



United Nations Development Programme
Afghanistan
Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan (JHRA)
Second Quarter Project Progress Report – 2010



Legal rights education in the primary and secondary schools in Nangarhar Province



Khulum District, Herat Province, detention centre after rehabilitation

Project ID: AFG/00071252
Duration: 26 June 2009 – 30 June 2012
Strategic Plan Component: Focus Area 2: Democratic Governance
CPAP Component: Outcome 3: Access to Justice and Human Rights
ANDS Component: Pillar 2: Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights
Total Budget: USD 36,958,430
Responsible Agency: UNDP

JHRA Donors



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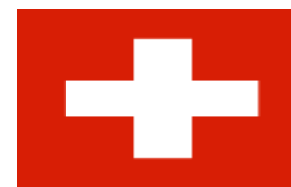
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Executive Summary

In the second quarter of 2010, the Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan (JHRA) project made considerable progress. The building blocks were consistently put in place to ensure successful project implementation. It is expected that the project's implementation rate will gain greater momentum in the second half of 2010.

The Supreme Court continued to receive professional translation and interpretation support during reporting period. The facility is equipped with required resources and equipments. The international Human Rights Treaties Pashto version will be soon completed and made available to all relevant government entities. The Translation Unit will be officially handed over to the Supreme Court by the end of September 2010.

The MoJ Public Legal Awareness Unit (PLAU) was significantly supported with production of different human rights advocacy and training materials as well as production of radio and TV spots. In addition, during the reporting period, capacity of around 22 provincial staff of PLAU was enhanced in conducting public education activities through organizing trainings workshops.

During the reporting period, considerable progress was made for establishment of Human Rights Support Unit. The recruitment for 23 staff was completed; premise rented and all necessary equipments were procured. The HRSU team had its initial orientation and introduction with senior officials of UNDP and MOJ. In addition, a number key human rights trainings and workshops were held to kick start capacity development activities for the team. The HRSU will be officially inaugurated during the 3rd quarter of 2010.

Under the district level component, significant progress was made in identifying implementing partners for implementation of public legal awareness as well as rehabilitation/construction of Justice Facilities in targeted provinces. The procurement process for implementation of legal awareness activities in Faryab, Jawzjan and Badakhshan provinces is near completion. The procurement process for starting rehabilitation/construction is proceeding well and it is expected that activities will start in districts during the second half of the year.

Context

UNDP has continuously supported justice reform in Afghanistan since the Bonn Conference. In 2003, UNDP launched a project entitled "Rebuilding the Justice Sector of Afghanistan (RJSA)" to support capacity strengthening in the Afghan justice institutions at the central level. Building on the accomplishments of the Rebuilding of the Justice Sector of Afghanistan (RJSA) Project, UNDP worked with the Government to develop a follow-on project titled "Strengthening the Justice System of Afghanistan (SJSA)," which started in January 2006. Also, in 2006 UNDP launched a separate

project entitled “Access to Justice at the District Level (AJDL).” Following this continuous engagement in supporting Afghanistan’s justice sector, in June 2009 UNDP Afghanistan’s justice sector support entered into a new phase titled Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan Project (JHRA). The JHRA Project draws on the lessons learned from the SJSA and AJDL Projects, replaces both projects, will continue many activities piloted by these projects, while also adding several new activities identified as key priorities by the Government partners.

The design of the JHRA was the product of extensive consultations with the three justice institutions – the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney General’s Office, and the Supreme Court – as well as with other actors working to support the justice sector in Afghanistan. The JHRA is also designed to be fully in line with Afghanistan’s National Justice Programme (NJP), which constitutes the justice section of the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS – the Afghan PRSP).

Reflecting the priorities of the Government, as articulated in the NJP, the JHRA Project prioritizes support at the district level, including infrastructure support. This approach is of vital importance to UNDP’s Government partners, as the presence of the formal justice sector at the district level is weak in many parts of the country, and ability by the Government to effectively ensure rule of law is a crucial component of peace-building in Afghanistan. The JHRA also has a very important contribution to make in this area as very few other actors are working in the justice sector at the district level. UNDP’s experience in Afghanistan has shown that the needs of the justice sector are enormous, and that attention is frequently focused on flagship initiatives at the central level. However, the interactions of most citizens with the formal justice system take place not at the central level but at the lowest levels in the districts.

