

**Annex 11:**  
**Literature Review on Surveys available on information sources  
and the formation of Public Opinion in southern Afghanistan**

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# Literature Review on Surveys available on information sources and the formation of Public Opinion in southern Afghanistan

## Introduction:

**This is a rough overview of the reports examined during the DfID research.**

Reports on public opinion and the different information sources that people had access to in Afghanistan were collected and reviewed as well as a few other articles and reports considered relevant.

It was very difficult to find reports that were generally considered reliable. For all the reports below concerns were expressed about the methodology used. This, along with the small size of the samples that were used for surveys covering the south, is why only limited use has been made of these sources to inform *ANNEX 1: Information sources and the formation of public opinion in southern Afghanistan* produced by Media Support Solutions (MSS). On the other hand, a number of the findings from these reports are consistent with each other, and with the findings of our own research.

## Caveats:

The notes and information that follow were prepared by researcher Leo Metcalf in the course of his background research on audiences and formation of public opinion in Afghanistan. They were intended as an internal 'ode memoire' rather than a public report. Never the less it was felt it might be advantageous to place these notes on record as part of the context for the report as a whole.

Some opinions on the documents are given and represent the views of Leo Metcalf rather than any organisation.

Most of the notes are simply lifted from the pieces of work, and this is not always referenced adequately.

## Structure:

Following the table summarising the reports and surveys, more detailed notes on each are given summarising contents, methodology etc.

graph to insert

<b>TITLE 1</b>	<b>Afghan Media – Three years after. Media and alternatives sources of information in Afghan Society</b>
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Altai Consulting
<b>ORG/ PUBL/ FUNDER</b>	USAID funded
<b>DATE</b>	March 2005
<b>FORM/URL</b>	<a href="http://www.altaiconsulting.com/media1.php">http://www.altaiconsulting.com/media1.php</a>

**Summary:**

Provides an overview of how people get information in Afghanistan, covering both media and non-media sources.

**Methodology:**

1507 people interviewed in 15 provinces (those that had Internews radios) including Kandahar. Also other unstructured interviews, paired interviews etc...

**Notes:**

- p.16-17 Good summary of radio /
- p. 18-19 summary of TV and newspapers
- p.22 table shows all media available for Kandahar
- p.34 talks of the **public points of media consumption** (e.g. restaurants, loudspeakers etc)
  
- p.38 ...more literate people listen to BBC, less women, more Pashto speakers listen to Azadi,. Women and the very poor listen to local internews stations most.
  
- p.42 **social and interactive programs.**  
 "In some remote villages where people feel left behind by the government and not involved in the reconstruction process, listeners particularly enjoy programs that air criticism and allow people to voice their discontent anonymously, denounce corruption and economic hardship in their region, and generally complain about government policies. Good examples of such programs are 'Your voice' or 'voice of the people', that exist on most of the local stations.  
 Even through these types of programs use controversy to build audiences, they allow the public to interact and debate on the evolution of society and partake in change. They answer a real desire among the listening public and are keenly listened to by a large section of the population."
  
- p. 43 "you are the judge" programme made by Awaz and broadcast through Slam Waatandar (internews network)
- p.43 "new home new life"
- p.44 **Advertising**

- p.45 compares **levels of trust** people have for different radio stations:  
- for international news people trust BBC  
- for national news, people's trust shifts to Radio Afghanistan (due to longevity)  
- for provincial and local information, local independent stations dominate.
- p.60 talks of how media is perceived  
Generally media has an excellent image, seen as a source of information, a source of education, a vehicle of progress, as something that can hold politicians and NGOs accountable.
- p.61 talks of media seen as a channel for local patriotism, by Pashto as something to help them protect their language.
- p.61 Media is not given priority compared to other projects (roads, electricity, health, all required first.)
- p.62 people more willing to hear sensitive political issues on the radio rather than social issues, such as homosexuality, prostitution... even most taboo subjects can be treated if the 'speaker had enough moral, religious and technical authority to do so"
- p.64 there is no visible resistance to radio as a whole, Mullah's and Shura leaders listen to radio themselves. As for music, a generation gap exists (traditional vs Indian music)  
There is resistance to satellite television, access to it thus more subject to social control
- p.65 47% of interviewees declared that they did not really understand the difference between public and private media.  
"However, although the concepts of public and private media are not always clear, interviewees have some notions of freedom of speech and independence and can often distinguish, from practical experience, the media reflecting biased interests from the independent ones.  
As expected in a post-conflict and still fragmented state, the notion of public service is not clear for the majority. However, there is a vague sense that Radio Afghanistan is both a symbol and a tool for national unity. In this perspective, it should be noted that among those interviewed, many Pashtuns claimed that there is a lack of representation of their language and culture on the national station".
- p.68 circulation of information: 78% of listeners talk with other people about what they have heard on the radio... men exchanging info mostly with friends, women with family members.  
1 person in community, the 'avid listener' often relays information to other members of community.
- p.72 socio-anthropological approach used, to examine preferences and trust of media vs. traditional sources. Religion, radio more trusted than mullah's (but probably cause of stats from women, who turn to radio more from lack of access to Mullahs)
- p.73 "In the specific fields of Afghan reconstruction and development projects, many people expressed their frustration on the lack of specific programs in the media explaining the different steps of the country's development: in the absence of reliable information, they tend to turn to informal sources, which often lead to misconceptions and exaggerations on the alleged abuses by NGOS."
- p.74 "In half of the surveyed provinces, and in particular in the Pashtun-dominated provinces, where there is often a stronger resentment against the progresses of reconstruction, interviewees stated they were getting more information on development projects through traditional sources than from media."

