



 No. & Visa Type: 27179.V.#109 نمبر و نوع ویزه:

 Name: Amowitz Lynn Lieberman اسم:

 No. of Passport: 016364419 نمبر پاسپورت:

 Visa Valid until: SEP 4th 2002 مدت اعتبار:

 Period of Stay: Six month مدت اقامت (در افغانستان)

 No. of Visits: Multiple Single

 Date of Issue: Mar 5, 2002 تاریخ صدور:

 Fee: \$70.00 قیمت:

VISA افغانستان ویزه

AFGHANISTAN

Place of Issue / محل صدور	Valid from / مدت اعتبار از	Valid until / الی	Duration of Stay / مدت اقامت
WASHINGTON, D.C.	07 July 2002	21 September 2002	1 MONTHS
No. of entry / دفعات ورود	Type of Visa / نوع ویزه	Visa No. / شماره ویزه	Date of Issue / تاریخ صدور
SINGLE		85929/08	07 July 2002
Full Name / اسم و تخلص	Gender / جنس		
LYNN LAWR			
Date of birth / تاریخ تولد	Place of birth / محل تولد	Nationality / تابعیت	
Passport No. / شماره پاسپورت	Accompanied by / همراهان		
017705360	\$100.00		

Afghanistan: A Nine Year View From Outside the Wire



 No. (8290) (1829-) شماره (8290) (1829-)

 Date of Issue 01-11-2001- تاریخ صدور 1381/11/1-

 Validity of Visa 7 three months مدت اعتبار ویزه 7 سه ماه

 Period of Stay 7 three months مدت اقامت 7 سه ماه

 Good for (Single, Double, Multiple) Single

 Price \$100-

Lynn Lawry MD, MSPH, MSc

Senior Health Stability/Humanitarian Assistance Specialist

International Health Division

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)

CDHAM/USUHS

Embassy of Afghanistan Washington D.C.

 سفارت تکی برای افغانستان در واشنگتن دی سی

 Issued at _____ محل صدور

 Issuing Officer OSMAN مأمور صادر کننده ویزه

 Visa No. 4616/04 شماره ویزه

 Passport No. 016364419 شماره پاسپورت

 Name LYNN L. AMOWITZ اسم

 Number of Visits SINGLE تعداد مسافرت

 Date of Issue DEC. 16, 2004 تاریخ صدور ویزه

 Visa Valid Until MAR. 16, 2005 مدت اعتبار ویزه

 Duration of Stay ONE MONTH مدت اقامت در افغانستان

 Visa Fee \$70 قیمت یا حق المسکوک

Afghanistan 2000-2001



Afghanistan

- 20 years of armed conflict and human rights violations
- Soviet Occupation: 1979-1992 with ~ 1 million killed
- Largest single caseload of refugees in the world
 - 1.4 million refugees in Iran and 1.2 million in Pakistan
 - 75% of the refugees are women and children
- Violent power struggles between Mujahedin groups after the Soviet occupation



Afghanistan since 1994

- “Taliban” emerge
 - “students of Muslim religious studies”
 - poorly educated Pashtun refugee youths
 - Led by Mullah Mohammed Omar
- In 2000; controlled 95% of the country
- Claim: restore peace and security through “Islamic law”
- Edicts imposing Taliban interpretation Shari’a law in conflict with international human rights

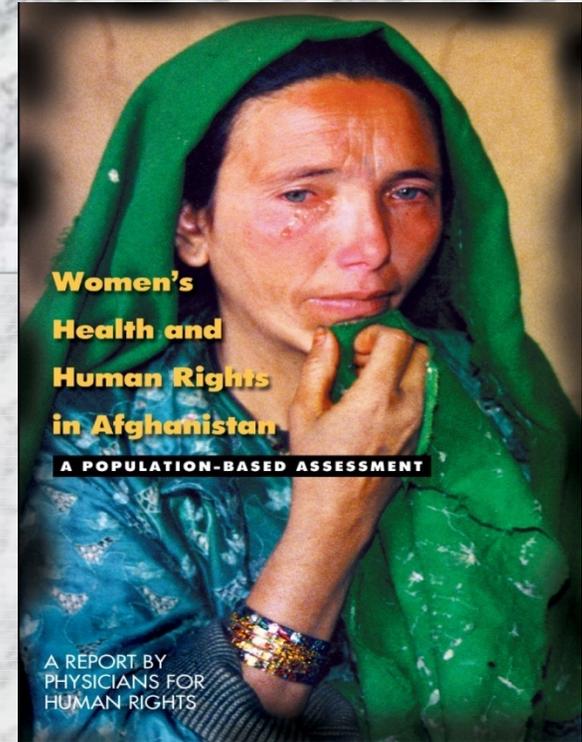
Women in Afghanistan: Official Taliban Policies

- May only leave home when escorted by close male relative
- Access to health care limited to seeing female physicians
- May not attend school
 - Except religious school up to 8 years of age
- May not work outside the home
 - Prior to Taliban:
 - 70% of all teachers
 - 50% of civil servants
 - 40% of physicians



Health and Human Rights Survey Development

- Needs
 - English and Farsi version
 - Ease of Administration
 - Safety*
- Translated - Back Translated
- Database designed before going into the field
- Data collector training
- Piloted in the field
 - Changes agreed upon by team



Safety Measures Taken

- Coded words or phrases
- No identifiers
 - Data Collectors
 - Respondents
- Letters of safety
- Unidentifiable data sheets
- Questions “buried”
- E-mail database periodically from the field
 - Data entry in the field when possible



Methods

- Informed consent
- Randomized survey:
 - Afghanistan Residents (n=346)
 - Non-Taliban Controlled Area
 - Urban/Rural
 - Women and Men
 - Afghanistan Residents (n=400)
 - Taliban Controlled Area
 - Urban /Rural
 - Women and Men

