with the confirmation of the National Assembly
 7. Convening the *Loya Jirga* except in the situation stated in Article 68 of this Constitution
 8. Declaring the state of emergency and ending it with the confirmation of the National Assembly
 9. Inaugurating the National Assembly and the *Loya Jirga*
 10. Accepting resignation of the Vice Presidents
 11. Appointing Ministers, the Attorney General, the Governor of the Central Bank, Head of the National Security Directorate and the President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society with the confirmation of the *Wolesi Jirga*, dismissing them and accepting their resignations
 12. Appointing the head and members of the Supreme Court with the confirmation of the *Wolesi Jirga*
 13. Appointing, retiring and accepting the resignation of and dismissing judges, officers of the armed forces, police, national security, and high-ranking officials in accordance with the law
 14. Appointing heads of the diplomatic missions of Afghanistan in foreign countries and international organisations
 15. Accepting the credentials of diplomatic missions in Afghanistan

16. Signing laws and legislative decrees
 17. Issuing credential letters for the conclusion of bilateral and international treaties in accordance with the provisions of law
 18. Reducing and pardoning penalties in accordance with the law
 19. Issuing medals and honorary titles in accordance with the provisions of law
 20. Establishing commissions for the improvement of the administrative condition of the country, in accordance with the law
 21. Exercising other authorities in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution
- Article 65 • The President can call for a referendum on important national political, social or economic issues.
- Calling for a referendum shall not be contrary to the provisions of this Constitution or for amending it.
- Article 66 • The President takes into consideration the supreme interests of the people of Afghanistan while enforcing the powers stated in this Constitution.
- The President cannot sell or bestow state properties without the provisions of law.
 - The President cannot act based on linguistic, ethnic, religious, political, and regional considerations during his/her term in office.
- Article 67 • In case of resignation, impeachment, or death of the President, or of a serious illness that could hinder the performance of duties, the First Vice President undertakes his/her duties and authorities.
- The President submits his/her resignation personally to the National Assembly.
 - Serious illness shall be proved by an authorised medical committee appointed by the Supreme Court.
 - In this case, an election for a new President shall be held within the period of three months in accordance with Article 61 of this Constitution.
 - During the time when the First Vice President acts as the interim President, he/she cannot perform the following:
 1. Amendment of the Constitution
 2. Dismissal of Ministers
 3. Call for a referendum
 - During this period the Vice Presidents can nominate themselves as candidates for the post of President in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.
 - In the absence of the President, the duties of the First Vice President shall be determined by the President.

- Article 68 • In case of resignation or death of one of the Vice Presidents, another person shall replace him/her by the proposal of the President and approval of the *Wolesi Jirga*.
- In case of the simultaneous death of the President and the First Vice President, in turn the Second Vice President, the Chair of the *Meshrano Jirga* and in the absence of the chair of the *Meshrano Jirga*, the Chair of the *Wolesi Jirga*, and in the absence of the Chair of the *Wolesi Jirga*, the Foreign Minister shall perform the duties of the President in accordance with Article 67 of this Constitution.
- Article 69 • The President is responsible to the nation and the *Wolesi Jirga* according to this Article.
- Accusations of crimes against humanity, national treason or crime can be levelled against the President by one-third of the members of the *Wolesi Jirga*.
 - If two thirds of the *Wolesi Jirga* votes for charges to be brought forth, the *Wolesi Jirga* shall convene a *Loya Jirga* within one month. If the *Loya Jirga* approves the accusation by a two-thirds majority of votes the President is then dismissed, and the case is referred to a special court. The special court shall be composed of three members of the *Wolesi Jirga*, and three members of the Supreme Court appointed by the *Loya Jirga* and the Chair of the *Meshrano Jirga*.
 - The lawsuit is conducted by a person appointed by the *Loya Jirga*.
 - In this situation, the provisions of Article 67 of this Constitution are applied.
- Article 70 • The salary and expenditures of the President are regulated by law.
- After the expiration of their term, the President is entitled to the financial benefits of the presidency for the rest of his/her life in accordance with the law except in the case of dismissal.

Chapter Four: The Government

- Article 71 • The government consists of the Ministers who work under the Chairmanship of the President.
- The number of Ministers and their duties shall be regulated by law.
- Article 72 • A person who is appointed as a Minister should have the following qualifications:
1. Must have only the citizenship of Afghanistan. Should a nominee for a ministerial post also hold the citizenship of another country, the *Wolesi Jirga* shall have the right to confirm or reject his or her nomination.
 2. Should have higher education, work experience and good reputation.
 3. His/her age should not be less than thirty-five.
 4. Should not have been convicted of crimes against humanity, a criminal act, or deprived of civil rights by a court.

- Article 73 • The Ministers can be appointed from within and without the National Assembly.
- If a member of the National Assembly is appointed as a minister, he/she loses his/her membership in the National Assembly, and is replaced by another person in accordance with the provisions of law.
- Article 74 • Prior to taking office, the Minister shall perform the following oath in the presence of the President:
- In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate: I swear in the name of God Almighty to support the provisions of the sacred religion of Islam, follow the Constitution and other laws of Afghanistan, protect the rights of citizens, and safeguard the independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan, and consider God Almighty present in performing all my responsibilities, and honestly perform the duties assigned to me.*
- Article 75 • The government shall have the following duties:
1. Execute the provisions of this Constitution, other laws, and final orders of the courts
 2. Protect the independence, defend the territorial integrity, and safeguard the interests and dignity of Afghanistan in the international community
 3. Maintenance of public law and order and elimination of administrative corruption
 4. Prepare the budget, regulate financial affairs and protect public wealth
 5. Devise and implement programs for social, cultural, economic, and technological progress
 6. Report to the National Assembly at the end of the fiscal year about the tasks accomplished and about the main plans for the new fiscal year
 7. Perform other duties as recognised by this Constitution and other laws to be duties of the government
- Article 76 • In order to implement the main policies of the country and regulation of its duties, the government shall devise and approve regulations. These regulations should not be contradictory to the text and spirit of any law.
- Article 77 • As heads of administrative units and members of the government, the Ministers perform their duties within the limits determined by this Constitution and other laws.
- The Ministers are responsible to the President and the *Wolesi Jirga* for their particular duties.
- Article 78 • If a Minister is accused of crime against humanity, national treason or a criminal act, the case shall be referred to a special court in accordance with Article 134 of this Constitution.

- Article 79 • In cases of recess of the *Wolesi Jirga*, the government can adopt legislation in an emergency situation on matters other than those related to budget and financial affairs.
- The legislative decrees become laws after they are signed by the President. The legislative decrees should be submitted to the National Assembly in the course of thirty days beginning from the first session of the National Assembly.
 - In case of rejection by the National Assembly, the legislations become void.
- Article 80 • Ministers during the course of their work cannot use their posts for linguistic, regional, ethnic, religious and partisan purposes.

Chapter Five: The National Assembly

- Article 81 • The National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, as the highest legislative organ, is the manifestation of the will of its people and represents the whole nation.
- Every member of the National Assembly takes into judgment the general welfare and supreme interests of all people of Afghanistan at the time of casting their vote.
- Article 82 • The National Assembly consists of two houses: *Wolesi Jirga* (the House of People) and *Meshrano Jirga* (House of Elders).
- No one can become a member of both houses simultaneously.
- Article 83 • Members of the *Wolesi Jirga* are elected by the people through free, general, secret and direct elections.
- Their mandate ends on the 1st of Saratan of the fifth year after the elections and the new assembly starts its work.
 - The election of the members of the *Wolesi Jirga* shall be held 30 to 60 days before the expiry of the term of the *Wolesi Jirga*.
 - The number of members of the *Wolesi Jirga*, proportionate to the population of each region, shall be not more than two hundred and fifty.
 - Electoral constituency and other related issues shall be determined by election laws.
 - In the Election Law, measures should be adopted so the election system shall provide general and just representation for all the people of the country and based on the population, from each province on average at least two female delegates shall have membership to the *Wolesi Jirga*.
- Article 84 • Members of the *Meshrano Jirga* are elected and appointed as follows:
1. From among the members of each Provincial Council, the respective council elects one person for a period of four years.

2. From among the District Councils of each province, the respective councils elect one person for a period of three years.
 3. The President appoints the remaining one-third of the members for a period of five years from among experts and experienced personalities, including two representatives of the disabled and impaired and two representatives from the Nomads.
- The president appoints 50 percent of these people from among women.
 - A person who is appointed as a member of the *Meshrano Jirga* shall relinquish their membership in the respective council, and another person replaces him/her in accordance with the law.
- Article 85 • A person who is nominated or appointed as a member of the National Assembly should have the following qualifications in addition to those considered by voters:
1. Should be a citizen of Afghanistan, or has obtained citizenship of the state of Afghanistan at least ten years before becoming a candidate or being appointed.
 2. Should not have been convicted by a court for committing a crime against humanity, a crime, or sentenced to deprivation of his/her civil rights.
 3. Members of *Wolesi Jirga* should be at least twenty-five years old at the date of candidacy and members of the *Meshrano Jirga* should be at least thirty-five years old at the date of candidacy or appointment.
- Article 86 • Credentials of members of the National Assembly are reviewed by the Independent Election Commission in accordance with the law.
- Article 87 • In the beginning of the legislative period, each one of the two houses elects one of its members as the Chairperson for one legislative period, and two people as the first and second Vice Chairperson, and two people as the Secretary and Assistant Secretary for a period of one year.
- These individuals constitute the Bureau in their respective houses.
 - The duties of the Bureau are determined in the regulations pertaining to the internal duties of each house.
- Article 88 • Each house of the National Assembly sets up commissions to study the topics under discussion in accordance with its internal regulations.
- Article 89 • The *Wolesi Jirga* has the authority to set up a special commission if one-third of its members put forward a proposal to inquire about and study government actions.
- The composition and procedure of this commission is specified in the internal regulations of *Wolesi Jirga*.

- Article 90 • The National Assembly has the following authorities:
1. Ratification, modification, or abrogation of laws and or legislative decrees
 2. Approval of plans for economic, social, cultural, and technological development
 3. Approval of state budget, permission for obtaining and granting loans
 4. Creation, modification, and or abrogation of administrative units
 5. Ratification of international treaties and agreements, or abrogation of the membership of Afghanistan to them
 6. Other authorities specified in this Constitution
- Article 91 • The *Wolesi Jirga* has the following special authorities:
- Deciding on interrogation of a Ministers in accordance with the provisions of Article 92 of this Constitution.
 - Taking decisions about the State's development programs and the State budget.
 - Approval or rejection of the appointments according to the provisions of this Constitution.
- Article 92 • The *Wolesi Jirga*, based on a proposal by twenty percent of its members, can interrogate a Minister.
- If the responses given are not satisfactory, *Wolesi Jirga* shall consider a vote of no confidence.
 - The vote of no confidence in a Minister shall be explicit, direct, and on the basis of well-founded reasons. This vote should be approved by a majority of all members of the *Wolesi Jirga*.
- Article 93 • Any commission of both Houses of the National Assembly can question each of the Ministers about specific topics.
- The person questioned can provide verbal or written response.
- Article 94 • Law is what both Houses of the National Assembly approve and the President endorses unless this Constitution states otherwise.
- In case the President does not agree to what the National Assembly approves, he can send the document back with justifiable reasons to the *Wolesi Jirga* within fifteen days of its submission. With the passage of this period or in case the *Wolesi Jirga* approves a particular case again with a majority of two-thirds votes, the bill is considered endorsed and enforced.
- Article 95 • Proposal for the promulgation of a law can be initiated by the government, or members of the National Assembly, and in the domain of regulating judicial affairs through the Supreme Court by the government. Proposals for drafting

the budget and financial affairs laws shall be made only by the Government.

- Article 96 • If a proposal for the promulgation of law includes imposition of new taxes or reduction in State incomes, it is included in the working agenda on condition that an alternative source is also envisioned.

- Article 97 • Proposals for promulgation of law initiated by the government are submitted first to the *Wolesi Jirga*.
 - The *Wolesi Jirga* approves or rejects as a whole the proposal for promulgation of law including budget and financial affairs and the proposal of taking or giving a loan after discussion.
 - The *Wolesi Jirga* cannot delay the proposal more than one month.
 - The proposed draft of law is submitted to the *Meshrano Jirga*, after its approval by the *Wolesi Jirga*.
 - The *Meshrano Jirga* decides on the draft within a period of fifteen days.
 - The National Assembly shall give priority to the promulgation of laws, treaties, and development plans of the government that require urgent consideration and decision as per the request of the government.
 - If a proposal for promulgation of law is initiated by ten members of one of the two Houses and then approved by one fifth members of the respective houses, it can be admitted to the agenda of the respective houses.

- Article 98 • The state budget and development plan of the government is submitted through the *Meshrano Jirga* along with advisory comments to the *Wolesi Jirga*.
 - The decision of the *Wolesi Jirga*, irrespective of the consent of the *Meshrano Jirga*, is enforceable after it is signed by the President.
 - If for some reason the budget is not approved before the beginning of the new fiscal year, the budget of the year before is applied until the approval of the new budget.
 - The government is obligated to give to the *Wolesi Jirga* the budget of the new fiscal year and a brief account of the current year's budget within the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.
 - The definite account of the previous fiscal year shall be submitted by the government to the *Wolesi Jirga* within six months of the new year, in accordance with the provisions of law.
 - The *Wolesi Jirga* cannot delay the approval of the budget for more than one month or permission to give or take a loan for more than 15 days.
 - If during this period the *Wolesi Jirga* does not take any decision with regards to taking or giving a loan, the proposal will be considered as approved.

- Article 99 • If, during a session of the National Assembly, the annual budget or a developmental plan or an issue related to public security, territorial integrity, and

the country's independence is under discussion, the session of the Assembly cannot end before the approval of the matter.

- Article 100 • In case the decision of one house is rejected by another house, a combined committee composed of equal members of each house is formed to resolve the disagreement.
- The decision of the committee is enforced after its approval by the President.
 - In case the combined committee cannot solve the disagreement, the defeated resolution is considered void.
 - In this case the *Wolesi Jirga* can approve it at the next session of the *Wolesi Jirga* by a two-thirds majority vote of its all members.
 - This approval is assumed as enforceable, after it is signed by the President, without submission to the *Meshrano Jirga*.
- Article 101 • No member of the National Assembly is legally prosecutable for expressing his /her views while performing their duty.
- Article 102 • When a member of the National Assembly is accused of a crime, the law enforcement authority informs the house of which the accused is member about the case, and the accused member can be prosecuted.
- In case of an evident crime, the law enforcement authority can legally pursue and arrest the accused without the permission of the house of which the accused is a member.
 - In both cases, when legal prosecution requires detention of the accused, law enforcement authorities are obligated to inform the respective house about the case immediately.
 - If the accusation takes place when the National Assembly is in recess, the permission of arrest is obtained from the administrative board of the respective house and the decision of this board is presented to the first session of the aforementioned house for a decision.
- Article 103 • The Ministers can participate in the sessions of each one of the two houses of the National Assembly.
- Each house of the National Assembly can demand that Ministers take part in its session.
- Article 104 • Both houses of the National Assembly hold their sessions separately at the same time.
- Under the following circumstances, both houses can hold joint sessions:
 1. When the legislative session or the annual session is inaugurated by the President
 2. When it is deemed necessary by the President

- In this case, the head of the *Wolesi Jirga* chairs the joint session of the National Assembly.
- Article 105 • The sessions of the National Assembly are open unless the Chairman of the assembly, or at least ten members of the National Assembly, request secrecy and the assembly accepts this request.
- No one shall enter the building of the National Assembly by force.
- Article 106 • The quorum of the sessions of each house of the National Assembly for voting is complete with the presence of the majority of the members, and its decisions are taken with the majority of the members present, unless this Constitution states otherwise.
- Article 107 • The National Assembly convenes two ordinary sessions each year.
- The term of the National Assembly in each year is nine months. When necessary, the Assembly can extend this period.
 - Extraordinary sessions of the Assembly during recess can take place by the order of the President.
- Article 108 • In cases of death, resignation and dismissal of a member of the National Assembly, and/or disability or handicap, which prevents performance of duties permanently, election in the related constituency is held for a new representative for the rest of the legislative period, in accordance with the law.
- Matters involving the presence or absence of members of the National Assembly are regulated according to internal rules.
- Article 109 • Proposals for amendments of the electoral law cannot be included in the working agenda of the Assembly during the last year of the legislative period.

Chapter Six: Loya Jirga

- Article 110 • A *Loya Jirga* is the highest manifestation of the people of Afghanistan.
- A *Loya Jirga* consists of the following:
 1. Members of the National Assembly
 2. Chairpersons of the Provincial and District Councils
 - The Ministers, Chief Justice and members of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General can participate in the sessions of the *Loya Jirga* without the right to vote.
- Article 111 • A *Loya Jirga* shall be convened in the following situations:
1. To take decisions on issues related to independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the supreme interests of the country

2. To amend the provisions of this Constitution
3. To prosecute the President in accordance with the provisions of Article 69 of this Constitution

Article 112 • The *Loya Jirga* in its first session elects from among its members a Chairperson, a Deputy Chair, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary.

Article 113 • The quorum of the *Loya Jirga* for voting is completed by the majority of members.

- The decisions of the *Loya Jirga* are taken by a majority of the present members except in cases explicitly stated in this Constitution.

Article 114 • Discussions of the *Loya Jirga* are open except when one-fourth of its members demand their secrecy, and the *Loya Jirga* accepts this demand.

Article 115 • During the session of a *Loya Jirga*, the provision of Articles 101 and 102 of this Constitution are applied on its members.

Chapter Seven: The Judiciary

Article 116 • The judicial branch is an independent organ of the state of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

- The judicial branch consists of the Supreme Court, High Courts, Appeal Courts, and Primary Courts, the structure and authorities of which are determined by law. The Supreme Court shall be the highest judicial organ, heading the judicial power of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Article 117 • The Supreme Court is composed of nine members who are appointed by the President for a period of ten years with the confirmation of the *Wolesi Jirga* with observance of the provisions of the final clause of Article 50 and Article 118 of this Constitution. In the beginning the appointment will be as such:

- Three members are appointed for a period of four years, three members for seven years and three members for ten years.
- Later appointments will be for a period of ten years.
- The appointment of members for a second term is not permissible.
- The President appoints one of its members as the Head of the Supreme Court.
- Members in no way can be dismissed from their service until the end of their term, except circumstances stated in Article 127 of this Constitution.

Article 118 • A member of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications:

1. The age of the Head of the Supreme Court and its members should not be lower than forty at the time of appointment

2. Should be a citizen of Afghanistan
3. Should have higher education in law or in Islamic jurisprudence, and enough expertise and experience in the judicial system of Afghanistan
4. Should enjoy high ethics and good reputation
5. Should not have been convicted of crimes against humanity, crimes, or sentenced to deprivation of civil rights by a court
6. Should not be a member of any political party during the term of official duty

Article 119 • Members of the Supreme Court take the following oath in the presence of the President before occupying the post:

In the name Allah, the Merciful and the Compassionate: I swear in the name of God Almighty to support justice and righteousness in accordance with the provisions of the sacred religion of Islam and the provisions of this Constitution and other laws of Afghanistan, and to execute the duty of being a judge with utmost honesty, righteousness and nonpartisanship.

Article 120 • The authority of the judicial organ is to attend to all lawsuits in which real individuals or incorporated bodies including the state stand before it as plaintiff or defendant in accordance with provisions of the law.

