

Study Guide

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For the Documentary
The Garden at the End of the World



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INDEX

Introduction - synopsis	p3	Quakers	p15
Curriculum links	p3	Judaism, Buddhism and Jung	p15
Before watching the film	p4	Afghani women	p16
Quick national facts	p4	Orphans	p17
Timeline	p5	Child trafficking	p17
Demographics	p7	Mahboba's Promise	p18
Millennium Development Goals	p7	The Basement	p19
Economy	p8	Filmmaker and documentary style	p20
Loya Jurga	p8	Film Facts	p20
War and reconstruction	p9	Study Guide links and resources	p21
Pakistan and Afghanistan	p10		
Australia and Afghanistan	p11		
International aid	p12		
Environment	p13		
Permaculture	p14	Map of Afghanistan	p4

Introduction — synopsis

In 2003 Australian documentary filmmaker Gary Caganoff followed permaculture aid worker Rosemary Morrow to Afghanistan. The documentary *The Garden at the End of the World*, filmed throughout their two-month stay, highlights stories of women and children who they met.

Mahboba Rawi, an Australian who came from Afghanistan as a refugee, has a mission to house and support Afghani children and women. She invited Rosemary to the harsh environment of Afghanistan to support her organisation, Mahboba's Promise. Mahboba and her uncle Haji explain the great challenges facing the Afghan people.

Rosemary, a Quaker, brings an holistic, comparative and historical perspective to these experiences. She compares Afghanistan today with post-conflict Cambodia and the Afghanistan of 1975, stressing the links between sustainability and empowerment (as well as unsustainability and disempowerment) and the importance of peace for human survival and wellbeing.

The documentary shows how urban and rural families and communities have disintegrated after losing fathers, husbands, and brothers to 25 years of political conflict, poverty and the drug trade, with little relief despite the intervention of Western powers.

Curriculum Links

This documentary will interest many community and advocacy groups, especially those involved with social justice, peace, sustainability, international relations, overseas aid, ethics and permaculture.

It is relevant to a range of senior secondary and introductory tertiary courses, including: Asian studies, child welfare, civics and citizenship, conflict and conflict resolution, feminist studies, health and human development, human rights, human society and its environment, international aid/law/politics, journalism, media studies, modern history, permaculture, political science, psychology, religious studies, social work, society and culture, sociology, studies of society and environment and world history.

The DVD content, including the documentary, is rated 'M' (recommended for mature audiences), the highest unrestricted rating for Australian media, i.e. for content moderate in impact. Teachers are advised that some stories and images are emotionally challenging. Guidance and debriefing are advised for secondary (years 11 and 12, or senior high) students.

This comprehensive study guide includes information and questions suitable for different levels of understanding. Focus on those areas of specific interest and concern to you.

Before watching the film

What do you know about Afghanistan?
How and where did you find this knowledge? Write down key points and sources.



Quick national facts

Formal name	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Jomhuriye Eslamiye Afghanistan
Area	652,000 km ²
Population (UN estimate, 2008)	27210000
Urban population	24 per cent
Main language groups (Pashto and Dari are the official languages)	Afghan Persian or Dari (50%) Pashto (35%) Turkic languages (11%)
Main religions	Sunni Muslim (80%) Shia Muslim (19%)
Main ethnic groups	Pashtun (42%), Tajik (27%), Hazara and Uzbek (both 9%)
Legal principles/structures	Civil law and Sharia law