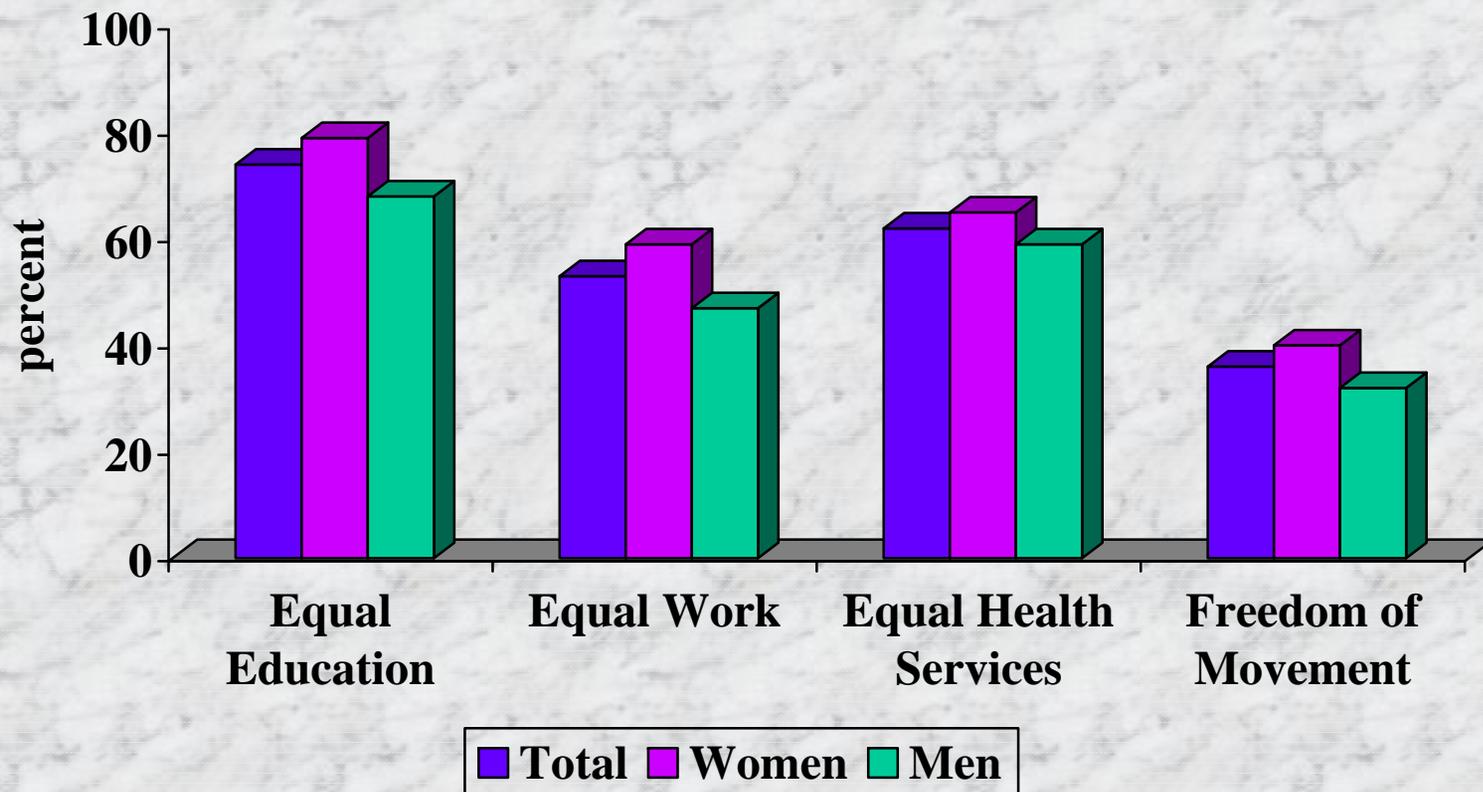


Sampling

- **Women**
- **Close male relative**
- **Urban Areas**
 - City planning map
 - Sectors randomly chosen
 - # homes/# needed
- **Rural Areas**
 - Mapped area
 - # homes/ # needed