- p.74      useful description of traditional sources of information :
- Elders: serve as intermediaries between the population and the local authorities. Also serve to solve conflicts between people.
- Malek: equivalent of mayor, relay to villagers on range of issues, news on gov, ngo actions, government decisions and what is going on in other provinces.
- Shura: assembly convened once a week or a fortnight. Includes malek, elders mullahs, rich villagers and commanders. It discusses issues such as governmental action in the region, security or the presence of foreigners in town. Decisions and important news are communicated to the villagers. Also collect funds for municipal buildings (mosque), collaborate with NGOs on local development projects and were very present in the lead up to elections. Villagers consult them on a range of issues, from security, to agriculture, to health and education.
- Nomainda (representative) delegated by Shura to be community spokesperson with local government. (is literate vs trad chef)
- Mullah: very rarely play a political role, almost exclusively religious. Villagers consult them on moral issues. "many respondents believe their help would be highly valuable in putting an end to certain practices such as arranged marriages, or barriers that impede the education of girls"
- Commander: people often accuse them of acting in their personal interests instead of serving the collective interests. They are, in a more or less official manner, in charge of local security and have a duty to inform people about the events that occur from time to time in the region. They often play a role in the fight against drug cultivation and they are often the most staunchly traditional members of the community. They are seen as more of a hindrance to change in society than mullahs or elders". Given more importance in Kandahar.
- Barbers: in some villages, serve as a relay point of local information and disseminate news concerning the community (deaths, marriages, births), have more of a role in villages which don't have access to local radio, seen as an old fashion source of information.
- Paytawi (in dari word of mouth) applies to issues linked to local security or to the presence of foreigners and is active in meeting places such as mosques, chai khanas or at the bazaar.
- p.76      "...Traditional leaders (elders, malek, nomainda" receive a high level of consideration in their communities, and area considered by the interviewees as more influential than mullahs."
- As to sources of information "most interviewees make a clear distinction between "respected leaders" , who are considered as generally influential in the community, and their close family members whose opinions really count on a day-to-day issues."
- p.77      "Contrary to many preconceived ideas on the Afghan society, media and traditional source are not at odds with each other, but rather co-exist and interact well. The information supplied by mullahs and leaders is very rarely in conflict with the information conveyed through the media. On the contrary, traditional leaders often use media in making decisions and they relay information coming from the media to the local community.
- In general, people use media to check information and get more details to the information coming from the traditional sources or from word-of-mouth. The

majority of interviewees said that when they are unable to directly access media, they received information indirectly from other media users.

p.77 “The village leaders are indeed the strong arms that enable the application of change introduced or suggested through radio. The most remarkable example, which is also a very recent one, is the vaccination campaign launched by the media and spontaneously taken on by some villagers.”

p.80 Impact of media on behavior: case studies: Elections, counter narcotics, health and education, social issues and tradition

<b>TITLE 2</b>	Afghan media – three years after. Provincial reports – <u>Kandahar province</u>
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Altai Consulting
<b>ORGANISATION/ PUBLISHER / FUNDER</b>	USAID funded
<b>DATE</b>	March 2005
<b>FORM/URL</b>	<a href="http://www.altaiconsulting.com/media1.php">http://www.altaiconsulting.com/media1.php</a>

**Summary:**

Half of article is on media, half is on Radio Azad (which I haven't taken notes on here)  
Presents results from the larger survey mentioned above but focusing here only on Kandahar.

**Methodology:**

Quantitative survey done with 100 people, interviews with 30 listeners of Radio Azad, 10 paired interviews to get information on attitudes. Research undertaken in Kandahar City, Daman and Spin Boldak.

