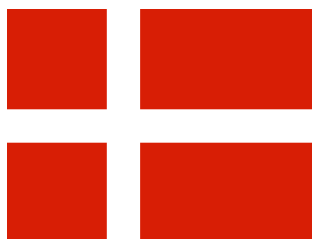




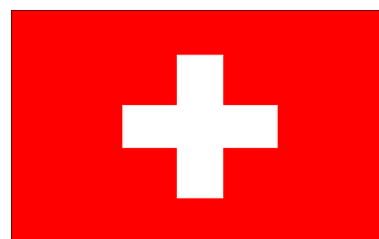
DONORS



Denmark



Italy



Switzerland



Netherlands



Canada



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID: 00068012

Duration: January 2013 – December 2015

Strategic Plan Component: Rule of Law

CPAP Component: Access to Justice, Human Rights

ANDS Component: Governance, Rule of Law, Human Rights

Total Project Budget: USD 34,402,039

Annual Budget 2014: USD 7,841,973

Unfunded amount 2014: USD 626,074

Implementing Partner: Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, Attorney General's Office, Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, Afghanistan Independent Bar Association, UNDP Afghanistan

Responsible Agency: UNDP

Project Manager: Khalil Rahman

Chief Technical Advisor: Dr. Doel Mukerjee

Responsible Assistant Country Director: Hedayatullah Mohammadi

COVER PAGE: Legal Aid Grant Facility Committee at the Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop, Kabul, 2-4 June.

ACRONYMS

AIBA	Afghanistan Independent Bar Association
AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
APRC	Asia Pacific Regional Centre
ASGP	Afghanistan Sub-national Governance Project
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCPR	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CBDR	Community-based dispute resolution
CDC	Community Development Council
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CID	Criminal Investigations Department
CPD	Central Prison Directorate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil society organization
DDA	District Development Assembly
DHRWIA	MoFA Directorate of Human Rights and Women's International Affairs
DoJ	Department of Justice
EUPOL	European Police Mission in Afghanistan
EVAW	Elimination of Violence against Women
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FRU	Family Response Unit
GIRoA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
HRSU	Human Rights Support Unit
<i>Huquq</i>	MoJ Legal Affairs Department
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IDLG	Independent Directorate for Local Governance
ILAB	Independent Legal Aid Board
JHRA	Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan Project
LAD	MoJ Legal Aid Department
LAGF	Legal Aid Grant Facility
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LOTFA	Law and Order Trust Fund of Afghanistan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NAPWA	National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan
NDS	National Directorate of Security
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NLTC	National Legal Training Center
NPP	National Priority Programme
PLAU	MoJ Public Legal Awareness Unit
PPD	MoJ Policy and Planning Department
RoL	Rule of Law
RoLIS	Rule of Law Indicators Study
<i>Taqnin</i>	MoJ Institute for Legislative Drafting and Legal Research
TCC	Technical Coordination Committee
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan
UNCAT	United Nations Convention against Torture
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UPR	Universal Periodic Review

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
II.	RESULTS:	4
	OUTPUT 1: High level coordination mechanism for developing policy and legislation in accordance with international and national standards are established and functional in State justice institutions	4
	EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER.....	11
	OUTPUT 2: Mechanisms for providing quality access to justice services to vulnerable groups are established and functional.....	18
	EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER.....	21
	OUTPUT 3: Public participation processes and knowledge base for improving access to justice and human rights compliance successfully established.	26
	EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER.....	31
	OUTPUT 4: Project Support Unit: Internal oversight, monitoring and evaluation capacity in place	37
	EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER.....	38
III.	GENDER-SPECIFIC RESULTS.....	40
IV.	PARTNERSHIPS	41
V.	ISSUES	43
VI.	RISKS.....	43
VII.	LESSONS LEARNED	44
VIII.	FUTURE PLANS	46
IX.	ANNEXES	47
	A. ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL TABLE.....	47
	B. ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT	48
	C. ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR.....	49
	D. ANNEX 4: RISK LOG	52
	E. ANNEX 5: ISSUE LOG	54
	F. ANNEX 6: GIRoA Report on Pending UPR Recommendations	55

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan Project (JHRA) Phase II aims to increase the public's trust in Afghan justice institutions to create the necessary foundation for the re-establishment of State legitimacy. JHRA Phase II was initiated in January 2013.

JHRA provides important support to (i) establish functional high-level coordination mechanisms for developing policy and legislation in accordance with international and national standards with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ); (ii) establish functional mechanisms to provide quality justice services to vulnerable groups through Afghan counterparts; and, (iii) establish public participation processes and knowledge base for improving access to justice and human rights compliance through government institutions, Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and civil society organizations (CSOs).