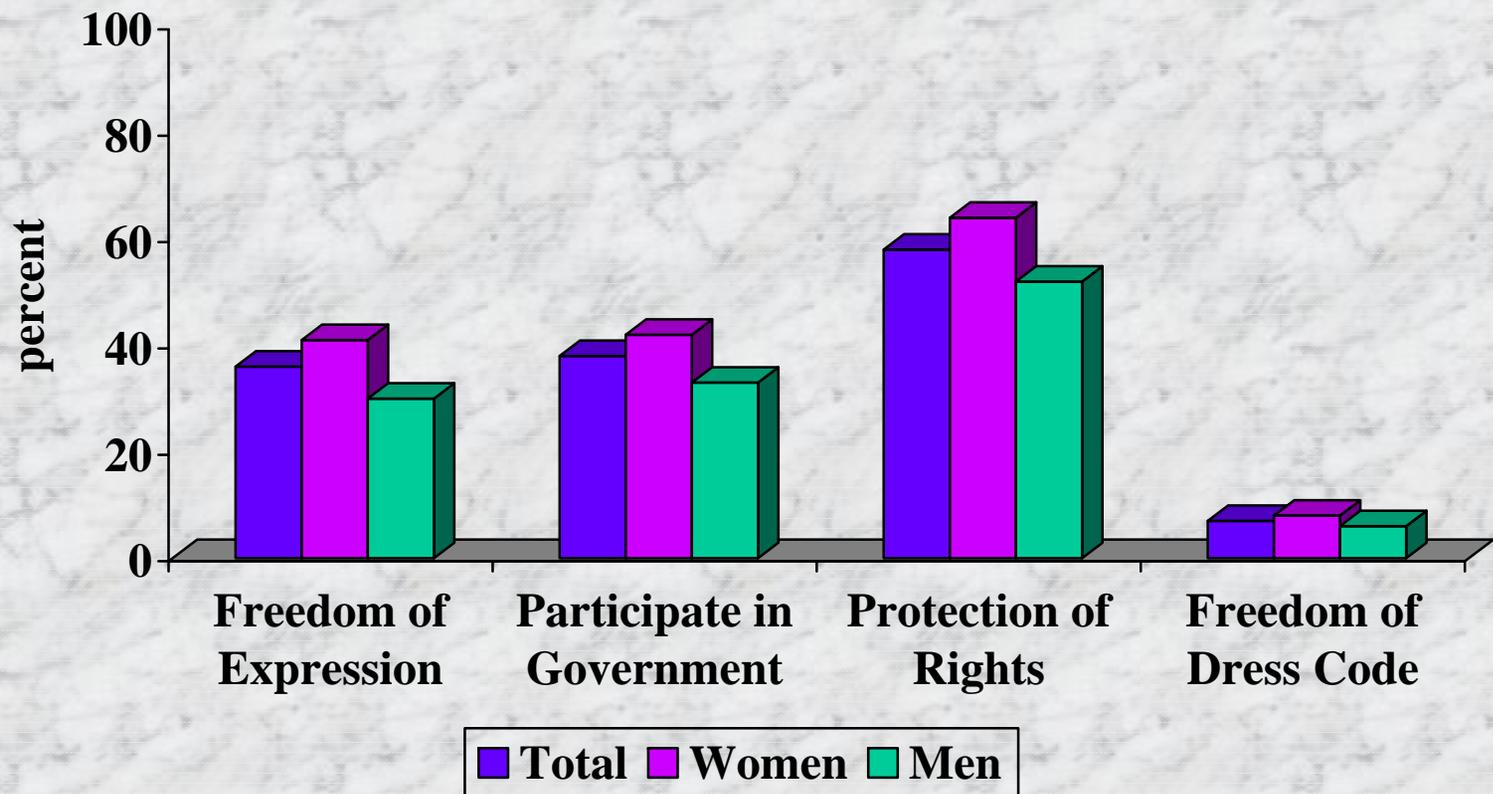


2000 Freedom and Needs Survey: Human Rights of Women



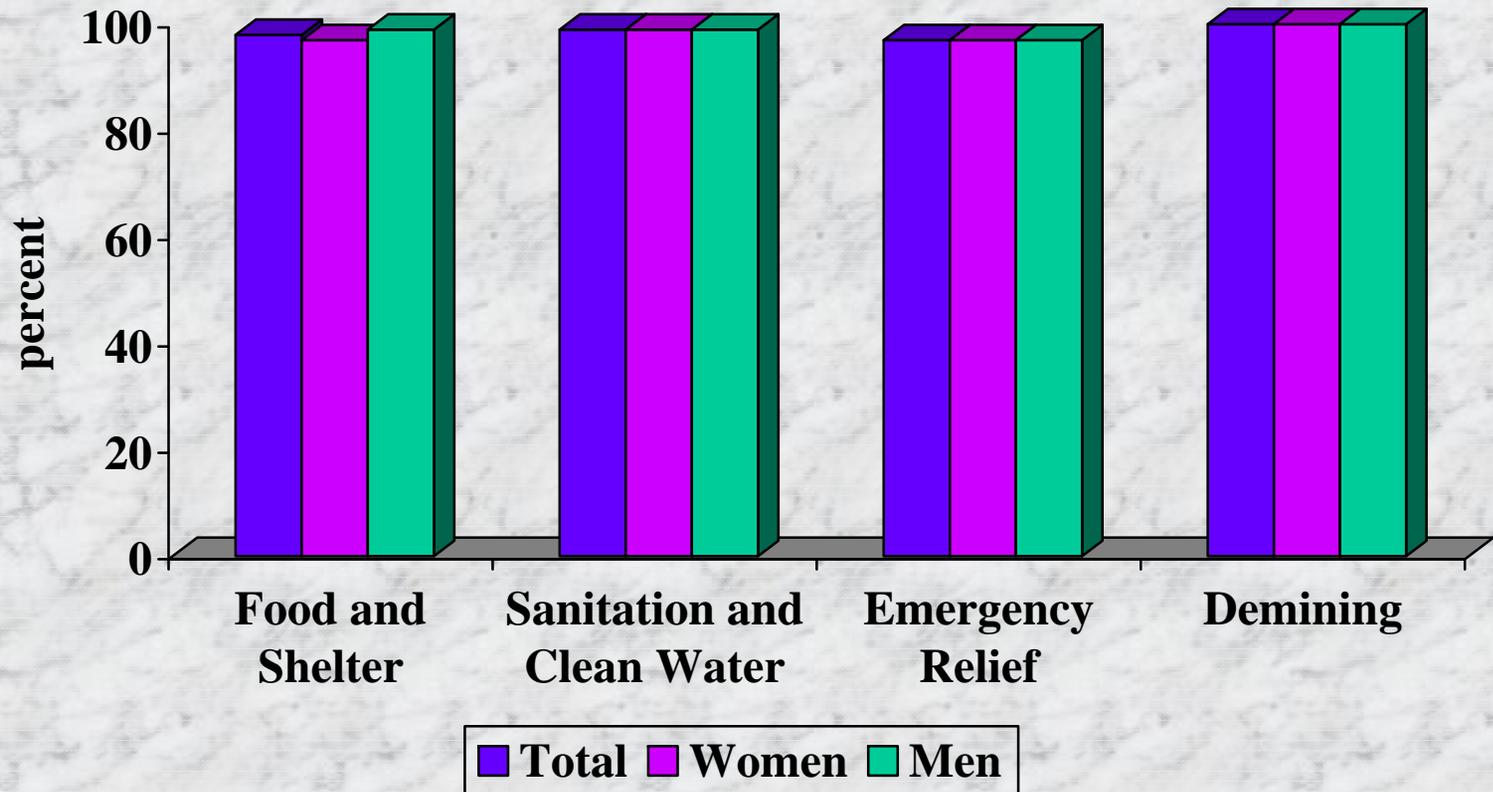
Rated as "very" or "extremely" important for health and development of community

2000 Freedom and Needs Survey: Human Rights of Women



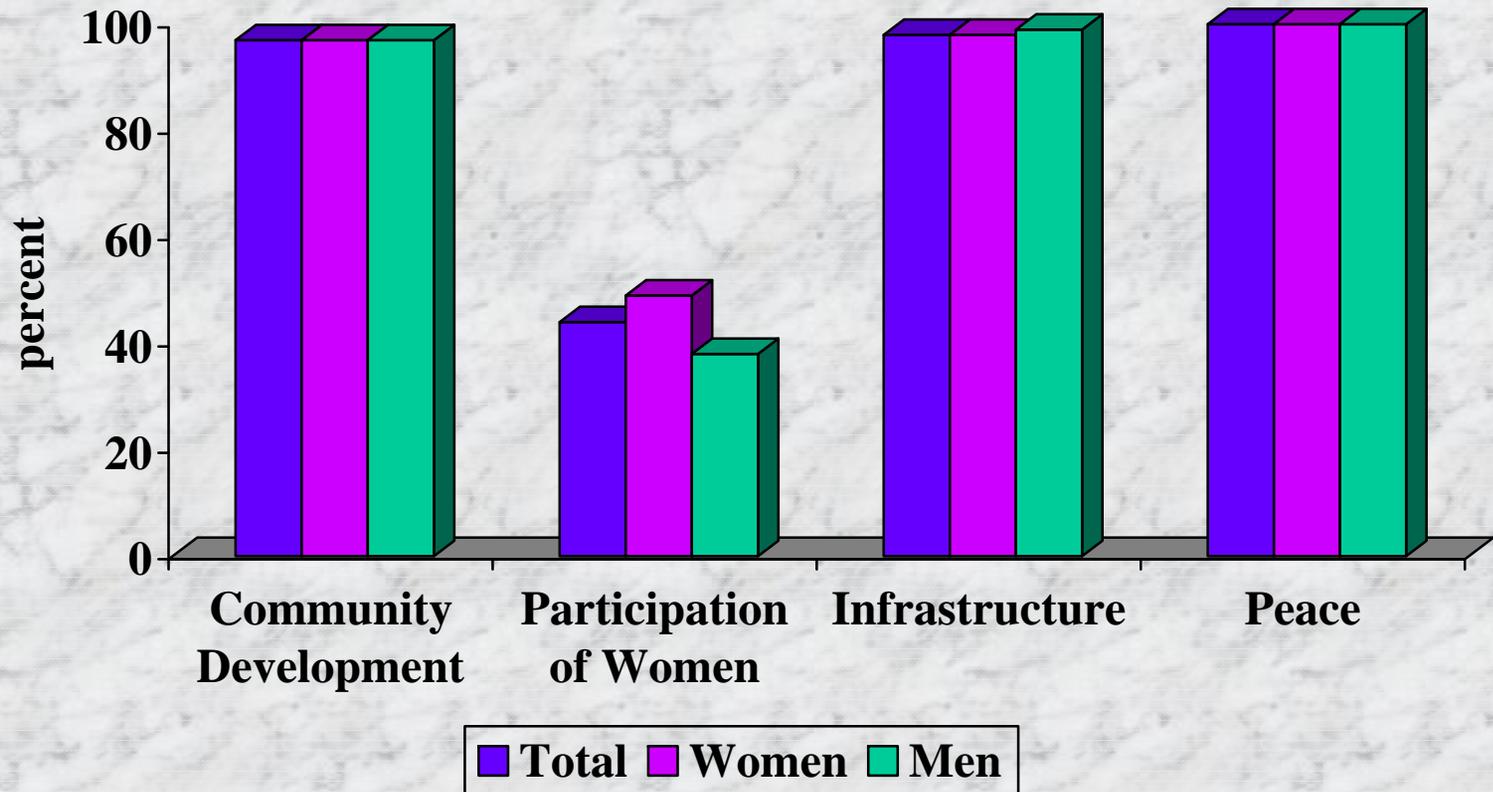
Rated as "very" or "extremely" important for health and development of community