**Notes:**

**MEDIA AVAILABILITY:**

**KANDAHAR CENTER:**

Radio: Azadi, BBC, VOA, Radio Afghanistan, Kandahar radio (local gov station), Radio Afghan Azad is independent one (Qayoom Karzai with USAID money)

TV: Kandahar television (local gov), RTA, cable (38%) and satellite also available, as well as shops selling and renting videos

TV rivals radio in importance in urban area. (vs. rural)

**DAMAN**

Radio: Azadi, BBC, VOA. Radio Afghanistan has poor signal, Also Kandahar radio.

TV: Kandahar television, RTA has poor reception

### SPIN BOLDAK

Radio: Foreign: Azadi, BBC, VOA. Radio Afghanistan has poor signal, Boldak radio (local gov radio)  
TV: Pakistani station

### AUDIENCE:

#### Ownership

- 71% of interviewees in Kandahar center declared owning a radio (vs. 68% in Daman and 63% in Spin Bolak).
  - 75 % of interviewees in Kandahar center declared owning a TV (vs. 43% in Daman and 10% in Spin Boldak)
  - 68 % of respondents in Kandahar center reported owning a mobile phone, 13% in Darman and 10% in Islam Qala
- Access to electricity varied greatly within the areas observed.

#### Radio

- p.11 94% of male respondents and only 40% of female respondents declared that they listened to the radio.
- p.11 location of radio in house, who controls (men)
- p.12. Peak listening time: 6am to 10 am, 12pm to 4pm, 6pm to 10pm (highest)

#### TV

Those who watch tv do so every day, its 44% for men, 46% of women who watch, all at home, peak viewing is 7pm till 10pm, little viewing at any other time.

- p.14 "the most listened to radio in the Kandahar survey area is also the most known when requested spontaneously and by prompting interviewees: the BBC"  
see this page for listening rates for other radios.
- p.15 table of listening by radio and by gender

#### Press

- p.16 figures on press: Killid (magazine) 750 copies weekly, Mursal (woman's mag) 300 copies weekly, Kabul Weekly (English language newspaper) 70 copies weekly, Zambile-Gham 50 copies monthly. Head of Ainia in Kandahar has recommendations on what to do about printed press on this page
- p.17/18 Male and Female preferences as to radio programmes differ largely:  
- Men respondents reported a preference for listening to new and music. Educational and Religious programming is in the top to mid-range for male listeners surveyed. Family programming and ramas are among the bottom tier programmes.  
- For women specific programming is preferred less than music, health, news and dramas.
- p.18. People listen to different radios for different things: BBC for international news, Radio Afghanistan for national news, Kandahar Radio for local news, then Afghan Azad for family, health, religious and music

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- p.20 men claim to far less difficulty understanding programmes than women. (about 75% of men say they don't have any problems, vs. 35% for women)
- p.21 Trust in sources of information, media are trusted more on most of the topics than traditional sources with one general exception: the family.
- p.23 Sensitive issues  
Interviewees do think sensitive issues should be covered on the radio, but often with reference to Islam.

**Visions of media / public vs. private**

87% of respondents expressed that it is important to support media in Afghanistan (the majority, 54% said it was very important).

p.24 63 % of respondents indicated they did not know the difference between public and private media (37% replied in the affirmative). Moreover, 82% of respondents stated that they did not know if private media is subject to political influence (2% said yes, 16% said no.).

According to Ghousuddin Firoten from the Alna Media Center in Kandahar, local commanders tried to put pressure on the media to use it for their benefit during the 2004 elections. Also, "Journalists are wary to challenge or hold those in power accountable on behalf of the public, out of fear for their safety. There is a perception among some that the central government in Kabul is not supporting Pashtun areas enough: he referred to the state of Kandahar TV, the local government station, badly in need of upgrading and technical assistance.

Media is overwhelmingly viewed as good by the community, most media users often discuss what they have heard/seen/read with family members.

<b>TITLE 3</b>	<b>Afghanistan in 2007 A Survey of the Afghan People</b>
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Asia Foundation
<b>ORGANISATION/ PUBLISHER</b>	Asia Foundation
<b>DATE</b>	Nov 2006
<b>FORM/URL</b>	<a href="http://www.asiafoundation.org/Locations/afghanistan.html">http://www.asiafoundation.org/Locations/afghanistan.html</a>

**Summary:**

Is a big public opinion survey, examines: the national mood, security, development and economy, local government, judicial systems, democracy and democratic values, women and society, and finally:

**p.97 onwards examines information sources.**

A useful executive summary is also provided.

**Methodology: (p.6)**

The survey conducted in 2006 was the first of a coming number of annual surveys. It was conducted among 6226 respondents from 32 of the 34 provinces in the country.