Article 121 • The Supreme Court on the request of the Government or the Courts shall review laws, legislative decrees, international treaties and international covenants for their compliance with the Constitution and provide their interpretation in accordance with the law.

Article 122 • No law, under any circumstance, can transfer a case from the jurisdiction of the judicial branch to another organ as has been determined in this Constitution.

- This provision does not apply to establishing special Courts stated in Articles 69, 78 and 127 of this Constitution and military courts in matters relating to them.
- The structure and authority of these courts are regulated by law.

Article 123 • With observance of the provisions of this Constitution, the rules related to the structure, authority, and performance of the courts, and the duties of judges are regulated by law.

Article 124 • Other officials and administrative personnel of the judicial branch are subject to the provisions of the laws related to the officials and other administrative personnel of the state, but their appointment, dismissal, promotion, pension, rewards and punishments are regulated by the Supreme Court in accordance with the law.

- Article 125 • The budget of the judicial branch is prepared by the Supreme Court in consultation with the government and presented by the government to the National Assembly as part of the state budget.
- Implementation of the budget of the judicial branch is the authority of the Supreme Court.
- Article 126 • Members of the Supreme Court enjoy official financial benefits for the rest of their lives provided they do not occupy state or political positions.
- Article 127 • When more than one-third of the members of the *Wolesi Jirga* demand the trial of the Chief Justice, or a member of the Supreme Court due to a crime committed during the performance of duty, and the *Wolesi Jirga* approves of this demand by a majority of two-thirds, the accused is dismissed from their post and the case is referred to a special court.
- The setting up of the court and the procedures of trial are regulated by law.
- Article 128 • In the courts of Afghanistan, trials are open and everyone is entitled to attend in accordance with the law.
- The court, in situations which are stated in the law or in situations in which the secrecy of the trial is deemed necessary, can conduct the trial behind closed doors, but the announcement of the court decision should be open in all instances.
- Article 129 • The court is obliged to state the reasons for the decisions it issues.
- All final decisions of the courts are enforceable, except for capital punishment, which is conditional upon approval of the President.
- Article 130 • While processing cases, the courts apply the provisions of this Constitution and other laws.
- When there is no provision in the Constitution or other laws regarding ruling on an issue, the courts' decisions shall be within the limits of this Constitution in accord with the Hanafi jurisprudence and in a way to serve justice in the best possible manner.
- Article 131 • The Courts shall apply the Shia school of law in cases dealing with personal matters involving the followers of the Shia Sect in accordance with the provisions of law.
- In other cases, if no clarification by this constitution and other laws exist, courts will resolve the matter according to laws of this Sect.
- Article 132 • Judges are appointed with the recommendation of the Supreme Court and approval of the President.
- The appointment, transfer, promotion, punishment, and proposal to retire judges are within the authority of the Supreme Court in accordance with the law.

- The Supreme Court shall establish the General Administration Office of Judicial Power for the purpose of better arrangement of the administration and judicial affairs and insuring the required improvements.
- Article 133• When a judge is accused of having committed a crime, the Supreme Court shall inquire about the case involving the judge in accordance with the law.
- After listening to the defence, when the Supreme Court regards the accusation to be valid, it shall present a proposal about the judge's dismissal to the President.
 - After Presidential approval, the accused judge shall be dismissed from duty, and punished in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- Article 134• Discovery of crimes is the duty of the police and investigation and prosecution are conducted by the Office of the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- The Office of the Attorney General is part of the Executive branch, and is independent in its performance.
 - The structure, authority and activities of the Office of the Attorney General are regulated by law.
 - Discovery and investigation of crimes related to the armed forces, police, and national security officials are regulated by a special law.
- Article 135• If parties involved in a case do not know the language in which the trial is conducted, they have the right to understand the material and documents related to the case through an interpreter and the right to speak in their native language in the court.

Chapter Eight: The Administration

- Article 136• The Administration of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan shall be based on central and local administrative units in accordance with the law.
- The central administration is divided into a number of administrative units, each of which shall be headed by a Minister.
 - The local administrative unit is a province.
 - The number, area, parts, and structures of the provinces and the related administrations are regulated by law on the basis of population, social and economic conditions, and geographic location.
- Article 137• The government, while preserving the principle of centralism, shall delegate certain authorities to local administration units for the purpose of expediting and promoting economic, social, and cultural affairs, and increasing the participation of people in the development of the nation.

- Article 138 • In every province a Provincial Council is to be formed.
- Members of the Provincial Council are elected in proportion to the population by free, direct, secret and general elections by the residents of the province for a period of four years in accordance with the law.
 - The Provincial Council elects one of its members as Chairman.
- Article 139 • The Provincial Council takes part in securing the developmental targets of the state and improving its affairs in a way stated in the law, and gives advice on important issues falling within the domain of the province.
- Provincial Councils perform their duties in cooperation with the provincial administration.
- Article 140 • In order to organise activities involving the people and provide them with the opportunity to actively participate in the local administration, Councils are established in districts and villages in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- Members of these councils are elected by the local people through, free, general, secret and direct elections for a period of three years.
 - The participation of nomads in these councils is regulated by law.
- Article 141 • Municipalities shall be set up in order to administer city affairs.
- The Mayor and members of the Municipal Councils are elected by free, general, secret, and direct elections.
 - The affairs related to municipalities are regulated by law.
- Article 142 • For the purpose of the implementation of the provisions, and ensuring the values of this Constitution, the State shall establish the required departments.

Chapter Nine: The State of Emergency

- Article 143 • If due to war, threat of war, serious rebellion, natural disasters, or situations similar to these, protecting the nation's independence or survival becomes impossible by following the provision of this Constitution, the President in confirmation with the National Assembly shall declare a state of emergency in some or all parts of the country.
- If the state of emergency continues for more than two months, the agreement of the National Assembly is required for its extension.
- Article 144 • During the state of emergency, the President, with the consultations of heads of the National Assembly and the Supreme Court, can transfer some authorities of the National Assembly to the government.
- Article 145 • During the state of emergency, the President, with the consent of the heads of the National Assembly and the Supreme Court, can suspend the validity of the

following Articles or can place restrictions on them:

1. Clause two of Article 27
2. Article 36
3. Clause two of Article 37
4. Clause two of Article 38

Article 146 • During the state of emergency, the Constitution cannot be amended.

Article 147 • If the Presidential term of office and or the legislative period expire during a state of emergency, the new elections shall be postponed, and the presidency, and the legislative period shall be extended for up to four months.

- If the state of emergency continues for more than four months, a *Loya Jirga* shall be called by the President for further decisions.
- Following the termination of state of emergency, elections should be held within two months.

Article 148 • After the end of the state of emergency, the measures adopted on the basis of Articles 144 and 145 of this Constitution shall be considered invalid immediately.

Chapter Ten: Amendments

Article 149 • The provisions of adherence to the provisions of the sacred religion of Islam and the regime of an Islamic Republic cannot be amended.

- The amendment of the fundamental rights of the people are permitted only in order to make them more effective.
- Considering new experiences and requirements of the time, other contents of this Constitution can be amended by the proposal of the President or by the majority of members of the National Assembly in accordance with the provisions of Articles 67 and 146 of this Constitution.

Article 150 • In order to implement proposals regarding amending the Constitution, a commission composed of members of the government, National Assembly, and the Supreme Court must be established by a Presidential decree, and the commission shall prepare a draft of the amendments.

- For approval of the amendments, a *Loya Jirga* shall be convened by the decree of the President in accordance with the provisions of the Chapter on the *Loya Jirga*.
- When the *Loya Jirga* approves an amendment by a majority of two-thirds of its members, it shall be enforced after endorsement by the President.

Chapter Eleven: The Miscellaneous Provisions

- Article 151 • The President, Vice Presidents, Ministers, Head and Members of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Head of the Central Bank, National Security Directorate, Governors and Mayors cannot engage in any profitable business contracts with the government during their term of office.
- Article 152 • The President, Vice Presidents, Ministers, Heads and Members of the National Assembly, Head and members of the Supreme Court, Attorney General and judges, cannot undertake other jobs during their terms of office.
- Article 153 • Judges, Attorneys, and Officers of the Armed Forces and Police, and national security officials, cannot be members of political parties during their terms of office.
- Article 154 • The wealth of the President, Vice Presidents, Ministers, members of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General before and after their term of office should be registered and monitored by an organ to be set by law.
- Article 155 • Appropriate salaries shall be paid to the Vice Presidents, Ministers, Chairs and members of the National Assembly, the Supreme Court, Attorney General and Judges in accordance with the provisions of law.
- Article 156 • The Independent Electoral Commission shall be set up for the organisation and supervision of any election and for holding a referendum within the country based on the provisions of the law.
- Article 157 • The Independent Commission for the Supervision of the Implementation of the Constitution will be established by the provisions of the law.
 - Members of this Commission shall be appointed by the President with the confirmation of the *Wolesi Jirga*.

Chapter Twelve: The Transitional Provisions

- Article 158 • The title of the Father of the Nation and the privileges granted by the Emergency Loya Jirga of 1381 (2002) to His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah Former King of Afghanistan are preserved for him during his lifetime, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.
- Article 159 • The period following the adoption of this Constitution until the date of inauguration of the National Assembly is deemed as a transitional period.
 - During the transitional period, the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan shall carry out the following tasks:

1. Issue legislative decrees related to the elections of the President, National Assembly and local councils within six months
2. Issue decrees regarding the structure and authorities of the courts and basic administration structures within a period of less than one year
3. Establish an Independent Election Commission
4. Take necessary measures for reform of executive and judicial affairs
5. Adopt necessary measures for preparing the ground for enforcement of the provisions of this Constitution

- Article 160 • The first elected President shall take up his/her duties after thirty days of the announcement of the elections in accordance with this Constitution.
- Every effort shall be made to hold the first presidential elections and the parliamentary elections at the same time.
 - Until the establishment of the National Assembly, the powers of this assembly outlined in this Constitution will be held by the government, and the interim Supreme Court shall be established by Presidential Decree.

- Article 161 • The National Assembly will exercise its powers immediately after its establishment in accordance with this Constitution.
- The Government and the Supreme Court shall be established within thirty days of the first session of the *Wolesi Jirga* taking place.
 - The President of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan shall continue his duties until the elected President has taken office.
 - The executive and judicial organs of the state in accordance with provisions of Clause 4 of Article 159 of this constitution shall continue their duties, until the formation of the Government and the Supreme Court.
 - The decrees enforced from the beginning of the interim period shall be submitted to the first session of the National Assembly.
 - These decrees are enforceable until they are annulled by the National Assembly.

- Article 162 • This Constitution is enforced upon its approval by the *Loya Jirga*, and will be signed and announced by the President of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan.
- Upon the enforcement of this Constitution, laws and decrees contrary to the provisions of it are invalid.

The Afghanistan Compact (2006)

Although dating from 2006, the Compact is retained in the A to Z Guide because it is still the basis for the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and its implementation plans (see p. 13).

Preamble

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the international community:

Determined to strengthen their partnership to improve the lives of Afghan people, and to contribute to national, regional and global peace and security;

Affirming their shared commitment to continue, in the spirit of the Bonn, Tokyo and Berlin conferences, to work toward a stable and prosperous Afghanistan, with good governance and human rights protection for all under the rule of law, and to maintain and strengthen that commitment over the term of this Compact and beyond;

Recognising the courage and determination of Afghans who, by defying violent extremism and hardship, have laid the foundations for a democratic, peaceful, pluralistic and prosperous state based on the principles of Islam;

Noting the full implementation of the Bonn Agreement through the adoption of a new constitution in January 2004, and the holding of presidential elections in October 2004 and National Assembly and Provincial Council elections in September 2005, which have enabled Afghanistan to regain its rightful place in the international community;

Mindful that Afghanistan's transition to peace and stability is not yet assured, and that strong international engagement will continue to be required to address remaining challenges;

Resolved to overcome the legacy of conflict in Afghanistan by setting conditions for sustainable economic growth and development; strengthening state institutions and civil society; removing remaining terrorist threats; meeting the challenge of counter-narcotics; rebuilding capacity and infrastructure; reducing poverty; and meeting basic human needs;

Have agreed to this Afghanistan Compact.

Purpose

The Afghan Government has articulated its overarching goals for the well-being of its people in the "Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals Country Report 2005 – Vision 2020". Consistent with those goals, this Compact identifies three critical and interdependent areas or pillars of activity for the five years from the adoption of this Compact:

- 1 Security;

- 2 Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights; and
- 3 Economic and Social Development.

A further vital and cross-cutting area of work is eliminating the narcotics industry, which remains a formidable threat to the people and state of Afghanistan, the region and beyond.

The Afghan Government hereby commits itself to realising this shared vision of the future; the international community, in turn, commits itself to provide resources and support to realise that vision. Annex I of this Compact sets out detailed outcomes, benchmarks and timelines for delivery, consistent with the high-level goals set by the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS). The Government and international community also commit themselves to improve the effectiveness and accountability of international assistance as set forth in Annex II.

Principles of Cooperation

As the Afghan Government and the international community embark on the implementation of this Compact, they will:

- Respect the pluralistic culture, values and history of Afghanistan, based on Islam;
- Work on the basis of partnership between the Afghan Government, with its sovereign responsibilities, and the international community, with a central and impartial coordinating role for the United Nations;
- Engage further the deep-seated traditions of participation and aspiration to ownership of the Afghan people;
- Pursue fiscal, institutional and environmental sustainability;
- Build lasting Afghan capacity and effective state and civil society institutions, with particular emphasis on building up human capacities of men and women alike;
- Ensure balanced and fair allocation of domestic and international resources in order to offer all parts of the country tangible prospects of well-being;
- Recognise in all policies and programmes that men and women have equal rights and responsibilities;
- Promote regional cooperation; and
- Combat corruption and ensure public transparency and accountability.

Security

Genuine security remains a fundamental prerequisite for achieving stability and development in Afghanistan. Security cannot be provided by military means alone. It requires good governance, justice and the rule of law, reinforced by reconstruction and development. With the support of the international community, the Afghan Government will consolidate peace by disbanding all illegal armed groups. The Afghan Government and the international community will create a secure

environment by strengthening Afghan institutions to meet the security needs of the country in a fiscally sustainable manner.

To that end, the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), the US-led Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and partner nations involved in security sector reform will continue to provide strong support to the Afghan Government in establishing and sustaining security and stability in Afghanistan, subject to participating states' national approval procedures. They will continue to strengthen and develop the capacity of the national security forces to ensure that they become fully functional. All OEF counter-terrorism operations will be conducted in close coordination with the Afghan Government and ISAF. ISAF will continue to expand its presence throughout Afghanistan, including through Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), and will continue to promote stability and support security sector reforms in its areas of operation.

Full respect for Afghanistan's sovereignty and strengthening dialogue and cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbours constitute an essential guarantee of stability in Afghanistan and the region. The international community will support concrete confidence-building measures to this end.

Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Democratic governance and the protection of human rights constitute the cornerstone of sustainable political progress in Afghanistan. The Afghan Government will rapidly expand its capacity to provide basic services to the population throughout the country. It will recruit competent and credible professionals to public service on the basis of merit; establish a more effective, accountable and transparent administration at all levels of Government; and implement measurable improvements in fighting corruption, upholding justice and the rule of law and promoting respect for the human rights of all Afghans.

The Afghan Government will give priority to the coordinated establishment in each province of functional institutions—including civil administration, police, prisons and judiciary. These institutions will have appropriate legal frameworks and appointment procedures; trained staff; and adequate remuneration, infrastructure and auditing capacity. The Government will establish a fiscally and institutionally sustainable administration for future elections under the supervision of the Afghanistan Independent Election Commission.

Reforming the justice system will be a priority for the Afghan Government and the international community. The aim will be to ensure equal, fair and transparent access to justice for all based upon written codes with fair trials and enforceable verdicts. Measures will include: completing legislative reforms for the public as well as the private sector; building the capacity of judicial institutions and personnel; promoting human rights and legal awareness; and rehabilitating judicial infrastructure.

The Afghan Government and the international community reaffirm their commitment to the protection and promotion of rights provided for in the Afghan constitution and under applicable international law, including the international human rights covenants and other instruments

to which Afghanistan is party. With a view to rebuilding trust among those whose lives were shattered by war, reinforcing a shared sense of citizenship and a culture of tolerance, pluralism and observance of the rule of law, the Afghan Government with the support of the international community will implement the Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation.

Economic and Social Development

The Afghan Government with the support of the international community will pursue high rates of sustainable economic growth with the aim of reducing hunger, poverty and unemployment. It will promote the role and potential of the private sector, alongside those of the public and non-profit sectors; curb the narcotics industry; ensure macroeconomic stability; restore and promote the development of the country's human, social and physical capital, thereby establishing a sound basis for a new generation of leaders and professionals; strengthen civil society; and complete the reintegration of returnees, internally displaced persons and ex-combatants.

Public investments will be structured around the six sectors of the pillar on economic and social development of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy:

- 1 Infrastructure and natural resources;
- 2 Education;
- 3 Health;
- 4 Agriculture and rural development;
- 5 Social protection; and
- 6 Economic governance and private sector development.

In each of these areas, the objective will be to achieve measurable results towards the goal of equitable economic growth that reduces poverty, expands employment and enterprise creation, enhances opportunities in the region and improves the well-being of all Afghans.

Counter-Narcotics: A Cross-Cutting Priority

Meeting the threat that the narcotics industry poses to national, regional and international security as well as the development and governance of the country and the well-being of Afghans will be a priority for the Government and the international community. The aim will be to achieve a sustained and significant reduction in the production and trafficking of narcotics with a view to complete elimination. Essential elements include improved interdiction, law enforcement and judicial capacity-building; enhanced cooperation among Afghanistan, neighbouring countries and the international community on disrupting the drugs trade; wider provision of economic alternatives for farmers and labourers in the context of comprehensive rural development; and building national and provincial counter-narcotics institutions. It will also be crucial to enforce a

zero-tolerance policy towards official corruption; to pursue eradication as appropriate; to reinforce the message that producing or trading opiates is both immoral and a violation of Islamic law; and to reduce the demand for the illicit use of opiates.

Coordination and Monitoring

The Afghan Government and the international community are establishing a Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board for the implementation of the political commitments that comprise this Compact. As detailed in Annex III, this Board will be co-chaired by the Afghan Government and the United Nations and will be supported by a small secretariat. It will ensure greater coherence of efforts by the Afghan Government and international community to implement the Compact and provide regular and timely public reports on its execution.

ANNEX I: Benchmarks and Timelines

The Afghan Government, with the support of the international community, is committed to achieving the following benchmarks in accordance with the timelines specified.

Security

International Security Forces

Through end-2010, with the support of and in close coordination with the Afghan Government, the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and their respective Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) will promote security and stability in all regions of Afghanistan, including by strengthening Afghan capabilities.

Afghan National Army

By end-2010: A nationally respected, professional, ethnically balanced Afghan National Army will be fully established that is democratically accountable, organized, trained and equipped to meet the security needs of the country and increasingly funded from Government revenue, commensurate with the nation's economic capacity; the international community will continue to support Afghanistan in expanding the ANA towards the ceiling of 70,000 personnel articulated in the Bonn talks; and the pace of expansion is to be adjusted on the basis of periodic joint quality assessments by the Afghan Government and the international community against agreed criteria which take into account prevailing conditions.

Afghan National and Border Police

By end-2010, a fully constituted, professional, functional and ethnically balanced Afghan National Police and Afghan Border Police with a combined force of up to 62,000 will be able to meet the security needs of the country effectively and will be increasingly fiscally sustainable.

Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups

All illegal armed groups will be disbanded by end-2007 in all provinces.

Counter-Narcotics

By end-2010, the Government will strengthen its law enforcement capacity at both central and provincial levels, resulting in a substantial annual increase in the amount of drugs seized or destroyed and processing facilities dismantled, and in effective measures, including targeted eradication as appropriate, that contribute to the elimination of poppy cultivation.

By end-2010, the Government and neighbouring and regional governments will work together to increase coordination and mutual sharing of intelligence, with the goal of an increase in the seizure and destruction of drugs being smuggled across Afghanistan's borders and effective action against drug traffickers.

Mine Action and Ammunition

By end-2010, in line with Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Afghanistan's Ottawa Convention obligations, the land area contaminated by mines and unexploded ordnance will be reduced by 70%; all stockpiled anti-personnel mines will be located and destroyed by end-2007; and by end-2010, all unsafe, unserviceable and surplus ammunition will be destroyed.

Governance, Human Rights and Rule of Law

Public Administrative Reform

By end-2010: Government machinery (including the number of ministries) will be restructured and rationalised to ensure a fiscally sustainable public administration; the civil service commission will be strengthened; and civil service functions will be reformed to reflect core functions and responsibilities.

A clear and transparent national appointments mechanism will be established within 6 months, applied within 12 months and fully implemented within 24 months for all senior level appointments to the central government and the judiciary, as well as for provincial governors, chiefs of police, district administrators and provincial heads of security.

By end-2006 a review of the number of administrative units and their boundaries will be undertaken with the aim of contributing to fiscal sustainability.

By end-2010, in furtherance of the work of the civil service commission, merit-based appointments, vetting procedures and performance-based reviews will be undertaken for civil service positions at all levels of government, including central government, the judiciary and police, and requisite support will be provided to build the capacity of the civil service to function effectively. Annual performance-based reviews will be undertaken for all senior staff (grade 2 and above) starting by end-2007.

Anti-Corruption

The UN Convention against Corruption will be ratified by end-2006, national legislation adapted accordingly by end-2007 and a monitoring mechanism to oversee implementation will be in place by end-2008.

The Census and Statistics

The census enumeration will be completed by end-2008 and the complete results published.

Reliable statistical baselines will be established for all quantitative benchmarks by mid-2007 and statistical capacity built to track progress against them.

National Assembly

The National Assembly will be provided with technical and administrative support by mid-2006 to fulfil effectively its constitutionally mandated roles.

Elections

The Afghanistan Independent Election Commission will have the high integrity, capacity and resources to undertake elections in an increasingly fiscally sustainable manner by end-2008, with the Government of Afghanistan contributing to the extent possible to the cost of future elections from its own resources. A permanent civil and voter registry with a single national identity document will be established by end-2009.

Gender

By end-2010: the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan will be fully implemented; and, in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, female participation in all Afghan governance institutions, including elected and appointed bodies and the civil service, will be strengthened.

Rule of Law

By end-2010, the legal framework required under the constitution, including civil, criminal and commercial law, will be put in place, distributed to all judicial and legislative institutions and made available to the public.

By end-2010, functioning institutions of justice will be fully operational in each province of Afghanistan, and the average time to resolve contract disputes will be reduced as much as possible.

A review and reform of oversight procedures relating to corruption, lack of due process and miscarriage of justice will be initiated by end-2006 and fully implemented by end-2010; by end-2010, reforms will strengthen the professionalism, credibility and integrity of key institutions of the justice system (the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary, the Attorney General's office, the Ministry of Interior and the National Directorate of Security).

By end-2010, justice infrastructure will be rehabilitated; and prisons will have separate facilities for women and juveniles.

Land Registration

A process for registration of land in all administrative units and the registration of titles will be started for all major urban areas by end-2006 and all other areas by end-2008. A fair system for settlement of land disputes will be in place by end-2007. Registration for rural land will be under way by end-2007.

Counter Narcotics

By end-2010, the Government will increase the number of arrests and prosecutions of traffickers and corrupt officials and will improve its information base concerning those involved in the drugs trade, with a view to enhancing the selection system for national and sub-national public appointments, as part of the appointments mechanism mentioned earlier in this annex.

Human Rights

By end-2010: The Government's capacity to comply with and report on its human rights treaty obligations will be strengthened; Government security and law enforcement agencies will adopt corrective measures including codes of conduct and procedures aimed at preventing arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, extortion and illegal expropriation of property with a view to the elimination of these practices; the exercise of freedom of expression, including freedom of media, will be strengthened; human rights awareness will be included in education curricula and promoted among legislators, judicial personnel and other Government agencies, communities and the public; human rights monitoring will be carried out by the Government and independently by the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), and the UN will track the effectiveness of measures aimed at the protection of human rights; the AIHRC will be supported in the fulfilment of its objectives with regard to monitoring, investigation, protection and promotion of human rights.

The implementation of the Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation will be completed by end-2008.

Economic and Social Development

Infrastructure and Natural Resources

Roads

Afghanistan will have a fully upgraded and maintained ring road, as well as roads connecting the ring road to neighbouring countries by end-2008 and a fiscally sustainable system for road maintenance by end-2007.

Air Transport

By end-2010: Kabul International Airport and Herat Airport will achieve full International Civil Aviation Organisation compliance; Mazar-i-Sharif, Jalalabad and Kandahar will be upgraded

with runway repairs, air navigation, fire and rescue and communications equipment; seven other domestic airports will be upgraded to facilitate domestic air transportation; and air transport services and costs will be increasingly competitive with international market standards and rates.

Energy

By end-2010: electricity will reach at least 65% of households and 90% of non-residential establishments in major urban areas and at least 25% of households in rural areas; at least 75% of the costs will be recovered from users connected to the national power grid. A strategy for the development and the use of renewable energies will be developed by end-2007.

Mining and Natural Resources

An enabling regulatory environment for profitable extraction of Afghanistan's mineral and natural resources will be created by end-2006, and by end-2010 the investment environment and infrastructure will be enhanced in order to attract domestic and foreign direct investment in this area.

Water Resource Management

Sustainable water resource management strategies and plans covering irrigation and drinking water supply will be developed by end-2006, and irrigation investments will result in at least 30% of water coming from large waterworks by end-2010.

Urban Development

By end-2010: Municipal governments will have strengthened capacity to manage urban development and to ensure that municipal services are delivered effectively, efficiently and transparently; in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, investment in water supply and sanitation will ensure that 50% of households in Kabul and 30% of households in other major urban areas will have access to piped water.

Environment

In line with Afghanistan's MDGs, environmental regulatory frameworks and management services will be established for the protection of air and water quality, waste management and pollution control, and natural resource policies will be developed and implementation started at all levels of government as well as the community level, by end-2007.

Education

Primary and Secondary Education

By end-2010: in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, net enrolment in primary school for girls and boys will be at least 60% and 75% respectively; a new curriculum will be operational in all secondary schools; female teachers will be increased by 50%; 70% of Afghanistan's teachers will have passed a competency test; and a system for assessing learning achievement such as a national testing system for students will be in place.

Higher Education

By end 2010: enrolment of students to universities will be 100,000 with at least 35% female students; and the curriculum in Afghanistan's public universities will be revised to meet the development needs of the country and private sector growth.

Skills Development

A human resource study will be completed by end-2006, and 150,000 men and women will be trained in marketable skills through public and private means by end-2010.

Afghan Cultural Heritage

A comprehensive inventory of Afghan cultural treasures will be compiled by end-2007. Measures will be taken to revive the Afghan cultural heritage, to stop the illegal removal of cultural material and to restore damaged monuments and artefacts by end-2010.

Health

Health and Nutrition

By end-2010, in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, the Basic Package of Health Services will be extended to cover at least 90% of the population; maternal mortality will be reduced by 15%; and full immunisation coverage for infants under 5 for vaccine-preventable diseases will be achieved and their mortality rates reduced by 20%.

Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture and Livestock

By end-2010: The necessary institutional, regulatory and incentive framework to increase production and productivity will be established to create an enabling environment for legal agriculture and agriculture-based rural industries, and public investment in agriculture will increase by 30 percent; particular consideration will be given to perennial horticulture, animal health and food security by instituting specialised support agencies and financial service delivery mechanisms, supporting farmers' associations, branding national products, disseminating timely price and weather-related information and statistics, providing strategic research and technical assistance and securing access to irrigation and water management systems.

Comprehensive Rural Development

By end-2010: Rural development will be enhanced comprehensively for the benefit of 19 million people in over 38,000 villages; this will be achieved through the election of at least a further 14,000 voluntary community development councils in all remaining villages, promoting local governance and community empowerment; access to safe drinking water will be extended to 90% of villages and sanitation to 50%; road connectivity will reach 40% of all villages, increasing access to markets, employment and social services; 47% of villages will benefit from small-scale irrigation;

800,000 households (22% of all Afghanistan's households) will benefit from improved access to financial services; and livelihoods of at least 15% of the rural population will be supported through the provision of 91 million labour days.

Counter-Narcotics

By end-2010, the Government will design and implement programmes to achieve a sustained annual reduction in the amount of land under poppy and other drug cultivation by the strengthening and diversification of licit livelihoods and other counter narcotics measures, as part of the overall goal of a decrease in the absolute and relative size of the drug economy in line with the Government's MDG target.

Social Protection

Poverty Reduction

By end-2010, in line with Afghanistan's MDGs, the proportion of people living on less than US\$1 a day will decrease by 3% per year and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger will decrease by 5% per year.

Humanitarian and Disaster Response

By end-2010, an effective system of disaster preparedness and response will be in place.

Disabled

By end-2010, increased assistance will be provided to meet the special needs of all disabled people, including their integration in society through opportunities for education and gainful employment.

Employment of Youth and Demobilised Soldiers

By end-2010, employment opportunities for youth and demobilised soldiers will be increased through special programmes.

Refugees and IDPs

By end-2010, all refugees opting to return and internally displaced persons will be provided assistance for rehabilitation and integration in their local communities; their integration will be supported by national development programmes, particularly in key areas of return.

Vulnerable Women

By end-2010, the number of female-headed households that are chronically poor will be reduced by 20%, and their employment rates will be increased by 20%.

Counter Narcotics

By end-2010, the Government will implement programmes to reduce the demand for narcotics and provide improved treatment for drug users.

Economic Governance and Private Sector Development

Financial Management

By end-2007, the Government will ensure improved transparent financial management at the central and provincial levels through establishing and meeting benchmarks for financial management agreed with and monitored by the international community, including those in the anticipated Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF). In turn, and in line with improved government accountability, donors will make more effort to increase the share of total external assistance to Afghanistan that goes to the core budget.

Domestic Revenues

Afghanistan's total domestic budgetary revenue — equivalent to 4.5% of estimated legal GDP in 1383 (2004/05) — will steadily increase and reach 8% of GDP by 1389 (2010/11). The ratio of revenue to estimated total recurrent expenditures, including estimated recurrent expenditures in the core and external development budgets, is projected to rise from 28% in 1383 (2004/05) to an estimated 58% in 1389, resulting in a continuing need, in accord with the principles in Annex II, for (1) external assistance to the core budget and (2) increasing cost-effectiveness of assistance that funds recurrent expenditure through the external development budget.

Private Sector Development and Trade

All legislation, regulations and procedures related to investment will be simplified and harmonised by end-2006 and implemented by end-2007. New business organisation laws will be tabled in the National Assembly by end-2006. The Government's strategy for divestment of state-owned enterprises will be implemented by end-2009.

Financial Services and Markets

Internationally accepted prudential regulations will be developed for all core sectors of banking and non-bank financial institutions by end-2007. The banking supervision function of Da Afghanistan Bank will be further strengthened by end-2007. Re-structuring of state-owned commercial banks will be complete by end-2007. State-owned banks that have not been re-licensed will be liquidated by end-2006.

Regional Cooperation

By end-2010: Afghanistan and its neighbours will achieve lower transit times through Afghanistan by means of cooperative border management and other multilateral or bilateral trade and transit agreements; Afghanistan will increase the amount of electricity available through bilateral power purchase; and Afghanistan, its neighbours and countries in the region will reach agreements to

enable Afghanistan to import skilled labour, and to enable Afghans to seek work in the region and send remittances home.

ANNEX II: Improving the Effectiveness of Aid to Afghanistan

The international community has made a significant investment in the future of a democratic state of Afghanistan since December 2001. This Compact is an affirmation of that commitment. The Afghan Government and the international community are further committed to improving the effectiveness of the aid being provided to Afghanistan in accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), recognising the special needs of Afghanistan and their implications for donor support.

Consistent with the Paris Declaration and the principles of cooperation of this Compact, the Government and the international community providing assistance to Afghanistan agree that the principles for improving the effectiveness of aid to Afghanistan under this Compact are:

- 1 Leadership of the Afghan Government in setting its development priorities and strategies and, within them, the support needs of the country and the coordination of donor assistance;
- 2 Transparency and accountability on the part of both the Government and the donors of the international assistance being provided to Afghanistan.

Under these principles and towards the goal of improving the effectiveness of aid to Afghanistan, the Government will:

- Provide a prioritised and detailed Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) with indicators for monitoring results, including those for Afghanistan's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- Improve its abilities to generate domestic revenues through, inter alia, customs duties and taxes; and to achieve cost recovery from public utilities and transportation;
- Agree with donors, international financial institutions and United Nations agencies on the benchmarks for aid channelled through the Government's core budget and for the utilisation of such aid; and monitor performance against those benchmarks; and
- Provide regular reporting on the use of donor assistance and performance against the benchmarks of this compact to the National Assembly, the donor community through the Afghanistan Development Forum and the public at large.

The donors will:

- Provide assistance within the framework of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy; programmes and projects will be coordinated with Government in order to focus on priorities, eliminate duplication and rationalise donor activities to maximise cost-effectiveness;
- Increasingly provide more predictable and multiyear funding commitments or indications of

multiyear support to Afghanistan to enable the Government to plan better the implementation of its National Development Strategy and provide untied aid whenever possible;

- Increase the proportion of donor assistance channelled directly through the core budget, as agreed bilaterally between the Government and each donor, as well as through other more predictable core budget funding modalities in which the Afghan Government participates, such as the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) and the Counter Narcotics Trust Fund (CNTF);
- Provide assistance for the development of public expenditure management systems that are essential for improving transparency and accountability in the utilisation of donor resources and countering corruption;
- Recognise that, because of the need to build Afghan capacity, donor assistance provided through the external budget will be designed in such a manner as to build this capacity in the Government as well as the private sector and non-profit sector;
- Ensure that development policies, including salary policies, strengthen national institutions that are sustainable in the medium to long term for delivery of programmes by the Government;
- For aid not channelled through the core budget, endeavour to:
 - 1 Harmonise the delivery of technical assistance in line with Government needs to focus on priority areas and reduce duplication and transaction costs;
 - 2 Reduce the external management and overhead costs of projects by promoting the Afghan private sector in their management and delivery;
 - 3 Increasingly use Afghan national implementation partners and equally qualified local and expatriate Afghans;
 - 4 Increase procurement within Afghanistan of supplies for civilian and military activities; and
 - 5 Use Afghan materials in the implementation of projects, in particular for infrastructure;
- Within the principles of international competitive bidding, promote the participation in the bidding process of the Afghan private sector and South-South cooperation in order to overcome capacity constraints and to lower costs of delivery;
- Provide timely, transparent and comprehensive information on foreign aid flows, including levels of pledges, commitments and disbursements in a format that will enable the Afghan Government to plan its own activities and present comprehensive budget reports to the National Assembly; this covers the nature and amount of assistance being provided to Afghanistan through the core and external budgets; and
- For external budget assistance, also report to the Government on: the utilisation of funds; its efficiency, quality and effectiveness; and the results achieved.

These mutual commitments are intended to ensure that the donor assistance being provided to Afghanistan is used efficiently and effectively, that there is increased transparency and accountability, and that both Afghans and the taxpayers in donor countries are receiving value for money.

ANNEX III: Coordination and Monitoring

The Afghan Government and the international community recognise that the success of the Afghanistan Compact requires strong political, security and financial commitment to achieve the benchmarks within the agreed timelines. Equally, the success of the Compact relies on an effective coordination and monitoring mechanism.

To this end, and in addition to existing sectoral coordination mechanisms, the Afghan Government and the international community are establishing a Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board with the participation of senior Afghan Government officials appointed by the President and representatives of the international community. The Board will be co-chaired by a senior Afghan Government official appointed by the President and by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Afghanistan. Its purpose would be to ensure overall strategic coordination of the implementation of the Compact.

The Board will have a small secretariat staffed by the Afghan Government and the United Nations. It will be supported by technical experts, as needed. The Board will hold periodic meetings and special sessions as required to review the implementation of this Compact and suggest corrective action, as appropriate.

Afghan state institutions and sectoral coordination mechanisms involved in the implementation of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) will provide inputs to the Board with regard to the implementation of the Compact. In addition, in carrying out its assessments, the Board will consider inputs from the international community, including United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, donors, international security forces and relevant non-governmental organisations and civil society representatives.

Periodic progress reports on the implementation of the Compact prepared by the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board will be made public.

ANNEX IV: Participants at the 2006 London Conference on Afghanistan

Participating Countries

Afghanistan (co-Chair)	Belgium	Canada
Australia	Brazil	China
Austria	Brunei	Czech Republic
Bahrain	Bulgaria	Denmark

Egypt	Korea (Republic of)	Romania
Finland	Kuwait	Russia
France	Kyrgyzstan	Saudi Arabia
Germany	Lithuania	Spain
Greece	Luxembourg	Sweden
Hungary	Malaysia	Switzerland
Iceland	Netherlands	Tajikistan
India	New Zealand	Turkey
Iran	Norway	Turkmenistan
Italy	Pakistan	United Arab Emirates
Japan	Poland	United Kingdom (co-Chair)
Jordan	Portugal	United States of America
Kazakhstan	Qatar	Uzbekistan

Participating Organisations

Aga Khan Foundation	International Monetary Fund
Asian Development Bank	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
European Commission	Organisation of Islamic Conference
European Union	United Nations (co-Chair)
Islamic Development Bank	World Bank

Observers

Argentina	Malta
Chile	Oman
Croatia	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
Cyprus	Singapore
Estonia	Slovakia
Ireland	Slovenia
Latvia	
Macedonia (FYR)	

Code of Conduct for NGOs engaged in Humanitarian Action, Reconstruction, and Development in Afghanistan (2005)

For more information on the NGO Code of Conduct, see page 55.

Preamble

Because Afghanistan is at a unique point in its history and has the opportunity to move towards long-term stability, economic prosperity and respect for human rights;

Because NGOs are civil society actors and a strong civil society is essential to the development and functioning of a stable Afghan nation and state;

Because NGOs are committed to the development of Afghanistan and Afghan capacity;

Because the development of a new Constitution and a legislative structure for Afghanistan provide a context in which accountable and responsible behaviour can flourish and be recognised;

Because NGOs, as civil society organisations and emergency and development programme implementers, continue to make important contributions with and for the Afghan people;

Because the nature and roles of NGOs are not well understood, leading to accusations that NGOs misuse funds and are wasteful and self-serving;

Because various “for-profit” and political actors misuse the NGO umbrella to promote their commercial or political interests;

Because NGOs continue to face demands that pull them in many different directions and may threaten their capacity and their independence as civil society actors; and

Because Codes of Conduct are a mechanism by which NGOs can ensure higher standards – including greater transparency and accountability,

We, the accredited representatives of NGOs in Afghanistan, hereby voluntarily affix our signatures to this Code of Conduct and commit our organisations to upholding the Principles of Conduct in this Code.

