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JHRA Donors



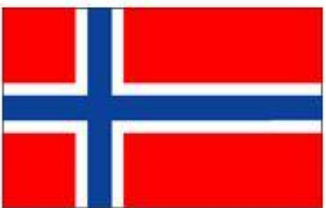
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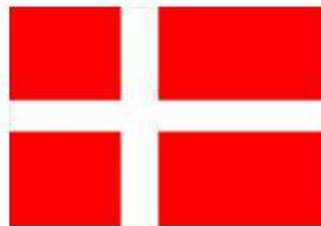
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Annex: Peace through Justice (PtJ) Project

Acronyms

AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ANJP	Afghanistan National Justice Programme
CBO	Community-based Organizations
CEDAW	The Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DLC	District Level Component
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HRSU	Human Rights Support Unit
ICCPR	International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
IP	Implementing Partners
JHRA	Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan
MDG-F	Millennium Development Goal-Fund
NHRI	National Human Rights Institutions
NLAS	National Legal Awareness Strategy
PLAU	Public Legal Awareness Unit
PtJ	Peace through Justice
SCTU	The Supreme Court Translation Unit
UNDP/ACT	UNDP/Accountability and Transparency Project
UNDP/APRC	UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre
UNDP/BCPR	UNDP/Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery

Executive Summary

Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan works for the rule of law and promotion of human rights throughout Afghanistan. There is a growing consensus that rule of law is the key to peace and stability in the country. It is also fundamental to all human development. The problems with justice and human rights are some of the most serious challenges confronted by the country and this Project addresses those problems.

The Project is based on the UNDP Country Programme. It is designed according to the Afghanistan National Justice Programme (ANJP), as set out in the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS). The Project was developed in close cooperation with the three main institutional partners: the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney General's Office, and the Supreme Court.

For this reporting period, the Project components are the District Level Component (DLC), Peace through Justice (PtJ), the Public Legal Awareness Unit, the Supreme Court Translation Unit, and the Human Rights Support Unit. The hallmark of the justice components (DLC and PtJ) is programme delivery at the local level. The justice system is critically weak in the districts: in most districts judicial infrastructure – courthouses, office accommodation, judges' residences – is in ruins. In many districts there are no courts functioning at all. JHRA is present in nine Provinces, reconstructing buildings and offering capacity development support. The Human Rights Support Unit works at the central level to mainstream human rights in every facet of government activity. It is embedded in the Ministry of Justice, which has the central role within government, to offer advice and support, ultimately, to all of government.

Overall support for justice sector reform in Afghanistan has been growing since the Bonn Agreement. Italy previously had the lead, under the "lead country" approach, but was never adequately resourced. The Rome Conference in 2007 placed the Government of Afghanistan squarely in the lead with the National Justice Sector Strategy and the National Justice Programme. In 2010 the Kabul Conference reaffirmed national ownership and identified national priorities in legislative reform, access to justice and informal justice – JHRA is active in both access to justice and capacity development for the informal sector.

Today there are many multilateral and bilateral donors working in the field and participating at the monthly meetings of the Board of Donors (currently co-chaired by UNAMA Rule of Law and Canada).

The other change since Bonn, regrettably, is the deterioration in the security environment since 2006, which has affected optimism about justice sector development outside of Kabul where JHRA is one of the few assistance providers.

The PLAU began work in July 2008 and completed its activities at the end of September 2010. It worked closely with the Huquq Department at the Ministry of Justice to implement a country-wide public legal awareness media campaign and support the formulation of the Ministry's National Legal Awareness Strategy, to be implemented in 2011. The Unit trained (train-the-trainer) provincial PLAU officers of the Huquq from 22 provinces on institutional awareness, legal and human rights subjects. It delivered similar training in PLAU staff in Jawzjan and Sari Pul, as well as monitoring their delivery in the schools of legal awareness training. Finally, the Unit commissioned billboards and developed and distributed brochures and posters. JHRA is part of the team of national and international partners who developed the National Legal Awareness Strategy.

The Supreme Court Translation Unit (SCTU) was established in 2008 to provide quality translations of legal texts, knowledge resources for judges, and to furnish technical advice and services to improve the financial management capacity of the Court. The UNDP provided the building, computers and office equipment, and books for translation services, an internet resource centre for judges and a library. In 2010, the Unit translated the main UN human rights instruments, including the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), into Pashto.

This year saw the establishment of the Human Rights Support Unit as part of the Ministry of Justice. Close and direct relations with the new Minister and his senior officials were key to the success of the Unit. JHRA completed all arrangements for office space, staffing and organization of the Unit, including the logical framework for the Unit itself and the terms of reference for the oversight Task Force. Currently, there is a presidential decree pending for the legal incorporation of the Unit into Government structures. At the same time, the Unit has made a smooth transition from the setup phase to implementation. It has carried out a review of legislation for compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is now advising on implementation of the recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review. From its position within the Ministry of Justice, the Unit is now reaching out to key Ministries with activities which develop the capacity of the entire GoA to take a Human Rights-based approach.

District Level Component (DLC)

DLC completed seven buildings – judges’ residences, a Primary Court building and a detention centre – in its three target provinces of Faryab, Jawzjan and Badakhshan. The Project contracted civil society organizations as our implementing partners to conduct trainings on legal subjects and awareness-raising sessions. It delivered to justice professionals, community representatives, religious leaders, teachers, students, and the general public. Subjects included land law and family law, and human rights under Islam, the Constitution and international conventions. Two media organizations put on radio shows, community theatre, and publicity campaigns with billboards, posters and promotional give-aways.

Key results for 2010:

- Result 1. Establishment of the Human Rights Support Unit in the MoJ
- Result 2: Public Legal Awareness Unit (PLAU) – capacity development for MoJ PLAU Central , Provincial and District-level Officers throughout Afghanistan, National PLA Multi-Media Campaign, Outreach and Trainings
- Result 3: Construction and Establishment of the Supreme Court Translation Unit, including the fully-equipped Knowledge Resource Centre
- Result 4. District Level Component: 44 Judges, 38 Prosecutors, 39 Huquq Officers, 18 Judicial Police, 169 Religious Leaders, 465 Teachers and 46,500 Students trained in Public Legal Awareness of Human Rights; 7 justice facilities including court houses, detention centers and residences handed over district- level officials in Balkh and Baghlan; 9 new projects initiated in Faryab, Jawzjan and Badakhshan

Context

- i) Project rationale, objectives, intended beneficiaries, main stakeholders, and brief overview of implementing arrangements.

Following continuous engagement in supporting Afghanistan's justice sector since 2002, the JHRA draws on the lessons learned through two previous UNDP justice projects – Strengthening the Justice System of Afghanistan (SJSA) and Access to Justice at the District Level (AJDL). In June of 2009, the JHRA Project replaced both the SJSA and AJDL Projects, continues many piloted activities and added several new activities identified as key priorities by Government partners. The design of the JHRA is 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, particularly 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 extremely 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.

In addition to the three justice institutions mentioned above, in 2010 the JHRA District Level Component (DLC) contracted four NGO Implementing Partners for Public Legal Awareness (PLA) programs in Badakhshan, Faryab and Jawzjan provinces. Humanitarian Assistance Muska (HAM) implement legal awareness education trainings in primary and secondary schools (teachers and students) through trainings in 180 schools, reaching 450 teachers and 45000 students in 21 districts in the mentioned provinces. The Educational Training Center for Poor Women and Girls of Afghanistan (ECW) implements PLA for the Protection of Women and Children in Criminal Law and Access to Defense lawyer; and b) for Religious Leaders. The Saba Media Organization (SMO) implements human rights PLA through radio programs and the Feroogh Media Galaxy focuses on land and family law trainings and village public awareness. For 2011, the DLC will again implement construction and

rehabilitation for justice sector facilities and conduct PLA through IP's in three new provinces: Nangarhar, Kunar and Bamyan. Programming opportunities are currently under negotiation for the Uruzgan Province, and to establish Field Offices in provincial capitals through the Sub-nation Governance Cluster. In 2011 the PtJ will work in the provinces of Ghor, Badghis and Laghman and their PLA partners include the Center for Afghanistan Civil Society Support (CACSS) and the NGO Social Development and Legal Rights (SDLR).

The JHRA Human Rights Support Unit (HRSU) implements with key justice sector institutions. The primary stakeholder is the MoJ's staff, including the HRSU staff contracted by the MoJ under the Letter of Agreement with the UNDP, Legislative Department (Taqnin) and Law Department (Hoqoq). The other relevant stake holders are the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission and state officials in line ministries, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Ministry of Interior Affairs (MiA) and Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA), their Human Rights Units staff and other partners engaged in multi-dimensional human rights issues.

(ii) Major changes in development condition (policies, strategies, action, events etc.) in the Government, Donors and UNDP that has affected or is likely to affect the project implementation.

UNDP has continuously supported justice reform in Afghanistan over the last decade, and its strategies have impacted global and national Rule of Law initiatives. The need for justice sector reform in Afghanistan was initially recognized in the Bonn Agreement of December 2001, which highlighted the need to reform the system to rebuild institutions in accordance with Islamic principles, international standards, the rule of law and Afghan legal traditions. Since then the GoA, working with the international community, has made several attempts to drive sector reforms. The Rome Conference in 2007 set up processes to develop and implement Afghan-led National Justice Sector Strategy and a National Justice Program (NJP) with three policy goals: integrity, performance and infrastructure; coordination and integration with other government institutions and civil society; and improved justice practices and processes. The July 2010 Kabul Conference added new dimensions to the existing unmet need to improve the rule of law and access to justice, including advancing a legislative reform agenda, improving the provision of legal aid services and completing an informal justice strategy. A November 2010 report by the International Crisis Group entitled "Fixing Afghanistan's Broken Justice Sector" provided a comprehensive and crucial overview of chronic defects in rule of law development, donor coordination and access to justice, among many topics. The ICG Report, referenced by U.S. President

Barak Obama while addressing the NATO summit in Lisbon, directly linked justice sector development to national security, and cast the sector as the object of even more intense scrutiny.