2000 Freedom and Needs Survey: Basic Needs



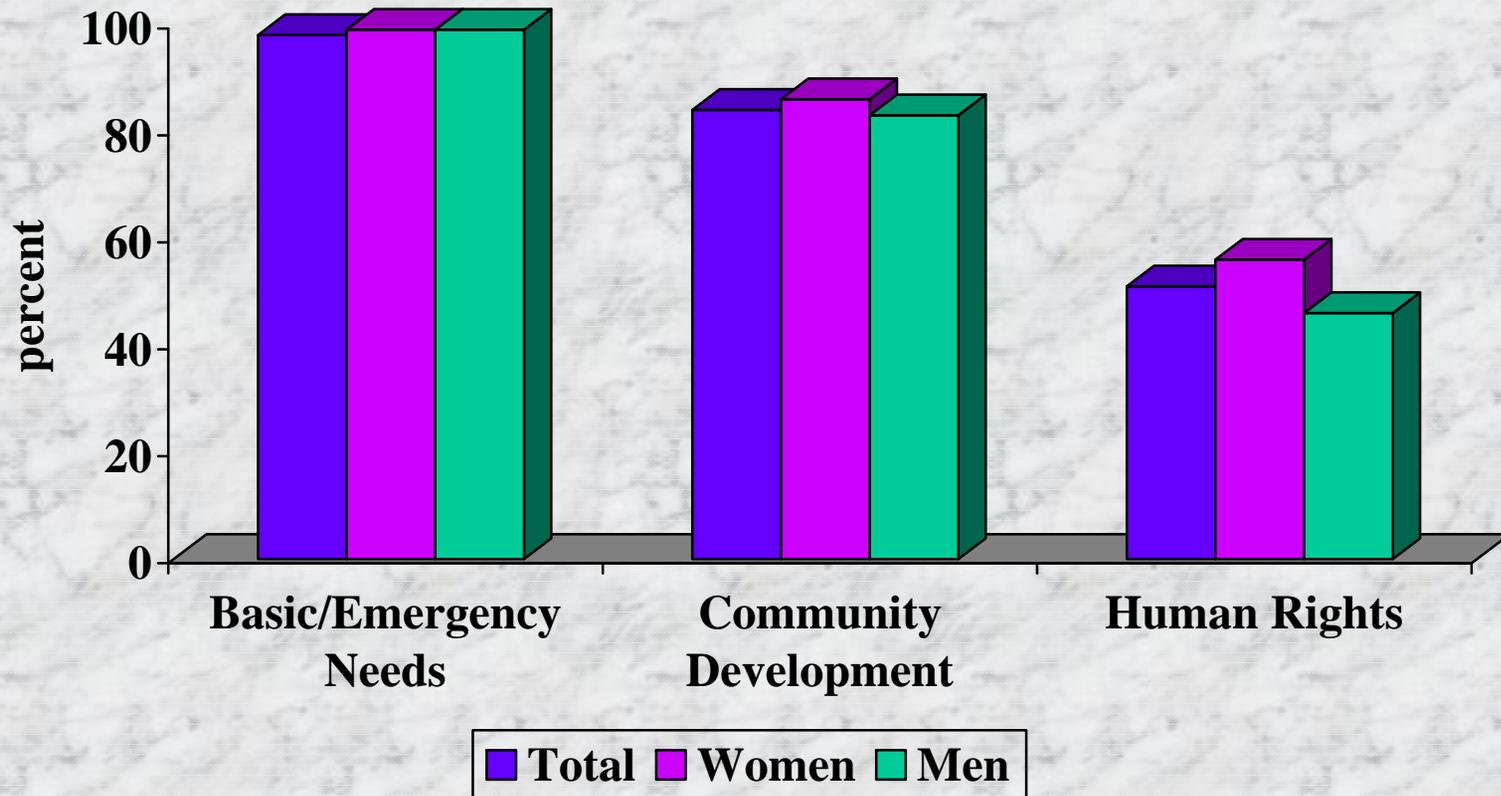
Rated as "very" or "extremely" important for health and development of community