The provinces of Uruzgan and Zabul accounting for 2.3 percent of the country's population were left out due to security risk for the field team

**Notes:**

**From summary report:**

"Nearly half of the respondents felt free to express their political opinion.

However, their attitude towards tolerance of the political views of others was mixed. Although, as a principle, 84 percent of the respondents felt that the government should allow peaceful opposition, on a personal level 63 percent said they would not allow political parties they disliked to hold meetings in their area.

Although over 75 percent of the respondents felt that the government did not care much about their opinions, 75 percent of them also felt that voting could bring change.

For reporting a crime, 63 percent of the survey respondents went to the police, while for resolving problems the preference was to go to elders of the local shura (44%), followed by the police (37%). While 61 percent felt religious leaders should be consulted on problems, most reported having resolved problems through local elders.

Sixty percent of the Afghans surveyed felt that an Islamic nation can attain democracy without becoming westernized, while 35 percent felt democracy challenged Islamic values.

Radio remains the main source of information, but television has emerged as the second most important source, replacing word-of-mouth, which is the third most important means. The growth of local radio and television was much more evident than local print media.

p.8 An overwhelming majority of Afghans have neither contacted their Member of Parliament (MP) nor their representative on the Provincial Council (PC) for help in solving their personal or local problems. This underscores the weak linkages that people continue to have with local government bodies.

**Slightly further on:**

A large proportion of people think that most people do not feel free to express their political opinions in the area where they live. What is worrisome is that compared to 2006 an even less number of people say that they are free to express their political opinions this year.

Among the various types of activities, associational activities (like participating in a peaceful demonstration and running a public office) seem to generate apprehension. People's involvement in the public sphere continues to remain low. An overwhelming majority of Afghans are not members of any formal association or organization.

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p.18 Why do you say that things are moving in the wrong direction?  
 Insecurity is the main reason that people think the country is heading in the wrong direction, from 2006 it was 6%, this jumped to 48% in 2007  
 "There was considerable regional variation amongst the reasons cited for the country going in a wrong direction. Though insecurity remained the single largest reason across all regions, a considerably lower proportion of people (29%) felt it was a problem in the Northern region as compared to the South Western region (70%) and Eastern region (62%).

See p 19 the table giving south western region:

Of 227 people who answered the question, 70% gave insecurity (by far the highest), 13% gave presence of taliban, 10 % gave corruption, 10% gave bad economy, 10 % gave unemployment, 10 % gave 'poor education system', 8 % gave bad government, 8 % gave administrative corruption, 7 % gave 'no reconstruction has happened'.

p.21 What is the biggest problem in your local area?  
 South western:  
 11% electricity, 10 % Unemployment, 10 % education/schools/literacy, 6% roads

p.24 people's perception of gov

Table 2.3: Public's agreement or disagreement with the following statement (Q-15 a&b, Base 6263)

	Strongly agree (%)	Somewhat agree (%)	Somewhat disagree (%)	Strongly disagree (%)
I don't think that the government cares much about what people like me think.	32	47	15	3
It is generally not acceptable to talk negatively about the government in public.	30	39	22	7

The response to these two questions underscores the fact that the average Afghan feels that the government is very distant. He or she tends to feel estranged from the government.

p. 27

Table 2.5: Percentage of the people who have a great deal or fair amount of confidence towards various institutions and organizations (Q-55 a-c, Base 6263)

Institution/Organization	Confidence (Great deal + Fair amount) (%)
Afghan National Army	88
Afghan National Police	83
Electronic media such as radio, TV	74
Community Shuras/Jingas	71
Provincial Council	69
International NGOs	65
Community Development Council	64
Print media such as newspaper	62
Public administration	61
National NGOs	59
Government ministers	58
Municipalities	48
Government justice system	48
Political parties	39
Local militias	33

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- p.28           onwards for a few pages on people's perceptions of corruption
  
- p.33           77% said that poppy cultivation was wrong, 20% said poppy cultivation was ok
  
- p.35           Please, tell me, whether you would Participate in resolving problems in your community with 'no fear', 'some fear' or a 'lot of fear'?  
 Going by region, South-Western and Western regions show a significant degree of deviation from the national average. Almost half of the people living in these two regions mentioned that they would participate in resolving problems in the communities with some fear.
  