Definitions

The Code of Conduct is a set of shared norms, principles and values that aims to enhance the conduct and reputation of NGOs.

Non-governmental organisations are voluntary, not-for-profit, non-partisan and independent organisations or associations engaged in serving the public good. NGOs may be national as well as international; secular as well as “faith-based”; and of membership and non-membership categories.

Voluntary denotes free will on the part of the NGO as well as community partners.

Not-for-profit means that an NGO cannot distribute its assets, earnings or profits as such to any person. However, there may be paid employees or activities generating revenue which will be used solely for the stated purposes of the organisation.

Non-partisan and independent indicates that the NGO is controlled and directed by its governing body, in keeping with its mandate and not by any other power or group.

Signatories are NGOs whose duly accredited representative has signed and accepted this Code of Conduct.

We refers to all signatories to the Code of Conduct.

Civil society includes all formal and informal groups and associations that are not of the public and business sectors. NGOs are a part of civil society.

Gender equality means that the different behaviour, aspirations, needs and rights of women and men are considered, valued and favoured equally. It does not mean that women and men have to become the same, but that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female.

Gender equity means fairness of treatment for women and men, according to their respective needs. This may include equal treatment or treatment that is different but which is considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities.

Capacity building is the process by which individuals, groups, organisations, institutions and societies increase their abilities to:

- 1 perform core functions, solve problems, define and achieve objectives; and
- 2 understand and deal with their development needs in a broad context and in a sustainable manner.

Humanitarian action includes those activities taken to prevent and alleviate human suffering arising out of conflict, crisis and calamity, including any situation involving:

- 1 damage to or loss of lives of non-combatants in a conflict situation; or
- 2 patterns of (gross) human rights or humanitarian law violations against civilians in conflict and/or ongoing political crisis.

NGO Mission Statement

Our general mission as NGOs operating in Afghanistan is to address humanitarian, reconstruction and sustainable development needs in Afghanistan, with a special focus on the rights of those who are disadvantaged and vulnerable. We work in partnership with each other, the government, donors and communities.

Purpose of the Code

The Code of Conduct will promote:

- improved understanding of NGOs, their purposes and their accomplishments among the general public, government, donors and the media;
- transparency, accountability and good management practices in the operation of NGOs by voluntary self-regulation; and
- improved quality of services provided by NGOs by raising standards of conduct.

Principles of Conduct

1 Our organisations are people-centered

- 1.1 Focus on the people we serve: Our primary loyalty, accountability and responsibility is to the people we serve. Our programmes are designed and developed in response to the needs of the people.
- 1.2 Self-reliance and ownership: We seek to help people and communities to solve their own problems. We encourage and enable the development of self-reliance and advance the right of people to fully participate in decisions that affect their lives.
- 1.3 Human rights: We endeavour to respect, protect and promote the fulfilment of the human rights and obligations of all Afghans in accordance with international law.
- 1.4 Trust: We work to build the trust of the communities with which we work.
- 1.5 Participation and non-discrimination: We involve men, women, youth and children of our target communities to the greatest possible extent, engaging them in the conception, implementation and evaluation of projects and programmes. We strive to ensure the participation of marginalised groups in communities where we work.
- 1.6 Respect for local values: We respect the dignity and identity of the individual, and acknowledge indigenous knowledge, culture, religious faith and values. This does not mean that we support practices that undermine the human rights of any individual or group.

2 Our organisations are committed to sustainable positive impact

- 2.1 Effectiveness: We are committed to effectiveness and to maximising the positive impact of our programmes. We avoid duplication of services.
- 2.2 Sustainability: Whenever possible, our programmes seek durable solutions that are cost effective, that build Afghan ownership and capacity, and that are driven by the long-term development goals of communities.
- 2.3 Environmental impact: We exercise a responsible and responsive approach to the care of the physical, natural environment and to the proper management of Afghanistan's ecosystems in all our activities.
- 2.4 Monitoring and evaluation: We monitor and evaluate the impact of our programmes and share findings with relevant stakeholders, including the communities we serve, donors, government and the general public.

3 Our organisations are committed to transparency and accountability

- 3.1 We are transparent and accountable in our dealings with the government and community partners, the public, donors and other interested parties.
- 3.2 Accountability: We develop and maintain sound financial policies, audits, and systems in order to manage our accounts. We conform to the constitution, laws, rules and regulations of the government of Afghanistan and where necessary, lobby for policy change. We are truthful and honest in all matters related to raising, using and accounting for funds. We maintain sound financial, accounting, procurement, transport and administrative systems that ensure the use of resources in accordance with intended purposes.
- 3.3 Transparency: We disseminate information on our goals and activities to interested stakeholders. We maintain and make available financial and activity reports upon request by relevant and interested parties. We use all available opportunities to inform the public about our work and about the origin and the use of our resources.

4 Our organisations are committed to good internal governance

- 4.1 Governing documentation: We have written constitutions or memorandums of association that clearly define our missions, our objectives and our organisational structures.
- 4.2 Equal opportunity: We develop and apply written policies, rules and procedures that affirm our commitment to equal opportunities in our employment practices and in the promotion of staff.
- 4.3 Employment practices: We apply hiring and termination practices that respect the freedom of choice of individuals and the human resource needs of other stakeholders. We offer positions based on merit, pay appropriate salaries, allocate job responsibilities

according to individual capacities, and demand adequate notice from employees and provide adequate notice for terminations without cause.

- 4.4 No conflicts of interest: All our organisational transactions are free of conflicts of personal and professional interest. The services of board members shall be given freely and voluntarily, other than reimbursements for essential costs incurred during service.

5 Our organisations are committed to honesty, integrity and cost effectiveness

5.1 Honesty: We are truthful in all our professional activities.

5.2 Integrity: We refrain from internal and external practices that undermine the ethical integrity of our organisations. We do not engage in theft, corrupt practices, nepotism, bribery or trade in illicit substances. We accept funds and donations only from sources whose aims are consistent with our mission, objectives and capacity, and which do not undermine our independence and identity.

5.3 Cost effectiveness: We utilise the resources available to our organisations in order to pursue our missions and strategic objectives in cost-effective ways. We strive to minimise waste and unnecessary expense, and to direct all possible resources to the people we serve.

6 Our organisations are committed to diversity, fairness, non-discrimination against marginalised groups and to affirmative action

6.1 Diversity: We seek to have a workforce that appropriately reflects the gender, ethnic, geographic and religious diversity of Afghanistan and of the areas where we work.

6.2 Equity: We seek to advance greater balance and to promote equity in all internal relations as well as equitable access to opportunities within our organisations. We seek to include the underserved, the vulnerable, the disabled and other marginalised groups in all our initiatives.

6.3 Gender equity: We consider and value equally the different behaviour, aspirations, needs and rights of women and men. This may include equal treatment or treatment that is different but which is considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities. Their rights, responsibilities and opportunities do not depend on whether they are born male or female.

6.4 Non-discrimination against marginalised groups: Our human resource policies and practices promote non-discriminatory recruitment, hiring, training and working practices, and relationships.

6.5 Affirmative action: We strive to increase the representation of under-represented groups in senior decision-making positions at headquarters, in the field, in boards and in advisory

groups. We seek to include the underserved, the vulnerable, the marginalised and the disabled in all our initiatives. We endeavour to strengthen the position of Afghan women both within and outside our organisations.

7 Our organisations are committed to building Afghan capacity

- 7.1 Capacity building: We take every appropriate opportunity to help build Afghan capacity to understand needs, establish priorities and take effective action so that ultimately humanitarian, development and reconstruction needs are met by Afghans.
- 7.2 Consultation: We design and implement projects in consultation with local communities and the government because we are committed to the long-term sustainable development of Afghanistan.
- 7.3 Sustainability: We design and facilitate projects so that services may be taken over by target communities or by government bodies to enhance sustainability.
- 7.4 Human resources: In line with our policy of commitment to capacity building, we give priority to Afghan nationals in our recruitment, hiring and training practices.
- 7.5 Physical and technical resources: We maximise the utilisation of locally available physical and technical resources, where appropriate.
- 7.6 Appropriate technologies: We promote the use of appropriate technologies that can be owned and maintained by communities.

8 Our organisations are committed to independence

- 8.1 Independence: We formulate our own policies, programs, and implementation strategies. We do not allow ourselves to be used to implement programs or gather information of a political, military or economically sensitive nature for governments or other bodies that may serve purposes other than those directly consistent with our humanitarian or development missions.
- 8.2 Autonomy: We strive to maintain our autonomy according to Afghan and international law, and to resist the imposition of conditionalities that may compromise our missions and principles.

9 In humanitarian emergency contexts, we adhere to the following additional principles:

- 9.1 Impartiality: We provide aid on the basis of need alone. We provide support regardless of the race, religion, ethnicity, gender, or nationality and political affiliation of the recipients. We do not tie the promise, delivery or distribution of humanitarian assistance to the embracing or acceptance of a particular political or religious creed.

- 9.2 Neutrality: We do not promote partisan national or international political agendas. We do not choose sides between parties to a conflict.
- 9.3 Application of SPHERE: We are knowledgeable about the SPHERE Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, and seek to apply these standards and the SPHERE indicators in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of our humanitarian projects and programs.

Code Observance

The Code Observance Committee

- The Code Observance Committee (hereafter called “the Committee”) shall be the body ultimately responsible for promoting observance of the code.

Composition of the Committee

- The Committee shall have seven members.
- The Agency Coordination Body For Afghan Relief (“ACBAR”), the Afghan NGOs’ Coordinating Bureau (ANCB), and the South-West Afghanistan and Balochistan Association for Coordination (SWABAC) will each nominate two representatives to the Committee.
- The Afghan Women’s Network (AWN) will nominate one member to the committee.
- The term of office of members of the Committee shall be one year.
- A member can only serve for three consecutive terms.
- The Committee shall select a Chair and a Secretary from among its members.

Functions of the Committee

- The Committee shall act as guardian of the Code of Conduct.
- The Committee shall ensure understanding, trust and co-operation between the Public, the Government, the donors, the NGO sector itself and community partners.
- The Committee shall meet twice a year to consider:
 - Petitions by NGOs to become Code signatories. The Committee will permit NGOs to sign the Code only upon such NGOs furnishing the appropriate documentation as listed in Clause 14 below.
 - Petitions or complaints related to the nonobservance of the Code by an NGO. The petition may be received from government, a donor, a community partner, the public or another NGO.

- The Committee shall nominate a Secretary who will manage the administrative responsibilities of the Committee. Among other things, the Committee Secretary shall:
- Receive all requests from NGOs to become Code signatories.
- Maintain files of public documents of signatories, and make those files available to key stakeholders upon request.
- Request a signatory to provide a written report when implicated in alleged breach of Principles of Conduct.
- Ensure that a signatory receives a copy of the complaint registered against it by the person or group of persons who lodged the complaint.
- The Committee shall be engaged in awareness raising about the Code of Conduct enshrined herein involving Signatories.

Becoming a Signatory to the Code of Conduct

To become a signatory to the Code of Conduct an NGO must submit to the secretary in writing:

- **Legal registration:** A copy of the NGO's legal registration with the Government of Afghanistan;
- **Operational experience:** A signed statement on official stationery affirming that the NGO has been operational for at least one year;
- **Coordination Body Membership:** A letter affirming the NGO's current membership in one or more of the following coordination bodies: ACBAR, ANCB, or SWABAC;
- **Governance Documentation:** A copy of the NGO's written constitution or memorandum of association that clearly define the NGO's mission, objectives and organizational structure.
- **Financial Documentation:** A copy of an audited financial report for its most recent fiscal year; and
- **Operational Documentation:** A copy of its annual report for its most recent year of operations. For international NGOs, a copy of the global annual report will suffice.
- **Completed Survey of Accomplishments:** A completed survey of accomplishments allowing the Secretariat to monitor and communicate the combined accomplishments of NGOs.
- **Mandatory Government Reports:** Copies of semi-annual reports required by the Ministry of Planning.

Complaints

Any one person or group of persons may file a complaint or petition (supported by evidence) with the Secretary of the Committee. A written complaint shall include the following:

- The name and address of the complainant;
- The name and address of the NGO or official against whom the petition is lodged;
- The circumstances in which the breach or violation of the Code is alleged to have been committed; and
- Where possible, a reference to the Standard of Conduct that was allegedly breached.

The Secretary shall open a file after receiving a fully documented complaint and shall immediately share a copy of the complaint with all members of the Observance Committee.

Jurisdiction of the Committee

The Committee shall hear and decide on all instances involving the violation or breach of the Code of Conduct by any signatory or any other acting for and/or on behalf of a signatory.

When a complaint is made under Clause 16 hereof, the Committee may either dismiss the case where no breach of the Code is established or notify the signatory or official against whom the complaint is made.

In an instance of a significant breach or violation of the Standards of Conduct, the Committee shall:

- Call a meeting of the accused signatory and/or official of the agency and the person or group of persons who lodged the complaint in order to discuss the case. This can take place either at the regularly scheduled semi-annual meeting of the Committee, or in the case of a grievous violation of the code, an extraordinary meeting can be held.
- Request any signatory and/or official to provide evidence on the case under consideration.

When the Committee finds that the signatory or its employee has violated the Code, it shall take one or more of the following measures:

- Provide the necessary education for compliance;
- Call on another signatory to assist in the education process;
- Advise the signatory in violation to take corrective measures against the NGO official

or employee who is directly responsible for the breach of the Code;

- Admonish the signatory;
- Suspend or cancel the signature of the NGO to the code.

The Unseating of a Committee Member

A Committee member shall not take part in any deliberation or decision making process where he or she has an interest in the case presented to the Committee.

Scope of Application

The Principles of Conduct shall apply to all NGO signatories to this Code of Conduct working in Afghanistan.

The Principles of Conduct shall apply to all officials and employees who act for and/or on behalf of NGOs which have agreed to abide by this Code.

Compliance to the Code

All signatories and all individuals or groups who act for and/or on behalf of the signatories shall observe, respect and uphold the standards of this Code.

To that end, every signatory shall ensure that all its officials and employees are adequately acquainted with the standards of the Code and work by them.

Revision of Code

Revision of the Code will require the approval of two-thirds of the representatives of the signatory organisations.

The Committee may from time to time review and recommend changes to the Code to the Coordination bodies.

Annex: Historical Context

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, national and international NGOs have played a crucial role in providing assistance to people in rural and urban communities throughout the country and to people in refugee camps in Pakistan.

1979-88: Immediately following the Soviet invasion, NGOs began programs to address the food, shelter and health care needs of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. In the early 1980s NGOs initiated

cross-border programs into Afghanistan to address the basic health and livelihood needs of those Afghans in areas not under Soviet control. Cross-border programs working inside Afghanistan included education by 1984 and agricultural and infrastructure projects commenced in 1986. Throughout this period, “cash-for-food” projects sought to give Afghans in resistance-held areas the resources they needed to remain inside Afghanistan. During the 1980s many NGOs were also engaged in advocacy efforts to raise awareness in Western capitals about the plight of Afghans as both victims of military aggression and refugees.

1988-95: By the late 1980s, NGOs had begun to implement development activities – using development principles in a context of “chronic emergency” and political and security instability – in addition to providing emergency assistance. The changed political context and increase in resources for Afghanistan in the late 1980s led to a number of developments in the NGO sector. The number of Afghan NGOs grew rapidly, support for Afghan capacity building increased, and several NGO coordination bodies were formed, which focused on strengthening the accountability, standards, and professionalism of the NGO community and on coordinating to increase impact and reduce duplication of activities. During this period, many Afghan NGOs, and thousands of Afghans, built their professional skills in NGO-led training institutions with support from international NGOs.

1996-2001: In the Taliban period, from 1996 to 2001, despite political restrictions, improved security in many parts of the country enabled agencies to work directly with local communities in remote rural areas. NGOs continued to coordinate closely with UN and donor agencies in establishing programming priorities and setting out agreed principles for the promotion of coherent and well-focused assistance to Afghans. The efforts of around twenty, mostly NGO organisations, to develop an improved set of learning standards for Afghan children, typified the cooperative approach during this period.

The severe drought from 1997-2001 exacerbated humanitarian need for many rural communities and forced new waves of displacement into urban areas, internal camps and refugee camps in Pakistan and Iran. While NGOs expanded their emergency activities to help these populations, they also continued their development programs.

Late 2001-present: Following the events of September 11 2001, the working environment for NGOs in Afghanistan changed dramatically. In 2002, the return to Afghanistan of large numbers of refugees from neighboring countries required new emergency shelter and feeding programmes. Following the fall of the Taliban, NGOs have, in coordination with the transitional Afghan authorities, increasingly sought to balance their emergency response work with longer-term reconstruction and development initiatives. The advent of an internationally recognised Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan has provided NGOs the opportunity to rearticulate the role of humanitarian actors, not as service contractors, but rather as mission-driven civil society organisations.

Maps

The maps for the *A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance* are provided by the Afghan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office (AGCHO, p. 3). These maps are only available in the hardcopy version of the guide.

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Map 3:	Afghanistan Land Cover Map
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About this section

This section includes contact information for the assistance community, government agencies, and foreign missions in Afghanistan. It does not generally include private companies.

The information in this directory was updated between October and December 2010, with occasional updates and additions made throughout the year. However, addresses, phone numbers and email contacts constantly change as organisations relocate and staff turnover. The accuracy of this list relies on the voluntary contributions of the organisations listed, which are encouraged to send any additions or changes to areu@areu.org.af. Organisations can also request that their addresses be omitted.

All organisations' contact details are listed by province. Kabul Province is listed first, with the remaining provinces following in alphabetical order. Afghanistan-related contacts in Pakistan are listed at the end. Within each section, contacts are listed alphabetically by the full title of the organisation.

No distinction is made between mobile, satellite and digital phone lines. Afghan numbers beginning with 070 or 079 indicate mobile lines, 0088 indicate satellite lines, and all others indicate digital or ground lines. Numbers in Pakistan (beginning with 0092) are listed as dialled from Afghanistan. When calling Afghanistan from other countries, the country code is +93 and the beginning zero should be dropped.