2000 Freedom and Needs Survey: Community Development



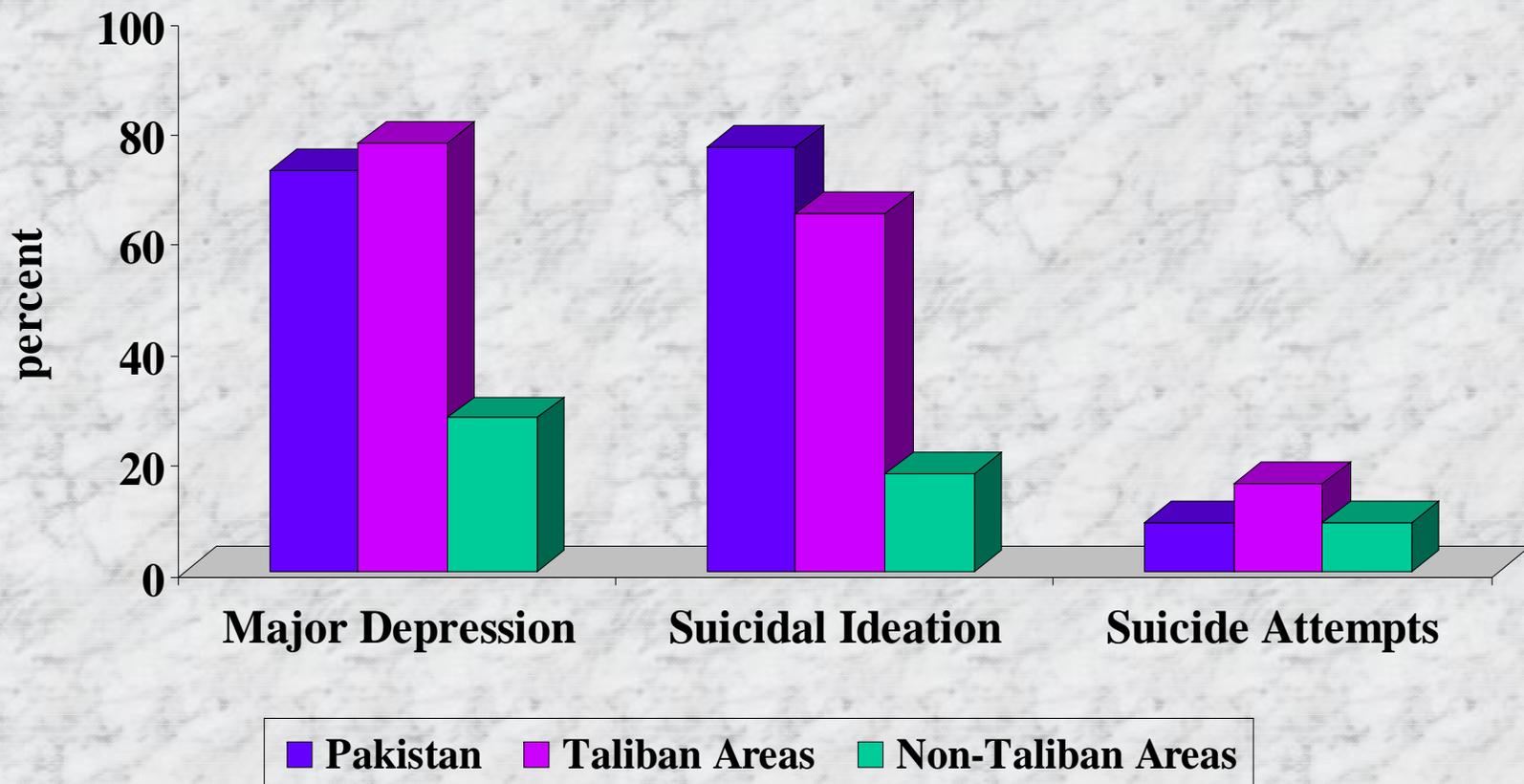
Rated as "very" or "extremely" important for health and development of community

Freedom and Needs Survey: Basic Human Needs versus Individual Freedoms



Rated as "very" or "extremely" important for health and development of community

Mental Health Among Women



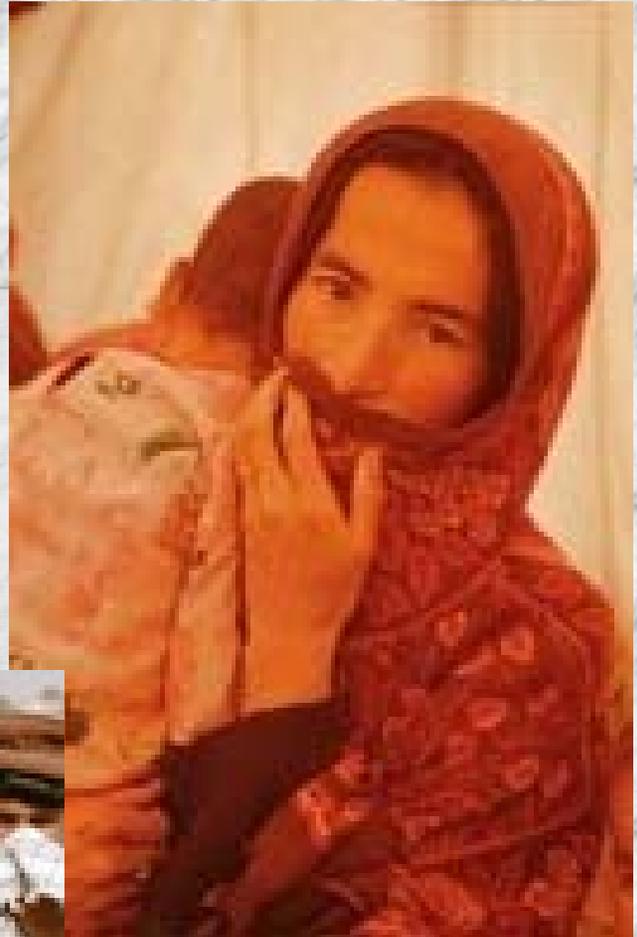
Summary.....

- Afghan women and men believe community development includes *basic human needs* and *individual freedoms*
- Official policies restricting women's rights are not consistent with opinions and attitudes identified
- Health practitioners should involve the community in efforts to promote health and well-being



October 2001





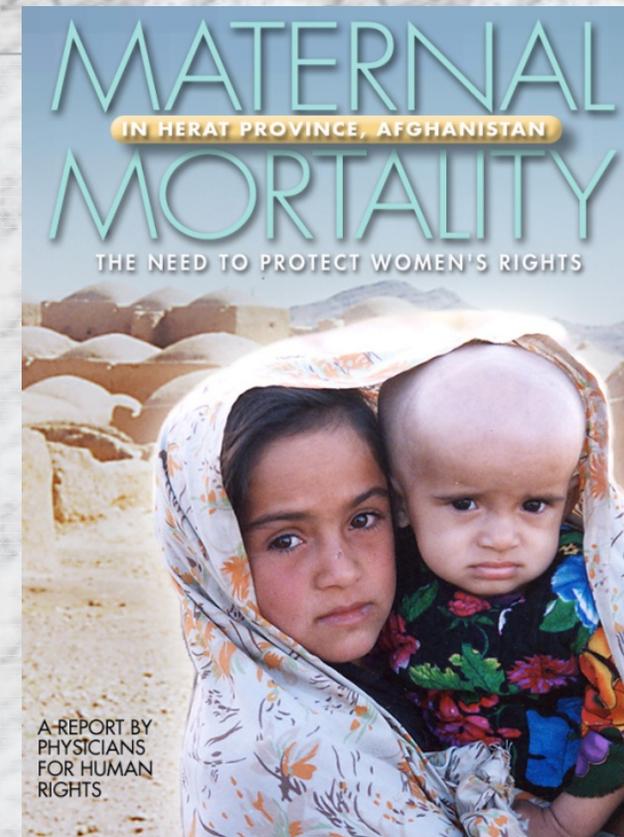
Maternal Mortality in Herat Afghanistan: An Index of the Status of Women's Rights