- p.43           Now I would like to ask you a few questions about the economy of Afghanistan. If you think about your family, would you say that today your family is more prosperous, less prosperous, or about as prosperous as under the Taleban government?  
 Moreover, this also has a relationship with regions. In the seven regions, less number of people living in South-Central and South-Western regions think that they are more prosperous today than they were during the Taleban regime.  
 South western sticks out, with 43 % of people thinking themselves less prosperous, versus 21% thinking they are more prosperous. All other regions (except south central) have higher majority of people thinking they are more prosperous
  
- p.47

*Table 4.5: Percentage of the people who knew of or heard of any project or program in various development fields implemented with foreign aids in their localities (Q-34 a-m, Base 6263)*

Development Field	Know of/ Hear of (%)
Education (reconstruction/opening of school, more teachers etc.)	59
Reconstruction/ building of roads, bridges	56
Healthcare (primary health centre, regular visits of doctors, etc.)	45
Water supply for drinking	40
De-mining	37
Demilitarization / disarmament	34
Building new mosques	28
Water supply for irrigation	25
Humanitarian programs - help in food, medicines, shelter, production materials etc.	23
Electricity supply	21
Reconstruction/programs in agriculture	21
Reconstruction/programs in industry	11
None	11

- p.54 An overwhelming majority (89%) said that they have never contacted their MP for help in solving any of their personal or local problems
- p.59 Tell me, are you aware of such institution called Community Development Council formed in your neighbourhood/settlement?  
again highest at 77% of people in south western region not aware of it.
- p.64 Now switching to local government, some people say that local religious leaders should be regularly consulted on the problems facing an area while others think that politics and religion should not mix. Which is closer to your view?  
67 % : "religious leaders should be consulted"  
36 % : "politics and religion should not mix"
- p.71 When people's orientation towards the state court system is compared to the traditional local Shuras/Jirgas system, a certain pattern emerges. And that is that there is a higher level of trust and confidence of an ordinary Afghan towards local Shuras/Jirgas compared to the state judicial system. This underscores people's continued confidence in traditional judicial systems rather than in state courts
- p.85 South west (Kandahar Helmand) is the area where people most answered no to the question: 'Do most people feel free to express their political opinions in the area where you live?'  
68% vs 49% for Afghanistan  
A larger number of urban dwellers (42%) feel free to express their political opinions in the area where they live while more of the rural dwellers (43%) do not.
- p.87 shows that education is correlated with people belonging to associations (i.e. more education = higher chance of belonging to association)
- p.88 gives the types of associations and the percentage of people who claimed to belong to them:  
19% Youth association  
19% farmer samity  
15% student association  
12% teacher association  
11 % women's association  
9% sports and recreational club.
- p. 89  
Table 7.3: Do you think that voting can lead to improvement in the future or do you believe that no matter how one votes, things never change?  
Again South West is the lowest % of people who think that voting can change things (67%) and the highest % of people who thing that things are not going to get better.
- p.102  
Information sources and media sources section starts

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p.128

Do you own any of the following here in your household in functioning order?

Radio 88%

Bicycle 58%

Mobile phone 42%

TV set 37%

Motocycle 32%

None of the above 4%

Fixed phone line 3%

Q-2. \* I'll ask you some questions about your listener-ship of the radio. How many days a week do you listen to the radio, if any?

Every day or almost every day 48%

Three or four days a week 23%

Never 14%

One or two days a week 11%

Less than once a week 4%

Refused 0%

Don't know 0%

p.129

radio station listenership

Order of preference: BBC, Azadi, Arman, VOA, RTA, Aryana... then others

<b>TITLE 4</b>	Afghan Public Opinion Amidst Rising Violence -A WorldPublicOpinion.org Poll-
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Stephen Weber
<b>ORGANISATION/ PUBLISHER</b>	World Public Opinon
<b>DATE</b>	Dec 2006
<b>FORM/URL</b>	<a href="http://www.worldpublicopinion.org/pipa/articles/brasiapacificra/290.php?nid=&amp;id=&amp;pnt=290&amp;lb=bras">http://www.worldpublicopinion.org/pipa/articles/brasiapacificra/290.php?nid=&amp;id=&amp;pnt=290&amp;lb=bras</a>

**Summary:**

Public opinion survey, many people questioned the value of the methodology they used.

Here the research is described:

“Consequently, a debate is in progress over how the international community should help Afghanistan. Should military assistance have primacy? Or should economic aid be the priority? The Afghan people's reservoir of goodwill may evaporate if they do not see more improvement in their lives.

This survey puts these issues to Afghans themselves. Do they see progress being made? Or do they believe their country is headed toward another crisis? How do they feel about their government and about the foreign military forces that fight on its behalf? Do they believe more military help is key to

their future? Or would they prefer a greater emphasis on aid designed to rebuild their war-torn country?"

**Methodology:**

The nationwide survey included interviews with 2,097 Afghans and was carried out Nov. 13-24 by D3 Systems and the Afghan Center for Social and Opinion Research.