Given the perceived ineffectiveness of international donor coordination, and the often redundant nature of programming support, immediately after the Kabul Conference the UNDP CO invited representatives from the UNDP APRC and the Rule of Law Justice and Security Unit, UNDP/ BCPR to Afghanistan to review the JHRA Project. The “Integrated Mission” resulted in a set of wide-ranging recommendations designed to redirect current programming to implement Legal Empowerment for the Poor.

II. Results and Impact

JHRA Outputs

Output 1: Capacity of National Justice Institutions to effectively deliver justice and uphold human rights is strengthened.

(**indicator:** Legal Rights Awareness and Supreme Court Translation Units embedded within Justice institutions and supported by UNDP are operating effectively).

JHRA Public Legal Awareness Unit (PLAU)

The objectives of this Unit, as reflected in the Project Document, were:

1. Delivering a nation-wide public legal awareness campaign with messages targeted at both the general public and at specific target populations (religious leaders, women, young people/children, and displaced people); and
2. Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Justice to play an appropriate role going forward in ensuring on-going public legal awareness initiatives.

The PLAU began in July 2008 and completed its activities at the end of September 2010. At first it focused on building its own capacity through the recruitment of national staff. The PLAU then worked closely with PLAU/Huquq Department of MoJ in both institutional capacity development (as reported extensively in the 2009 Annual Progress Report) and then to implement a nation-wide public legal awareness media campaign. Lastly, throughout its duration, the PLAU played an instrumental role in the formation of the MoJ’s National Legal Awareness Strategy, which will be rolled- out in 2011.

Capacity Development of Provincial and District Level PLAU Officers

In 2010, after completing its central-level activities, the PLAU turned its attention away from the center toward capacity development training for the provincial staff of PLAU of Huquq Department/MoJ. From 20 - 28 June senior staff of both the Huquq and the JHRA convened participants in Kabul from 22 of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan to review 10 different training materials in the following topics: "Child Rights," "Women's Financial Rights," "Women's Social Problems," "the Rights of Internally Displaced and Returnees," "Introduction to Police institutions - Responsibilities and Authorities," "Introduction to Attorney's Offices - Responsibilities and Authorities," "Introduction to Courts - Responsibilities and Authorities," "Familiarity with the Legal Aid Department of MoJ," "Kegal Processes for the Solution of Property Disputes" and "Familiarity with Huquq Department of the MoJ." The final days of the training were specifically focused on methodologies for conducting community-based legal awareness workshops/activities in which the participants shared practical lessons learned from the field. The session closed with a presentation by the UNAMA Spokesperson about role of the media in conducting legal awareness, and the participants were equipped with different legal texts, as follows: "Police Law," "The Law of Investigation on Children's Violation," "Interim Criminal Procedure Code for Courts," "Law on Structure and Competencies of Courts of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan," "Law on Structure and Competencies of Attorney General Office of Republic of Afghanistan," "Law on the Elimination of Violence against Woman," "Criminal Procedure Code," "Law on Fire Arms, Equipment and Explosive Materials," "The Law of Campaign against Bribery and Corruption" and "Law on the Supervision and Implementation of Anti - Corruption Strategy."

To supplement the provincial training session held in Kabul, the PLAUs of both the JHRA and the MoJ Huquq Department conducted two specialized four-day trainings for district – level legal awareness in Bamyan (21 participants from six districts, 30 August – 2 September) and the Jawzjan and Sari Pul Provinces (21 participants from six districts, 28 September – 2 October). Both trainings focused on women's and children's rights under international conventions (CRC and CEDAW) and Islamic principles, and well as elements from the standard curricula. As in the general training, at the end of the sessions participants were issued legal texts and the feedback was positive. Integral to the district level sessions was monitoring of the PLA implementation in area schools. In Bamyan at the Zakaria High School, 28 boys and 8 girls received training in children's rights in which two religious leaders, the head of Community Development Council and some community elders also participated. At the Sultan Ghias uddin High School (Mazar e Sharif) 35 male students from senior classes participated and a second

program was arranged at the Abdul Ahad Raqim (Girls') High School, which included the Headmaster, teachers and 40 female students from the senior classes.

PLAU Media Campaign

In the reporting period, the PLAU in conjunction with the Huquq/ MoJ jointly implemented a nationwide public legal awareness campaign for both the general public and specifically targeting vulnerable groups such as women, children and IDP's. The campaign combined printed legal materials and broadcast media. Printed legal materials included:

- **16 billboards:** printed in 3x6 meters in flux/skin of very high quality color and installed in metallic stands 3.5 meters above the ground. Twelve of the 16 billboards are now installed in the following locations: 4 billboards about Women's Rights in Herat City, Kandahar City, Logar City (Pol-e-Alam center) and Surkhakan Highway; four billboards about Child's Rights in Kabul City (Pul-e-Khishti and Suray Shamali), Jalalabad City (Child Correction Center) and Parwan City (Musharekat Square); and four billboards about internally displaced persons and returnees in Jalalabad (Torkham border), Kandahar (Spenboldak border), Mazar-e-Sharif (Hayratatn border) and Herat (Islam Qala border).
- **40,000 brochures and 40,000 posters:** The materials were developed and printed for general distribution and for use during PLAU trainings. The 8 topics included: "Child Rights," "Women's Financial Rights," "Women's Social Problems (Violence against Women)," "Introduction to Attorney's Offices - Responsibilities and Authorities," "Introduction to Judiciary Institutions - Responsibilities and Authorities," "Familiarity with the the Legal Aid Department of the MoJ," "Legal Processes for the Solution of Property Disputes" and "Familiarity with the Huquq Department of MoJ."
- **Radio and TV spots:** The Esar Shogofan Production Company produced 8 TV and 8 radio spots in Dari and an equal number in Pasto. Broadcast scripts were drafted to complement the printed materials elements of the campaign in corresponding locations.

National Legal Awareness Strategy

Throughout 2010 the PLAU/JHRA worked in close consultation with other members of the National Legal Awareness Strategy (NLAS) team including: Huquq Department and PLAU of MoJ, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, UNAMA, EUPOL, Global Rights, GTZ and JSSP. The group met consistently, drafted and revised the NLAS and subsequently provided its

recommendation to the Minister of Justice for his consideration. The same version was reviewed by a standing commission consisting of representatives from Ministry of Haj and Awqaf, the Ministry of Culture, Information and Youth and the Ministry of Education. The JHRA PLAU played an essential role in all phases of the consultative process until the program ended in late 2010. Through the JHRA District Level Component, the JHRA will contribute to the NLAS Action Plan and provide support for overall implementation of the Strategy in 2011.

Supreme Court Translation Unit

Key result for 2010: Establishment of an operational knowledge resource center for judges and the official handover of the project and the Translation Unit to the SC.

Indicators:

- **Effective operation of the Supreme Court (SC) Translation Unit**
- **Technical advice to improve capacity of the Supreme Court to manage assets and finances**

The Translation Unit was established in 2008 in the framework of the project "Strengthening the Justice System of Afghanistan. In June 2009, the Translation Unit was incorporated into the JHRA's project as a separate component. During 2008-2009, the project made significant progress in the implementation of the project, successfully completing the planned activities under the inception and operation phases. The Unit established its office in the SC, developed the term of reference for the staff and provided the unit with training and learning facilities.

In 2010, the project concentrated on the official handover of the Translation Unit to the SC and the closure of the project's component. During the reporting period, the unit provided high quality translation services to various departments of the SC, translating different documents such as the Administration Reform and Anti-Corruption in Judiciary of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Judges Performance Guideline, speeches of Chief Justice, legal and public awareness documents, as well as coordinating correspondences between the SC and international courts and other daily judicial letters with international community. In addition to assisting SC with written translation services and oral interpretations in meetings, workshops and trainings, the unit translated the JHRA's documents to the MoJ, including the project's periodic reports and project board meetings minutes.

At the request of the SC, the Unit rendered the first-ever translations of the main UN Human Rights instruments into Pashto language, such as the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), the International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CEFRD) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The translation of these important documents played a vital role in the dissemination of human rights knowledge among Supreme Court officials, raising their awareness on the international instruments and human rights standards.

The unit assisted the Supreme Court's Finance & Budgeting Department in baseline cost estimation by taking into account the past actual expenses. In addition, the unit helped the mentioned department with preparation of proposed (1390) year annual programme-based budget, which was sent for the feedback of the Ministry of Finance. This was a great success for the SC, as normally approval of the budget requires a lengthy process. The unit closely cooperated with Studies & Research, and Publication Departments of SC for translation of documents based on the requirements of judiciary.

The Unit not just strived to achieve its working objectives and develop its own operational capacity, but has also greatly contributed to the capacity development of the judges and the court as an institution, transferring its practical experiences and technical expertise to various departments of the Supreme Court. The Unit enhanced the court's information management capacities through the creation of an Operational Knowledge Resource Centre for Judges. The Centre is equipped with all required facilities including physical and electronic libraries, language learning software and translations technology. Such facilities will enhance the judges' access to legal resources, and improve the Supreme Court's judicial service delivery.

