



INTERNATIONAL WATER  
CONFERENCE-KABUL, 2024  
د اوبو نړيوال کنفرانس-کنفرانس بين المللی آب

KABUL  
23-25  
SEP  
2024



## Paper's Structure & Format for IWC-KABUL-2024

This document presents a guideline for authors to prepare the structure and format of their papers for the International Water Conference – Kabul. Three types of papers (1- research paper, 2- review paper, and 3- case study) are accepted for the International Water Conference – 2024. The instructions

### **Keep the Title Less than 120 and more than 50 characters.**

The title should be concise and informative.

Full name of first author <sup>1\*</sup>, Full name of second author<sup>2</sup>, Full name of third author<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Complete address of the first author, including country; email address

<sup>2</sup>Complete address of the second author, including country; email address

<sup>3</sup>Complete address of the third author, including country; email address

\*Corresponding author: E-mail address:

### **Abstract**

The abstract text goes here. The abstract length can be up to 250 words. The abstract should not contain any undefined abbreviations, references or citations. The abstract should be a single paragraph and obviously explain the background, research objectives, methods, main findings, and novelty with a short implication and conclusion sentence.

**Note:** The abstract length of review papers can be up to 300 words. The authors should prepare the abstract(s) of their papers as a **structured abstract**. The sections of a structured abstract are as follows: Background, objectives, methods, results and conclusions.

### **Keywords**

Please provide 4 to 6 keywords separated by commas for mentioned types of papers.

Please use Times New Roman size 12 for the text of your papers.

### **Introduction**

The paper should start with the problem/question addressed by the research and describe the importance of the research. The introduction should present an adequate background of the work and its significance in the field to give context to the study and make it understandable to general readers. In case study papers, the authors should describe the specific case or situation studied. The last paragraph should highlight the research gaps and finish the objectives.



**Literature Review:** This is the paper's main section, where the author(s) comprehensively reviews the existing literature on the topic. Organize the literature review based on themes, chronology, or any other logical structure. Provide summaries of key studies, theories, and concepts, and identify gaps or controversies in the literature. (*This section is for review papers*).

## Materials and Methods

A clear description and sufficient information should be provided in the materials and methods section to allow repetition of the research.

## Results and Discussion

A clear and concise presentation of experimental results and their interpreting from the view of research hypotheses and previous studies are presented in this section. The study findings and their concept should be discussed broadly as much as possible. Moreover, the directions of future research should be highlighted. In the review paper, the authors should analyze and synthesize the findings from the literature review and address in any inconsistencies or conflicting findings among the reviewed studies. In case study papers, the authors should reflect on the lessons learned from the case study at the end of this section. This section may be divided into subheadings as follows:

### Heading 2

This is the second heading level.

### Heading 3

This is the third heading level.

## Conclusion

The conclusion should be a narrative about what the authors found in their research and what it means in the broader context.

## Figures

Figures (refer to Fig1, Fig. 2) should be exhibited as part of the text in the paper and explained appropriately before their first appearance. The figure caption should be placed below the figure. It should be concise and accurate. The figures should be sequentially numbered according to their appearance in the text using Arabic numerals. Figures should be cited in the text and figure segments should be defined by lowercase letters (e.g., a, b, c, etc.). Describe all elements that appeared in the figure in the figure caption. The figures should have a resolution of 600 dpi. In addition, supply all figures electronically in JPG or TIFF format (Fig. 1). It is worth noting that the sources of figures should be mentioned in the figure captions.

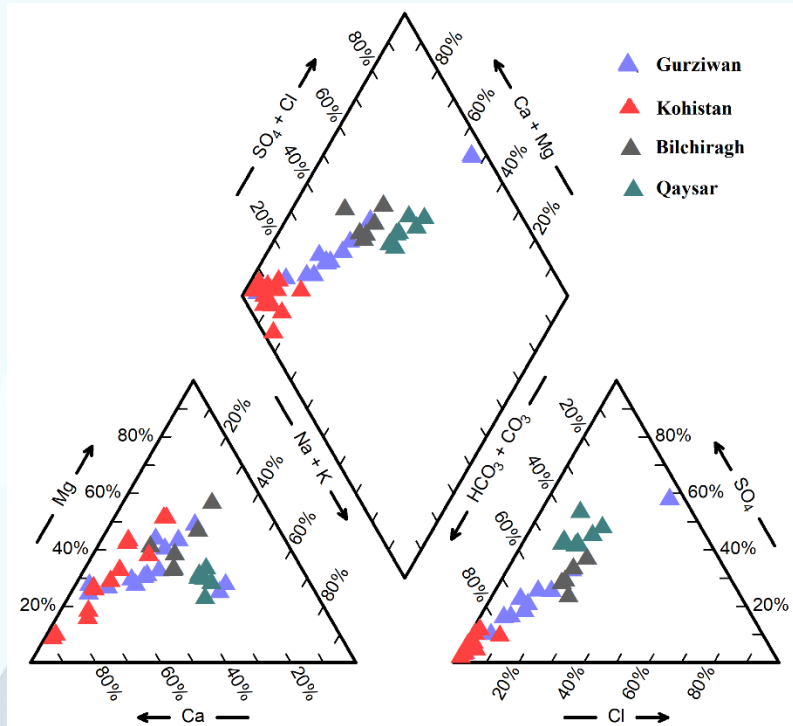


Fig. 1. Piper plot of groundwater samples (Zaryab et al., 2023)