2002



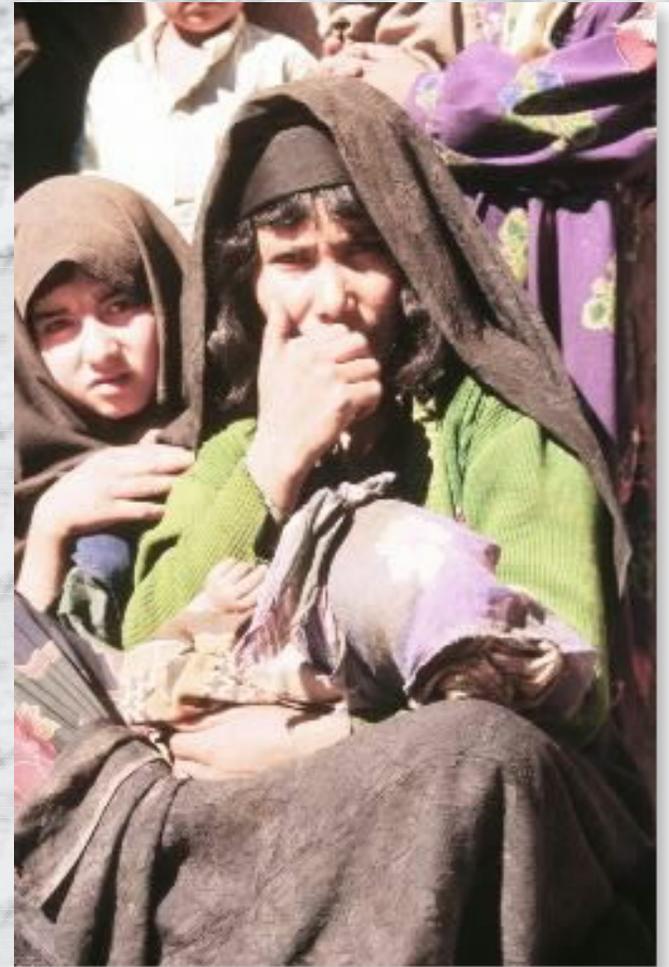
Purpose of the Study

- Provide a rapid and accurate estimate of maternal mortality in Herat, Afghanistan
- Assess women's human rights that may contribute to maternal mortality
- Assess maternal health services in the region
- Present data with MoPH to congressional panel re: women's health funding post-conflict



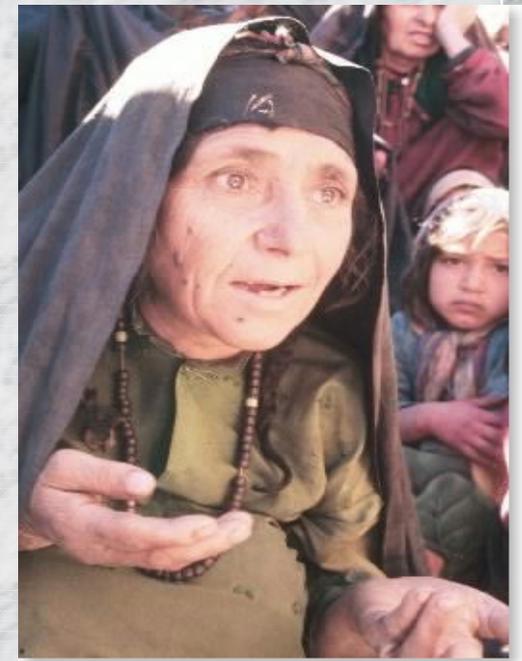
Methods

- Females age 15-49, n=5014
- 7 of 13 districts in Herat
 - *Random sampling, representing 73% of population*
 - *75% rural and 25% urban*
 - *34 Villages >200 households*
 - *~5 villages per district*
 - *600 household interviews per district*
 - *Within a 4 hour-drive from Herat city*



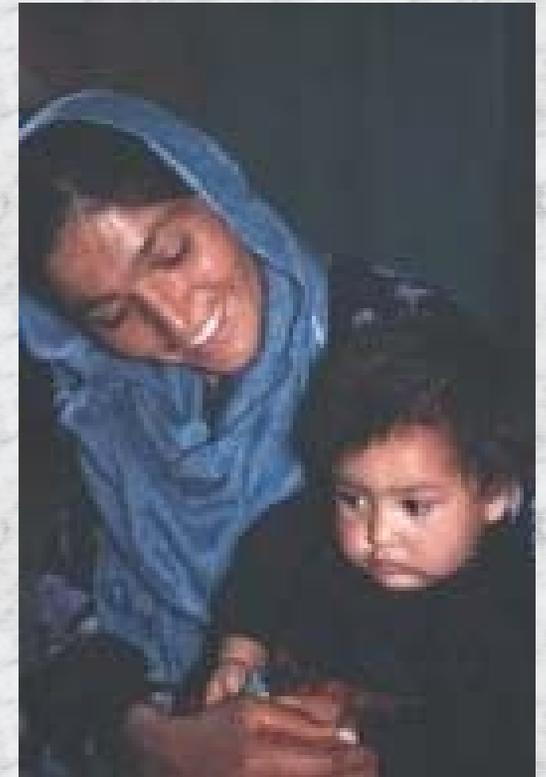
Respondent Demographics

- Mean age 31 years old (range 15-49)
- 88% married
- 10% widowed
- On average, lived in area 17 years (range .25-50)
- Mean years of formal education 0.35 years (range 0-16)
- 84% ranked lack of food, shelter and clean water as their primary problems



Indirect Maternal Mortality Estimate

- *Indirect Sisterhood Method, n=4886*
- *92% of deaths in rural areas*
- *593 maternal deaths/100,000 live births*
- *95% CI 557 to 630*



Marriage, Family, Reproductive Health Characteristics

- Mean age of actual marriage 15 years old (range 5-39)
- Mean desired age of marriage 18 years old (range 5-30)
- 85% wanted to marry at the time of marriage
- 20% reported feeling pressured by family