**Notes:**

p.5 Key findings:

Key findings are:

**1. Country's Direction, Afghan Government and Foreign Military Presence**

Majorities of Afghans see their country as going in the right direction and are positive toward the central government, President Karzai, NATO forces, and the United States. But all of these majorities are declining.....4

**2. Dissatisfaction with Reconstruction**

A majority of Afghans are critical of the progress made in reconstructing roads, schools, hospitals and water supplies and they put a higher priority on economic over military assistance. The more frustrated Afghans feel about the pace of reconstruction, the more likely they are to feel that their country is headed in the wrong direction and to express unfavorable opinions about the foreign military presence and the United States. Perceptions of corruption are also related to lower support for the central government. International aid agencies, however, get good marks for their work.....5

**3. The Taleban**

The vast majority of Afghans-now nine in ten-view the Taleban negatively. They also think that overthrowing the Taleban was good for their country. Both the central government and local leaders are much more widely seen as having power and respect than the Taleban. While opinions are mixed on whether the Taleban has recently gained or lost ground, four out of five Afghans think it unlikely that the Taleban will actually return to power. Despite increased Taleban activity, most Afghans continue to express fairly positive views of security in their area. This may be due to the confidence that Taleban forces will not prevail. Afghans may also have a high tolerance for insecurity given the instability that they have faced in recent decades. ....7

**4. Role of Pakistan**

A large and growing majority views Pakistan negatively and thinks Pakistan's government is permitting Taleban operations on its soil.....10

**5. Efforts to Control Opium Production**

A majority of Afghans approve of international forces' efforts to control opium poppy production. However, this majority is declining. In some regions, half now disapprove of such efforts.....11

**Also worth noting:**

p.7 The Taliban is slightly more popular in Afghanistan's southern and eastern provinces along the Pakistan border, where insurgent activity has increased over the past year. In southwestern Afghanistan, which includes the provinces of Kandahar and Helmand, 12 percent of Afghans gave the Taliban favorable ratings. Kandahar was a Taliban stronghold until the militants were expelled by US and Afghan forces in December 2001. Other provinces in south central Afghanistan and in eastern Afghanistan had similar levels of favorability (15% in each). However, the Taliban's military resurgence did not increase its popularity in these regions compared to 2005.

<b>TITLE 5</b>	BBC Monitoring Television Environment Assessment
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Len Walker, <u>Wahed Ayazi</u>
<b>ORG/ PUBL/ FUNDER</b>	BBC
<b>DATE</b>	Apr-06
<b>FORM/URL</b>	

**Summary:**

Examines the television environment in Afghanistan

**Methodology:**

Interviews, researchers only in Afghanistan for a short time

**Notes:**

- p.7 gives legal and political framework
- p.8 gives regulatory bodies that exist..
- p.14 TV catching up with radio in most urban areas... has diagram
- p.16 Tolo  
quite western... lots of Bollywood soaps, most Dari?
- p.18 Ariana TV
- p.19 Afghan TV  
Shamshad
- p.22 "News production :  
Military-political figures in the provinces impinge on news gathering. An Afghan government official told the survey team Tolo TV correspondents in Herat and Kandahar do not occupy recognized offices, for fear of attacks.  
A reliable source reported to the survey team that militants in Kandahar province were known to threaten villagers if their satellite dishes were not removed.

- p.24 RTA
- p.25 RTA
- p.29 Ariana Radio and Television Network (ATN)
- p.30 Galaxy Cable network  
Broadcast Media in Kabul  
List of Television Stations

### List of Television Stations

TV Station	VHF Channel Number
<u>Aina Television</u>	2
<u>Ariana Television</u>	4
<u>Shamshad Television (Test transmissions)</u>	6
<u>Tolo TV</u>	9
<u>Afghan Television</u>	10
<u>RTA Afghanistan</u>	11

<b>TITLE 6</b>	National Radio Frequency Survey - Second Edition
<b>AUTHOR</b>	<u>Internews</u>
<b>ORG/PUBLI/ FUNDER</b>	<u>Internews</u>
<b>DATE</b>	Sep-04
<b>FORM/URL</b>	

#### Summary:

Looks at coverage area of radio stations, maps by region (south, east etc..)

<b>TITLE 7</b>	Women's Use of <u>Sada</u> in Afghanistan: Dissemination, Dialogue and Transformation
<b>AUTHOR</b>	<u>Ami Sengupta</u> , <u>Arvind Singhal</u> , Ph.D. , <u>Corinne Shefner-Rogers</u> , Ph.D.
<b>ORG/PUBLI/ FUNDER</b>	Voices for Humanity
<b>DATE</b>	Jan-06
<b>FORM/URL</b>	<a href="http://www.comminit.com/en/node/266474/36">http://www.comminit.com/en/node/266474/36</a>

**Summary:**

VFH distributed 41,000 solar-powered digital audio players containing civic and voter education information in 23 Afghan provinces prior to the September 18 2005 parliamentary elections. These players, called Sada (or voice, in the Dari language), included 15 hours of dramas, songs, and other materials on peace, national unity, democracy, civic engagement in the election, women's rights, and other development and health issues. Each kit included a small speaker for group listening and a solar charger.