The Unit completed a handover of operations to the Court itself, in line with donor agreements and to reinforce sustained Afghan leadership in its internal capacity development by the end of September. There is concern over the SC's ability to integrate the unit within the state budget cycle, the key sustainability obligation upon which the program's funding was conditioned. Functional handover of the Translation Unit now completed, and will be officially marked in a public event acknowledging the support by all key shareholders – including donors, UNDP and the SC.

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

(Indicator: HRSU embedded within the MoJ [handover completed in September 2010] and coordinating human rights initiatives within the Afghan government [on-going]).

The Human Rights Support Unit (HRSU)

Key results for 2010:

- **Result 2.** The landmark achievement of the year 2010 is the official inauguration of the Human Rights Support Unit (HRSU) in the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) on 29 September 2010. During the year, the HRSU successfully recruited its staff, signed a Letter of Agreement with the MoJ, developed the terms of reference for the Task Force and unit, drafted the unit's strategic documents, set its structure, made a technical assessment of the domestic law in light of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, built the staff capacity and developed its institutional relationships.

Results and Impact

In 2010, the project completed the planned activities related to the inception phase and strengthened its focus on the institutionalization of the HRSU in the MoJ.

Progresses vis-à-vis activities per the project concept and log frame:

Inception and Institutionalization phases:

- Official Inauguration held
- Staff recruited
- ToRs for the Task Force and HRSU approved
- Task Force convened
- Strategic papers of the HRSU endorsed
- HRSU's structure set
- All HRSU's documents are available in Dari and Pashto
- Human rights issues prioritized
- Webpage launched
- Draft presidential decree submitted

- HRSU's staff capacity strengthened
- HRSU started reporting on human rights benchmark performance to ANDS – JCMB and Taskforce
- Budget partially secured for 1390

The HRSU progressed simultaneously on a number of issues, including (1) strengthening its relations with the ministry, (2) developing institutional relationships with the line ministries, AIHRC, UN agencies and CSOs, (3) assessing the domestic laws in the light of the international human rights instruments and (4) building the unit's capacity for implementing domestic and international human rights obligations.

Intra-ministry cooperation: The former Minister of MoJ, who was supportive in establishing the HRSU during his term, was assigned to a new post and left the ministry. A new Minister assumed his responsibilities in mid January and it took time for involving him in the project activities. The project considerably enhanced its relationship with the new Minister, when a new Focal Point was introduced. The HRSU gained a direct access to the Minister, meeting him on a monthly basis. The project held a series of discussions with the Minister on the purpose of the HRSU until it reinforced the confidence and gained his full-fledged support.

The unit also strengthened its relationship with two Deputy Ministers, Mr. Hashimzai and Mr. Halim, regularly reporting about the HRSU's achievements and receiving their steady support. The unit consistently consulted with both of them, while drafting the unit's strategic papers and presidential decree on the HRSU.

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. The project assisted the MoJ in recruiting the staff, ensuring the transparency and fairness of the recruitment process.

The HRSU set its structure, which is composed of four (4) sub-units, such as Human Rights Education, Legal Technical and Strategic Studies, Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow-up and Internal HRSU related Issues. Each sub-unit is responsible for a specific range of activities.

The Human Rights Education sub-unit focuses on raising human rights awareness of the state officials. The Legal Technical and Strategic Studies sub-unit is responsible for conducting a comparative study of the domestic laws and policies in the light of international human rights standards, advocacy for the

ratification of key UN human rights treaties and providing an analysis of domestic laws and sub-laws. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow-up sub-unit focuses on monitoring and following up on the implementation of the human rights treaties ratified by the GoA. The Internal Related Issues sub-unit is in charge of the HRSU internal issues, including drafting reports, public outreach, needs assessments, human resource and budget management. Each sub-unit developed its Work Plan and defined needed resources.

The project discussed with the ministry concerning the allocation of office space for the HRSU at the ministry's premises. The MoJ requested the UNDP to rent a building for the unit due to the lack of space. The ministry promised to solve the issue when the GoA completes the construction of a new office for the ministry. In April, the project held a Project Board meeting, where the Minister of Justice one more time reiterated his strong commitment to provide the HRSU with the office. In June, the UNDP signed a lease agreement with the lessor, renting an office for the unit. The current lease agreement will expire in June 2011 and the ministry pledged to sign a new contract with the lessor for the next term.

The UNDP received a letter from the MoJ reaffirming its commitments to including the HRSU in the Tashkeel (Organogram) and securing partially the unit's budget for the 1390 (2011).

Task force: The Minister chaired his first Task Force meeting convened on 11 July. The Deputy Ministers from the MoWA, MoPH, MoLSa, Director of Policy and Planning of the MoI, MoE, MFA's Head of the Human Rights Desk, representatives of the UNAMA, AIHRC as well as the HRSU donors' Focal Point participated in the meeting. The Minister emphasized the importance of cooperation with the international community to foster respect for human rights culture in the country. All present ministries' officials confirmed their membership to the Task Force, assuring their strong support for the unit.

The next Task Force's meeting was scheduled for October 2010; however, it was postponed by the HRSU until the finalization of the draft presidential decree. The Task Force meeting convened on 2 February 2011, where the Minister along with the HRSU reported on the unit's six months progresses and informed about the results of the MoJ's advocacy for the presidential decree.

Inauguration: On 29 September, the MoJ held the HRSU's Inauguration Ceremony at the MoJ's Conference Hall. The opening was hosted by the Minister of Justice and attended by the ambassadors of the donor countries, the UNDP management team and the press. Speakers included the Minister, the

UNDP Country Director and three ambassadors. The event was the culmination of six months of intensive activity, including drafting the HRSU Action Plan and revised budget, outreach and coordination with MoJ and other ministries. The Inauguration had a significant impact on the unit, giving it official access to the MoJ and other key ministries.

Presidential decree At the request of the Deputy Minister of Justice, the HRSU drafted a presidential decree on the establishment of the unit as the inter-ministerial body. The draft proposes to mandate the HRSU (a) to ensure all laws and policies are consistent with GoA's treaty obligations, (b) to monitor, mainstream and ensure the implementation of international human right treaties and conventions ratified by the GoA in the executive branch, (c) to follow-up on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Human Rights Mechanisms of the United Nations, including the Human Rights Council in the executive branch (d) to raise awareness and capacity building of government officials on human rights standards in the executive branch and (e) to ensure and mainstreaming the human right principles and gender equality and equity in the ministries executive branch.

The HRSU had a series of consultative meetings with the donors, UNAMA Human Rights Team and MoJ to review the draft presidential decree. The centerpiece of the discussions was the duty and authority of the HRSU in the executive branch and its relationship with the AIHRC. On December 19, the HRSU submitted the final draft to the Minister of Justice, which was subsequently submitted to the Office of President.

Human rights education: The HRSU started its long term effort to develop the public officials' knowledge about the human rights, increasing their awareness of and technical competence for protecting, promoting and advancing human rights. On 20-21 December, the HRSU conducted a two-day training on the human rights and Islamic values for the staff of the Human Resource Department in the MoJ. The objective of the training was to raise awareness of the staff about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and human rights principles enshrined in it. The participants learnt about the human rights in the international law and constitutional protection and the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam vis a vis the UDHR, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Cooperation with Taqin: The HRSU hosted a round table discussion with the Taqin (Legislative Department) to initiate the collaborative process for joint actions to implement the recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) to Afghanistan. According to HRSU's assessment, a number of the UPR's recommendations are relevant to the MoJ, requiring the Taqin's direct involvement, such as the revision of the Shia Personal Status Law and Afghanistan national legislation to ensure its compliance with the Constitution and international obligations. The HRSU observed that one of the key departments of the ministry has little information about the UPR's recommendations and limited interaction with the Women's International Affairs and Human Rights Department in the MoFA. The unit translated the UPR's recommendations into Dari, making them available for the partners. The recommendations will be available in the HRSU's web page as well.

The HRSU discussed with the Taqin the provisions of Law on Publication and Enforcement of Legislative Documents and its due implementation in the ministry. The discussions were centered around the implementation of Article 5, para 4, on publishing the international contracts, agreements and protocols to which the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is a signatory as well as the decrees about their approval in the Official Gazette. The HRSU recommended publishing the UN human rights treaties in the Official Gazette to comply with the law.

In December, the Head of Publication Department in the MoJ informed the HRSU about the ministry's decision to publish the UN human rights treaties in the Official Gazette, and requested to provide with the documents in Dari and Pashto. The HRSU is proofreading the text of UN human rights treaties in Dari, which will be forwarded to the ministry by January 2011.

The HRSU gives an utmost attention to the reports, which are relevant to the MoJ and analyzes incorporated recommendations. For example, the unit studied the UNAMA's report on "Harmful Traditional Practices and Implementation of the Law on Elimination of Violence against Women in Afghanistan" and reviewed its recommendations. The report was circulated among the relevant officials in the ministry and findings will be discussed during a round table in January 2011. The unit also informed the ministry about the International Crisis Group's (ICG) report on "Reforming Afghanistan's broken judiciary" and at the Minister's request, translated the related parts into Dari.