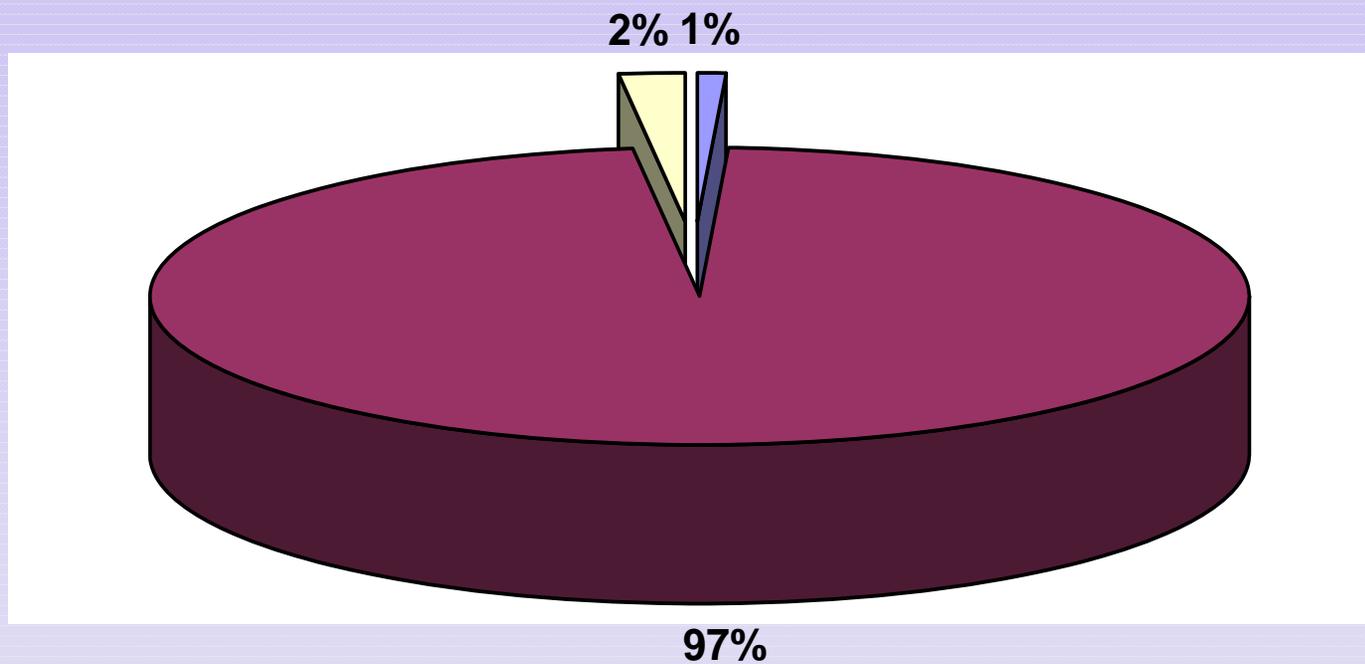


Marriage, Family, Reproductive Health Characteristics

- Mean desired age of having children 19 years old
- Mean desired number of children = 6 children
- 11% of women received prenatal care
- 74% could not afford prenatal care
- 95% reported needing permission for health care;
 - Less than 1% were refused permission to seek care
- 12% of women used birth control
- 23% desired birth control
- 88% reported that timing and spacing of children was decided equally between husband and wife



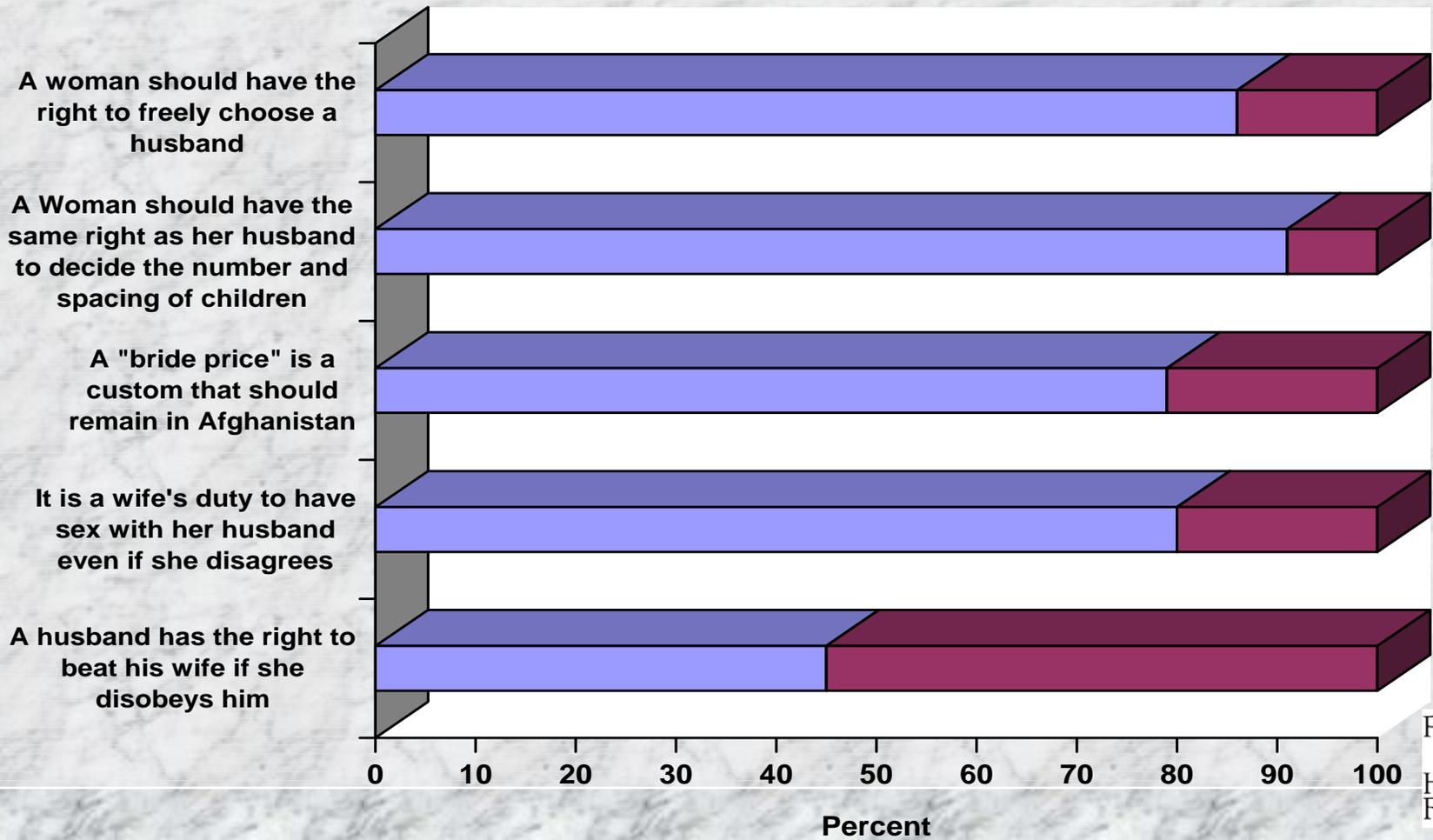
Figure 1: Proportion of Women With Trained and Untrained Attendants Present at Birth



Health Professional Untrained Traditional Birth Attendant Delivered Alone

Figure 2: Attitudes and Beliefs about Marriage, Family, and Women's Roles in Society

Agree Disagree



Key Recommendations (2002)