Implementation Progress

Output 1: Capacity of national justice institutions to effectively deliver justice and uphold human rights is strengthened

1.1 Supreme Court translation unit is operational and its professional capacity enhanced

Findings and recommendations of the needs assessment which was carried out by JHRA in the first quarter of the year have been processed into nearly final stage: required computers, software and other electronic equipments were procured. Legal and justice book suppliers were also identified for the remaining part of the procurement.

Over the same period, JHRA assisted the Supreme Court’s Finance & Budgeting Department in baseline cost estimation by taking into account the past actual expenses. In addition, JHRA helped the mentioned department with preparation of proposed (1390) year annual programme-based

budget, which has been sent for feedback of Ministry of Finance. This was a great success for the Supreme Court, as normally approval of budget requires a lengthy process.

The work of refurbishment and other urgent repairing of the Translation Unit were completed. Moreover, the unit continued to provide high quality translation services to different departments of the Supreme Court. During the second quarter, the unit translated roughly around 47 different documents, including programme-based budget manual, speeches of the Chief Justice, judicial cooperation agreements with other countries, and many legal and public awareness documents.

Currently the Pashto translations of some essential international legal documents including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, International Convention on the Elimination of all form of Racial Discriminations, International Convention on the Rights of the Child in Afghanistan is lacking. The Supreme Court plans to have these documents translated into Pashto language. For this purpose, an RFQ has been recently announced and the process of Pashto translation and publication is going on; as a result, the above mentioned six human rights treaties to which Afghanistan is a party will be translated and published in the third quarter of 2010. Publication of above mentioned documents in Pashto Language will play a vital role in the dissemination of human rights knowledge among Supreme Court officials and will be used in daily judicial practices

The Translation Unit is supporting the Supreme Court to enhance judicial services delivery. The unit is closely working with Studies & Research, and Publication Departments of Supreme Court for translation of documents based on the requirements of judiciary. As far as the capacity building of the judicial officials is concerned, the unit has transferred knowledge, experiences and technical know-how to various departments of the Supreme Court.

The Translation Unit will also provide a good source of judicial information for the Supreme Court, through the creation of an operational knowledge resource centre for judges. It is expected that this facility will be provided in the third quarter of 2010.

In order to build the institutional capacity of Supreme Court the project took the initiative to handover the Translation Unit to the Supreme Court. The action will undoubtedly contribute to sustainability, integration and enhancement of the national ownership of the translation infrastructure. The plan is to handover the Translation Unite by the end of September 2010.

1.2 Public legal awareness at national and sub-national levels improved

Public Legal Awareness Unit (PLAU) undertook several activities during the second quarter of 2010. Through close consultation and coordination with Public Legal Awareness Unit of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), PLAU/JHRA conducted an eight-day capacity development training for provincial level staff of PLAU/MoJ (20-28 June 2010). PLAU/MoJ staff, from 22 provinces of Afghanistan, participated in the training which covered issues related to legal information including child's rights, women's

financial rights, and introduction to judiciary institutions such as courts, attorney's offices, police institutions, legal aid department, Huquq department, and their responsibilities and authorities, and finally how to access, obtain and protect rights. Because of its usefulness, the participants suggested that similar capacity development trainings should also be undertaken at the district levels.

The PLAU/JHRA in close consultation and cooperation with PLAU/MoJ designed, finalized and printed 40,000 copies of 8 different brochures and 40,000 copies of 8 different posters, and printed 16 billboard posters on four different justice and human topics and installed them in different provinces of Afghanistan. At the end of the above-mentioned capacity development training, PLAU/MoJ provided the participants with copies of these printed legal materials and now both provincial and central level staff of PLAU/MoJ can utilize them while conducting legal awareness activities in the field. These legal materials not only provide PLAU/MoJ staff with reference documents while conducting awareness sessions but can also enhance legal awareness among literate people specially school teachers and students, governmental and non-governmental organizations' staff and the general public.

During this reporting period, PLAU/JHRA entered into contractual arrangements with a company to write law related radio and TV scripts. Eight different scripts were drafted, discussed and finalized in close consultations among PLAU/MoJ, PLAU/JHRA, and Head of Huquq Department of MoJ. It should be mentioned that the message about courts has been shared officially with Supreme Court and legal aid message with Legal Aid Department. Both institutions have given their concurrence. The message about the role of the attorney in legal procedures is still under the process. All these messages have been shared with the higher authorities in the MoJ, and after receiving their advice the scripts will be produced in spot clips and broadcasted. The spot clips will be broadcasted on National Radio and National TV.