**This report is about how well they worked, how much impact they had, mainly on women and men's attitude to women... (far too positive about them to be credible)**

**Research was not done in areas we are interested in.**

**Is USAID funded...**

**THERE IS ANOTHER ARTICLE HERE:**

**<http://www.newint.org/columns/currents/2006/06/01/ipods/>  
dated june 2006... WHICH IS CRITICAL:**

The workers of the NGO Voice for Humanity (VFH) have brought a different kind of aid to Afghanistan. Travelling six hours on donkeys and horses to the most remote parts of the Afghan countryside, their mission - righteous and idealistic - was to deliver what they thought was an invaluable literacy tool for Afghans. These are customized digital audio players - 65,800 of them - which function like the iPod and are filled with public service messages about human rights, health and Afghanistan's electoral process. Pink for the women, silver for the men.

**CONCLUDES CYNICALLY:**

In Kabul, VFH supervisor Abdul Wakil is a true believer. He recalls that, after the device was played at a wedding in front of 500 women in Logar province, many of the women had the courage to register to vote. Wakil claims VFH is now lobbying to receive more grants for its work.

But its critics say millions of US taxpayer dollars have been squandered on an ineffective and laughable project that throws trendy technology at serious international issues, when radio programming would have reached more people. The propriety of the US Government distributing 'public service messages' about an election in which it openly backed one candidate has also been questioned.

<b>TITLE 8</b>	Strife Erodes Afghan Optimism Five Years After the Taliban's Fall
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Afghan Centre for Social and Opinion Research in
<b>ORGANISATION/ PUBLISHER</b>	<u>Charney Research</u> , ABC / BBC World Service Poll
<b>DATE</b>	Dec-07
<b>FORM/URL</b>	<a href="http://www.humansecurity.info/page446.htm">http://www.humansecurity.info/page446.htm</a>

**Summary:**

Public opinion survey of dubious methodology examining people' attitudes towards how things are going, the Taleban, the American forces etc...

**Methodology:**

No details given, the way questions were asked is difficult also access...

<b>TITLE 9</b>	Despite Deep Challenges in Daily Life, Afghans Express a Positive outlook
<b>AUTHOR</b>	Afghan Centre for Social and Opinion Research in
<b>ORGANISATION/ PUBLISHER</b>	<u>Charney Research</u> , ABC / BBC World Service Poll
<b>DATE</b>	Dec-05
<b>FORM/URL</b>	<a href="http://www.tcf.org/list.asp?type=NC&amp;pubid=1154">http://www.tcf.org/list.asp?type=NC&amp;pubid=1154</a>

<b>TITLE 10</b>	Pakistan-Afghanistan Cross-Border Radio Listener Survey II
<b>AUTHOR</b>	John Butt
<b>ORG/PUBLI/ FUNDER</b>	PACT
<b>DATE</b>	Mar-06
<b>FORM/URL</b>	

**Summary:**

Masses of info on radio, but very unclear stats...

Nothing really on interpersonal communication.

Executive summary is in another doc (also 8)

Basically half on radio listenership in general, then half on Da Pulay Poray programme

**Methodology:**

540 people, 270 in Afghanistan, 270 in Pakistan

**Notes:**

**Location:**

Pakistan, the district of Chaman in Balochistan, and two tribal agencies - Kurram and Khyber in the North-West Frontier Province. In Afghanistan, Khost, Kandahar and the Shinwari district of Nangrahar province were selected.

**Potential contact:** In Balochistan, Miss Humeira Karim, Co-ordinator, The Creche (a home for children), a programme of Taraqi Foundation, Quetta Participated in the research training workshop in Peshawar. She had already been a trainee of Internews PACT, taking part in the workshop on journalism and conflict resolution, held in December 2005. When the research team visited Quetta, she conducted the survey and facilitated the visit of the survey team.

Radio listenership: Radio listenership, among both men and women, was high in both Pakistan and Afghanistan. There was slightly higher radio listenership (95 per cent) in Afghanistan than in Pakistan (79 per cent). This is to be expected, considering the high dependency on radio in Afghanistan, which has built up during decades of war. In Pakistan, the figure for women's radio listenership was much lower than the national average. In Chaman, for example, 78 per cent of women were listening to the radio, as opposed to 91 per cent of men, while in Kurram only 57 per cent of women counted themselves as radio listeners, as opposed to 100 per cent of the men interviewed. However, in Khyber, where there has been a multitude of both FM radio stations, and also religious radio stations, radio listenership among women was higher (93 pcr cent).