The Council of Ministers requested the MoJ to assess the domestic laws in the light of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and its Optional Protocols. The Minister assigned the HRSU to undertake a comprehensive review to identify gaps observed between domestic laws and the CRC and

how, if at all, the laws address them. The HRSU shared its preliminary findings with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs/ National Child Protection Action Network, AIHRC, UNICEF and International NGO Save the Children for their comments and review. According to the findings, the current domestic laws don't protect rights of a child-refugee (CRC, art. 22), rights to the adoption (CRC, art. 20; 21), rights of a child, who is affected by an armed conflict (CRC, art.38; 39) , protection of a child from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, some forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse as well as all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare (CRC, art. 33; 34; 36). To this end, the Minister requested the HRSU to submit its lists of the recommendations to the Taqin for their consideration and actions. The HRSU will launch the report in February 2011.

Inter-ministry cooperation: In December, the HRSU along with officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), CSOs and Ministry of Finance (MoF) participated in a meeting on developing of an action plan on Governance and Civic Responsibilities under the ANDS. The participants drafted the action plan for the implementation of 200 days of the ANDS. The HRSU contributed to the plan, setting the MoJ&HRSU's milestones under the Actions "Establish human rights units within the Government of Afghanistan" and "Development of the action plan and follow up to implementation of the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Recommendations". Under this plan, the HRSU made commitments to hold eight workshops on human rights awareness for the state officials during January-April 2011 and develop the National Action Plan on the implementation of the UPR's recommendations for the GoA.

The HRSU hosted a first round table meeting with the human rights focal points in the line ministries to discuss the HRSU's assistance as the inter-ministerial mechanism in 2011. The representatives of the MoFA, MoI, MoH, MoWA, MLSW, MoD, MoE participated in the event. The round table meeting concentrated on the HRSU's assistance in effective follow-up to the treaty bodies' recommendations, including the UPR.

At the request of the MoJ, the HRSU reported on the implementation of the programs of International Kabul Conference to the AIHRC. Every cluster was requested to report back on the 100 days activities outlined in the Six -month Action Plan. The HRSU reported on its key achievements for the period of July-September 2010.

The MoJ introduced the Head of HRSU as a Focal Point for human rights issues in the ministry, sending a letter to the Afghanistan Human Rights Committee formed under the leadership of AIHRC. The

Afghanistan Human Rights Committee coordinates cases of human rights violations in the GoA. This Committee is composed of representatives of human rights units in the line ministries, Attorney General Office and National Directorate of Security, and meets regularly at the Kabul Regional Office of the AIHRC.

Institutional relationships: During the inception and institutionalization phases, the HRSU had a number of meetings with AIHRC, including Ms. Sima Samar, Chairperson of AIHRC, Mr. Hamidi, the Commissioner, Mr. Mahmodi, Executive Director, Mr. Rohani, Focal Point for HRSU, Mr. Zadran, Coordinator of Education, Mr. Ahmadzai, Head of Kabul Regional Office to discuss the unit's role as the inter-ministerial mechanism and the framework of cooperation with the AIHRC. The AIHRC pledged full support, offering assistance in capacity building of the HRSU and providing the unit with the outreach materials, educational resources and publications on a regular basis.

The HRSU invited the Deputy Chair of AIHRC as a guest speaker to brief the staff on the role of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs). The unit learnt about the roles and mandates of the NHRIs based on the Paris principles and Law on AIHRC.

The unit closely worked with the AIHRC on drafting a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation. The draft MoU is finalized by the partners and is ready for the signature. The ministry is planning to organize a signing ceremony in the middle of January 2011.

In late December, the HRSU heard a number of concerns around its allegedly tight relations with the AIHRC. To clarify the situation, the HRSU met with Mr. Mahmodi, the Executive Director to discuss the emerged situation. According to the Mr. Mahmodi, the HRSU duplicates the monitoring mandate of the AIHRC, which has an exclusive role to monitor the implementation of the human rights in the country. The AIHRC advised the HRSU to revisit its terms of reference. Also, the AIHRC considers the HRSU's advocacy for the presidential decree irrational and believes that the unit can fulfill its inter-ministerial mandate as the part of the MoJ.

The HRSU noted that human rights monitoring is also the GoA's obligations, which is clearly stipulated in the ANDS. As for the presidential decree, the HRSU unlikely would be able to effectively implement its inter-ministerial functions without the solid legal basis.

The HRSU regularly meets with the UNAMA Human Rights Department, which provides a robust support from the outset of the project. The UNAMA agreed to provide a technical assistance in the implementation of selected areas of the HRSU's Capacity Development Plan and Action Plan, and pledged full political support for the unit's institutionalization in the executive branch as the inter-ministerial mechanism.

The unit participated in the UNDP's Regional Meeting on NHRI and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Bangkok. The Head of HRSU gave a presentation on the unit's collaboration with the AIHRC and CSOs in the country. The questions were mainly raised in terms of the role and responsibilities of the unit and what distinguishes the HRSU from the AIHRC.

Also, the unit gave a presentation on the Unit's progress to representatives of the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice at the Embassy of Canada. The HRSU informed about its key achievements in the institutionalisation of the Unit, such as holding the official inauguration in the MoJ, including it into Tashkeel 2011, drafting the presidential decree and introducing its web-page in the ministry's web site.

The HRSU became a member of the Human Rights Platform supported by the Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation (SDC). The HRSU participates in the meetings of the Human Rights Platform on a regular basis.

The unit closely worked with the Civil Society Human Rights Network (CSHRN) on drafting a MoU on cooperation. The draft MoU was finalized and is ready for the signature. The ministry is planning to organize a signing ceremony in January 2011.

Capacity building: A Capacity Development Plan was developed to equip the HRSU staff with sufficient knowledge of their areas of work. The Capacity Development Plan aims at increasing the staff's knowledge on (a) applicable international human rights instruments and mechanisms; (b) human rights provisions in the domestic laws; (c) multi-sector (line -ministries) applications of human rights principles in policies, procedures and practices.

The unit organized a workshop on the Right to Food and Food Security under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in partnership with the UNFAO for the 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.

The unit in cooperation with the UNAMA Human Rights Unit conducted 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.

The HRSU and UNAMA organized a two-day workshop on follow-up to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations, which gathered staff of the MoFA's Women's International Affairs and Human Rights Department, HRSU, and the AIHRC. At the end of the workshop, the participants developed a model of an action plan to implement the UPR recommendations.

The female staff of the HRSU attended a 3 month course on International Human Rights Law at the Nottingham University. The UK Embassy, one of the HRSU's donors, supported the study of the staff member, funding her entire expenses at the UK.

The unit's staff had one day training on Legislative drafting in Afghanistan. An international expert from the UNODC led the training, concentrating on legislative process in the country, the regulation governing the operations and activities of the MoJ, importance of communication and collaboration in drafting process and researching existing laws, in order to put draft legislation into context. The HRSU will have a follow-up training on problem-solving approach to legislative policy development in January 2011.

The HRSU conducted a workshop on Monitoring & Evaluation tools and approaches at the HRSU Conference Hall. The HRSU staff along with representatives from UNAMA, AIHRC and CSHRN participated in the event. The HRSU staff will apply the gained knowledge, while developing the unit's evaluation tools to follow-up on the implementation of the UPR's recommendations to the GoA.

On October 27, the HRSU met with representatives of the International NGO Rights and Democracy. The meeting focused on the civil law and its implications for women rights, based on Sunni Jurisprudence. In 2009, the Rights and Democracy supported the Family Law Drafting Committee to review the existing Civil Code and integrate gender-sensitive provisions in-line with Afghanistan's

treaty obligations and best experiences of Muslim countries practicing Sharia law. The final draft was submitted to the MoJ in spring 2010. The meeting resulted in agreements to jointly follow-up on the inclusion of the draft law in the Ministry's agenda for 2011 and to cooperate on capacity building of the HRSU staff in the context of Women Rights and Family Law.

Synergy: The HRSU in partnership with the UNDP/ACT project organized a workshop on linkages of Corruption with Human Rights. The ACT Project Manager gave a presentation on the impact of organized crime, acts of terrorism and corruption on human rights, focusing on right to development. The HRSU plans to include anti-corruption aspects in the HRSU long term development plan, which will be drafted in 2011.

The HRSU and UNDP Gender Equality project agreed jointly assist the MoWA in integrating gender perspectives in the policy papers, strategies and laws. In this connection, the HRSU and Gender Equality Project met the Head of Legal Department in the (MoWA). The sides agreed on the areas of bilateral cooperation, including raising awareness of the MoWA's officials about human rights and providing technical assistance in drafting laws with women's human rights implications.

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

The JHRA District Level Component (DLC)

Overview

The JHRA District Level Component began 2010 under extremely adverse circumstances. The October 2009 attack on the UN Guesthouse resulted in the evacuation of international staff, and challenges in recruiting qualified professional replacements. Therefore much of the first half of the year was devoted to assessment of proposed construction / rehabilitation sites, the development of curricula for Public Legal Awareness and the preparation of tender announcements. The arrival of an Officer-in-Charge in May energized the tender and procurement processes, which began to bear fruit by mid-Fall. The finished construction and rehabilitation of justice sector facilities initiated in 2009 were handed over to district level officials in the Baghlan and Balkh Provinces. Contracts were signed with four CSO's to implement PLAU programs in the provinces of Jawzjan, Faryab and Badakhshan. In the same three provinces construction works began, progressing in various stages until the onset of winter.