Output 1:

JHRA continued its work to strengthen the legislative capacity of the Government of Afghanistan by supporting a training hosted by the MoJ Institute for Legislative Drafting and Legal Research (Taqrin) with representatives from 40 State institutions to increase coordination in the legislative drafting process and finalize the Legislative Calendar for 1393. The Legislative Calendar was hence released in the first week of June, and includes critical legislation affecting the rights of Afghan women and men, including the Family Law, Jirga/Shura Law, Labour Law, Law on the Administration of Land, and the Media Law. Of the 33 laws prioritised in the 1392 Legislative Calendar, 10 have been carried forward in 1393. The annual issuance of a Legislative Calendar is of great significance to the legislative drafting process, as it allows for focus across government offices on the legislative priorities for the year, and informs civil society of these priorities to sharpen advocacy and inputs.

The Rule of Law Indicators Study (RoLIS) moved forward in Q2, with the addition of an International Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Expert and a Rule of Law Expert, who worked with national counterparts in the RoLIS working group to identify and refine indicators that the State has prioritised and is able to track with current systems. These experts have worked closely with government to further develop metrics and questions for measurement beyond current capacities, and will continue to build the foundation and baseline for the RoLIS in Q3. The RoLIS Working Group has developed terms of reference (ToR) on its function, how focus group discussions (FGDs) will be undertaken during the study, and how the government will manage this process. Discussions to finalize these terms has been led by the government, and inputs are generated by each of the rule of law institutions to continue this process in a way that will be of value to the government in the longer-term. JHRA has worked to foster this sense of ownership to ensure that the RoLIS will be continued by government beyond the scope of the project's support.

The Human Rights Support Unit (HRSU) was requested by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) to review the 34 pending recommendations from the 2013 Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and categorise those which could be accepted and those which required State decisions. MoFA, the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) and MoJ attended the UN

Human Rights Council UPR Working Group Adoption Meeting in Geneva to accept 10 recommendations, which mainly focus on women's rights and rights of detainees. The remaining recommendations will be deliberated by the Council of Ministers before an official State decision is taken. JHRA has focused on increasing the interaction on State reporting between these two ministries since the beginning of this phase of the project, as formal coordination on information had not yet developed between the two since the establishment of HRSU. The information generated by HRSU on the government's implementation of recommendations is of great assistance, and formal requests for coordination with HRSU at the initiative of DHRWIA are a positive step forward.

Output 2:

Through coordination, planning and training, the Legal Aid Grant Facility (LAGF) has come to fruition and the initial tranche of funding has been released to the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association (AIBA). The International Legal Foundation (ILF) has provided training to all AIBA members, UNDP and government to explain case management and M&E systems. The discussions from the workshop will feed into the development of a frequently asked questions guidance note for the LAGF lawyers, which is expected to be completed in Q3. In early Q3, the first cases will be processed through regional LAGF committees and the registered lawyers. The LAGF in this pilot form is the result of intensive and lengthy discussions between the MoJ and AIBA on the structure, authority, and extension of broader legal aid services to vulnerable groups, including detainees, women and children, which have been supported by JHRA.

In April, MoWA released the first Elimination of Violence against Women (EVAW) report. Several of the recommendations included in this report reflect those put forward in JHRA's EVAW Unit Assessment conducted in the second half of 2013, including: 1) Establishment of EVAW Courts (subject to the availability of funds); 2) Promotion of negotiation to seek alternative forms of redress for VAW crimes, and 3) Training of prosecutors, judges and NGOs to understand the therapeutic aspects and mediation redress can assume in EVAW cases.

Output 3:

Through active consultations with JHRA, the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG) and several municipal governments have agreed that a national policy is required to protect the rights of street vendors. IDLG is leading the process to develop and review the draft national policy paper; however, this process was stalled in Q2 due to the Presidential elections. JHRA supported the establishment of a Street Vendors Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) in Balkh at the request of IDLG. This Committee will take part in consultations on the draft policy. JHRA's support seeks to establish legal protection for street vendors, who are currently susceptible to intimidation, coercion and extortion due to the lack of formal recognition of their work and rights.

JHRA hosted HRBA training for CSO and AIHRC representatives. Key aspects of HRBA were incorporated into the development of the AIHRC Strategic Plan 2014-2019. A section of the Strategic Plan is on gender mainstreaming, which was an area of particular focus during the training, and another component focuses specifically on CSO outreach, which aims to strengthen coordination between the Commission and CSOs. Coordination through JHRA

with HRSU, as well as strategic inputs into the draft of the plan, led to far greater planned coordination between HRSU in the MoJ and the Commission. This is unprecedented.

A joint working group consisting of representatives from the MoJ, JHRA and an external partner worked on the Communications Strategy for the Public Legal Awareness Unit of the MoJ, which has been submitted to the Ministry for final approval. An assessment of media service providers and the 2013 Public Perception Survey were used to inform the Communication Strategy. It is expected that this Communications Strategy will be used to build outreach through legal messages to citizens across the 33 provinces where MoJ PLAU offices are located. The strategic approach and consolidated messaging generated through this programme will form the basis of a comprehensive behavior change communications programme, aimed at shifting the broader public perceptions on human rights.