Finally, during this reporting period, PLAU/JHRA undertook monitoring visits in Kabul to evaluate the capacity development of PLAU/MoJ staff resulting from the trainings have been conducted for them in 2009.

Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfil its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened:

In April 2010, the MoJ and UNDP signed a Letter of Agreement (LoA) on the recruitment of twenty four (24) national staff for the HRSU. According to the LoA, the MoJ undertakes the recruitment of the HRSU staff, secures funds for the project and integrates the HRSU into its organogram (Tashkeel). UNDP is responsible for transferring the financial resources to the Ministry for the costs related to the salaries of the HRSU's staff, and renting an office space and its maintenance.

In this connection, the Project assisted the MoJ in the recruitment process, developing the terms of reference, and preparing the questions for the written and oral tests. All posts were advertised on the MoJ's web site in English and Dari languages. Qualified women candidates were encouraged to

apply. The Project participated in short listing the suitable applicants and interviewing them to ensure the transparency and fairness of the recruitment process.

In June, the MoJ with the support of the Project completed the recruitment of the staff. The current number of the HRSU staff, including the professional and support staff, is twenty two, whereas six (6) of them were hired via the UNDP and sixteen by the MoJ.

Office Space:

In April - May, the Project held a series of the consultation meetings with the MoJ on the allocation of an office for the HRSU in one of the MoJ premises. The MoJ informed the Project about the lack of the office space and requested the Project to undertake this responsibility until the time when the Government completes the construction of a new MoJ building in Darulaman. In April, the Project held a Project Board meeting where the Minister of Justice reiterated his strong commitment to provide the HRSU with the office once the new building is constructed. Later on, in May, the Minister made the same commitments in writing, sending a letter to the HRSU donors, with copy to UNDP, confirming the Ministry's readiness to provide the HRSU with the office.

The Project in collaboration with the MoJ identified the office building for the HRSU and assisted the MoJ in drafting a Lease Agreement between the MoJ and the Leaser. However, at the last moment, the MoJ refused to sign the Lease Agreement, claiming that the rental process was not in compliant with the MoJ procedures. In order to resolve the issue and avoid delays in the project's implementation, UNDP signed the Lease Agreement with the Leaser and the building was made available to the project.

In May, the HRSU worked on developing its internal data base on different human rights documents in English and Dari, including Afghanistan treaty body reports and the UN Committees Concluding Observations and Recommendations to the Government. The data base will serve as a research resource for the HRSU's staff.

The HRSU shared a draft of the HRSU mandate with its partners, including the UNAMA Human Rights Unit, Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and the Human Rights Desk of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). The HRSU received the UNAMA and AIHRC's comments, which were incorporated into the draft. Also, the HRSU log frame was drafted and shared with UNAMA and the donors for their review and advice. The comments have been received and the draft has been revised. The HRSU will submit the finalized log frame to the donors and the Task Force for Human Rights Support Unit, chaired by the Ministry of Justice, attention for their further approval and endorsement.

A tool to assess the HRSU's capacity building needs was developed and a Capacity Development Work Plan has been drafted. The Capacity Development Work Plan aims at developing the capacity of the HRSU staff and increasing their knowledge on (a) applicable international human rights instruments and mechanisms; (b) human rights provisions in the domestic law; (c) multi-sector (line - ministries) applications of human rights principles in policy, procedure and practice.

On June 16, the first workshop on Right to Food and Food Security under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) was held in partnership with the UNFAO for the HRSU's staff. An expert from UNFAO Rome made a presentation on the Right to Food, identifying the international standards related to the right to food, analyzing the relationship of the right to food to other rights, and the state obligations and enforcement mechanisms.

On June 20, the HRSU's staff had an introductory meeting with the Minister of Justice. The HRSU made a presentation on the HRSU mandate, roles and responsibilities. The Minister requested the HRSU staff's particular attention to the protection of vulnerable groups such as, women, children, and people with disabilities.