Timeline

1747	Pashtun tribes unify under Ahmad Shah 'Baba' Durrani, known as 'Father of Afghanistan'	
1830s	Britain starts decades-long struggle to rule Afghanistan, but Afghanis constantly resist	Afghanistan is subject to the 'Great Game' of control over Central Asia between Russia and the United Kingdom
1839–1842	First Anglo–Afghan War is one of the initial struggles of the Great Game	
	Abdur Rahman takes crown. Develops isolationist state. Uses British protection against Russian advances	
1878–1880	Second Anglo-Afghan War: British forces invade when Amir Shir Ali has a Russian mission forced on him but refuses Britain. In an exchange of protection and subsidy for control of Afghanistan's foreign policy, British forces withdraw	
1901	Ascendance of Abdur's son Habibullah	
1919	Amanullah Rahman (Habibullah's brother) takes throne. Third Anglo-Afghan war: Kabul bombed from air. Treaty achieves formal independence from British. Amanullah starts to modernise Afghanistan	
1929	Tajik Bacha Saqao takes throne. Amanullah flees to exile	
1930	Durrani Pashtun General Nadir Khan becomes king and slows process of modernisation	
1933	Ascendance of Zahir Shah, son of murdered Nadir Khan	Educational reform. Veil wearing voluntary now
1964	Constitutional democracy announced and Mohammed Daoud becomes Prime Minister	Imperial power broking involving trade and aid
1973	Mohammed Daoud announces his presidency, supported by a Loya Jirga and new constitution, and pushes for neutrality in relations with Iran and USA as well as the USSR	People relatively self-sufficient. Adventurous international tourists attracted by hospitality and spectacular rugged landscapes
1978	Soviet-supported communists storm palace to kill Daoud. Khalq ('The People') leader Mohammed Taraki declared president of revolutionary Marxist regime	US backed resistance to land reform, secular education and women's rights succeeds in mayhem
1979	Soviets replace Taraki with Hafizullah Amin but then invade. Parchami Babrak Karmal becomes president. The 'Great Game' resumes, starting the Thirty Years War	Resisters, 'mujaheddin', call an international Islamic 'jihad' v. Soviets, with covert US support. Resisters, refugees and supporters centre themselves in Pakistan
1989	Mikhail Gorbachev fails in reconciliation and Soviets withdraw. Geneva Accords agreed to by USSR and USA aim to end violence but internal tensions continue between mujaheddin and interim coalition government headed by Mohammed Najibullah	Soviet rule had claimed the lives of 1.5 million Afghanis (and 15,000 Russians) and bloody struggles continue for supremacy

1992	Uzbek General Massoud takes Kabul, Rabbani becomes president and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is announced, US leaves UN to guide reconciliation	Country disintegrates into wars between internal factions of the mujaheedin, provincial warlords etc.
1994	Taliban trained and equipped by Pakistan	Destabilisation continues as Taliban buy off war lords
1996	Kabul taken by Taliban, who set up the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan under the presidency of Rabbani	Women banned from jobs and schools. Burqa compulsory and beards the norm. Music banned
Late 1990s	Taliban extend weak control within Afghanistan supported by Osama Bin Laden's Al-Qaeda ('The Base') jihad	Half of Afghanis now depend on food aid. Taliban rule is not widely regarded as legitimate
2001	3000 US citizens killed in 9/11 attacks blamed on Al-Qaeda. Afghanistan refuses to lead US to Osama Bin Laden. USA starts Operation Enduring Freedom against Taliban, leading to Northern Alliance assuming power. UN-established Bonn Conference provides a political structure (a new constitution, presidential elections in 2004 and election of a National Assembly in 2005)	International Assistance Force secures Kabul. USA hunts for Al-Qaeda and Taliban. Hamid Karzai becomes President. King Zahir Shah comes out of a decades long exile to become 'Father of the Nation'. Refugees and exiled return home
2002	Reconstruction starts with UN-led disarmament and promises of external aid but USA distracted by Iraqi war	Taliban resistance, Al-Qaeda and activities of provincial warlords continue to destabilise
2004	Hamid Karzai elected president	See <i>The Garden at the End of the World</i> for images and stories of life in Afghanistan during these years
2005	National Assembly elected	
2006	NATO-led forces operate in southern provinces to protect from violent Taliban activities	
2009	Hamid Karzai re-elected president in November	

Demographics

According to United Nations Data, in 2008, 46.5 per cent of Afghanistan's population was under 14 years of age. Only 4.1 per cent of females, and 3.7 per cent of males were aged over 60 years. During 2005–2010 life expectancy at birth was 43.8 and 43.9 for women and men respectively. In the same period the infant mortality rate was 157 per 1000 live births. (accessed 21 April 2010): <http://data.un.org/>

RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. Compare the above data using statistics of your own country's demographics, which can be found on your national Bureau of Statistics website.
2. Research population estimates from different sources
3. Discuss the problems of collecting reliable demographic information about Afghans.



Millennium Development Goals

In 2000 the United Nations announced eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. Name the eight MDGs.
2. Comment on Afghanistan's decision to add 'enhance security' as its ninth millennium goal and the fact that, while 2015 is the target for the rest of the world to achieve their MDGs (against a baseline of 1990), Afghanistan has 2020 targets (from 2002–2005 baselines).