Kabul Province

AHF Abdul Haq Foundation
 Charahi Torabaz Khan (corner of
 Flower Street, 3rd floor)
 Shahr-i-Naw
 Phone: 0700202170
 0799301408
 0700602182
 Email: abdulhaqfoundation@hotmail.com
 Web: www.abdulhaq.org
 Executive Director: Nasrullah Baryalai Arsalaie

**ASA Academy of Sciences of
 Afghanistan**
 Charahi Sherpoor, Shahr-i-Naw
 Phone: 0202102921
 0700979856
 Deputy for Human Science Section:
 Nasrullah Mangal

**AOAD Accessibility Organization for
 Afghan Disabled**
 Hs. 223, Namayeshgah St., Opp.
 Kabul Nandari, District 8
 Phone: 0773302222
 0700157417
 Email: zazai.abdulkhaliq@gmail.com
 Web: www.aoad-af.org
 Executive Director: Abdul Khaliq Zazai

ACF Action Contre La Faim
 Herati Mosque Street (near the
 Etisalat building), Shahr-i-Naw
 Phone: 0799566128
 Email: hom@af.missions-acf.org
 kabul@af.missions-acf.org
 Web: www.actioncontrelafaim.org
 Country Director: Shashwat Saraf

ActionAid ActionAid Afghanistan
 Hs. 705, St. 9, Taimani
 Phone: 0799043656
 0797075979
 0799758687

Fax: 0202203756
 Email: gb.adhikari@actionaid.org
 Zarrena.Vasquez@actionaid.org
 Web: www.actionaidafg.org
 Country Director: Gyan Bahadur Adhikari

**ADRA Adventist Development and Relief
 Agency**
 Kolola Pushta St., Charahi Ansari
 Shahr-i-Naw
 Phone: 0777328402
 0777328404
 0777328403
 Email: admin@adra-af.org
 v.nelson@adra-af.org
 Web: www.adra.euroafrica.org
 Finance and Administrative Assistant:
 Ahmed Farid

**AABRAR Afghan Amputee Bicyclists for
 Rehabilitation and Recreation**
 St. 3, Taimani Project
 Phone: 0700273558
 0700611917
 0700284986
 008821650265570
 Email: aabrar_kabul@yahoo.com.au
 aabrar.jalalabad@gmail.com
 Web: www.aabrar.org
 Executive Director: Abdul Baseer Toryalai

AC Afghan Center
 Hs. 1441, 3rd St. (behind Soria
 High School), Karte Char
 Phone: 0752001799
 0700274514
 Email: baidariwal@yahoo.com
 acafgghanistan@yahoo.com
 Web: www.ariseproject.org/
 www.afghanceneter.org
 Deputy Country Director:
 Fazel Muhammad Baidariwal

**ACSOR Afghan Center for Socio-economic
 & Opinion Research**
 Hs. 112, Lucky Five St, Haji

Yaqoob Saqare, District 10
Shahr-i-Naw
Phone: 0799328714
0799620639
Email: matthew.warshaw@acsor-surveys.com
will.hayes@d3systems.com
Web: www.acsor-surveys.com
Managing Director: Matt Warshaw

ACSFo Afghan Civil Society Forum-organization
Hs. 48, Shahr-Ara-Watt (Opp. Malalai Maternity Hospital)
Shahr-i-Naw
Phone: 0793559424
Email: pr@acsf.af
info@acsf.af
Web: www.acsf.af/www.acsf-rc.com
Executive Director: Aziz Rafiee

ACDO Afghan Community Development Organization
Opp. Tajwar Sultan High School
District 4, Charrah-i-Sarsabzi
Phone: 0700281991
Email: acdo1232003@yahoo.com
Executive Director: Gul Waiz Kazar

ACC Afghan Conservation Corps
Phone: 0700201126
0798846906
Email: noorullahm@unops.org
Web: www.unops.org
National Project Manager: Noorullah Malung

AFCO Afghan Friend & Cooperation Organisation
Opp. Habibia High School
Phone: 0799003387
Email: liala_masm@yahoo.com
afco1388@gmail.com
Director: Laila Masjidi

AGHCO Afghan General Help Coordination Office
Hs. 21242, St. 33, Charahi

Panjsad Family, Part 3
Khair Khana, Post Box 994
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0799338316
0799330072
Email: aghco_kbl@yahoo.com
aghco_kbl@hotmail.com
Director: Sayed Fazlullah Wahidi

AGCHO Afghan Geodesy and Cartography Head Office
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Web: www.agcho.org
Chief of Customer Service:
Faiz Mohammad Askarzada

AHDS Afghan Health and Development Services
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Post Box 53
Phone: 0700284275
0700300417
Email: fareed@ahds.org
naim@ahds.org
Web: www.ahds.org
Deputy Director: Mohammad Fareed

AIL Afghan Institute of Learning
Hs. 63, St. 2 (behind Cinema Baharestan, next to Mir Ahmad Mosque), Karte Parwan
Phone: 0700284326
0752000894
Email: ail.kabul09@gmail.com
Web: www.creatinghope.org/aboutail
President Executive Director: Sakena Yacoobi

AIMTEIC Afghan Institute of Management, Training and Enhancement of Indigenous Capacities
Hs.704, St. 4, Silo Rd, Kot-i-Sangi
Phone: 0799190015

Fax: 0700155410
 0752023986
 Email: aimteic@yahoo.com
 azimq@hotmail.com
 Deputy Director: Mohammad Azim

AITM Afghan Institute of Training and Management
 Opp. Masjid Mohammadia, St. 1 of Karte Chahr, Jamal Mina
 Phone: 0799334370
 0700078937
 0700252117
 Email: aitm786@yahoo.com
 Managing Director: Sardar Mohammad Samoon

ALSO Afghan Landmine Survivors' Organization
 Hs. 11, St.12 (near MTN Antenna) Qalai Fatullah
 Phone: 0799316253
 0776119164
 Email: info@afghanlandminesurvivors.org
 sulimanaminy@gmail.com
 Web: www.afghanlandminesurvivors.org
 Executive Director: Suliaman Aminy

AINA Afghan Media and Cultural Center
 Hs. 21, Charahi Shaheed, District 10, Shahr-i-Naw
 Phone: 0700238955
 0799333888
 0799829808
 Email: bkverma100@hotmail.com
 Web: www.ainaworld.org
 Country Director: Brajesh Verma

ANCB Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau
 Hs. 1, St. 3, Near Taban Hospital Project Taimani
 Phone: 0700200266
 0799333621
 Email: ancb@ancb.org / admin@ancb.org
 Web: www.ancb.org
 NGOs Coordinator: Sadaqat Ali

AOHREP Afghan Organization of Human Rights & Environmental Protection
 Behind Sayed Jamaludin School Karte Char
 Phone: 0799234026
 Email: aohrep@yahoo.com
 admin.aohrep@gmail.com
 Director: Abdul Rahman Hotaki

ARC Afghan Relief Committee
 Hs. 1, St.1 Behind Zirat Shah Shaheed
 Phone: 0700287606
 Email: arckabul@live.com
 kabularc@gmail.com
 Head of Office: Mohammad Omar Stanikzai

ATC Afghan Technical Consultants
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 Phone: 0700278261
 0788228111
 0776665550
 Email: atc@atc.afghanistan.org
 eblaghk@atc.afghanistan.org
 Web: www.atc.afghanistan.org
 Director: Kefayatullah Eblagh

ATCE Afghan Turk Cag Education
 Next to Shah Do Shamshera Mosque, Cinema Pamir
 Phone: 0700285511
 0700218255
 0700272999
 0202100722
 Fax: 93202100722
 Email: info@atce.edu.af
 halilunal@atce.edu.af
 Deputy Director: Halil Unal

AWT Afghan Woman and Trade Magazine
 Phone: 0700296014
 Director: Mina Sherzoy

AWSE	Afghan Women Services and Education Organization Behind Block 1, Airport Blocks Street of First Department of National Security (next to Malang Dar Maltoon), Bibi Mahro, Post Box AWSE Post in ACBAR Office	Phone: 0700280179 0799203056 0752012958 Email: awrc.kabul@ceretechs.com Awrc.finance@ceretechs.com Web: www.awrc.org.af Country Representative: Maryam Rahmani
Phone: 0799326132 0799188762	Email: awse_g@yahoo.com awhca_g06@yahoo.com Web: www.awse.org.af Executive Director: Gulsoom Satarzai	Afghanaid Hs. 94, Hesa-i-Do, Main Rd Karte Parwan. Post Box 6066 Phone: 0799310498 0798930627 0799309373 00882168440140 Email: ffstocker@afghanaid.org.uk asalman@afghanaid.org.uk Web: www.afghanaid.org.uk Managing Director: Farhana Faruqi-Stocker
AWN	Afghan Women's Network Hs. 22, St 1 (on the right) Charahi Hesa Do, Karte-Parwan	Phone: 0700286598 0799689079 Email: awn.kabul@gmail.com advocacy.awn1@gmail.com Web: www.afghanwomensnetwork.org Acting Director: Sameera Hamidi
AWNF	Afghan Women's New Foundation Apt. 29, Block 20, Macrorayon 4 Macrorayon	Phone: 0700203161 0772109425 Email: eslom_2006@yahoo.com Director: Farida Sherzoy
AWEC	Afghan Women's Educational Center Hs. 1228 (opp. Ministry of Higher Education), Karte Char	Phone: 0700263794 Email: safi@awec.info hr.admin@awec.info Web: www.awec.info Director: Hassina Safi
AWRC	Afghan Women's Resource Centre Dainow Dibori, St. 3, Silo (In front of Ariana Kabul Hotel), near Raiyasat Awdat Mahajrin	Phone: 0799462388 0799810184
		ABR Afghanistan Bureau for Reconstruction Hs. 2608, St. 11, Taimani Phone: 0700291104 0752019642 Email: abr.kabul@gmail.com abr_kabul1@yahoo.com Director: Ahmad Ibrahim Haidari
		ACKU Afghanistan Centre at Kabul University Kabul University Central Library Jamal Mina, Post Box 335 Phone: 0700898434 0700281415 Email: shaakib@acku.edu.af Web: www.acku.edu.af Director: Nancy Dupree
		ACCI Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce and Industries Chamane Hozori (next to Kabul Nandary), Post Box 233 Phone: 0799462388 0799810184

0752025854
 Fax: 0776100166
 Email: info@acci.org.af
 ceo@acci.org.af
 Web: www.acci.org.af
 Chief Executive Officer: Mohammad Qurban Haqjo

ACSS **Afghanistan Civil Service Support**
 First Street, Hajji Yaquob Square
 Phone: 0202203905
 Web: www.usaidacss.org
 Chief of Party: Mark Grubb

ACSP **Afghanistan Country Stability Picture**
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 0706 006 184
 Email: necmi.koksal@hq.isaf.nato.int
 alex.mastrantonio@hq.isaf.nato.int
 Section Chief: Alessandro Mastrantonio

ADA **Afghanistan Development Association**
 Hs. 264 & 265, Kabul River
 Bank's Road, Pule-i-Surkh
 Karte Char, Post Box 199
 Phone: 0799566902
 0799329664
 0700329291
 Fax: 0776100170
 Email: ada.headoffice@ada.org.af
 Web: www.ada.org.af
 Deputy Managing Director: Esmatullah Haidary

AHRO **Afghanistan Human Rights Organization**
 Hs. 41, St. 10, Paikob-i-Naswar
 Qalai Fatullah
 Phone: 0700203866
 0799672404
 Email: ahro98@yahoo.com
 ahro.lal@gmail.com
 Web: www.ahro.af
 Chairman: Lal Gul Lal

AIBA **Afghanistan Independent Bar Association**
 St 1, Masjid Hanzala, Opp. the
 Entrance Gate of Old building of
 Attorney General Office, beside
 Madina Bazaar, Charr-i-Haji
 Yaquob

Phone: 0700223595
 0799721469
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 President: Rohullah Qarizada

AIHRC **Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission**
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 0794631816 / 0700276283
 Fax: 0093202500677
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 aihrc@aihrc.org.af
 Web: www.aihrc.org.af
 Executive Director: Mohammad Musa Mahmodi

AIMS **Afghanistan Information Management Services**
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 the left side), Wazir Akbar Khan
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 Phone: 0799117565 / 0786011556
 0700248827
 Email: info@aims.org.af
 abdul.majeed@aims.org.af
 Web: www.aims.org.af
 Executive Director: Nick Martyn

AISA **Afghanistan Investment Support Agency**
 Opp. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Shah Mahmood Ghazi Watt
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 0202103404

0202103402
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ISAF ISAF Public Affairs Office, ISAF HQ
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Web: www.isaf-jq/nato.int
IDG **Islah Daily Government**
Macrorayon Azadi Printing Press,
Macrorayon

IRA **Islamic Relief – Afghanistan**
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0700278097
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Email: alinoor@irafg.org
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KPL Kabul Public Library

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KT Kabul Times

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<p>UNEP</p> <p>United Nations Environment Programme Room No. 32, UNOPS Building, UNOCA compound, Jalalabad Road</p> <p>Phone: 0799131618 Email: wali.modaqq@unep.ch, Web: www.unep.org/conflictsanddisasters/ Officer In-Charge: Wali Modaqq</p>	<p>UNMACCA</p> <p>United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre for Afghanistan Sedarat Square, Post Box 520</p> <p>Phone: 0700392184 Email: haider.reza@macca.org.af Web: www.macca.org.af Programme Director: Mohammad Haider Reza</p>
<p>UNHCR</p> <p>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Hs. 41, Peace Ave, Shahr-i-Naw Post Box 3232</p> <p>Phone: 0202200381 0700279210 0708288247 008821651121675 Fax: 0041227397501 Email: macleod@unhcr.org AFGKA@unhcr.org Web: www.unhcr.org Head of Sub Office: Grainne O'Hara</p>	<p>UNODC</p> <p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Hs. 257, St.149 District 4, Zone 1 Kolola Pushta, Post Box 5</p> <p>Phone: 0798416325 0796728167 0797222828 Fax: 004312606074743 Email: fo.afghanistan@unodc.org Web: www.unodc.org Special Advisor to the SRSG on Counter Narcotics, Representative Afghanistan Country Office: Jean-Luc Lemahieu</p>
<p>UNHAS</p> <p>United Nations Humanitarian Air Services St. 15, Lane 3 (Left side) Shirpoor</p> <p>Phone: 079766230 0797662025 0797662032 Email: khalilullah.kakar@wfp.org UNHAS-AFG.RESERVATION@WFP.ORG Air Transport Officer: Alvaro Garofali</p>	<p>UNOPS</p> <p>United Nations Office for Project Services UNOPS Afghanistan Operations Center (AGOC), UNOCA compound Jalalabad Rd, Post Box 1772</p> <p>Phone: 0799257584 Fax: 0093700 667788 Email: bruce@unops.org kirkb@unops.org Web: www.unops.org/agoc Contact Person: Bruce McCarron</p>
<p>UNIDO</p> <p>United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, Shah Mahmood Ghazi Watt</p> <p>Phone: 0202124135 0799306311 0700808404 Fax: 00873763468836 Email: F.Azizi@unido.org Web: www.unido.org Head of Operation: Fakhruddin Azizi</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <p>United Nations Population Fund Afghanistan UNOCA Compound, Jalalabad Rd Post Box 16030</p> <p>Phone: 0707119999 Email: heokman@unfpa.org Web: www.afghanistan.unfpa.org Representative: Arie Hoekman</p>

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Web:	www.unv.org	
Director:	Stuart Moran	
UNWHO	United Nations World Health Organization UNOCA Compound, Jalalabad Rd. Pul-i-Charkhi	
Phone:	0700279010 0799761066 0700281116	VOA Ashna Voice of America, Ashna TV & Radio/Afghanistan Hs. 26, St. 15, Wazir Akbar Khan Post Box 214
Email:	registry@afg.emro.who.int reception@afg.emro.who.int	Phone: 0752004166 0799774477 0700277198 008821689850499
Web:	www.emro.who.int/Afghanistan	Fax: 0042221121913
Country Representative:	Peter Jan Graaff	Email: eshinwari@yahoo.com eshinwari@hotmail.com
USAID	US Agency for International Development Office of Program and Project Development CAFÉ Compound Opp. the US Embassy Great Massoud Rd, Post Box 6180	Web: www.voanews.com Coordinator: Mohammad Ekram Shinwari
Phone:	070108001	VoF Voice of Freedom (Radio and Newspaper) ISAF Headquarters (near the US Embassy), Great Massoud Rd
Fax:	0012022166488	Phone: 0799156238 0799511320
Email:	kabulaidproginfounit@usaid.gov	Email: gierlingerg@isaf-hq.nato.int
Web:	www.Afghanistan.usaid.gov	Web: www.sada-i-azadi.net Media Director: Gernot Gierlinger
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Phone:	0799512919 0707355965	Phone: 0799889928 / 0752015178
Email:	USFOR-A-MediaRelations@afghan. swa.army.mil	Email: inayatniazi2000@yahoo.com info@wadan.org
VAWR	Voice of Afghan Woman Radio Next to Rahim Gardizi Limited Salang Watt	Web: www.wadan.org Programme Manager: Inayatullah Niazi
Phone:	0700275089	WL Wahdat Library Kampany Street. Kot-i- Sangi Nyaz-Beg
		Phone: 0700252598
		Email: ahmadshahwahdat@fastmail.fm
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Phone:	0700425620 / 0772067074	Email:	snoori@womenforwomen.org info@wwiafghanistan.org
Email:	info.kabul@warchild.nl	Web:	www.womenforwomen.org
Web:	www.warchild.nl	Country Director:	Sweeta Noori
Country Representative:	Cathy O'Grady		
	Welthungerhilfe/German AgroAction Hs. 9, St. 3, Taimani Rd., Taimani	WM	Women Mirror Hs. 186, St. 12, Wazir Akbar Khan Shokria Barikzay
Phone:	0799887739	Director:	
Email:	james.curtis@welthungerhilfe.de	WP&G	Women, Peace and Governance Unit (Resource Center for Women in Politics) Muslim St., (Opp. Bakhtar News & near to Ministry of Haj) District 10 Shahr-i-Naw
Web:	www.welthungerhilfe.de	Phone:	0786163640 / 0798979244
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society Hs. 5, St. 1, right side of Qalai Fatullah main road	Email:	katayon.qahir@unifem.org hassan.fahimi@unifem.org
Phone:	0798981967 008821655582607	Web:	www.afghanistan.unifem.org
Fax:	0093203153456	Deputy Unit Manager:	Katayon Qahir
Country Director:	David Lawson		
WCLRF	Women and Children Legal Research Foundation St. 5 (in front of the Armaghan Training Centre) west side of Kabul University, Deh Bori	WB	The World Bank Hs. 19, St. 15, Wazir Akbar Khan
Phone:	0700649191 0700076557 0752002614	Phone:	0700276002 0700240924 0700280800
Email:	wclrf@yahoo.com wazhma_amiry@yahoo.com	Email:	nkrafft@worldbank.org azia@worldbank.org
Web:	www.wclrf.org.af	Web:	www.worldbank.org.af
Media & Public Relations Programme Manager:	Wazhma Abdulrahimzay	Country Director:	Nicholas J. Krafft
WAA	Women Assistance Association Charahi Shaheed, Zarghona High School St., Shahr-i-Naw	WFP	World Food Programme St. 4, Koshani Watt (Behind Kabul Bank), Shahr-i-Naw Post Box 1093
Phone:	0799328734	Phone:	0797662000-04 0797662116
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Director:	Fahima Kakar	Email:	wfp.kabul@wfp.org Susannah.Nicol@wfp.org
WWI	Women for Women International Hs. 171, St. 4, Qalai Fatullah	Web:	www.wfp.org/afghanistan
		Country Director:	Stefano Porretti

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Hs. 144, St. 8, Taimani
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YIAA **Youth in Action Association**
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 0799301951
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President: Sayed Ikram Afzali

AIHRC **Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission**
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 0798527058
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 aihrc_bdn@yahoo.com
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Provincial Programme Manager:
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 0799336691
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 marzardozi@gmail.com
Web: www.afghanartisans.com
Director Programmes: Kerry Jane Wilson

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 0799299143
 0799276354
 008821684400143-44
Email: bdkppm@afghanaid.org.uk
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Web: www.afghanaid.org.uk
Provincial Programme Manager:
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AKF **Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan**
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Web: www.akdn.org/akf
Regional Director: Najmuddin Najm

AHRO **Afghanistan Human Rights Organization**
Behind Etefaq Pump Station
Hesa 3 Shahr-i-Naw, Faizabad
Phone: 0799869699

ACTED **Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development**
Hs, 4, St 1, District 5
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Web: www.acted.org
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BU **Badakhshan University**
next to Aminat Milli, Shahr-i-Naw
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Phone: 0799454263
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Rector: Abdul Qadeer Mahan