On June 30, the Project in cooperation with the UNAMA Human Rights Unit, conducted a one-day training session on the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA). The right to health and the integration of the human rights in health policies and its added values were discussed. The participants learned about the application of the HRBA to health and human rights principles, such as participation, equality, non-discrimination, and accountability. These principles need to be integrated into all stages of the health programming process, including assessment, analysis, priority setting, programme planning and design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

Output 3: Capacity of the district level justice actors to effectively deliver justice and uphold human rights is strengthened

The district level work of the JHRA has the following components:

- Public legal awareness and human rights education and training
- Construction and rehabilitation of justice facilities for the Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court and Attorney General's Office

For the public legal awareness and human rights education and training, a long process of securing proposals from NGOs to undertake the activities reached its final stages. Request for proposals were announced, familiarization sessions were arranged with potential NGO partners, and proposals received and reviewed in consultation with the partners in the Government. The process proved very time consuming as the selection arrangement envisaged originally was unnecessary complex. It is expected that the actual work will start in early August. It involves work in Faryab, Jawzjan and Badakhshan provinces.

The components of the awareness activities at the district level are as follows:

- Land law trainings for justice officials and community representatives at the district level
- Awareness-raising in family and personal status law for justice officials and community representatives at the district level

- Awareness-raising on the protection of women and children in criminal law and in the constitutional right to defence counsel for justice officials and community representatives at the district level
- Raise legal awareness of religious leaders at the district level
- Village public awareness campaign at the district level
- Public awareness-raising through radio programs at the district level
- Legal rights education activities in the primary and secondary schools at the district level

As for the construction and rehabilitation of justice facilities, consultations with the Government partners were initiated to ensure their full engagement and maximize the national ownership. The table summarizes the current status and the progress:

Province	District	Type of Structure	Status
Balkh	Dehdadi	Detention Center including water bore well	The work was expected to start on 1 April 2010 however, since the district governor wants to change the site, the actual work has not started yet. Consultations are ongoing with the Ministry of Justice to finalize the site selection.
	Nahri Shahi	Detention Center including water bore well	The work started on 1st April 2010 and going on
Baghlan	Baghlan-e-Jadeed	Primary court + four justice residential houses + 5 water bore wells	The work started on 1st April 2010 and going on
	Doshi	Justice residential house including a water bore well	The work started on 1st April 2010 and going on
Jawzjan	Aqcha	Male Detention Center including water bore well	Invitation to bid was announced. Bid opening will take place in July.

		Two water bore wells, one for detention center one for Justice houses	
	To be confirmed	Rehabilitation of two primary court buildings	Planned
	Khwaja Doko	Construction of new joint building	Drawings are completed for this project.
Badakhshan	Kishem	Primary Court including water bore well	Invitation to bid was announced. Bid opening will take place in July.
	Jirum	Primary Court including water bore well	
	To be confirmed	Detention Center including water bore well	90% of the drawings are completed for this project.
Faryab	Andkhoy	Construction of new joint building	Drawings are completed for this project
		Rehabilitation of Andkhoy justice residential house	Bids are under review
	Dawlat Abad	Rehabilitation of Dawlat-Abad justice residential house	
	Shiren Tagab	Construction of new joint building	Drawings are completed for this project

Challenges

Risks

Security: The security situation after 18 January 2010 suicide attack in Kabul had a negative impact on the smooth implementation of the project and recruitment of the required staff in the first quarter of 2010. The situation somehow improved in the second quarter of 2010 with the recruitment of the International Human Rights Specialist and some national staff, and arrival of a

Programme Manager from UNDP Iran on detail assignment. However, the security concerns still remain an issue for sometimes to come.

Given the fact that the project works at the district level, the exposure to different types of security risks by the project personal is quite high. The project aims to address this issue by recruiting national regional coordinators to be placed in certain provinces to oversee the work at the provincial and district levels.

Mitigating measures: UNDP security team continues to monitor the situation and guide staff accordingly. Staff safety and security remains high priority all the time and adequate measures are put in place to ensure security risks to staff at all times is kept to minimum. Additionally, the project actively provides information to prospect candidates on work and life conditions in Afghanistan and the security measures that are in place for staff safety and security. The project has conducted a comprehensive needs assessment for field missions to provide sufficient information and equip field missions with necessary equipment before leaving Kabul. The assessment includes specific geographical and climate information about planned districts prior to mission departure.