In light of these, the DLC ended the year with renewed momentum and prospects for increased delivery in 2011. It entered negotiations with the MDG-F to bring additional staff to the JHRA under harmonized operational modalities. It had further improved its own and its CSO partners' capacities through trainings, field missions and by participating in strategic regional policy conferences. The component has also aggressively profiled its accomplishments through improved outreach in the form of a website revision, a mission report and success stories. The changes in the last three months of 2010 generated positive feedback from donors, justice partners and the UNDP CO, indicating that the DLC has righted its course.

Assessment and Monitoring Missions

Immediately after the Annual Work Plan was signed in March, a DLC assessment team visited Faizabad, Khwaja Dako and Khaniqa districts of Jawzjan Province, and Daowlat Abad, Shirin Tagap, Andkhoy, Khwaja Sabz posh and Qaisar Districts of the Faryab Province. The justice facilities to be rehabilitated/constructed and equipped were identified in close consultation with the central and local government authorities. The mission undertook extensive consultations with provincial deputy governors, provincial appeal court chief judges, appeal attorney directors, provincial justice directors, district governors and district level justice officials. The justice facilities were in poor conditions and in some cases required new construction, which is problematic given that land title is often contested. The DLC assessed that the approximate estimate of population of each district in these two provinces is between fifty to sixty thousand people. The team further assessed that justice sector service delivery is inadequate. Most justice officials reside in provincial capitals, and, due to transportation problems, the officials cannot report to their offices. The DLC concluded that, through its programs in 2010, capacity of justice institutions at aforementioned districts would be significantly enhanced and access to justice improved for approximately 1.3 million people.

In late October the JHRA traveled to Maimana, Faryab Province, to monitor program delivery at the district and local level. The team members were the Assistant Country Director, Democratic Governance Unit, Project Manager, JHRA, District Level Component Manager, Evaluation and Monitoring Officer, and the First Secretary of the Embassy of Canada (a major JHRA donor). The delegation met with the Faryab Governor Abdul Haq Shafaq, senior justice sector officials including the President of the Appellate Court, the Chief Provincial Prosecutor, the Provincial Director of MoJ Internal

Affairs and MoJ Representatives of the Huquq Department. The delegates also met with NGO Implementing Partners and other NGO's providing Public Legal Awareness (PLA) and advocacy in the province, and observed an implementing partner's PLA Training of Trainers (ToT) presented to 15 teachers and religious leaders relating to the application of the International Convention of the rights of the Child. After separate meetings, the delegation finally convened all shareholders (governmental and non-governmental) for a roundtable discussion focused on women's access to justice through formal and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms. The mission proved highly instructive in connecting incoming management to project implementation in the field and invaluable in terms of donor relations. The donor observed first hand the enthusiastic participation of civil society in PLA programs, and better understood the implementation strategy targeting 45,000 teachers and students beneficiaries in three northern provinces. The cost-effective program provides PLA at less than \$3 per beneficiary. The virtually unlimited demand for all teachers to receive human rights training was also noted in subsequent discussions with the Second Secretary for the Royal Norwegian Embassy for further resource mobilization. The mission also observed severe gaps in capacity development and material resourcing for the courts and identified strategic points of entry for advocacy programming on the rights of women through NGO implementers.

Construction and Rehabilitation

(indicator: Number of district level justice facilities rehabilitated and equipped, disaggregated by Institution. Increase in the percentage of formal justice system users in the target districts who express satisfaction that their case was handled appropriately disaggregated by gender).

Seven facilities completed in 2010 and handed over to Justice Institutions

Province	District	Name of Structure	Status
Balkh	Nahri Shahi	Detention Center including water bore well	Closed-Handed Over
Baghlan	Baghlan-e-Jadeed	Primary court building	Closed-Handed Over
	Baghlan-e-Jadeed	Four (4) justice residential houses + 5 water bore wells	Closed-Handed Over
	Doshi	Justice residential house including a water bore well	Closed-Handed Over

Nine facilities started in 2010, to be completed in early 2011

Province	District	Name of Structure	Status
Jawzjan	Aqcha	Aqcha Male Detention Center including water bore well	Contract signed on 18-Oct-2010, as of 09 Jan 2011, 40% progress.
	Khuaja-Do-Koh	Construction of Joint building for prosecutors and Huquq department	Contract signed on 06 December 2010, 15% progress
Badakhshan	Kishem	Primary Court including water bore well	Contract signed on 18-Oct-2010, 70% progress
	Jirum	Primary Court including water bore well	Contract signed on 18-Oct-2010, 70% progress
	Baharak	Construction of Detention center	CAP approved, Contract pending since early December 2010
Faryab	Andkhoy	Construction of Joint building for prosecutors and Huquq department	Contract signed on 14 Dec 2010, Mobilization completed
		Rehabilitation of Andkhoy Justice residential house	Work to be completed in early 2011
	Dawlat Abad	Rehabilitation of Dawlat Abad Justice residential house	Work to be completed in early 2011
	Shirin Tagab	Construction of Joint building for prosecutors and Huquq department	Contract signed on 28-Oct-2010, work going with 25% progress

Public Legal Awareness

(indicator: Number of training programs incorporating human rights in administration of justice curricula for judges, prosecutors, lawyers and civil society established and conducted).

It was determined that DLC IP's would implement programs in select districts the Faryab, Jawzjan and Badakhshan Provinces in the following topics:

- Land law trainings for justice officials and community representatives
- Awareness-raising in family and personal status law for justice officials and community representatives
- Awareness-raising on the protection of women and children in criminal law and in
- the constitutional right to defense counsel for justice officials and community representatives at
- Awareness – raising of religious leaders
- Village public awareness campaigns
- Public awareness-raising through radio programs
- Legal rights education activities in primary and secondary schools

In September the DLC awarded contracts to four NGOs. Humanitarian Assistance Muska (HAM) was contracted to implement legal awareness education trainings in 180 primary and secondary schools, targeting 450 teachers and 45000 students in 21 districts. The Educational Training Center for Poor Women and Girls of Afghanistan (ECW) was awarded two lots: a) Protection of Women and Children in Criminal Law and Access to Defense Lawyer; and b) Religious Leaders' training. The Saba Media Organization (SMO) was awarded the Public Awareness Raising through Radio Programs and the Feroogh Media Galaxy (FMG) was contracted to conduct PLA through ToT's, Community Theater and supplementary outreach materials (posters, billboards, hats, etc).

By the end of 2010, PLA programs were in full swing. In Legal Rights Education at the Primary and Secondary Schools, more than 450 school teachers and 46,500 students had been trained on topics including: Ethics, Values and Principles of Justice in Islam; Constitutional and International Conventions; Human Rights; Child Rights; and Gender and Justice in the School. HAM distinguished

itself as the only contractor not to require a no-cost extension into 2011, and did so by exceeding their number of target beneficiaries by over 1000 students. Also 26 dramas and 28 researches were broadcast through *Radio Nawa* in Kabul in three local stations the three provinces, in different human rights based topics. The DLC also conducted trainings for Religious Leaders and Criminal Law in 21 districts of the same provinces for 40 Judicial Officials, 92 community leaders, and 87 religious leaders. The Family Law and Land Law trainings reached 16 Judicial Officials in the Faryab province.

HAM Public Legal Awareness on Human Rights for teachers, primary and secondary school students (Target; 45,000)

No.	Province	District	Male	Female	Total
1	Badakhshan	Argo	2450	250	2700
		Keshem	1458	1042	2500
		Jurm	1406	1094	2500
		Faiz abad	1550	1250	2800
		Yaftal	1276	1024	2300
		Shohada	1111	1089	2200
2	Jawzjan	Qarqeen	2200	300	2500
		Faizabad	2200	700	2900
		Mangajek	1000	200	1200
		Khamaab	1300	700	2000
		Aqcha	2670	1130	3800
		Khanaqa	860	340	1200
		Mordian	850	550	1400
3	Faryab	Maimana city	300	1300	1600
		Qaramqul	1530	670	2200
		Qarghan	1470	1130	2600
		Khan charagh	1430	770	2200
		Khwajasabzposh	900	1100	2000
		Dawlat abad	972	1028	2000
		Sherin Tagab	1000	1000	2000
		Andkhoy	756	1244	2000
Total			28689	17911	46600

No	Province	Type of Training	Type of Participants																			
			Judges			Prosecutors			Huqooq			D.lawyers			J.Police			Com.Elders				
1	Jawzjan	Protection of Women in Criminal	7	M	7	15	M	15	13	M	12	1	M	1	5	M	5	21	M	18		
			F	0	F		0	F		1	F		0	F		0	F		0			
		Land Law	M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0
			F	0		F	0		F	0		F	0		F	0		F	0			
		Family Law	M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0
			F	0		F	0		F	0		F	0		F	0		F	0			
Target			39			31			6			7			7			400				
2	Faryab	Protection of Women in Criminal	11	M	11	10	M	8	8	M	4	2	M	1	4	M	3	32	M	24		
			F	0	F		2	F		4	F		1	F		1	F		8			
		Land Law	9	M	9	4	M	4	8	M	8	3	M	3	1	M	1	210	M	210		
			F	0	F		0	F		0	F		0	F		0	F		0			
		Family Law	9	M	9	4	M	4	8	M	8	3	M	3	1	M	1	210	M	210		
			F	0	F		0	F		0	F		0	F		0	F		0			
Target			39			31			6			7			7			400				
3	Badakhshan	Protection of Women in Criminal	15	M	15	6	M	4	7	M	6	7	M	7	5	M	5	13	M	13		
			F	0	F		2	F		1	F		0	F		0	F		0			
		Land Law	M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0
			F	0		F	0		F	0		F	0		F	0		F	0			
		Family Law	M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0		M	0
			F	0		F	0		F	0		F	0		F	0		F	0			
Target			39			31			6			7			7			400				
Total			51			39			44			16			16			276				