BRAC **Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee**
 Guzari Chukurak
 Near Mandai Khona, Faizabad
 Phone: 0700029479
 0700731917
 Email: nazrul_brac354@yahoo.com
 sharif.alamin@yahoo.com
 Web: www.bracafg.org
 Project Manager (Health): Nazrul Islam

CAF **Care of Afghan Families**
 Hs. 29, Sarake-i-Masjid Imam
 Bukhari, Hese-i-Se, Shahr-i-Naw
 Faizabad
 Phone: 0777822394/5
 Email: pm.caf.bdk@gmail.com
 hc.caf.bdk@gmail.com
 Web: www.caf.org.af
 Project Manager: Sayed Amanullah Zahed

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 Region 5, Imam Muslim Street
 Shahr-i-Naw (next to ACTED office)
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 Phone: 0707042459
 Web: www.childfund.org
 Operations Officer: Masehullah Mohammadi

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 Bank Street across from
 Badakhshan Provincial Council's
 Office, Faizabad
 Phone: 0795760551
 Email: azima.roya@concern.net
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CCA **Cooperation Center for Afghanistan**
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 Manager: Shuhaboddin

DAIL **Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock**
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 0798981588
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 keshawarz1973@yahoo.com
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DRRD **Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (II)**
 Faizabad
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 0799799178
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 Deputy Programme Coordinator:
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GTZ/BEPA **GTZ Basic Education Program**
 Dashti Shuhada, 6th district
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 Park, Faizabad
 Phone: 0799028316
 0777900431
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 Web: www.bepafg.com
 Education Officer: Hamidullah Hamim

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cd-afg@medair.org
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Project Support Manager, Badakhshan:
Elsbeth Koning

MC **Mercy Corps**
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0799010536
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Operations Manager: Noor Khan Akbary

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Jonathan Bartolozzi

MOVE **MOVE Welfare Organization**
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NSP/PMU **National Solidarity Programme
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Phone: 0799299179
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Provincial Manager: Nazira Badakhsh

NAC **Norwegian Afghanistan
Committee**
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Web: www.afghanistan.com.
Officer in Charge: Faqir Khan

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PRB **Partners in Revitalization and
Building**
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UNAMA **United Nations Assistance Mission
in Afghanistan**
Shahr-i-Naw District 5, behind
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Head of Office: Mohammad Hakim

UNICEF **United Nations Children's Fund**
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 Email: kabul@unicef.org
 Web: www.unicef.org

UNODC **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**
 Faizabad
 Phone: 0799268596
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 hussain_jalili@yahoo.com
 Web: www.unodc.org
 Officer in Charge: Mohammad Hussain Jalili

UNWHO **United Nations World Health Organization**
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 Phone: 0799322134
 Email: Mazarin@afg.emro.who.int
 Web: www.emro.who.int/Afghanistan
 National Health Coordinator (NHC):
 Sayed Mazari Nasiri

WADAN **The Welfare Association for the Development of Afghanistan**
 Hs. 2, Uzbaks street, Shahr-i-Naw
 Faizabad
 Phone: 0799462055
 0799889928
 Email: inayatniaz2000@yahoo.com
 info@wadan.org
 Web: www.wadan.org
 Coordinator: Gulam Dastageer

Badghis Province

BRAC **Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee**
 Qala-i-Naw
 Phone: 0700565651
 Email: mehedihasan1969@yahoo.com

Web: www.bracafg.org
 Area Manager: A.S.M Mehedi Hasan Khan

DAIL **Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock**
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DRRD **Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development**
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DRRD **Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (II)**
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 Phone: 0793509015
 0795577543
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 Project Manager: Ezatullah Kamjo

NSP/PMU **National Solidarity Programme (Provincial Management Unit)**
 Qala-i-Naw District, first Walayat
 St., Next to Afghanistan
 Independent Election Commission
 Office, Qala-i-Naw
 Phone: 0799775365
 Email: Badghis@nspafghanistan.org
 Web: www.nspafghanistan.org
 Provincial Manager: Haroon Anis

UNAMA United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

Jad-e-Maref or Jad-e-Haji Din
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PO Box 3205

Phone: 0799772587
Email: haideryj@un.org
Web: www.unama.unmissions.org/
Head of Office: Juma Khan Haideri

Web: www.akdn.org/akf
Regional Director: Raghavendra Pratap Singh

ACTED Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development

Shirdad House, 3rd Region
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Base Manager: Ahmad Talib Shinwari

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ADA Afghanistan Development Association

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Phone: 0799428636
Email: ada.baghlan@ada.org.af
Web: www.ada.org.af
Provincial Manager: Samay Gul

BIHE Baghlan Institute of Higher Education

Baghlan City
Phone: 0755910292
0700037997

Rector: Rahime

BDN Bakhtar Development Network

House of Qumandan Fazluddin
Ayar, Sarake Jadid Shahsrad Koti
behind the Guest house of Amniat
Pul-i-Khumri

Phone: 0700522856
Email: drfarid_ahd@gmail.com;
qnasrat@gmail.com
Web: www.bdn.org.af
Acting Project Manager: Farid Ahmad

AHRO Afghanistan Human Rights Organization

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BRAC Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee

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0700730775

Email: kamrul_28301@yahoo.com
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CFA Childfund Afghanistan

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Web: www.childfund.org
Finance Officer: Zabihullah Zaky

AKF Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan

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CCA **Cooperation Center for
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DAIL **Department of Agriculture,
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DRRD **Department of Rural
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EPIC **Emergency Programme of Italian
Cooperation**
Bagh-i-Qahwakhana (near the
Court Office), Pul-i-Khumri
Phone: 0700287100
 0700286272
 008821633324414

FCCS **Foundation for Culture and Civil
Society**
Pul-i-Khumri
Phone: 008821633352799
Email: afghan_foundation@yahoo.com
Web: www.afghanfccs.org
Head of Office: Berenmehr

GRSP **Ghazni Rural Support Program**
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 0708434100

Email: grspbaghlan@gmail.com
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Helvetas **Helvetas Afghanistan**
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HBAid **Hungarian Baptist Aid**
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Phone: 0797192158
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MC **Mercy Corps (IDEA-NEW)**
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Nye **Nye Express Office**
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PRB **Partners in Revitalization and Building**
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Web: www.prb.org.af
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Head of Office: Bojidar Dimitrov

Web: www.aabrar.org
Field Coordinator: Farid Barezki

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info@acsf.af
Web: www.acsf.af/www.acsf-rc.com
Regional Manager: Soroush Kazimi

ALSO **Afghan Landmine Survivors' Organization**
Hs. 10, the first lane after lane 2 at the Police Station, Kart-e Shafa Khana Alkuzay Square
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Web: www.afghanlandminesurvivors.org
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ASET **Afghan Support Education Training**
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AWEC **Afghan Women's Educational Center**
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AHRO	Afghanistan Human Rights Organization Hs. 257 near to Daqiqa Balkhi High School, Karti Sulaha Mazar-i-Sharif Phone: 0798102936 Email: ferebaakbari@yahoo.com Web: www.ahro.af Manager: Fariba Akbari	ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief Darwaz-e-Jamhoriate Kocho-e-Aka Yassin, Mazar-i-Sharif Email: qadri@acbar.org acbarmazar@yahoo.com Web: www.acbar.org
AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission Mohamd Baig Precinct Former Iranian Consulate District 1, Mazar-i-Sharif Phone: 0700511246 0799154462 Email: q.s.same@gmail.com aihrmzr@gmail.com Web: www.aihrc.org.af Regional Programme Manager: Qazi Sayed Mohamd Samee	AREA	Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan Kartai Bakhti, next to Takya Khana and Masjid Mehdi, Mazar-i-Sharif Phone: 0795331186 0786401531 Email: jamal_jalal2008@yahoo.co.uk farhad.area@yahoo.com Contact: Jamal
AIMS	Afghanistan Information Management Services East of Blue Mosque (Roza-e-Mobarak), Beside the Pashtanay Bank, new building of M. Hashim Barat Commercial Market 3rd floor, Office No. 306, Mazar-i-Sharif PO Box 5906 Phone: 0700723131 Email: walid.ghyasi@aims.org.af Web: www.aims.org.af Acting Regional Manager: Ahmad Walid Ghyasi	ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development Gozar Mormal, Madan-e-Namak St. (East of Sultan Razia High School), Mazar-i-Sharif Phone: 0700501310 Email: mazar@acted.org Web: www.acted.org Base Manager: Sayeed Zaman Hashami
ANSO	Afghanistan NGO Safety Office ANSO Northern Region Office Mazar-i-Sharif Phone: 0799404617 0799408252 Email: north@afgnso.org north2@afgnso.org Web: www.afgnso.org	ASCHIANA	ASCHIANA: Afghanistan's Children, A New Approach Qala-e-Ghazia, District 4 Mazar-i-Sharif Phone: 0700509402 Email: aschianamazar@yahoo.com.au Web: www.aschaina.com Cordinator: Mr Shapoor
BDN		BDN	Bakhtar Development Network Old Central Jail Rd., Kart e Bukhdi Main Street, Mazar-i-Sharif Phone: 0787690333 Email: yama.bdn@gmail.com qnasrat@gmail.com Web: www.bdn.org.af Project Coordinator: Yama Luqmani

- BU** **Balkh University**
Mazar-i-Sharif
Phone: 0700517255
Chancellor: Habibullah Habib
Web: coar_kbl@yahoo.com
www.coar.org.af
Regional Manager: Mohammad Tawoos Salimee
- BRAC** **Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee**
Sarake Chilmetra, Dokan-e-Kamar
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Phone: 0700539360
0700260219
0700511123
Email: salim.akand@gmail.com
Web: www.bracafg.org
Regional Manager MF: Mohammad Salim Akand
- CAFE** **Central Asian Free Exchange**
Guzar-i-Marmol (Opp. Mosque 1)
Mazar-i-Sharif
Phone: 0700509252 / 0799239988
Email: robgraves@mail.com
Web: www.cafengo.org
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- CSHRN** **Civil Society Human Rights Network**
Mazar-i-Sharif
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Web: www.cshrn.af
North Coordinator: Nasima Azkia
- CCA** **Cooperation Center for Afghanistan**
Near ICRC office, Karte Bokhdi
Mazar-i-Sharif
Phone: 0700500373
Email: cca_mazar-i-sharif@hotmail.com
Web: www.cca.org.af
Regional Manager: Masuma Wasiq
- CoAR** **Coordination of Afghan Relief**
Mastofyat St. (beside Mohammad Gul Khan mosque), Mazar-i-Sharif
Phone: 0774970307
Email: coar_balkh@yahoo.com
- CHA** **Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance**
Hs. 2664, St. 3, Darwazi
Jamhoriyat, Fardawsi Park, back of Custom House, Mazar-i-Sharif
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Office Manager: Mohammad Rashid Sakandari
- DACAAR** **Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees**
Opp. the Mosque, Marmul Street, District 1, Mazar-i-Sharif
Phone: 0799100612
0793407908
Email: mazar@dacaar.org
Web: www.dacaar.org
Water & Sanitation Programme Provincial Manager: Abdul Matin
- DDG** **Danish Demining Group**
District 3, St. 2, behind Tafausat in front of Kamgar House
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Phone: 0799807374
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pm.afghanistan@drc.dk
Web: www.drc.dk
Site Operation Officer: Mohammad Gul
- DAIL** **Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock**
Phone: 0700215773
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- DRRD** **Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development**
Mazar-i-Sharif
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Director:	Abdul Basit		
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Phone:	0799188187	Web:	www.healthnettpo.org
Email:	miralamdarwish@yahoo.com	Deputy Programme Coordinator for North:	Mirwais Beheshti
Web:	www.dca-vet.nl		
Deputy Regional Director:	Miralam Darwish	IARCSC	Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Services Commission in front of Balkh University, Tafahusat, Mazar-i-Sharif
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Department of Agriculture, in front of Kefayat Hotel, Mazar-i-Sharif	Phone:	0700503670
Phone:	0700284431 0700500782 0799863201	Web:	www.iarcsc.gov.af
Email:	Ahmadzia.aria@fao.org FAOAF-mazar@fao.org	Director:	Sayed Mohammad Taqi Sadat
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Officer In Charge:	Ahmad Zia Aria	Phone:	0799199622 0700504393
GTZ	GmbH/German Technical Cooperation Mazar Civilian Hospital Road and Guzar-e-Say Dokan, Mazar-i-Sharif	Email:	rtl.balkh@iam-afghanistan.org
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Head of Office:	David Majed	Phone:	0774582048
	HealthNet–Trans cultural Psychosocial Organization Industrial Park, Sarak-e-chil mitra East of Noor Intersection	Email:	hamid@irafg.org
		Web:	www.islamic-relief.com www.irafghanistan.org
		Programme Officer:	Hamid

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MSI **Marie Stopes International - Afghanistan**
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Email: balkh.pc@msi-afg.org
Web: www.mariestopes.org
Provincial coordinator: Rahmatudin

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NRC **Norwegian Refugee Council**
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 0799229716
 0799414302
 008821644413842
Email: icla.pcaf1@nrcafpk.org
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Nye **Nye Express Office**
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PRB **Partners in Revitalization and Building**
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 Officer in Charge: Kazem

PWJ Peace Winds Japan
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 meet@peace-winds.org
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 Country Representative: Tetsuya Myojo

PIN People in Need
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 Web: www.peopleinneed.cz
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 Web: www.killid.com
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 Phone: 0700521782
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 www.savechildren.org
 Provincial Senior Manager:
 Mohammad Haroon Asadi

SAF Solidarity for Afghan Families
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 Ramazan, Mazar-i-Sharif
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 Web: www.saf.org.af
 Programme Manager: Abdul Basir Mawlawi Zada

SCA Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
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 Web: www.swedishcommittee.org
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Turkmenistan Consulate
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 Rd., Mazar-i-Sharif
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 0799569311
 Consul: Kabayev Bazarbai

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 Mazar-i-Sharif, PO Box 3205
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 Email: ershov@un.org
 Web: www.unama.unmissions.org/
 Head of Office: Pavel Ershov

UNICEF **United Nations Children's Fund**
Mazar-i-Sharif
Phone: 0798507376
Email: mazar@unicef.org
kabul@unicef.org
Web: www.unicef.org

UNHCR **United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees**
Kart-e Shafakhana, Behind
Mandawi, Mazar-i-Sharif
Phone: 0041227397504
0700064673
8821651121598
Fax: 0041227397505
Email: patel@unhcr.org
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Web: www.unhcr.org
Head of Sub Office: Aurvasi Patel

UNODC **United Nations Office on Drugs
and Crime**
Mazar-i-Sharif
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Web: www.unodc.org
Provincial Coordinator: Lutf Rahman Lutfi

UNWHO **United Nations World Health
Organization**
Chara-e-Haji Ayoub, beside Farabi
Hospital, Mazar-i-Sharif
Phone: 0700288401
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National Health Coordinator (NHC/OIC):
Mir Ahmad Ghaffary

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Development of Afghanistan**
Shar-e-Safa Apartment building
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0799889928
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Web: www.wadan.org
Regional Coordinator: Qazi Subhanullah Lodin

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AgroAction**
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Phone: 0799887739
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Web: www.welthungerhilfe.de
Country Director: James Curtis

WWI **Women for Women International**
Hs. 19, Gozar-e-Sultan Ghiasudin
Kocha-e-Qabela Parween
Mazar-i-Sharif, PO Box 35
Phone: 0775976567 / 0798127929
Email: wwi_mazar@yahoo.com
info@wwiafghanistan.org
Web: www.womenforwomen.org
Office Manager: Zainab Reza

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ADRA **Adventist Development and Relief
Agency**
Panjao
Phone: 0799828852
Email: k.juszkiewicz@adra-af.org
Web: www.adra.euroafrica.org
Project Director: Konrad Juszkiewicz

ACSF0 **Afghan Civil Society Forum
Organization**
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Email: bamiyan@acsf.af
info@acsf.af
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AIHRC **Afghanistan Independent Human
Rights Commission**
Chawni, next to Hotel Garzandoy

Phone: 0799473861
 Email: ahad.farzam@gmail.com
 bamyam@aihrc.org.af
 Web: www.aihrc.org.af
 Regional Programme Manager: Abdul Ahad Farzam

AKF Aga Khan Foundation
 near Airport, Sar Asyab

Phone: 0799418060
 Email: info.info@akdn.org
 Web: www.akdn.org/akf
 Regional Director: Robert Thelen

AADA Agency for Assistance and Development of Afghanistan
 Sar Asyab, behind UNAMA office

Phone: 0789508161
 Email: fhashir@aada.org.af
 Web: www.aada.org.af
 Provincial Project Manager: Fazel Rahman Hashir

BU Bamyan University
 Next to Civilian Hospital
 Zargaran Village

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 Chancellor: Hamidullah

BRAC Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee

Sar Asyab, near Airport
 Phone: 0706080471
 Email: aref.khairkhah@yahoo.com
 Web: www.bracafg.org
 Mohammad Arif

CRS Catholic Relief Services
 Behind UNICEF Office
 Sar Asyab Village

Phone: 0793130092
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 Web: www.crs.org
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CSHRN Civil Society Human Rights Network

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CCA Cooperation Center for Afghanistan

Next to Ghol Ghol, Shahr-i-Naw
 Phone: 0799036653
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 Web: www.cca.org.af
 Manager: Sayed Ahmad

CCA Cooperation Center for Afghanistan (II)

Near CHF office, Shahr-i-Naw
 Yakawlang
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CoAR Coordination of Afghan Relief
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 coarb_bamyan@gmail.com
 Web: www.coar.org.af
 Provincial Manager: Dilawar Darwesh

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 0799661029
 Email: atayebayan@yahoo.com
 Director: Mohammad Tahir

DRRD Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development

Phone: 0799315655
 Director: Younus Baiser

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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0789735092
008821643339370
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FAOAF-Bamiyan@fao.org
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National Seed Officer: Hakim Tawhedi

0776618810
008821621295011
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Office Administrator: Akbar Ahmadi

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008821621011259
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SCI Save the Children International
Phone: 0796331991
0799054410
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IbnSina Public Health Programme for Afghanistan
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SAB Solidarité Afghanistan Belgique
Close to ICRC, Sar Asyab, Bamiyan
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NSP/PMU National Solidarity Programme (Provincial Management Unit)
End of Bazar, near to Hamam
Safa, from east location of Bazar
first sub-street on the right,
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SA Solidarités Afghanistan
Sar Asiab, Kucha-e-Zendan
in front of DDR, Bamiyan
Phone: 0799303633
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Web: www.solidarites.org
Country Director: Hassan El Sayed

NRC Norwegian Refugee Council
Sar Asyab, Between ICRC and
UNICEF, Bamiyan
Phone: 0799147829
0772059701

SCRC SO Spring of Construction, Rehabilitation, Cultural and Social Organisation
Next to Giant Buddha, Old Bazaar
of Bamiyan
Phone: 0799472483
0796843427
0774813456
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akbardanesh@hotmail.com
Web: www.baharaf.org
Director: Mohammad Akbar Danish

SLMI Sustainable Land Management Institute

North of Airport, Dasht-e-Essa
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Phone: 0795233010
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Email: helal.musadiq@helvetas.org
hmusadiq@yahoo.co.uk

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Phone: 0799822329
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Head of Office: Heran Song

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

Bamiyan

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UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Sar Asyab, Bamiyan

Phone: 0708197958 / 0708197956
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Day Kundi Province

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Director: Mehdi Movahidi

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UNICEF **United Nations Children's Fund**

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ADA **Afghanistan Development
Association**