The UN estimates that over half of children under three years of age are stunted and up to 40 per cent are underweight. Malnutrition results not only from lack of food but also from lack of diversity in the food eaten, resulting in nutrient deficiencies. Compare this with statistics on the nutritional status of children in your own country

The UN also estimates that up to three-quarters of the five million residents in urban areas, such as Kabul, are likely to live in slums.

DISCUSSION

3. What do the scenes and stories of slum dwellers in *The Garden at the End of the World* tell you about livelihood and community in slums?

Economy

In the 70's, before the Russian invasion, what was Afghanistan's biggest export?

Afghanistan is now the world's largest producer of opium, a drug traded far and wide. Not only regional hashish but also most of the heroin bought in Europe, the UK and Eurasia comes from Afghani poppies. This trade involves laundering, corruption and violence due to being informal and illegal. Opium accounts for one-third to one-half of Afghanistan's GDP. Many poor farmers and rural workers rely on it for an income.

The United Nations points out that, 'until genuine and sustainable alternative livelihoods can be developed', as law enforcement measures improve to curtail the drug trade, so might poverty', (accessed 20 April 2010):

<http://www.undp.org.af/MDGs/goal9.htm>

DISCUSSION

1. In contrast, what opportunities for sustainable livelihoods in Afghanistan does Rosemary Morrow identify in the documentary?



Loya Jirga

A unique governing institution, the Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly) follows a Pashtun tribal process (grand council) in which a diverse array of leaders engage in collective decision making. Since mid-2002 it has involved around 1500 delegates — including women — but those regarded as terrorists, such as the Taliban, are excluded. Afghani politicians include regional 'war lords' and corruption, associated with the illegal drug trade, is widespread.

RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. Read some recent media (see links section below) and discuss the current state of politics in Afghanistan.

War and reconstruction

There is a scene in *The Garden at the End of the World*, where gunners shoot up their enemy.

DISCUSSION

1. What feelings and thoughts did this scene evoke?
2. If at first you thought the scene was a computer game, how did you feel when you realised it was real?

Examine the brief historical timeline in this guide. War is not tidy to define, just as conflict is not easily ordered into exact time frames and impacts on specific places. Therefore 'reconstruction' often starts early in the process of war and efforts to end it. Reconstruction signals hope that warring has ended.

3. Has the war ended in Afghanistan?

The Garden at the End of the World does not deal so much with the causes of Afghanistan's external and internal conflicts as the consequences for children and women, who are innocent victims. However, it raises significant questions as to what constitutes a nation, society, community and family, not just in material terms but also social and emotional terms.

ACTIVITY

Break into small groups and write a list of principles and processes to guide the reconstruction of Afghanistan as seen in this documentary and drawn from other sources. Writing this list will involve several steps:

- identifying and analysing the challenges
- creating a vision for the future
- working out how to get there (strategies)
- identifying barriers and forethought on overcoming them

This process will involve determining appropriate values, structures and institutions for improving the situation. Most importantly, think about who will achieve these advances and how to give them power and support to succeed. Once you have your list, get back into a larger group to share your ideas and concerns.



Pakistan and Afghanistan

Neighbouring Pakistanis and Afghans have many similarities in their histories, languages, cultures and ethnicity. They both evolved into Islamic republics but, especially given the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan — countered by the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) supported by the US — and politics involving the Taliban, Pakistan and Afghanistan have had a very strained and tense relationship. Cross-border struggles have continued since Pakistan was formed in 1947. The dangerous 2640 km Pakistani–Afghani border, the ‘Durand Line’ established by the British, is still regarded as highly artificial by many locals and disputed by both countries. Protected by some fencing, illegal migration and trade in drugs continue. For decades Pakistan has harboured Taliban fighting in southern Afghanistan and refugees.



RESEARCH & DISCUSS

What are relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan like right now?

Australia and Afghanistan

(Please note: If you don't live in Australia please align this topic with your own country's involvement in Afghanistan - if any.)

In April 2010 there were over 1500 Australian troops fighting in Afghanistan. Since 2001 the Australian Defense Forces have been deployed in Afghanistan on several occasions for extended periods and the Royal Australian Navy has remained in the Persian Gulf in operations associated with Iraq as well as Afghanistan.



RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. The Australian Government provides funds to countries through AusAID. Check on the AusAID website to find out how much aid we are currently giving Afghanistan, how it is being spent and what our aims are in delivery of such aid. Compare these approaches with those expressed by Rosemary Morrow and Mahboba Rawi.
2. Check at the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) website: <http://smartraveller.gov.au> on current travel advice for Australians wishing to visit Afghanistan. What does that tell you about conditions there at the moment for Afghans?
3. Afghanistan's main trading partners are Pakistan, India, the United States and Germany. Much less than one per cent of Afghanistan's imports or exports involve Australian goods or services. Guess what the major imports and exports are and check your answers with data provided by DFAT.

International aid

Providing aid is controversial: How much? For what? Where and how spent? By whom? This documentary presents certain positions on the role of aid. Identify the approaches taken, and arguments made, by Rosemary Morrow, Mahboba Rawi and her uncle Haji Fazil Ahmad Sabit.

A summary of the limits and deficiencies of aid provided to Afghanistan for post-conflict recovery, published by the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief follows.

- There is an aid shortfall of \$10b ... donors committed to give \$25b aid since 2001 but have only delivered \$15b.
- An estimated 40 per cent of aid goes back to donor countries in corporate profits and consultant salaries — some 6b since 2001.
- Largely due to lack of coordination and communication, the Afghan government does not know how one-third of all aid since 2001 — some \$5b — has been spent.
- The US military spends close to \$100m a day in Afghanistan; yet the average volume of aid spent by all donors since 2001 is just \$7m per day.
- Over half of aid is tied, requiring the procurement of donor-country goods and services.
- Over two-thirds of all aid bypasses the Afghan government.
- According to the latest OECD figures less than 40 per cent of technical assistance is coordinated with the government

and only one-third of donor analytical or assessment work is conducted jointly.

- Profit margins on reconstruction contracts for international and Afghan contractor companies are often 20 per cent and can be as high as 50 per cent.
- Most full time, expatriate consultants, working in private consulting companies, cost \$250,000–\$500,000 a year.

Source: Waldman, Matt (2008) *Falling Short: Aid Effectiveness in Afghanistan*. Advocacy Series (paper for the Afghanistan Pilot Participatory Poverty Assessment). Kabul: Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief. Accessed 20 April 2010
<http://www.acbar.org/>

DISCUSSION

1. What values, strategies and motives are expressed in these facts about aid provision in Afghanistan over the last decade? Remember that there is no social welfare in Afghanistan: being an orphan or widow does not make you eligible for government aid.



Environment

Afghanis have lived for centuries in a rugged, semi-arid environment that stretches from mountains to deserts experiencing hot summers and cold winters. Subject to serious earthquakes, floods and droughts, around half of its territory is at least 2000 m above sea level.



RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. How do these conditions compare with the Blue Mountains region in Australia, where the filmmaker Gary Caganoff and his subject, Rosemary Morrow, live? What heights do the highest peaks in Afghanistan reach? How does that compare with the mountains in your own country?
2. What does the Afghani people's adaptability to such an environment (as well as their history of fighting invasions) tell us about their potential, and limits, to withstand foreign incursions?
3. The country has suffered from damage caused by war (scorched earth policy), overgrazing, erosion, pollution and deforestation. Afghanistan has very little rainfall but many rivers. Consider its potential for productivity from a permaculture point of view. (Rosemary talks about this in the documentary) and compare with the difficulties of re-establishing the agricultural industry.
4. Afghanistan has considerable mineral wealth and hydrocarbon deposits. What are its key mineral reserves?
5. How might they help or hinder Afghanis to create strategies to become more self-reliant, e.g. in achieving food security for its rapidly growing population?

Permaculture

Permaculture arose in Tasmania, where David Holmgren's and Bill Mollison's studies evolved a system for applying ecological design to productive gardens and farms. Permaculture design relies on a set of processes, e.g. using land zones and community-based ethics, and principles based on establishing sustainable reproducing systems. Holmgren has summarised these principles into twelve neat points in his book, *Permaculture: Principles and Pathways Beyond Sustainability* (2002, Holmgren Design Services, Hepburn) and his website:

<http://www.holmgren.com.au>

If you do not already know them, do some research to find out common definitions and principles of permaculture.