- **Maternal health must not be considered a luxury or second stage priority and must be integrated into a public health plan.**
- **Protect Afghan Women's Rights**
- **Address Security Gaps**
- **Extend Women's Health Services**
- **Expand Medical Education**
- **Provide for Basic Needs**
- **Family Planning Services**
- **Protection and Promotion of Human Rights**

Afghanistan 2005



Afghanistan Talking Health Book



Afghanistan Talking Health Book



Afghanistan Talking Health Book: Results

- Ceiling effect on knowledge
- Developed at HHS by Afghan Americans
- Translations poor
- No coordination with MoPH
- 80,000 made before testing
- Afghans liked the idea but preferred to have administration with a community health worker



August 2009

- Met with Afghan Surgeon Generals of ANA and ANP
- Discussion of possible traumatic brain injury study among military/police







DoD Health Efforts

*The Department of Defense's Involvement in Civilian Assistance, :A Quantitative Description of the Projects Funded by the U.S. Department of Defense's Overseas Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster and Civic Aid Program. Disaster Med Public Health Prep. (In Press)

- **Military to Military**
 - Military medical school
 - Train the trainers in emergency care, professionalism, first responder
 - Improvement in ANA/ANP hospitals and clinics
- **Civilian healthcare supported by few authorizations**
 - OHDACA (58-85 million +)
 - HCA – can only be used for projects involved in training of MHS personnel
 - CERP – more common in conflict, commanders intent – may not be coordinated
- **OHDACA projects since 2001***
 - 102 projects in Afghanistan – second to Iraq
 - Primarily school construction and refurbishment, health/water infrastructure, disaster response infrastructure, and disaster response training projects
 - 15% projects were health infrastructure, 40% schools



ABULPARS EDDING ALL
وسي کابل پارسي



Today.....



Observations

- More than 35 restaurants/bars
- 2 Shopping malls
- 10 hotels; several “4Star”
- “Afg-cranes”
- Airlines (international and domestic)
- International terminal

Shopping

Shopping in Kabul You can get everything you want

The Kabul City Center, next to the Shar-e-now park, has some very smart shops.

Roshan Plaza has some quite respectable clothes shops.

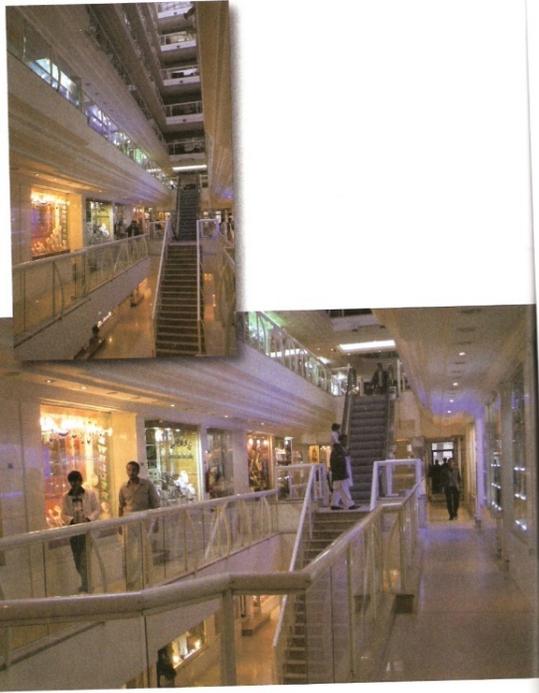
Chicken Street is famed for its tourist fare (carpets, carvings, knives etc) and pirated CD/DVD's.

Chelsea Supermarket sells many types of western foods and products.

Supreme Supermarket on the Jalalabad road (near the British military base) has western products. A little further down the road is Gano, an Italian commissary. There is frequently a security alert on the Jalalabad road.

Spinneys Wazir Akbar Khan, near British and German Embassy sell most western products and food.

Shah M Book Co, (across from Mustafa Hotel). The best bookstore in the city, it's the place to head for your next novel, and also has a good selection of coffee-table books and books about Afghanistan. The owner was the subject for the recent book *The Bookseller of Kabul*. Prices are high, but you'll appreciate his selection.



Kabul City Center is Afghanistan's first modern-style indoor shopping mall that opened in 2005. It is approximately nine stories tall and is located in downtown Kabul. The mall is equipped with escalators and see-through elevators. The top six floors of the mall is part of the Safi Landmark Hotel.

Accommodation

Kabul Sleep

1. Mustafa Hotel

Has a restaurant, internet cafe and billiards. Single rooms from \$30/night.



2. Salsal Guesthouse

Zarghona Maidan, Shar-e-Now Park, (located between the park and the Chelsea Supermarket, and is signed in English), +93 (0) 799 734 202. Reasonably clean, shared bathrooms. Friendly manager (Bashir) speaks English. Single rooms from \$10/night, includes cable TV and a fan. Double rooms from \$20/night.



3. Le Monde Guest House

Kabul, 7 Herati Mosque Street, Shar-e-Now Park, and Flower Street.



4. Park Residence Hotel

Ansari Square, Shahr-e-Now Park, +93 799 373 780, reasonable rooms with cable TV and internet access. Internet cafe is now shifted inside the hotel near the reception (this was the site of the 2005 internet cafe suicide bombing). Single, double and triple rooms from \$55/night including breakfast. Dinner buffet is \$6.



5. UNICA Guest House

Shar-e-Now, Ansari Wat. Rooms starting at \$25 per night—majority of rooms are \$48 and \$50. Facility is nice by Kabul standards and includes nice common gardens, swimming pool and bar. Dinner buffet is \$8, Thursday night is Salsa night. For visitors a passport is required.



6. Golden Star Hotel

A clean and modern 4-star hotel, with restaurant, conference hall & small gym. High speed internet in each room. \$80 USD a night.

7. Heetal Plaza Hotel

Street 14, Wazir Akbar Khan, +93 799 167 824. A nice, quiet, relaxing and cozy place. Single rooms from Af 5000/\$100.

8. Intercontinental Hotel

Dagh-e-Bala Rd., +93 20 220 1321. A great 5-star hotel with nice restaurants and a swimming pool. Single room from \$90/night. A landmark historical hotel.

9. Kabul Serena Hotel

A clean and modern 5-star hotel with 3 great restaurants. One of the best hotels in the city; rooms from \$250/night. The hotel was attacked on 14th January 2008. A large explosion killed at least 7 people. The Taliban has claimed responsibility. The hotel has multiplied its security following the attacks.

10. Safi Landmark Hotel & Suites

Shar-e-Now Park (top 6 floors of the Kabul City Center shopping mall), +93 20 220 3131. Large conference hall, restaurant and gym area, apartments also available. Single room from \$80/night.

“Ten years ago I would have laughed if you told me I would be buying Lego in the Kabul Airport Duty Free”



Questions?