## Tables

All tables should be consecutively numbered employing Arabic numerals according to their appearance in the text. For each table, a caption (title) should be provided and it should be placed above and in the right margin of the table. The caption should explain all the components of the table. Tables should always be cited in the text. Please display any table footnote(s) by asterisks or superscript lowercase letters within the table. The footnote(s) should be written beneath the table body. All tables should be included in an editable format and not as images.

Table. 1 Title of table 1

Object	Quantity	Description
A	3	Data*
B	3	Data
C	2	Data
D	8	Data

\*Footnotes

## Equations

The equations should be sequentially numbered, and the number should be put in parentheses at the right margin of the text. Authors can write the questions using Microsoft Equation Editor or the Math Type.



$$Y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \cos \frac{nx}{L} + b_n \sin \frac{nx}{L} \right) \quad (1)$$

Please write a detailed description of the equation components.

### Author Contributions

Each author's contribution(s) to the paper should be listed according to CRediT model.

### Funding

Please explain any funding sources that have assisted the research work. The statement should include complete funding agency names and grant numbers. (If applicable).

### Conflicts of interest

Please ensure you include a conflicts of interest statement in your manuscript. If no conflicts exist, please write "There are no conflicts to declare".

### Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements of people, funds, grants, or support in preparing the paper can be included and placed in a separate section on the title page. The name(s) of funding organization(s) should be written completely. (If applicable).

**Supplementary Material:** This is optional and can be placed after the reference section if applicable.

### References

Please ensure that all references you cited in the text body (including citations in tables, figures and supplementary materials) are included in the reference list. The references must always be detailed enough for the readers to locate the research cited. The authors and dates given in the text body should be the same as those in the reference list. We suggest using a bibliography software package, such as Zotero, EndNote, etc. for preparing references in your papers. [1], [2], [3].

### Citation of References

References should be cited in the text body employing author name(s) and the year of publication according to APA style. For instance, one author: (Zaryab, 2020), two authors (Hamidi and Zaryab, 2015), and three authors or more (Zaryab et al., 2022).



## List of References

The references should be listed alphabetically (see examples of reference list bellows).

### Examples of Reference List

Azizi, A.H., Asaoka, Y. (2020). Assessment of the impact of climate change on snow distribution and river flows in a snow-dominated mountainous watershed in the western Hindukush-Himalaya, Afghanistan. *Hydrology*, 7,74. doi:10.3390/hydrology7040074.

Cook, P.G. (2020). *Introduction to Isotopes and Environmental Tracers and Indicators of Groundwater Flow*. The Groundwater Project, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

Clark, I. (2015). *Groundwater Geochemistry and Isotopes*. Chemical Rubber Company (CRC) Press, Taylor and Francis Group, 437 pages.

Noori, A.R., Singh, S.K. (2021). Status of groundwater resources potential and its quality at Kabul, Afghanistan: a review. *Environmental Earth Sciences*, 80:654. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12665-021-09954-3>.

Shokory, J.A.N., Schaepli, B., Lane, S.N. (2023). Water resources of Afghanistan and related hazards under rapid climate warming: a review. *Hydrological Sciences Journal*, 68, 507-525. <https://www.taandfonline.com/loi/thsj20>.

Zaryab, A., Farahmand, A., Nassery, H.R., Alijani, F, Jamal, M.Z. (2023b). Hydrogeochemical and isotopic evolution of groundwater in shallow and deep aquifers of the Kabul Plain, Afghanistan. *Environ Geochem Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10653-023-01734-1>.

Zaryab, A., Jamal, M.Z., Hussaini, M.S., Farahmand, A., Ali, S. (2023). Groundwater Environment and Management in Kabul, Afghanistan. In: Ali, S., Armanuos, A.M (eds) *Groundwater in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas*. Earth Environ Sci Lib. Springer, Chem. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-43348-1\\_10](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-43348-1_10).

### Author Profile

#### <Author Photo>

We kindly ask authors to provide their education background, experiences, number of publications and their research focuses here. The author profile should exceed 100 words.

**Note:** For more detail, please refer to the guidelines for authors provided by scientific, research and technical committee for International Water Conference – Kabul, 2024 (IWC-Kabul-24).