Rosemary Morrow is well known as one of Australia's leading permaculturalists. Her practical approach is expressed in the *Earth User's Guide to Permaculture* — second edition published by Kangaroo Press/Simon & Schuster (Australia) Pymble in 2006 — and its companion, *Earth User's Guide to Permaculture: Teacher's Notes* (1997, Kangaroo Press, Kenthurst).



RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. How are Rosemary Morrow's wholistic permaculture views expressed in *The Garden at the End of the World*?
2. Draw an Afghan landscape, and/or your own local landscape, as it looks today and then draw how you imagine it might look after development using permaculture design principles and processes.
3. Research the level of food growing in more peaceful times in Afghanistan to malnourishment in times of conflict. What is the significance of national and local food growth in re-building Afghanistan?
4. How does international aid contribute to Afghanistan's national agriculture? How can permaculture make a difference?

Quakers

Quakers are Christians — also known as the Religious Society of Friends or simply the Friends — whose nonconformist movement began in England in the mid-seventeenth century. Quakers have a tradition of social activism, of making their philosophical and religious principles live in the real world of here and now.

DISCUSSION

1. Discuss ways that Rosemary Morrow's approach and values express that she is a Quaker.



Judaism, Buddhism and Jung

In the documentary Gary Caganoff says that he is 'Jewish with Buddhist tendencies'. Discuss his conclusion, which expresses these tendencies:

If peace is to be achieved, the deepest, darkest shadows within ourselves must be faced, instead of projecting them out into the world as anger and hatred. We must confront the conflict in the basement of our own psyches so that we can make peace with ourselves. Failing this, the truth will continue to be whitewashed beneath the brush of ethical and moral corruption, violently stirred by the confusion of our fears.

RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. What does Gary mean by the 'shadows within ourselves'?
2. How do Islam, Judaism, Christianity and other religions that you are familiar with deal with these 'shadows'?
3. How do these religious views relate to C.G. Jung's concepts of shadow and projection?

Also refer to Gary's essay, 'Shadow and projection', which can be found at:

http://www.thegardenattheendoftheworld.info/?page_id=215

4. Research and discuss the history of Islam, Judaism, and Buddhism in Afghanistan (see the extra scenes on the DVD for an interview with Afghanistan's second last Jew).

Afghani women

Before the Soviet invasion some Afghani women had jobs, such as in government, and as teachers, nurses and doctors. War and Taliban rule forced them back into insular family roles and environments. Since 2001 women have had more opportunities for education, employment and attention to their health needs. However, it is estimated that there are over two million widows whose husbands were martyred in the Thirty Year War or more recently, many illiterate and unemployed.

On 30 June 2009 the (Australian) ABC's Kerry O'Brien interviewed secular Muslim Afghani Malalai Joya for the *7.30 Report*. He reported how, after a childhood in Iranian and Pakistani refugee camps, Malalai Joya went home during the reign of the Taliban to work secretly to improve women's health and girls' education. Although later elected to parliament, she has limited political space and has been threatened with assassination. Advocating Afghani independence, Malalai Joya criticises both domestic anti-US Taliban and pro-US Northern Alliance fundamentalists, and the US military intervention and allies, such as Australia and the UK. Her book *Raising My Voice* tells that story. See her website.

RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. Check the Quick National Facts table for further data on women's status.
2. How can Afghani women's lives be improved?

Burqa and chadri

Some women in the documentary are covered with veils: a burqa, the full chadri, or simply a head scarf.

RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. Discuss why?
2. Why does Rosemary Morrow wear a scarf when she is in Afghanistan?
3. What controversy has the wearing of veils caused in France and the United Kingdom? What do you think about women wearing veils?



Orphans

It is estimated that there are around 1.5 million orphans in Afghanistan, i.e. more than one child in every ten is an orphan.

RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. Why is it hard to get an exact figure?
2. What is the definition of an 'orphan' in Afghanistan?
3. What might being an orphan mean for your everyday life and livelihood?
4. Boys in the documentary report providing not only for themselves but also for their families. Discuss.



Child trafficking

In *The Garden at the End of the World*, Haroon, the older of the three orphan brothers, tells us he was kidnapped and locked in a room for four and a half years - an almost unbelievable story in our society. However, when we learn the facts about global child trafficking his story becomes very real and even more disturbing.

RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. Find information on global child trafficking, particularly the estimated number of children trafficked per year.
2. How does child trafficking relate to child labour?
3. What makes the Afghan children more vulnerable to kidnapping and exploitation than Western children for example?
4. Rosemary mentions these issues in the documentary whilst talking about Codes of Ethics. How does ethics further your discussion of not just Afghani but global conduct and responsibility towards children?

Mahboba's Promise

Dreaming of becoming a medical doctor, at 14 years of age Mahboba Rawi escaped from Soviet reprisal for her student activism. She was accepted into Australia as a refugee in 1984, and having to start from the beginning and learn to live in a completely different society and culture, Mahboba has gone on to create an effective and efficient aid organisation that supports hundreds of widows and thousands of children.



RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. Imagine being made a refugee and knowing that you left people like relatives and friends behind in desperate conditions. Discuss the impact that would have on your life and your future goals.

According to an (Australian) ABC 7.30 *Report* broadcast on 2 July 2009, Mahboba's Promise was financing about 500 widows, teaching them simple skills (and providing some with sewing machines) to make them self-sufficient, as well as providing a home for over 100 orphans in Hope House through private donations collected in Australia. Australian soldiers have visited Hope House and the Australian Embassy has donated funds for tailoring courses.

2. How do these kinds of charitable activities influence the relations between Afghanistan and Australia?

3. How does the Australian government treat Afghan refugees today?

4. Compare today's treatment to that which Australia gave to refugees in 1984 and before.

The Basement

The last scenes in the documentary show graphic drawings of torture and rape scrawled on the walls of the basement of what was the first 'Hope House' for the widows and orphans supported by Mahboba's Promise. The documentary also includes oral testimonies of violence, torture and abuse.



RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. Compare the impacts of these two very different ways of communicating what has happened in the past.

In the last few decades Afghan 'war rugs' appeared. Made using traditional colourful styles, they have depicted images such as military tanks, maps, machine guns flags and fighter jets. Often these images are made on 'prayer rugs'. Unlike the images in the basement, which are easily destroyed, rugs can be sent far and wide to convey their messages.

2. What are the different kinds of ways that people can use to communicate their feelings and views about horrific events and traumatic experiences?



Filmmaker and documentary style

This is a particularly personal documentary by filmmaker Gary Caganoff.

Film facts

16:9, DVCam, PAL.

Duration: 50 mins.

Major locations: Kabul, Panjshir Valley

RESEARCH & DISCUSSION

1. What does Gary reveal about himself and his values in this documentary? How does he express his approach and views through his camera work, editing, narration and the soundtrack?
2. What genre does this documentary style fit within?
3. If you were making a film with similar material, how might you create a distinctly different documentary?
4. How might this documentary material inform the making of a dramatic narrative about life in Afghanistan today for a feature film?
5. If you went to Afghanistan to make a documentary, what questions would propel your specific investigation?



Study guide links and sources

The **Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC)** website archives news and investigative programs on Afghanistan and Afghanis:

<http://www.abc.net.au/>

Afghanistan entry in US **CIA** website, click on quick links for *World Factbook*:

<https://www.cia.gov/>

Gary **Caganoff's** official site for the documentary:

<http://www.thegardenattheendoftheworld.info/>

Gary **Caganoff's** official site, Lysis Films:

<http://www.lysisfilms.com/>

Defence Committee for Malalai **Joya**:

<http://www.malalaijoya.com/index1024.htm>

Lonely Planet guide to Afghanistan:

<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/afghanistan>

Mahboba's Promise is an Australian aid organisation. Read about Mahboba Rawi and details of their recent permaculture initiative in the projects section:

<http://www.mahbobaspromise.org/>

Rosemary **Morrow** co-founded the Blue Mountains Permaculture Institute. Its website contains information on permaculture and links to other sites:

<http://www.bluemountainspermacultureinstitute.com.au/>

The **Special Broadcasting Service (SBS)** website archives news and investigative programs on Afghanistan too:

<http://www.sbs.com.au/>

United Nations Data — Afghanistan:

<http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx>

United Nations Development Programme on Afghanistan and MDGs:

<http://www.undp.org.af/>
<http://www.undp.org.af/MDGs/index.htm>

United Nations Child Trafficking hub:

<http://www.childtrafficking.org/home.html>