Number of beneficiaries on various human rights topics for PLA in three province

Access to Justice Week, Bangkok

The JHRA, lead by the A/CD for Democratic Governance Unit, participated in the Access to Justice Week Conference hosted jointly by the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Center and the Asia Foundation held in Bangkok from 4-8 October. The conference convened experts from the World Bank, the UNDP Oslo Governance Center, the UNDP Global Access to Justice Project in New York, the Open Society Institute and other international NGO's along with UNDP Human Rights and RoL experts from throughout Asia. The DLC Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, along with representatives of two MoJ Civil Law Units and one NGO Implementing Partner, first participated in a three- day "Non-state Justice Systems: Principles and Practices" Symposium, with the second day reserved for JHRA delegates' presentations as "Afghanistan Afternoon." The draft Law on Jurgas/ Shiras was presented by the MoJ, and the participants offered comments based on human rights standards. The DLC Manager then participated in the last two days of the conference entitled "Regional Consultation on Access to Justice Assessments," to examine best practices and lessons learned from case studies presented by UNDP justice implementers in 17 Asian countries. The sessions merged adaptive assessment techniques with programmatic emphasis on providing legal assistance to the most vulnerable communities as encompassed in the UNDP global initiative Legal Empowerment for the Poor (LEP). Participants consistently noted the severe challenges in justice sector data collection for Afghanistan, and committed to the development of a specialized methodology for conflict and post-conflict nations.

III Implementation Arrangements

JHRA is delivered by a direct implementation modality (DIM). Overall governance is assured by the Project Board, composed of the three institutional partners and all donors. The Annual Work Plan is signed by the partners after consultation. The HRSU has a Task Force, chaired by the Minister of Justice and attended by relevant Ministries and donors.

This project enjoys very strong ownership by its government partners. The Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, and Attorney General's Office were consulted repeatedly during the formulation of the project, and the final shape of the project reflects the priorities articulated by these partners during these consultations – in particular the request for as strong an emphasis as possible on district-level infrastructure. The Project involves stakeholders in our daily work; for example,

representatives of the institutions attend field missions to improve their connection with justice implementation in the districts.

UNDP is in regular communication with all other actors in the justice sector in Afghanistan and is an active participant in a number of on-going coordination forums, such as the Justice Sector Board of Donors. This group brings together all donors and actors in the justice sector at a high technical level to ensure coordination, to share information, and to encourage collaboration and consistency in the way that the international community engages with the national justice actors. Particular focus is given to support to the justice sector through the World Bank-administered Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund.

JHRA strengthens civil society organizations working for the rule of law and access to justice. Programme delivery in the field is done by implementing partners (IPs). For our capacity development activities, these IPs are national and local CSOs active in public legal awareness, legal advocacy, legal aid and access to justice, human rights and empowerment of women. JHRA thus cultivates the demand for rule of law, the expectation on the part of civil society and the general public that public business shall be conducted according to the law.

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 – with a clerk in the district court or with a police patrol in a local marketplace.

The justice system consists of inter-linked parts, and is only as strong as its weakest link in any location. Criminal cases pass from police to prosecutors to the courts and often involve pre-trial detention and custodial sentences. There is limited value in working with one portion of the chain, if the gains in this area will be undermined by the other links. On this basis, the project aims to select provinces where there is the greatest potential for important peace building impact, and work with all formal justice sector stakeholders in these locations. This approach includes:

- Supply side interventions – working with formal justice institutions:
 - training justice officials on legal and constitutional rights, Afghan and international law, with a special focus on women's rights;
 - emergency infrastructure work in local justice sector facilities, to ensure that justice officials have a location where they can work effectively; and

- capacity development support to the justice institutions at the central level
- Demand side interventions – working with community representatives, with a special focus on women’s rights, through:
 - awareness raising initiatives;
 - training community members on legal and constitutional rights, Afghan and international law; and
 - supporting, through capacity development and small grants, human rights advocacy activities by CSOs

The Project complements the work in the formal justice sector with interventions related to traditional justice. Because traditional justice systems are frequently more accessible to citizens, particularly those who do not live in major towns, it is important to find appropriate ways to engage with traditional justice systems and to reduce practices within these systems which do not comport with human rights. Because the traditional justice system continues to play such a large role in peoples’ lives, it is important to train community leaders and religious leaders who are part of the traditional justice system on Afghan law and human rights. UNDP has demonstrated success in training religious/traditional justice leaders in Afghanistan on human rights from an Islamic perspective, through national CSOs, and this approach has proven to be culturally acceptable.

This project has been carefully designed to have the greatest and most sustainable impact possible using limited resources. Several strategies have been developed:

A lead role for the Government of Afghanistan: Activities have and will take place in close coordination with both the central and local government. This approach helps to strengthen the influence of the central government at the local level. The involvement of both central and local government justice officials in planning, implementing and monitoring of activities helps to promote ownership of the activities and sustainability.

Training of community leaders and local justice officials: Through targeting training specifically at long-standing community leaders, the project can ensure that it leaves new knowledge in the hands of those who will lead the targeted communities for the long term. Project professionalization activities targeted at justice officials will reach those officials at the most local level – not the high level officials who may move on shortly to international or private sector jobs, but those who are at

the lowest levels of the justice system and likely to remain in their communities for the foreseeable future.

Capacity development of local NGOs and CBOs: By working with local NGO and CBO partners wherever possible, the project will build the capacity of these organisations to undertake training programmes and community outreach projects in the future, while also building their understanding of justice issues.

Infrastructure: Finally, by meeting the most urgent infrastructure needs of the district justice systems – i.e. patching the hole in the courthouse roof or installing a septic tank at the district detention facility -- the project will provide substantial and sustainable changes in the conditions community members, justice officials, and prisoners encounter in the justice system.

IV. Challenges/Risks/Issues

The security situation in Afghanistan remains very volatile, with a significant trend toward areas which were previous stable becoming more insecure. It is essential to maintain a flexible approach to project activities and to work in close conjunction with the Government of Afghanistan, particularly in implementing and monitoring project activities in insecure locations. The design of this project incorporates a conflict sensitive analysis. Through various forums, in partnership with UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, and through the formulation of the Peace through Justice Joint Programme, UNDP has worked with partners to analyse the root causes of conflict in Afghanistan and examine how we can best address these conflicts in the design of our rule of law programming. Key aspects of this project grow out of the consensus that emerged in these discussions that one of the greatest threats to peace and stability in Afghanistan is the perception, held by most of the population, that the government is absent from much of the country and unable to exert control and ensure safety and justice for the Afghan people. It was based on this analysis, and following the government's own lead, that the decision was made to focus this project primarily on district-level support, although complemented with some strategically important areas of support at the central level. The objective of the district-level activities is to provide crucial support to the lowest level of the justice system and to do so in a way that would both increase the capacity of the justice system and raise peoples' expectations of that system – while also acknowledging the important role of the traditional justice system in peoples' day-to-day lives.

Our analysis of conflict issues also included some hard discussions regarding the potential dangers, or at least limits, of this approach. Would rehabilitated courthouses be destroyed by the Taliban? Would staff of local implementing partners be targeted by insurgents? Would women seeking to assert their rights be victimized further as a result? These are extremely difficult questions and were considered with great care. In the end, our conclusion is that there is no development work in Afghanistan without significant risks, and the project needs to mitigate these risks in several ways. 1) Selection and sequencing of provinces needs to be done with great care and fully informed by up-to-date information on security trends; 2) district-level activities should be implemented by local contractors and NGOs who would have the best possible understanding of the local context and how to manage the risks to their staff; 3) district-level activities in some regions should be done with limited or no “badging” that would make visible the role of the international community, as this could further endanger the staff involved; and 4) by engaging the entire community at the same time – including respected community religious leaders -- the project will stand the best chance of creating true community-wide change that would support efforts by individuals to seek access to justice.

This project will continue to incorporate conflict sensitive analysis at every stage of its implementation and monitoring. This analysis will inform the selection and sequencing of subnational activities. Conflict sensitivity will also be a key focus of the monitoring process, and indicators will be selected with a careful eye toward capturing information regarding the project’s impact on community-level conflict and the extent to which conflict has or has not impeded implementation of activities.

DLC

DLC faced many challenges in 2010, particularly in overall delivery. It needed to incorporate its incoming management team and immediately attack year-end goals from September until mid-December. Moreover it lacked any field presence to effectively monitor its program implementation outside of Kabul and relied on a mix of field assessment and monitoring missions and M&E contractors. Lastly, the concurrent implementation of the DLC with the PtJ, using the same 3 staff members ultimately proved to be a challenge to both. The lessons learned in this transitional year guided JHRA’s 2011 strategic planning in terms of 1) aggressive recruitment and the establishment of regional offices; 2) the entering of discussions for harmonized implementation of DLC and PtJ with increased staffing funded by the MDG-F, and 3) a year-long focus on procurement under new modalities to be established by the UNDP CO Operations Unit in early 2011.

HRSU

During the reporting period, the new Minister of Justice, who was not very familiar with the HRSU 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.

The recruitment of qualified staff was another challenge for the HRSU. The recruitment for key positions such as the Senior Human Rights Officer and Training Officer was significantly delayed due to the lack of competent candidates, including female candidates.