Operational: The recruitment of qualified staff was a challenge. The recruitment for key positions such as the Project Manager as well as District Level Component Manager was significantly delayed due to various reasons including security and dropping of selected candidates at the last minutes. While seeking an immediate and short term solution, the project has sought support from other UNDP offices and finally UNDP Iran has agreed to second a justice expert on temporary basis to assist with management of the project. The person joined on 1 May 2010.

Political: During the reporting period, the new Minister of Justice, who was not very familiar with the project in the beginning, became supportive. This was achieved through UNDP Afghanistan's senior management and project management meetings with the new minister. The minister also appointed a new focal person with expanded authority for the project at the ministry. This has proved very useful as direct access to the minister is much easier now and, as a result, the project issues at the ministry level are resolved much quicker.

Issues:

One of the issues that project faced in the second quarter of 2010 was coordination among the three main justice institutions (Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, and Supreme Court) for district level activities. Through engagement and constant dialogue, this issue has now been resolved to a large degree. Another issue that the project faced during the reporting period was the renting of the office building for the Human Rights Support Unit (HRSU). This was resolved by UNDP signing the lease agreement instead of the Ministry of Justice as originally envisaged.

The recruitment of qualified national staff for the HRSU also proved an issue. Even though the majority of the required posts are filled now, close monitoring and mentoring are required to bring the capacity of the HRSU staff up to the desired level.

Lessons Learned

Close engagement with the national counterparts and strengthening the sense of trust and ownership is the key to success and sustainability. The process might prove slow or even difficult at times, but it is the path to success. Another key lesson is that in order to implement a project successfully a motivated and capable team is needed. The team in place at the project is competent. What took place in the past three months is that motivation of the team members increased greatly. This was achieved through trust and confidence building, professional respect, and sharing of the work load. The atmosphere at the project site is much better now than what it was just a few months ago. With this in place and with deepening engagements with the national partners, the project can go a long way.

Future Plans

The near future plans of the JHRA project are as follows:

- Establishment of the Resource Centre inside the Translation Unit of Supreme Court which will be having physical and online library where legal and justice materials can be accessed by the judges (third quarter).
- Handing over of the Translation Unit to the Supreme Court (third quarter).
- Translation of all key international human rights treaties to Pashto by the Translation Unit of the Supreme Court, which will help the Afghan judiciary to take into consideration international treaties during the justice processes (third and fourth quarters).
- Where the security situation allows, conducting capacity development training of PLAU for district level staff of PLAU/MoJ in the provinces (third quarter).
- Where the security situation allows, monitoring the activities of the PLAU/MoJ staff in the provinces (third quarter).
- Under the PLAU, production of 8 different Radio and TV spot clips for public broadcasting (third quarter).
- Under the PLAU, broadcasting TV and Radio messages for ordinary people who rarely have access to participate the legal awareness training (third quarter).
- Drafting the final completion report of PLAU activities to be submitted to donors (third quarter).

- In the third quarter, the HRSU will focus on collecting the baseline study on the human rights situation in the country and based on its findings, will draft its Action Plan.
- In the third quarter, the HRSU will be working with the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and the UN agencies on the development of the capacity of the HRSU based on its Capacity Development Work Plan.
- In the third quarter, the HRSU in collaboration with the UNAMA will conduct a workshop on the role of Universal Periodic Report and the implementations of the recommendations made to the Government of Afghanistan in May 2009. Four issues, including Human rights treaty ratification/reporting, Women's Rights, Transitional Justice Action Plan and cooperation between the AIHRC and HRSU will be in the focus of the discussion.
- Under the district level component, all the procedures for starting the district level human rights and legal awareness activities completed and the work is in full implementation (third and fourth quarters)
- Under the district level component, all the procedures for starting the district level construction and rehabilitation of justice facilities completed and the work is in full implementation (third and fourth quarters)