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CHA **Coordination of Humanitarian
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 Web: www.unama.unmissions.org/
 Governance Officer: Mohammad Gul Sedequi

qamaruddinfakhri@yahoo.com
 Web: www.aada.org.af
 Provincial Project Manager: Qamaruddin Fakhri

Faryab Province

AWEC Afghan Women's Educational Center
 Phone: 0799154137
 Email: faryab@awec.info
 Web: www.awec.info
 Project Manager: Ahmad Rashid Rishad

ACTED Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
 Sharaf Bek's House
 Sarak-e-Mukhaberat, Kohi Khana
 District 1, Maimana
 Phone: 0799173840
 Email: maymana@acted.org
 Web: www.acted.org
 Area Coordinator: Jawid Akbary

ADA Afghanistan Development Association
 District 2, Tatara Khana
 Bandare Herat Guzar
 Phone: 0772374678
 0799461236
 Email: ada.faryab@ada.org.af
 Web: www.ada.org.af
 Provincial Manager: Ibrahim Mangal

BRAC Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
 Maimana
 Phone: 0702218801
 Email: bbek035@gmail.com
 Web: www.bracafg.org
 Area Manager: Mohammad Mustafizur Rahman

AIHRC Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
 Airport Road, next to Neswan No. 3
 High School, Maimana
 Phone: 0799250553
 0777250553
 Email: fetrat_aihrc@yahoo.com
 maimana_adm@yahoo.com
 Web: www.aihrc.org.af
 Provincial Programme Manager:
 Sayed Hafizullah Fetrat

CoAR Coordination of Afghan Relief
 Gorbat Radio Building
 Phone: 0772284344
 Email: coar_kbl@yahoo.com
 Web: www.coar.org.af
 Provincial Manager: Asadullah

AADA Agency for Assistance and Development of Afghanistan
 Airport Rd (Opp. Imam Abu Hanifa
 Mosque), Maimana
 Phone: 0799271526
 Email: qfakhri@aada.org.af

CHA Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
 House of Abdul, Raouf Soori
 near Qaisar and Almar Bus Stop
 Maimana City
 Phone: 0778585735
 0799169783
 Email: faryab@cha-net.org
 Web: www.cha-net.org
 Office Manager: Mohammad Khan Samimi

DAIL Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock
 Phone: 0700730879
 0799251706
 Director: Asadullah Bahar

DRRD **Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development**
Airport str., next to general mosque, Faryab
Phone: 0799330530
Email: Amanullah.salimi@mrrd.gov.af
Director: Amanullah Salimi

FIHE **Faryab Institute of Higher Education**
Jade Loduin, Maimana
Phone: 0799274712
Director: Faizullah Habibi

IAM **International Assistance Mission**
Maimana, PO Box 625
Phone: 0799615787
Email: rtl.faryab@iam-afghanistan.org
Web: www.iam-afghanistan.org
CDP Project Manager: Barbel Beck

INTERSOS **INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization**
in front of Abu Muslum High School, District 3, Maimana
Phone: 0799713982
Email: maimana.afghanistan@intersos.org
Web: www.intersos.org
Project Manager: Maurizio Peselj

NRC **Norwegian Refugee Council**
District 4, Arab Khana
Phone: 0796553376
0700186518
008821667223346
Email: edu.pc1@nrcafpk.org
admin.maimana@nrcafpk.org
Web: www.nrc.no
Project Coordinator: Vincente Trinidad

PRB **Partners in Revitalization and Building**
Near Masjid Ikhlas, Shahr-i-Naw Andkhoy
Phone: 0799448328
Email: prbmazar@yahoo.com

Web: www.prb.org.af
Admin Manager: Mohammad Arif

SDO **Sanayee Development Organization**
Next to Koyas radio station Koch-e-sabzi Mandawi
Phone: 0799480787
Email: faryab.sdo@gmail.com
Web: www.sanayee.org.af
Manager: Mohammad Wazir

SCI **Save the Children International**
Phone: 0799417695
Email: sazami@savechildren.org
Web: www.savethechildren.org.uk
www.savechildren.org
Provincial Sr. Manager: Sohail Azami

SAF **Solidarity for Afghan Families**
Hs.308, Guzar-e-Tandorak, St. 4 Maimana
Phone: 0799158845
Email: faryab@saf.org.af
Web: www.saf.org.af
Programme Manager: Mohammad Naeem Musamem

UNAMA **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan**
North of the City Central Park beside Pashtany Bank, Arabkhana City, Maimana, Post Box 3205
Phone: 0797662500
Email: sakhi1@un.org
sakhipejoughish@yahoo.com
Web: www.unama.unmissions.org
Head of Office: Mohammad Sakhi

UNICEF **United Nations Children's Fund**
Phone: 0798507387
Email: kabul@unicef.org
Web: www.unicef.org

UNHCR **United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees**
PD 1, Street 1, Kohi Khana
Maimana
Phone: 0700282647
 008873762929185
 008821651102577
Fax: 008873762736186
Email: sediqyar@unhcr.org
 AFGMN@unhcr.org
Web: www.unhcr.org
Snr. Field Assistant: Abd.Basir Sdiqyar

Ghazni Province

AWEEQ **Afghan Women Empowerment &
Education Organization**
Third Plan
Phone: 0773133989
Email: aweeo_af_org@yahoo.com
Director: Jamshid

AWSE **Afghan Women Services and
Education Organization**
Ghazni City
Phone: 0772102597
Email: awse_g@yahoo.com
Web: www.awse.org.af
Contact Person: Rahela Sajadi

AWEC **Afghan Women's Educational
Center**
Phone: 0786706493
Email: imobaid87@hotmail.com
Web: www.awec.info
Project Officer: Sayed Obaidullah Hashimi

ADA **Afghanistan Development
Association**
Plan 3, Sardar Khan House, next
to Shamsul Arifin High School
Phone: 0799144601
Email: ada.ghazni@ada.org.af
Web: www.ada.org.af
Provincial Manager: Nasrullah

AADA **Agency for Assistance and
Development of Afghanistan**
Plan 3, Opp. Mohammadi Mosque
Phone: 0799337895
Email: msidiqi@aada.org.af
 msediqi@gmail.com
Web: www.aada.org.af
Provincial Project Manager: Mirwais Sediqi

BDN **Bakhtar Development Network**
In front of old fuel tank
Cinema street
Phone: 0707367273
Email: ghazni.pm.bdn@gmail.com
 qnasrat@gmail.com
Web: www.bdn.org.af
Project Manager: Abdul Wakil Besmil

BRAC **Bangladesh Rural Advancement
Committee**
Plan-e-Say
Phone: 0700871605
Email: sattar_brac@yahoo.com
Web: www.bracafg.org
Regional Manager-SEP: Mohammad Abdus Sattar

CoAR **Coordination of Afghan Relief**
Jahan Malika Girl High School Lane
Ghazni
Phone: 0797410371
Email: coar_ghazni@yahoo.com
Web: www.coar.org.af
Provincial Coordinator: Hafeezullah

DAIL **Department of Agriculture,
Irrigation & Livestock**
Phone: 0799227550
 0700691124
 0799437349
Email: shabasyar@yahoo.com
Director: Sultan Hassan

DRRD **Department of Rural
Rehabilitation and Development**
Kandahar Bus Station, next to the
Red Cross Office

Phone: 0799717777
Email: Mayal_sana@yahoo.com
Director: Ghulam Sanaiee

GRSP Ghazni Rural Support Program
Maradina Bazaar, Malistan District
Phone: 0772863212
Email: grsponline@yahoo.com
abmatin.sina@gmail.com
Web: www.grsp.af
Officer: Enayetullah

GRSP Ghazni Rural Support Program (II)
Sangimashe Bazar, Jaghori District
Jaghori
Phone: 0798814923
Email: e_zeerak@yahoo.com
Web: www.grsp.af
Officer: Aewaz Ali

HAFO Humanitarian Assistance & Facilitating Organization
Karta-e-Faiz Mohammad Katib
behind Airport
Phone: 0786500797
0799025610
Email: ghazni@hafo.org
sarabi@hafo.org
Web: www.hafo-int.org
Regional Manager: Saif Ali Nodrat

NSP/PMU National Solidarity Programme (Provincial Management Unit)
District 3, Kabul Kandahar Rd.
right on Sra Mayasht Rd., left
Khuja Ahmad School Rd., next to
the Khuja Ahmad School, Ghazni
Phone: 0799371008
Email: ghazni@nspafghanistan.org
Web: www.nspafghanistan.org
Provincial Manager: Dad Mohammad

NAC Norwegian Afghanistan Committee
Post-i-Chehl, Jahan Malika High
School St. (behind Farukhi

Resturant), Ghazni
Phone: 0777898191
0786571574
Email: qnoori@nacaf.org
Web: www.afghanistan.com.
Programme Office Manager: Qasim Noori

NAC Norwegian Afghanistan Committee (II)
adjacent to Shohola Hospital
Sangi Masha, Jaghori
Phone: 0799465364
Email: jfofieldofficer@nacaf.org
Web: www.afghanistan.com.
Field Officer: Hashim Rawab

PAN Pajhwok Afghan News
Phone: 0700167946
0799823528
Email: sa.haidar@gmail.com
Web: www.pajhwok.com
Contact Person: Shir Ahmad Haidar

Radio Killid
north of Shams-ul-Arifin High
School, Mahtab street
Phone: 0771088888
Email: n.ayubi@killid.com
Web: www.killid.com
Contact Person: Najiba Ayubi

SDO Sanayee Development Organization
Mandawi-e-Qand, Aday Qarabagh
across from the Swedish
Committee Regional office
Phone: 0799003129
Web: www.sanayee.org.af
Manager: Abdul Rauf Ramaki

SCA Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
Wahdat Street in front of Hazrati Ali
Mosque, Ghazni
Phone: 0799384395
0799384393

008821644445978
 Email: habib.jan@sca.org.af
 Web: www.swedishcommittee.org
 Office Administrator: Habib Jan

Email: rezai.jawad497@gmail.com
 ghor@aihrc.org.af
 Web: www.aihrc.org.af
 Provincial Programme Manager: Jawad Rezai

WADAN The Welfare Association for the Development of Afghanistan

National Tuberculosis Center
 Ganj Area, Ghazni
 Phone: 0794704976
 0799889928
 Email: inayatniazi2000@yahoo.com
 info@wadan.org
 Web: www.wadan.org
 Supervisor: Nasimullah

BRAC Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee

Nawabad, Chaghcharan, Ghor
 Phone: 0706039776
 Email: mohiuddin_bracghor@yahoo.com
 Web: www.bracafg.org
 Area Manager: Mohammad Mohuddin

CRS Catholic Relief Services

Gharb-e Familiha, Hs. 212
 Chaghcharan
 Phone: 0700400064
 Email: szerek@asia.crs.org
 Web: www.crs.org
 Senior Support Officer: Shakeeb Zarak

Ghor Province

ACF Action Centre La Faim

Taywara district
 Phone: 0703283982
 0797595405
 Email: log-ghor@af.missions-acf.org
 Web: www.actioncontrelafaim.org
 Head of Base: Abdul Wakil

CHA Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

Darai Ghazi Street, west of the city
 Chaghcharan
 Phone: 0799298232
 008821651150956
 Email: ghore@cha-net.org
 Web: www.cha-net.org
 Office Manager: Mohammad Nader Rahimi

Afghanaid Afghanaid

Near Hari Rud River, Ghor-Herat
 St., Chaghcharan
 Phone: 0798405609
 0797025897
 0798101830
 00882168440012930
 Email: ghorppm@afghanaid.org.uk
 ghorproad@afghanaid.org.uk
 Web: www.afghanaid.org.uk
 Provincial Programme Manager:
 Abdul Rahman Tariq

DAIL Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock

Phone: 0799564781
 0789565195
 0797069817
 Email: niazi.2009@yahoo.cm
 Executive Manager: Zabiullah

AIHRC Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission

north of Agriculture Park
 Chaghcharan
 Phone: 0793188725
 0754800056

DRRD Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development

Chaghcharan
 Phone: 0799358524
 Director: Ab. Rahman Farhang

DRRD **Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (II)**

Phone: 0799360180
Email: Taj.zolal@mrrd.gov.af
Contact Person: Taj Mohammad Zalal

IAM **International Assistance Mission**

Lal-wa-sarjantal, Lal district
Center, Dane Saqoba village
Lal-o-Sarjantal
Phone: 0796199285
008821655589285
Email: rtl.lal@iam-afghanistan.org
Web: www.iam-afghanistan.org
Regional Manager: Hannelore Stein

NDA **National Development Association**

Chaghcharan
Phone: 008821651106703
Contact Person: Ghafoor

NSP/PMU **National Solidarity Programme (Provincial Management Unit)**

Dahan Kasi Village, near Qala
Kohna, Haji Abdul Ahmad House
Chaghcharan
Phone: 0796939891
Email: ghor@nspafghanistan.org
Web: www.nspafghanistan.org
Provincial Manager: Mohammad Hussaini

UNAMA **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan**

Next to Airport, Chaghcharan
Post Box 3205
Phone: 0797403791
Email: fazelf@un.org
Web: www.unama.unmissions.org/
Political Affairs Assistant: Fazlul Haq Fazel

Helmand Province

AIHRC **Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission**

Nangarhar Road, opposite Girls' High School, Lashkar Gah
Phone: 0799329947
0706733129
0794950516
Email: nader_jan_atdo@hotmail.com
qasem.behroz@yahoo.com
Web: www.aihrc.org.af
Acting Provincial Programme Manager: Nader Nazari

BRAC **Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee**

Kabul-Laghman Rd, Lashkar Gah
Phone: 0700295023
0700614879
0703682329
Email: nsp_helmand@yahoo.com
lutforbrac@yahoo.com
Web: www.bracafg.org
Provincial Manager: Mohammad Showkat Ali

CPAU **Cooperation for Peace and Unity**

Charahee Welayat, Kochae
Chaharom, Opposite S.V.S
Organisation, Lashkar Gah
Phone: 0703065391
Web: www.cpau.org.af
Contact Person: Noorrahman

DAIL **Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock**

Lashkar Gah
Phone: 0777534941
0799766235
0707909099
Email: abdullahjan_ahmadzai@yahoo.cm
rareullahqalam@yahoo.com
Director: Abdullah Ahmadi

DRRD **Department of Rural
Rehabilitation and Development**
Opp. police check point, Old Tower
Lashkar Gah
Phone: 0700337473 / 0799818886
Email: rrdhelmand@gmail.com
Director: Mohammad Omar Qani

Emergency Hospital
Lashkar Gah
Phone: 0707778154
Email: emergency@emergency.it
Web: www.emergency.it
Hospital Manager: Rahmatullah Hanefi

HAFO **Humanitarian Assistance &
Facilitating Organization**
Hospital Rd., District 1
Lashkar Gah
Phone: 0799499169 / 0797636363
Email: lashkargah@hafo.org
sarabi@hafo.org
Web: www.hafo-int.org
Regional Manager: Farooq Nadim

MC **Mercy Corps**
Lashkar Gah
Phone: 0793506363
0794424849
0708239347
Email: mawahidi@af.mercycorps.org
Web: www.mercycorps.org
Office Coordinator: Mohammad Ashraf Wahidi

NSP/PMU **National Solidarity Programme
(Provincial Management Unit)**
Hs., 232, Block 2, beside Doctor
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Lashkar Gah
Phone: 0799684802
Email: helmand@nspafghanistan.org
Web: www.nspafghanistan.org
Provincial Manager: Nesar Ahmad

WADAN **The Welfare Association for the
Development of Afghanistan**

Bost St., Opp. Information,
Culture and Tourism Directorate
Lashkar Gah
Phone: 0703940012
0799889928
Email: inayatniazi2000@yahoo.com
info@wadan.org
Web: www.wadan.org
Coordinator: Abdul Wali

Herat Province

AIL **Afghan Institute of Learning**
Park Millat Street, west of AIHRC
behind National Army Requirement
Office, Herat
Phone: 0700284326
Email: ail.herat@gmail.com
Web: www.creatinghope.org/aboutail
Contact Person: Mohammad Ishaq Rawak

AWEC **Afghan Women's Educational
Center**
Phone: 0798415891
Email: jan_fasihi@awec.info
Web: www.awec.info
Project Manager: Ali jan Fasihi

AHRO **Afghanistan Human Rights
Organization**
Charahi Haji Yaqoob, next to Talar
Almas, Sharikat Bradaran 4th floor
Herat
Phone: 0703188506
Email: ayubiyamen@yahoo.com
Web: www.ahro.af
Contact Person: Amrul Haq Ayoubi

AIHRC **Afghanistan Independent Human
Rights Commission**
Rudaki Highway, west of Bagh-e-
Mellat, next to ANA center, Herat
Phone: 0799012018
0754010411
0700408085

Email: rahimiqader@hotmail.com
herat@aihrc.org.af
Web: www.aihrc.org.af
Regional Programme Manager:
Sayed Abdul Qader Rahimi

ANSO **Afghanistan NGO Safety Office**
Phone: 0799322192
Email: west@afgnso.org
west2@afgnso.org
Web: www.afgnso.org

ABS **Agency for Basic Services**
Sarak-i 64 Metra, Ittehad St.
(behind Heraidost Pump Station)
Phone: 0700404838
040446296
Email: abs_afg@yahoo.com
janoori1@hotmail.com
Director: Javed Ahmad Noori

ACBAR **Agency Coordinating Body for
Afghan Relief**
End Majidi of St., next to UNHCR
Office, District 6
Email: niazi@acbar.org
acbarhrt@acbar.org
Web: www.acbar.org

AREA **Agency for Rehabilitation
and Energy Conservation in
Afghanistan**
Jaday Mokhaberat, Panj Rahi, Aab
Pakhsh, Bay Murghan, Floor 81848
Phone: 0797182960
0700408064
Email: herat_area@yahoo.com
ghafarrashad@yahoo.com
Regional Director: Abdul Raqib

ARV **Agency for Rehabilitation of
Villages**
Jada-i-Mahbus
Phone: 0799202031
0700404147
00880216050266223

Email: arv_herat@yahoo.com
Head of Office: Obaid Seddiqui

ASCHIANA **Afghanistan's Children, A New
Approach**
Jada-e-Mukhabirat, District 3
Phone: 0799208411
Email: Naimbahra_as@yahoo.com
Web: www.aschaina.com
Coordinator: Naim Bahra

BDN **Bakhtar Development Network**
Shahr-i-Naw park, Herat
Phone: 0799386750
Email: bakhtar.herat@gmail.com
qnasrat@gmail.com
Web: www.bdn.org.af
Project Manager: Qadeer Ahmad

BRAC **Bangladesh Rural Advancement
Committee**
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0706069077
Email: musa.1962@yahoo.com
hassan.brac1040@yahoo.com
Web: www.bracafg.org
Regional Manager: Mohammad Abu Musa

CRS **Catholic Relief Services**
Haji Ghulam Nabi Halemayar
House, East side of Abbakhsh
Badmorghan Avenue,
Telecommunication Rd, District 3
Phone: 0797480490
Email: samitb@asia.crs.org
Web: www.crs.org
Head of Office: Basir Samit

CSHRN **Civil Society Human Rights
Network**
Phone: 0700402261
Email: Azizakhairandesh22@yahoo.com
Web: www.cshrn.af
North Coordinator: Aziza Khairandesh