V. Lessons Learned

Close engagement with, and securing commitments from national counterparts is crucial for the sustainability of the project. Not only does this strengthen the sense of national ownership, but also reinforces that the international community is not a blank check mechanism, that the acceptance of aid is both a mutual investment and a collateral risk. The project will continuously take this lesson into account and boost its partnership with the counterparts to ensure sustainability of all interventions.

VI. Future Plans

In 2011, JHRA will participate in integrated governance programming with ASGP, potentially placing justice and human rights regional specialists in selected provincial centres to be selected in collaboration with other Projects in the sub-national implementation cluster. We will continue to build relationships with the institutional partners and the donors by involving them increasingly in the implementation of the programme in the field. We will facilitate communication and collaboration between central institutions and their counterparts at the district level, and between institutional partners and civil society. The Project will continue to improve the management of procurement processes to ensure 100% delivery in 2011.

HRSU

- Advocacy for the presidential decree on the HRSU

- Follow up on the implementation of UPR, UN Treaty bodies and AIHRC recommendations in the ministries
- Develop the National Action Plan for the implementation of the UPR's recommendations
- Monitor the implementation of the UN treaties to which Afghanistan is a party
- Strengthening relationship with AIHRC and CSOs
- Review domestic laws in the light of the UNI conventions to which Afghanistan is a party
- Strengthen close relationships with MoFa, Mol and MoWA, MoD and establish its contacts with the Legal Departments in the ministries;
- Encourage those ministries which do not have human rights focal points to assign person(s) as human rights focal point
- Conduct workshop on human rights awareness for the state officials
- Continuous capacity building to equip the HRSU staff with sufficient knowledge of their areas of work

VII Financial
Information

Table 1. Total Income and Expenditure

Donor	INCOME			EXPENDITURES			BALANCE	Delivery	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	Cumulative Delivery Rate	
SDC Previous Agreement	200,000	200,000	-	-	187,500	187,500	12,500	94%	
SDC New Agreement	291,788	291,788	-	-	-	-	-	0%	
DENMARK	200,000	200,000	-	-	115,869	115,869	84,131	58%	
GERMANY	200,000	200,000	-	-	58,057	58,057	141,943	29%	
NORWAY	193,496	193,496	-	-	101,116	101,116	92,380	52%	
UK	287,356	287,356	-	-	66,697	66,697	220,659	23%	
DFAIT	2,362,071	2,362,071	-	113,421	1,536,097	1,649,518	712,553	70%	

EC Previous Agreement	836,931	836,931		643,879	-	643,879	193,052	77%	
EC New Agreement	7,530,000	3,741,664	3,788,336	-	2,354,844	2,354,844	1,386,820	63%	
UNDP	441,237	441,237	-	126,928	9,350	136,278	304,959	31%	
Netherland	420,200	210,100	210,100			-	210,100	0%	
Total	12,963,079	8,964,643	3,998,436	884,228	4,429,530	5,313,757	3,359,097	59%	

Table 2. Expenditure by Major Outputs (2010)				
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	619,277	76%	
GMS	61,141	46,612	76%	
Sub-total Output 1.	873,448	665,890	76%	

Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfill its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened.	995,263	757,772	76%	
GMS	74,912	57,037	76%	
Sub-total Output 2	1,070,175	814,808	76%	
Output 3: Capacity of district level justice sectors to effectively deliver justice and uphold human rights is strengthened.	3,361,923	1,699,497	51%	
GMS	253,048	127,919	51%	
Sub-total Output 3	3,614,971	1,827,416	51%	
Output 4. Sound Project Management.	1,557,458	1,042,917	67%	
GMS	117,228	78,499	67%	
Sub-total Output 4	1,674,686	1,121,416	67%	
Grand Total	7,233,280	4,429,530	61%	

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%
GMS		-	-	
Sub Total		9,350	9,350	100%
DENMARK	Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfill its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened.	124,499	107,759	87%
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			
GMS		9,371	8,111	87%
Sub Total		133,870	115,869	87%

GERMANY	Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfill its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened.	75,000	53,993	72%
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			
GMS		5,645	4,064	72%
Sub Total		80,645	58,057	72%
NORWAY	Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfill its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened.	130,500	94,038	72%
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			
GMS		9,823	7,078	72%
Sub Total		140,322	101,116	72%
UK	Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfill its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is	120,400	62,028	52%

	strengthened.			
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			
GMS		9,062	4,669	52%
Sub Total		129,462	66,697	52%
EC	Output 3: Capacity of district level justice sectors to effectively deliver justice and uphold human rights is strengthened.	4,014,636	2,190,004	55%
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			
GMS		302,177	164,839	55%
Sub Total		4,316,813	2,354,844	55%
DFAIT	Output 1: Capacity of National Justice Institutions to effectively deliver justice and uphold human rights is strengthened.	1,955,620	1,428,570	73%
	Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfill its international human rights			

	obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened.			
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			
GMS		147,197	107,527	73%
Sub Total		2,102,817	1,536,097	73%
SDC	Output 2: Capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to fulfill its international human rights obligations in a coordinated manner is strengthened.	186,000	174,375	
	Output 4. Sound Project Management.			94%
GMS		14,000	13,125	94%
Sub Total		200,000	187,500	94%
MDGF	Output 4. Sound Project Management.	111,600	-	0%
GMS		8,400	-	0%
Sub Total		120,000	-	0%
Grand Total		7,233,280	4,429,530	61%

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	71,809	-	-	-	-	-	35,950	8,111	115,869
GERMANY	4	53,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,064	58,057
NORWAY	2 and 4	60,628	-	6,920	-	19,814	-	6,676	7,078	101,116
UK	2 and 4	-	-	-	1,218	-	10,975	40,844	13,660	66,697
EC	3 and 4	453,159	7,200	60,604	2,000	38,984	4,642	1,551,342	236,913	2,354,844
DFAIT		540,488	7,700	31,343	44,329	437,941	61,415	196,037	216,844	1,536,097
SDC	2 and 4	30,000	-	-	-	137,031	7,344	-	13,125	187,500
UNDP	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,350	-	9,350
Total										4,429,530

Annex

PEACE THROUGH JUSTICE PROJECT (PTJ)

Executive Summary

To help children at risk and children in contact with the law, PtJ established Child Protection Action Networks (CPANs) in Panjshir, Daikundi, Laghman and Sari Pul. The CPANs provide legal aid and follow up to reduce the imprisonment of children. The Project trained social workers to help children, eg. by obtaining release from pre-trial detention. We have formal arrangements with UNICEF and the Government of Afghanistan on the role of social workers. 100 lawyers, paralegals and monitors have been trained to provide services to children.

PtJ arranged for mobile theatre and video presentations followed by focus group discussions in Badghis, Daikundy, Ghor, Lagman, Panjsher and Sari Pul on human rights, women's rights, unlawful age o fmarriage, prohibition of forces marriage, etc. The coordinators interviewed a sample of the audience after each presentation to assess impact.

A consultant engaged by PtJ designed a baseline survey and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools. PtJ also implemented infrastructure construction and rehabilitation of judicial infrastructure.

Output 1: Community members have a greater awareness of constitutional and human rights

1.1 Awareness of the general public raised regarding the constitutional and human rights in the six provinces and districts identified

The purpose of this activity is to increase the demand for access to justice and realization of human rights, with particular attention to women and children, through public legal awareness, training of community leaders, and strengthening the capacity of local CSO's. After a long procurement process the PtJ contracted the Centre for Afghan Civil Society (CACSS) to implement activities, which commenced in October. The activity was implemented through community mobile theatre performances, video shows followed by focus group discussions and distribution of posters. Twenty-two districts in six provinces of Badghis, Daikundy, Ghor Lagman, Panjsher and Sari Pul were targeted.

Community Theatre Performances

Twenty-two performances in 21 districts were conducted during the reporting period. The performances addressed human rights, women's rights, unlawful age of marriage, prohibition of forced marriages under Islamic and international human rights standards, rights relating to marriage, divorce etc. The mobile theatre script was developed by a consultant hired by CACSS and was reviewed and approved by the PtJ and its partners. It is both in Dari and English. Guided rehearsals were held in Kabul to ensure that the performances were sending out the right messages. After each performance, coordinators interviewed participants and recorded their positive feedback regarding the relevance and content of the performances and that they would pass the messaging to family members. Some participants said that there is a need for more legal awareness as village elders were marrying girls without their consent. They were also happy to learn about laws and human rights in community where illiteracy was prevalent.

Video Shows and Focus Group Discussions

The FGDs commenced on 11 December and 851 participated in a total number of 60 discussions on human and constitutional rights conducted in the six PtJ provinces.

Posters Distribution

Ten thousand posters were printed and will be distributed throughout the villages, district offices, CDCs and schools on themes of forced marriages and women's rights.

1.2: Human rights awareness of young people and their families raised through human rights activities in primary and secondary schools and non-formal classes for out of school children and adolescence

An implementing partner is currently under selection.

1.3: Baseline analysis in 6 provinces and district levels disaggregated by social/ gender, type of facilities and existing infrastructure

The PtJ hired a consultant to design a baseline survey and develop M&E tools for the programme as well as presenting the tools with NGOs selected to implement the public legal awareness activities, Government focal points and other programme staff. The consultancy was completed at the end of November. The consultant recommended that a baseline survey and analysis be conducted in the first quarter of 2011. He further recommended that the exercise should be done by a local organization or individuals who have better knowledge of the local situation and dynamic. An international consultant can help with the analysis.