Financial Section

Table 1. Total Income and Expenditure

Donor	INCOME			EXPENDITURES			BALANCE	Remarks
	Total Commitment (approx US\$)	Total Received (approx US\$)	Total Receivable (approx US\$)	Total Cumulative Expenditures as of Dec 2009	Current Year 2010 (Cumulative) as of the current Quarter	Total Expenditures	Total Received minus Total Expenditures	
SDC	200,000	200,000	-	-	95,167	95,167	104,833	
DENMARK	200,000	200,000	-	-	24,923	24,923	175,077	
GERMANY	200,000	200,000	-	-	58,057	58,057	141,943	
NORWAY	193,496	193,496	-	-	35,590	35,590	157,906	
UK	320,571	-	320,571	-	5,005	5,005	5,005-	
DFAIT	2,362,071	2,362,071	-	189,069	690,231	879,300	1,482,771	
EC Old Agreement	811,930	811,930	-	643,879	-	643,879	168,051	
EC New Agreement	7,530,000	3,741,664	3,788,336	-	241,944	241,944	3,499,720	
UNDP	441,237	441,237	-	126,928	9,350	136,278	304,959	
Total	12,259,305	8,150,398	4,108,907	959,876	1,160,267	2,120,143	6,030,255	

Table 2: Expenditure by Major Output

Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	Cumulative Expenditure as of the current Quarter	Delivery Rate*	Remarks
Output 1: Capacity of National Justice Institutions to effectively deliver justice and uphold human rights is strengthened	812,307	284,018	34.96%	
<i>GMS</i>	61,141	21,378	34.96%	
Sub-total Output 1.	873,448	305,396	34.96%	
Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfil its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened.	995,263	298760.64	30.02%	
<i>GMS</i>	74,912	22,487	30.02%	
Sub-total Output 2	1,070,175	321,248	30.02%	
Output 3: Capacity of district level justice sectors to effectively deliver justice and uphold human rights is strengthened.	3,361,923	85,192	2.53%	
<i>GMS</i>	253,048	6,412	2.53%	
Sub-total Output 3	3,614,971	91,604	2.53%	
Output 4. Sound Project Management.	1,557,923	411,079	26.39%	
<i>GMS</i>	116,762	30,941	26.50%	
Sub-total Output 4	1,674,685	442,020	26.39%	
Grand Total	7,233,279	1,160,268	16.04%	

Table 3. Expenditure by Donors (2010)

Donor	Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	2010 Cumulative Expenditure as of the current Quarter	Delivery Rate*
UNDP	Output 4. Sound Project Management.	9,350	9,350	100.00%
GMS		-	-	
Sub Total		9,350	9,350	100.00%
DENMARK	Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfil its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened.	79,496	23,178	29.16%
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			
GMS		5,984	1,745	29.16%
Sub Total		85,480	24,923	29.16%
GERMANY	Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfil its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened.	115,000	53,993	46.95%
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			
GMS		8,656	4,064	46.95%
Sub Total		123,656	58,057	46.95%
NORWAY	Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfil its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is	130,497	33,099	25.36%

	strengthened.			
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			
GMS		9,822	2,491	25.36%
Sub Total		140,319	35,590	25.36%
UK	Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfil its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened.	205,400	4,655	2.27%
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			
GMS		15,460	350	2.27%
Sub Total		220,860	5,005	2.27%
EC	Output 3: Capacity of district level justice sectors to effectively deliver justice and uphold human rights is strengthened.	4,014,709	225,008	
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			5.60%
GMS		302,182	16,936	5.60%
Sub Total		4,316,891	241,944	5.60%
DFAIT	Output 1: Capacity of National Justice Institutions to effectively deliver justice and uphold human rights is strengthened.			
	Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfil its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened.	1,961,554	641,915	32.72%
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			

GMS		147,644	48,316	32.72%
Sub Total		2,109,198	690,231	32.72%
SDC	Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfil its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened.	100,000	88,505	
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			88.51%
GMS		7,527	6,662	88.51%
Sub Total		107,527	95,167	88.51%
MDGF	Output 4. Sound Project Management.	111,600	-	0.00%
GMS		8,400	-	0.00%
Sub Total		120,000	-	0.00%
Grand Total		7,233,281	1,160,267	16.04%

Table 4 - Expenditures by Donor by Inputs - 2010 (Optional based on Donors Agreement)

Donors	Outputs	Staff salary	Consultants	Travel	Training & Workshops	Equipment	Supplies	Contracts	Other Exp	Total
DENMARK	2 and 4	23,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,745	24,924
GERMANY	4	53,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,064	58,057
NORWAY	2 and 4	23,268	-	6,876	-	-	-	2,955	2,491	35,590
UK	2 and 4	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	2,955	350	5,005
EC	3 and 4	152,529	-	11,251	2,004	5,091	2,716	44,532	23,821	241,944
DFAIT		239,462	8,800	5,678	13,670	237,532	3,101	117,265	64,722	690,230
SDC	2 and 4					88,506			6,662	95,168
UNDP	4							9,350		9,350
Total										1,160,268