CHA	Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance Jada-i-Khwaja Abdullah Ansar (near Malem Ghani St.) Phone: 0700301657 Email: herat@cha-net.org Web: www.cha-net.org Office Manager: Hayatullah Moshkani	Web: www.dca-vet.nl Regional Programme Director: Abdul Qader Fakhri	Italy	Embassy of Italy, Civilian Component of PRT c/o PRT Herat Phone: 008821621190569 00390646913666 Fax: 00390647358673 Head of Programme: Carlo Ungaro
DAC	Danish Afghanistan Committee Jada-i-Mahbas Phone: 0798106761 Email: dac@afghan.dk / aaen99@gmail.com Web: www.afghan.dk Project Director: Inge-Lise Aaen	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Walayat Street, MAIL Compound Phone: 0799412662 Email: Nabi.Gul@fao.org FAOAF-Heart@fao.org Web: www.fao.org Officer in Charge: Nabi Gul	
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees Near Checkpost 1 Phone: 0797987049 0799345596 Email: kiani@dacaar.org Web: www.dacaar.org Provincial Manager (Rural Development Programme): Abdul Raziq Kiani	HALOTrust	The HALO Trust International Mine Clearance Organisation Herat-Islam Qala main road, Opp. West Transport Terminal, north side Phone: 0700665750 0799016144 Email: halo@haloafg.org Web: www.halotrust.org West Regional Operations Office: Abdul Latif Rahimi	
DAIL	Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock Phone: 0700403105 0799220287 0799544008 Director: Mohammad Ismail	HI	Handicap International Hs. 226363, Hajji Ayoub Square Bank-e-Khun Cross Road Phone: 0795340786 0799033119 008821684442463 Email: hrtcoordinator@hiafgha.org hrt-hss@hiafgha.org Web: www.handicap-international.org Country Director: Arvind Das	
DRRD	Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development Inside the Provincial Garden, Herat Phone: 0700401071 Email: Aqa_mohamad@yahoo.com Director: Aqa Mohammad Sidiqqi	HU	Herat University Phone: 0799566168 Web: www.hu.edu.af Contact Person: Dr. Naim Assad	
DCA	Dutch Committee for Afghanistan Qul Ordu Street, Amir Ali Shir Nawaee School Lane Phone: 070406297 040441484 Email: drqader_fakhri@yahoo.com			

HAWCA **Humanitarian Assistance for the Women and Children of Afghanistan**
Hs. 2, St. 2, west of prison, Prison Avenue, Herat

Phone: 0706662327
 0799490674
 0799878766

Email: sghaffar@hawca.org
 hawca@hawca.org

Web: www.hawca.org

Director: Selay Ghaffar

IbnSina Public Health Programme for Afghanistan
Heart City

Phone: 0799224755

Email: ibnsinaherat@googlemail.com

Project Manager: Tamana

IARCSC **Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Services Commission**
Administration Building of Governor's House, Herat

Phone: 0799339256

Web: www.iarcsc.gov.af

Director: Haji Abul Salam

IAM **International Assistance Mission**
Jade Badmorghan, Charrahi Zaman Jan, 100 m after Imam Hussain Mosque on the right side, at the end of an alley, Post Box 9

Phone: 0799205905
 0700400139

Email: rtl.herat@iam-afghanistan.org

Web: www.iam-afghanistan.org

Regional Manager: Kaija Liisa Martin

IFRC **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**
Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) Compound, District 8 Near to Takhti Safar

Phone: 0700400986

Email: Afghanistan.Herat@ifrc.org

Web: www.arcs.org.af

Head of Office: Mohammad Ali Haidari

ISRA **International Islamic Relief Agency**
c/o ACBAR Herat Field Office, Baghe Azadi St. (Opp. UNICA old guesthouse), Herat

Web: www.isra-relief.org

Contact Person: Najeeb

IRC **International Rescue Committee**
Jada-e-Mahbas, District 1

Phone: 0793400866 / 0793400870
 040222488

Email: shafiq.saddiqi@afghanistan.theirc.org
 aziz.hazim@afghanistan.theirc.org

Web: www.theIRC.org

Field Manager: Ahmad Shafiq Saddiqi

INTERSOS **INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization**
Baghe Azadi, in front of Inqhalab High School, District 1

Phone: 0795829268

Email: herat.afghanistan@intersos.org

Web: www.intersos.org

Project Manager: Maoj Kokcha

MSI **Marie Stopes International - Afghanistan**
Gerdai Park-e-Taraq
in front of gymnasium

Phone: 0787889504

Fax: 0775101020

Email: hpc@msi-afg.org

Web: www.mariestopes.org

Provincial Coordinator: Azizollah

mA **medica Afghanistan**
Hs. 6, Jada-i-Kaj, Bagh-i-Azadie St.

Phone: 0796850834

Email: omohammadi@medicamondiale.org

Web: www.medicamondiale.org

Head of Office: Osnieh Mohammadi

MOVE	MOVE Welfare Organization East of Taraqi Park inside Jadah-e-Majeedi, West of Majeedi Cross Road, North of Hirat Bastan English Course in the side alley	0700030436 0796553375 008821621330214	Email: shelter.pc3@nrcafpk.org Web: www.nrc.no Project Coordinator: Yodit Mulugeta
Phone:	0799872122 0799205590 0786936701		
Email:	Nasarahmad_timori@yahoo.com daud_ehrarry@yahoo.co.uk		
Project Manager:	Nisar Ahmad Temori		
NDI	National Democratic Institute for International Affairs Charrahi Bland Ab, Arif Khan Barekzai Rd, Street 2, on the right	0799205618 008821684400029	Email: kamalnaser_2006@yahoo.com Web: www.nyeexpress.com Office Manager: Kamal Nasir Milgery
Phone:	0799205618 008821684400029		
Email:	asamim@ndi.org		
Web:	www.ndi.org		
Programme Manager:	Abdul Aziz Samim		
NSP/PMU	National Solidarity Programme (Provincial Management Unit) District 5, municipality square Nazar Qala-i-Naw street	0799775365	Email: naik.omar@googlemail.com Web: www.omar.org.af Field Manager: Naik Mohammad
Phone:	0799775365		
Email:	herat@nspafghanistan.org		
Web:	www.nspafghanistan.org		
Provincial Manager:	Atiqullah Suroush		
NICCD	Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development Jada-i-Kaji, Shahr-i-Naw	0700431533 040230676 00873763088347	Email: quraishi1979@yahoo.com Web: www.pajhwok.com Contact Person: Ahmad Quraishi
Phone:	0700431533 040230676 00873763088347		
Email:	herat2@kyoto-nicco.org mashhad@kyoto-nicco.org		
Web:	www.kyoto-nicco.org		
Head of Office:	Yoshitaka Mrakami		
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council Jadeye Walayat, Opp. Agriculture Department inside alley, Herat	0795138272	<p>Radio Killid District 3, Bad Murghan Baghch-e-Gulha, Opp. Reza Mosque</p> <p>Phone: 0771088888 / 0786082182 Email: m.reza@tkg.af n.ayubi@killid.com Web: www.killid.com Station Manager: Reza Hashimi</p>
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UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
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UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
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AHRO	Afghanistan Human Rights Organization Opp. Roshan Office, Kareez Bazar Stadium Rd, Kandahar	Phone: 0788886935 0700062637 Email: zaman_raofi@yahoo.com zaman.raofi@gmail.com Web: www.ahro.af Contact Person: Mohammad Zaman Raufi	CHA Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance Hs. 5830, near Haji Habibullah Mosque, Kabul Shah, Kandahar Phone: 0700308470 0787102555 Email: qandahar@cha-net.org Web: www.cha-net.org Acting Office Manager: Abdul Qaher
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BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee Near Abitat Office, Kabul Shah		DAO Development and Ability Organisation Sector 1 to the south of Khirqa Mubarak, Kandahar Phone: 07788366414 Email: info@daoafghanistan.org Web: www.daoafghanistan.org Liaison Officer: Hafiz Abdul Latif
			FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations South of Sera Jama, District 6 Shahr-i-Naw, Kandahar Phone: 0708895808 Email: Salahuddin.Khan@eirp-afg.org FAOAF-Kandahar@fao.org

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UNHCR **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**
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Kapisa Province

AU **Alberuni University**
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DRRD **Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development**
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Khost Province

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Kunduz Province

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CCA Cooperation Center for Afghanistan

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CPAU Cooperation for Peace and Unity

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DAIL **Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock**

Phone: 0796916681
0795423518

NSP/PMU **National Solidarity Programme (Provincial Management Unit)**

Pashaki Village Paroon
Phone: 0700812855
Email: noristan@nspafghanistan.org
Web: www.nspafghanistan.org
Provincial Manager: Essa Wahdat

Paktia Province

AABRAR **Afghan Amputee Bicyclists for Rehabilitation and Recreation**
 Gardez City, Sharan
 Phone: 0772828678
 Email: shakirullah@aabrar.org.af
 Web: www.aabrar.org
 Supervisor: Shakir Ullah

ACSFo **Afghan Civil Society Forum-organization**
 Hs. 5, St. 3 (Opp. Women Affairs Directorate)
 Phone: 0793559427
 Email: paktia@acsf.af
 info@acsf.af
 Web: www.acsf.af / www.acsf-rc.com
 Regional Manager: Muhammad Misbah-ud-din

AWEC **Afghan Women's Educational Center**
 Phone: 0794315004
 Email: sayedhassanh@yahoo.com
 Web: www.awec.info
 Project Manager: Sayed Hasan Hamkar

AIHRC **Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission**
 Tera Bagh Project, north of Gardez Airport
 Phone: 0756720211
 0799732223
 0799145705
 008821684400725
 008821684400627
 Email: niazi.shafiqullah@yahoo.com
 aihrcgdz@yahoo.com
 Web: www.aihrc.org.af
 Acting Regional Programme Manager:
 Shafiqullah Niazi

DRRD **Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock**
 Phone: 0799133235

0797174036
 0799393922
 Executive Manager: Sher Gul

DRRD **Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development**
 Gardez city
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 0799290049
 Email: paktiarrd@yahoo.com
 Contact Person: Rahmatullah Sarwari

GTZ/BEPA **GTZ Basic Education Program**
 Ghazni line, near Paktia University (next to the security office)
 Phone: 0798419385
 0776669994
 Email: mohammad.yusof@gtz.de
 Web: www.bepafg.com
 Finance Officer: Mohammad Yusof

HealthNet-Trans cultural Psychosocial Organization
 Behind Al Shefa Plaza, opposite Women Affairs Directorate, St. 4 Municipality Project, Biland Manzil The Afghanistan Bank Sharwalay Hotel, Gardez
 Phone: 0796866780
 0789880693
 Email: saidakbarkh@yahoo.com
 rohullah.mahmoodi@gmail.com
 Web: www.healthnetpo.org
 Admin Officer: Sayed Akbar Khpelwak

IbnSina Public Health Programme for Afghanistan
 in front of Police Office of Paktia Gardez
 Phone: 0774310081
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 Project Manager: Besmellah

IARCSC **Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Services Commission**
Governor Office Building, Gardez
Phone: 0799407062
Web: www.iarcsc.gov.af
Director: Ghulam Ali Joshan

IRC **International Rescue Committee**
Walayat Rd., Gardez
Phone: 0799394301
0707239539
0793400896
Email: Asadullah.nazaree@afghanistan.theirc.org
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info@afghanistan.theirc.org
Web: www.theIRC.org
Admin/Finance Manager: Asadullah Nazaree

NSP/PMU **National Solidarity Programme (Provincial Management Unit)**
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Provincial Manager: Kalimullah

Nye **Nye Express Office**
Chawk-e-Gardez
Sayed Karam Line
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PAN **Pajhwok Afghan News**
Phone: 0795101707
0797383930
Email: lemar.niazi@gmail.com
Web: www.pajhwok.com
Contact Person: Lemar Niazi

PU **Paktia University**
Phone: 0799231887
Chancellor: Noor Moh Niaz

SHAD **Services for Humanitarian Assistance and Development**
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0799392256
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Web: www.unama.unmissions.org/
Head of Office: Marguerite Roy

UNICEF **United Nations Children's Fund**
Phone: 0798507262
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Web: www.unicef.org

UNHCR **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**
UN Compound, Gardez
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0041227397512
008821651121672
Fax: 0041227397513
Email: amin@unhcr.org
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Asst. Prot. Offi. Team Leader: Assadullah Amin

UNWHO **United Nations World Health Organization**
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Web: www.emro.who.int/Afghanistan
Medical Officer: Mukhtar Hussain Bahayo

WADAN **The Welfare Association for the Development of Afghanistan**
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DRRD **Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development**
 near the Provincial Office, Sharan
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IMC **International Medical Corps**
 Provincial Hospital, Sharana
 Phone: 0799384397
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Paktika Province

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 Administrator: Naqeebullah

NSP/PMU **National Solidarity Programme (Provincial Management Unit)**
 Sharan district, inside Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation & Development Compound, near the Governor's Office, Sharan
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 Provincial Manager: Mohammad Shafiq

AWEC **Afghan Women's Educational Center**
 Phone: 0776586536
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BRAC **Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee**
 Sharan
 Phone: 0700365678
 Email: brac_paktika@yahoo.com
 Web: www.bracafg.org
 Provincial Manager: Ghulam Mustafa Ahmed

Panjshir Province

ADA **Afghanistan Development Association**
 Next to Emergency Hospital
 Nawabad, Anaba District
 Phone: 0799006114
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 Web: www.ada.org.af
 Provincial Manager: Momen Jabarkhail

DAIL **Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock**
 Sharan
 Phone: 0797649841
 0795153403
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 Director: Hamedullah

DAIL **Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock**
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 Director: Hashmatullah

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Web: www.emergency.it
Hospital Manager: Akbar Jan

NSP/PMU National Solidarity Programme (Provincial Management Unit)
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Parwan Province

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AABRAR Afghan Amputee Bicyclists for Rehabilitation and Recreation
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0700077993
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PIHE Parwan Institute of Higher Education
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Director: Saber Saberi

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Samangan Province

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 0777835583
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 Web: www.actioncontrelafaim.org
 Head of Base: Shawkatullah

ADRA **Adventist Development and Relief Agency**
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 Web: www.adra.euroafrica.org

Afghanaid **Afghanaid**
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 Quitbudin watt Opp. Finance Dept
 District 1
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 0774580760
 0799391358
 008821684400150-51
 Email: smgppm@afghanaid.org.uk
 smgproad@afghanaid.org.uk
 Web: www.afghanaid.org.uk
 Provincial Programme Manager:
 Abdul Samad Hamkar

DAIL **Department of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock**
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 General Manager of Planning & Admin:
 Jamaluddin

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 Director: Ahmad Javid

DRRD **Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (II)**
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 Email: Aman.amin@mrrd.gov.af
 Contact Person: Mohammad Aman

Helvetas **Helvetas Afghanistan**
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 0773453532
 0778232805
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 Provincial Manager: Fazel Haq

NRC **Norwegian Refugee Council**
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 Dar-e Soof District
 Phone: 0795271621
 0774514495
 Email: ilac.samangan@nrcafpk.org
 Web: www.nrc.no
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 Gozari Baghi Zakhira in front of
 Baghi Zakhira Mosque, Aybak
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 Web: www.swedishcommittee.org
 Office Administrator: Ahmad Mussa Sultani

Sar-i-Pul Province

BRAC **Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee**
Sar-i-Pul City
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CoAR **Coordination of Afghan Relief**
Sar-i-Pul Centre
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Provincial Manager: Ahmad Rashid Sharify

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0788495154
0799124751
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Director: Mohammad Nabi Sardari

DRRD **Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development**
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GTZ/BEPA **GTZ Basic Education Program**
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Phone: 0799373931 / 0777900404
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NRC **Norwegian Refugee Council**
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Web: www.nrc.no
Project Coordinator: Jake Zarin

PWJ **Peace Winds Japan**
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Phone: 0798264837
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pwjmazar@zah.att.ne.jp
Web: www.peace-winds.org/en
Country Representative: Reiko Hiria

SCI **Save the Children International**
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UNAMA **United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan**
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Takhar Province

ADA **Afghanistan Development Association**
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0700317954
Email: ada.takhar@ada.org.af
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Provincial Manager: Malang Safi

- AKF** **Aga Khan Foundation Afghanistan**
 University Road
 (Gharb-i-Khana-i-Wali), Taloqan
 Phone: 0799158425
 Email: info.info@akdn.org
 Web: www.akdn.org/akf
 Regional Director: Jalaluddin Dashti
- ACTED** **Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development**
 Communication St, Taloqan
 Phone: 0700706743
 008821650601527
 Email: qahar@acted.org
 Web: www.acted.org
 Deputy Area Coordinator: Abdul Qahar
- ARE** **Ariameher Rehabilitation Establishment**
 Estern Project, Mir Abdullah
 Shaheed District, Opp. Masjid Zaid
 Bin Sabet, Taloqan
 Phone: 0700203654
 Email: are_afghanistan@yahoo.com
 Director: Abdul Ahad Haris
- AAR-Japan** **Association for Aid and Relief-Japan**
 Hs. 88, St. 2 Reyaz Amir Moh
 Sesad Family Park, Taloqan
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 0799876570
 00873761216487
 Email: aar-taloqan@k9.dion.ne.jp
 Web: www.arrjapan.gr.jp
 Programme Manager: Masato Tabe
- BRAC** **Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee**
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 Web: www.bracafg.org
 Provincial Manager: Mohammad Abul Monsur
- CAF** **Care of Afghan Families**
 Hs. 559, Sarake Qeer, Bandar-e-
- Khan Abad, Charahi Shaheed,
 Next to GTZ guest house, Taloqan
 Phone: 0700704861
 0777822326
 0777200998
 Email: pm.takhar.caf@gmail.com
 pch.tm.tkr@gmail.com
 Web: www.caf.org.af
 Project Manager: Ahmad Wali Rasekh
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 City, Rostaq, Post Box 2016, Kabul
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 Assistant Country Director-Programmes:
 Mr Ferguson
- CPAU** **Cooperation for Peace and Unity**
 Proja-e 300 family Sarak Hamam
 Kochae Dowom, Khana-e-
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GTZ/BEPA GTZ Basic Education Program

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Master Trainer: Muzammil Dawlatpur

MC Mercy Corps

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Operation Manager: Sayed Maudood

ME Mission East

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PRB Partners in Revitalization and Building

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SCA Swedish Committee for Afghanistan

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TdH Terre des Hommes

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Uruzgan Province

AHDS Afghan Health and Development Services

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ADA Afghanistan Development Association

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 Provincial Manager: Sayed Salam Agha

AIHRC Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission

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Provincial Programme Manager:
 Abdul Ghaffar Stanikzai

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DRRD Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development Security Command Str.

Tirin Kot City

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 Director: Mohammad Hashim

HealthNet-Trans cultural Psychosocial Organization

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 0703437262
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 knoordost@yahoo.com

Web: www.healthnettpo.org
 Project Manager: Mohammad Gul

NSP/PMU National Solidarity Programme (Provincial Management Unit)

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SCI Save the Children International

Phone: 0799180252
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 Deputy Head of Office: Sher Ahmad Shakir

Wardak Province

ANCB Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau

Beside Directorate of Information
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 Wardak Public Hospital
 Maidan Shahr

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AWEC Afghan Women's Educational Center

Maidan Shahr

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Project Manager: Fahima Wardak

CCA Cooperation Center for Afghanistan

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SAB **Solidarité Afghanistan Belgique**
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SCA **Swedish Committee for
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WADAN **The Welfare Association for the
Development of Afghanistan**
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Zabul Province

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DAIL **Department of Agriculture,
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Pakistan

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AWEC Afghan Women's Educational Center

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