Output 2: Community representatives and leaders have improved knowledge of human rights and skills to manage disputes

2.1: Knowledge of human rights (including women's rights, CRC principles and the role of the formal justice system) of 840 community representatives and opinion shapers (community leaders, religious leaders and teachers) raised through training conducted in 7 districts

A contract to implement the activity was awarded to a local NGO, SDLR at the end of November. Although the organization commenced mobilization of the necessary inputs and personnel, including production of training materials, actual implementation of activities will take place in 2011. This activity has also been affected by the snowy winter weather that limits access to the districts.

Output 3: District level formal justice sector actors have increased capacity to uphold legal rights.

3.1: Capacity of formal justice sector strengthened through training of 840 justice sector officials & staff trained in rights awareness desegregated by institution and ensuring gender balance

The contract to implement this activity was awarded to the same NGO as in 2.1. Implementation of activities will take place in 2011.

3.2 Capacity of officials and service Providers built to provide timely and appropriate response to victims of violence, at-risk children and children in conflict with the law

Child Protection Action Networks (CPANs) were established in Panjshir, Daikundi, Laghman and Saripul provinces. In year 2010 cases of children in conflict with law reported to the CPANs were as follows: Panjshir – 4, Daikundi- 2, Laghman-0 and Saripul- 4

The cases from Ghor and Badghis are usually reported by CPAN in Herat. In the month of September 2010 Herat reported 23 cases of children in conflict with law.

CPAN has provided legal aid to these cases and followed up to ensure that the children are diverted or sentenced for a minimum number of days. There are plans to strengthen the data base management system for CPAN which will ensure consistent follow up of the cases and update information for reporting.

Children in Crisis was contracted to conduct training on social work in 6 provinces in central regions including Panjshir and Daikundi. They conducted a needs assessment in all provinces. In Panjshir no child was found in the JRC whereas Daikundi has three children and one among them was on pre-trial detention. There were no individual case filing systems in either of these JRCs. Social Work Mentors for both the provinces were trained during this period and 12 community workers (including 8 social workers) in Panjshir and 7 community workers and 9 social workers in Daikundi were provided training on social work interventions and introduced to the functioning of CPAN. One pre-trial child was released from the JRC through intervention of the social workers.

War Child UK is implementing social work coaching interventions in Herat and Badghis. The training programme for Badghis will be implemented to reach out to 12 social workers from orphanages and JRC. A training needs assessment was conducted for police officers, prosecutors and defense lawyers working with children in conflict with law in order to design the training for this quarter for 40 participants.

Nine-hundred copies of information materials on CPAN were prepared for the purpose of advocacy and disseminated in various forums.

In response to the challenges faced by the children in conflict with the law; in particular the lack of legal representation and length of sentences, 100 LAOA lawyers, paralegals and monitors(from Kabul, Herat, Badghis, Fariyab, Jawzjan, Mazar, Baghlan, Kunduz, Jalalabad, Ghazni, Daikundi, Samangan, Panjsher, Bamiyan) received training on children's rights, the Afghan Juvenile Code and international conventions and treaties, increasing the pool of resource persons for monitoring of the

situation of children in conflict with the law and provision of legal aid representation to detained children. Coverage for legal aid provision has been expanded to 21 provinces through partnership with LAOA and ILF.

To ensure that detention is used as a last resort and promote community rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law, UNICEF facilitated the signing of a revised Letter of Agreement between the Ministry of Interior (MoI), the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Supreme Court (SC), the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Disabled & Martyrs (MoLSAMD). This agreement formalizes the role of social workers and the use of social inquiry reports (SIR's).

In addition to the above, UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Interior is supporting the development of guidelines on diversion that will provide the Afghan National Police with a procedural framework for dealing with children in conflict with the law.

3.3 Promote access to basic health care by training CPD staff in basic life support

During September - December 2010, UNODC proposed to begin implementation of its PtJ project to provide selected district detention centre with basic life support training. The objective behind the project is to provide capacity within these facilities to respond to life threatening medical emergencies pending access to more advance life saving support. Life Support kits will be provided to the facility as part of the training.

A secondary benefit to the surrounding communities will be the availability of these basic life support responders who will be available and accessible to the communities. The project is scheduled to be implemented in two phases. Phase I will involve a Training of Trainers to develop a cadre of master trainers. Phase II will provide training to selected corrections staff to develop capacity to conduct basic life support.

During the period of August - December 2010, several local NGOs with reported capacity in this area were interviewed. One was invited to submit a proposal. However, the proposal, despite repeated support, did not satisfy the scope of what the ToR required. This demonstrated a challenge to engage NGOs with the requisite capacity to perform this work. As a result of not identifying a qualified NGO, implementing Phase I of the project has been delayed. The PtJ plans to begin implementation both phases of the project from January - September 2011.

Output 4: Physical infrastructure conditions of justice sector institutions at the local level are improved taking into account gender needs.

4.1 Emergency infrastructure works at 9 justice facilities in districts, desegregated by type of facility and are gender specific to needs of women and children.

As for rehabilitation and construction, the Ministry of Justice, Attorney-General's Office and the Supreme Court were allocated land to construct justice facilities in Sherastan District, Daikundy Province and Dara District, Panjsher Province. Daikundi and Panjsher are new Provinces and all districts in both do not have justice facilities at all, save for the provincial capitals. As the Programme Document only provides for rehabilitation of facilities, it was agreed after consultation with all the stakeholders that the two provinces be an exception as long as construction costs are kept within the budget. The agreement was later endorsed by the PMC. The facilities the PtJ is constructing in both Provinces include joint office buildings for the Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Office and primary courts. In Panjsher a detention centre with separate facilities for women and children is also being constructed. Below is a summary of all construction work the JP has been supporting during the reporting period. They are all at the diffract stages of construction. Construction and rehabilitation will resume and be completed in 2011 after the winter season.

4.3 Nine rehabilitated justice facilities are equipped and functional

A contract to procure furniture and equipment for the rehabilitated and constructed justice facilities was awarded in December and procurement will take place in 2011.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme: Although the Joint Programme is still establishing, experience has shown that sustainability of the programme will be achieved through extensive use of local institutions and professionals for purposes of skills transfer and capacity development. Against this background, the Peace through Justice (PtJ) is currently recruiting a National Deputy Programme Coordinator and national regional coordinators to work alongside the International Programme Coordinator. Further, implementation of activities will be done largely through national organizations. The programme has been involving government counterparts in all stages of the inception phase and processes (that include recruitment and

procurement, joint coordination meetings, planning, field missions etc) as a way of creating ownership of the programme and transferring skills to ensure sustainability.

SUMMARY OF THEATRE SHOWS IN DAIKUNDY							
No	District	Date	Location	Time	# of Participants		Total Participants
					Male	Female	
1	Ashterly	26/10/2010	Shaikhmiran Girls School	9:00 AM	30	200	230
2	Nili	27/10/2010	District Centre	2:00 PM	100	100	200
3	Miramor	28/10/2010	District Centre	10:00 AM	400	0	400
4	Shahrestan	30/10/2010	District Centre	10:00 AM	140	60	200
TOTAL					670	360	1,030

SUMMARY OF THEATRE SHOWS IN GHOR							
No	District	Date	Location	Time	# of Participants		Total Participants
					Male	Female	
1	Dowlatyar	2/11/2010	District Centre	11:00 AM	350	0	350
2	Dowlyna	4/11/2010	District Centre	9:00 AM	250	100	350
TOTAL					600	100	700

SUMMARY OF THEATRE SHOWS IN BADGHIS							
No	District	Date	Location	Time	# of Participants		Total Participants
					Male	Female	
1	Muqur	3/11/2010	District Centre	2:00 PM	1100	50	1150
2	Qadis	4/11/2010	District Bazaar	3:00 PM	370	0	370
3	Ab Kamari	6/11/2010	District Bazaar	10:00 AM	700	0	700
4	Jawan	7/11/2010	District Bazaar	2:00 PM	640	0	640
TOTAL					2810	50	2860

SUMMARY OF THEATRE SHOWS IN SAR-E-PUL							
No	District	Date	Location	Time	# of Participants		Total Participants
					Male	Female	
1	Sar-e-Pul	10/11/2010	Sar-e-Pul Province Hall	11:00 AM	150	100	250
2	Sangcharak	11/11/2010	M. Sharif Samim High School	11:00 AM	650	0	650
3	Gusfandi	11/12/2010	In front of District Clinic	10:00 AM	100	20	120
4	Sozme Qaleh	11/13/2010	District Centre	3:00 PM	800	50	850
TOTAL					1700	170	1870

SUMMARY OF THEATRE SHOWS IN PANJSHIR							
No	District	Date	Location	Time	# of Participants		Total Participants
					Male	Female	
1	Rukha	11/22/2010	District Centre, Court Hall	11:00 PM	150	5	155
2	Unaba	11/22/2010	District Centre	1:30 PM	250	0	250
3	Shutul	11/23/2010	District Centre	3:30 PM	180	0	180
TOTAL					580	5	585

SUMMARY OF THEATRE SHOWS IN LAGHMAN							
No	District	Date	Location	Time	# of Participants		Total Participants
					Male	Female	
1	Mehtarlam	11/24/2010	Mastoorra Girls School	1:00 PM	20	150	170
2	Alengar	11/24/2010	Teacher's Training Centre	2:30 PM	100	30	130
3	Qarghaee	11/25/2010	Dr. Abdullah Laghmani S.	10:00 PM	250	0	250
4	Alishang	11/25/2010	District Centre	2:45 PM	600	10	610
TOTAL					970	190	1160