Annexes

Annex 1: Performance Tracking Table

Result/Goals	Performance Indicators	Baseline Info	Performance Benchmark and Targets	Implementation Progress in reporting quarter
1. Capacity of National Justice Sector institutions to effectively deliver justice and uphold human rights is strengthened	Professional translation capacity in SC improved and translation services being provided; a well language lab in place	Supreme Court has limited translation, and publication capabilities, and low level of capacity in administration;	Translation Unit has a functional Resource Center and professional translators in Pashto and Arabic in place	Refurbishment of Translation Unit completed; 47 different documents translated; procurement work for the equipment of the Resource Center almost completed: Plan for Pashto translation of key international human rights treaties developed
	Number of public legal awareness activities developed and implemented by Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Justice has limited capacity to organize and undertake public legal awareness raising activities;	Draft Public Legal Awareness Strategy developed; Legal Awareness materials developed and disseminated targeting the general public and key target populations; conduct capacity development workshops for MoJ PLAU staff	First draft of Public Legal Awareness Strategy prepared in collaboration with stakeholders ; 8 different brochures, 4 posters and 4 billboards designed and developed; Procurement work for TV and Radio spots completed.
2. Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfill its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is	Capacity of governmental institutions to respect, protect and fulfill its obligations in accordance with the Afghanistan and international treaty obligations increased	Lack of internal governmental mechanism to monitor the implementation of Afghanistan international treaty obligations; laws are not in conformity with the Afghanistan Constitution international human	Minister of Justice strongly supports HRSU , chairs the Task Force meetings; the line ministries are supportive of the establishment of HRSU	HRSU became operational; HRSU capacity building assessment conducted and training courses started with UN Agencies and AIHRC; Revised HRSU Logframe submitted for comments to partners

strengthened.		rights obligations		
3. Capacity of district level justice actors to effectively deliver justice and uphold human rights is strengthened.	<p>Number of justice facilities rehabilitated and equipped.</p> <p>Awareness raising activities initiated</p>	<p>Limited number of functioning justice facilities in districts in provinces.</p> <p>District level justice officials and community members have a low level of legal knowledge and awareness</p>	<p>Up to 21 Justice facilities in 3 provinces rehabilitated and equipped (including construction of wells);</p> <p>Training materials reviewed ; # of individuals trained,</p>	<p>RFPs for conducting legal and human rights activities at the district level advertised, proposals received and evaluated;</p> <p>ITBs for construction and rehabilitation of justice facilities in the districts advertised and the work already underway and continuing</p>

Annex II: Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Security constraints especially for activities at the district level	01/04/2010	Security	Potential risk of injury or death to project staff doing the infrastructure assessment and also contractors for construction work. Potential impact on activities –d delayed or rescheduled activities. P = 2 I = 5	Comply with UNDSS security arrangements and assessments. Obtain security clearances for travel.	Project Manager	Project Manager	30.06.2010	No change
2	Difficulty in recruiting qualified staff, particularly women	1/04/2010	Operational	Delays in the recruitment of key staff delaying implementation of project activities, P =3 I = 3	Accelerate recruitment processes and broader advertisement of vacant positions	Project Manager	Project Manager	30.06.2010	
3	Political support, particularly for HRSU in MoJ	01/04/2010	Political	Lack of political support from the government might jeopardize the efforts to mainstream human rights in the government policies and programmes. P=2 I=3	Establishment of a taskforce consisting of senior government official; advocacy for a presidential decree on HRSU.	Project Manager	Project Manager	30.06.2010	

Annex III: Issue Log

ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author
1.	Other	1/04/2010	Delays in signing Lease Agreement for the HRSU Office	Changed (done)	01/06.2010	Project Manager
2.	Other	1/04/2010	Delays in recruitment of qualified project staff	Improved but still an issue		Project Manager
3.	Other	1/04/2010	Limited participation of women in the program from government side especially public legal awareness	Ongoing		Project Manager
4.	Other	1/04/2010	Continued security considerations at the district levels with impact on implementation and monitoring	Ongoing		Project Manager