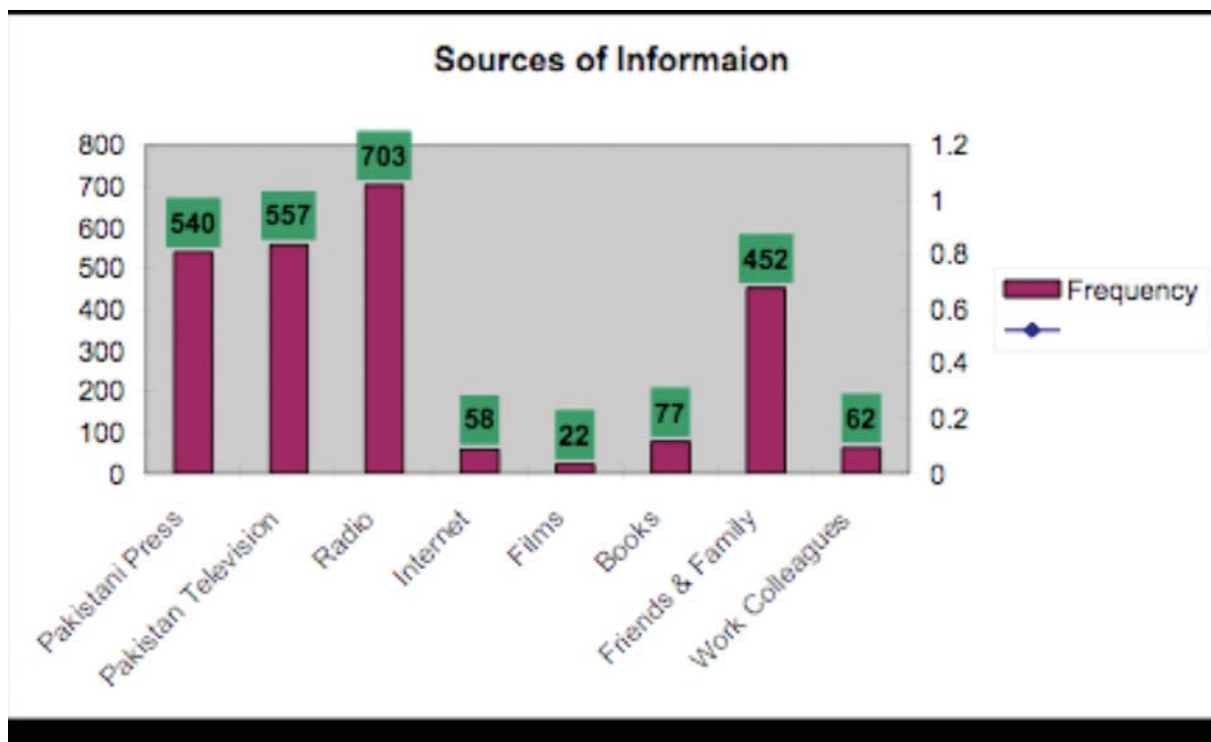
<b>TITLE 11</b>	Research report on social and governance indicators of FATA
<b>AUTHOR</b>	<u>Naveed Ahmad Shinwari</u>
<b>ORG/PUBLI/ FUNDER</b>	CAMP (Community Appraisal and Motivation Programme)
<b>DATE</b>	
<b>FORM/URL</b>	

**Summary:**

Very very detailed, on history of area, of districts of FATA and its particularities. Also covers many other things...

**Notes:**

p. 34 has sources of information but does not examine in that question traditional sources of information...



<b>TITLE 12</b>	Refugee Affected Areas Phase II – Impact on Gender
<b>AUTHOR</b>	CAMP
<b>ORGANISATION/ PUBLISHER</b>	
<b>DATE</b>	Dec-06
<b>FORM/URL</b>	

**Summary:**

Gives very detailed info on demographic details of the refugees along with recommendations of things that should be done.

**Notes:**

p. 1 and 2 good summary of history of refugees in Pakistan.

Reference is made to CAR statistics of the Afghan refugee's population as of 1 August 2007 in official camps is; 818,438 in NWFP and 174,407 in Balochistan which means that there are 802,547 Afghans living out side the camps in rural and urban areas and are sharing services / facilities of local population. In addition, more then 100,000 undocumented Afghans are living and working in Pakistan; most of them are in NWFP / Balochistan

P. 3 and 4, about how how poor health and education stats are in Pakistan.