The JHRA international consultant working on a study to assess the potential opportunities for coordination between formal and informal justice providers met frequently with the Civil Law Department in the Taqin to discuss the legislative requirements to impress accountability between the two systems, which was integral to the inclusion of the Jirga/Shura Law in the 1393 Legislative Calendar. The study will provide the basis for more extensive discussions on the Jirga/Shura Law, currently initiated with international, national civil society and government partners.

Output 4:

JHRA's AWP and supporting Procurement, Human Resource and M&E Plans were approved by UNDP senior management in March 2014. In this quarter, JHRA reviewed the progress of delivery and changes that were evident based on progress of the project. During this quarter, one international evaluator and one national evaluator were contracted conduct the mid-term evaluation, which will begin in August. Five monitoring missions were undertaken by the project staff and project management to review progress of the project in Q2.

II. RESULTS:

OUTPUT 1: High level coordination mechanism for developing policy and legislation in accordance with international and national standards are established and functional in State justice institutions

Output 1 focuses on increasing the capacity of the Government of Afghanistan to produce informed and compliant high-level policy documents and legislation by strengthening key departments of the MoJ, including their coordination with line ministries and institutions. This output is aligned with (National Priority Programme) NPP 5: Law and Justice for All, particularly Component 1 on “Improving the Legislative Process”, and NPP 6: Human Rights and Civic Responsibilities. It is expected that at the end of the project period, the results of this output will provide the MoJ with mechanisms, such as the Legislation Committee, for coordinating the development of policy and legislative documents with other ministries, and improve coordination between the MoJ Policy and Planning Department (PPD), *Taqnin* (including Translation Board) and HRSU.

1.1. Increase capacity of the Legislation Committee to enable sector-wide coordination and strengthen policy making.

Indicator 1.1: Mechanism established for activating Legislation Committee meetings.

The annual target for this Activity Result is “Five directions of legislative review provided by the Legislation Committee in a formal legislative review tool.” This tool has been shared with HRSU and the Taqnin for refinement. However, given the current political situation, which particularly affects the Cabinet and upper levels of the Executive, intensive work with the Legislation Committee has been minimized. The tool will be finalized with HRSU and Taqnin, and shared with the Legislation Committee leadership upon the commencement of the new government. Therefore, the political situation and timing will determine the extent to which this Activity Result is delayed.

JHRA worked with the Legal Adviser to the First Vice President’s Office and Chair of the Legislative Committee to identify support to the almost finalized Penal Code. Several rounds of discussions between JHRA and the Legal Adviser identified the need for assistance from an international legal expert to help finalize the Penal Code, with proper reference to international commitments and recommendations put forward by member States. An official request has been received by JHRA to support this assistance. The chapters that have been identified for review are on financial and economic crimes, terrorism, internal and external-related crimes. Many aspects of these identified chapters of the draft Penal Code have strong human rights implications, and therefore a review of

the chapters would be essential to ensure that the final draft of the Penal Code is robust for the enactment process.

The issues around the exiting Penal Code were discussed in mid-June by the Government of Afghanistan at the defense of its second UPR report, where it has agreed to the UPR recommendation to amend article 398 of the Afghan Penal Code to permit full accountability for those who commit so-called honor killings. Article 398 of the existing Penal Code states that a person who carries out an honor killing “is exempted for punishment for murder,” and may be imprisoned for no more than two years. However, the government has maintained that the “perpetrators of such crimes were not exonerated” under Article 398. Without an enacted contemporary Penal Code, this recommendation has not been able to be accepted; however, discussions are ongoing within the Criminal Law Working Group, and this recommendation has entered consideration in the drafting process. Once the contemporary Penal Code is enacted it will bring the code in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the ratified conventions and the UPR recommendations.

1.2. Strengthen MOJ policy-making capacity through the PPD.

Indicator 1.2: Two strategic documents developed for MoJ and justice sector institutions.

The two annual targets for this Activity Result are: 1) “MoJ Strategic Plan finalized” and “1393 RoLIS conducted”. The first target has already been achieved. The second target is progressing, with field roll out of the survey planned for Q3. This Activity Result is on target.

The Ministry of Justice is drafting a resource empowerment strategy through the Capacity Building for Results Facility administered by the World Bank. The PPD has provided a report analyzing departments within the ministry that require targeted support through this facility in order to maximize the overall capacity of key decision-making positions and link them to sustainable means of financial support. The proposal recommends that HRSU and the Gender Unit be elevated in their status from units to departments, to increase their authority with other departments and status within the ministry.

The PPD staff conducted assessment of each department within the MoJ to verify the continuing validity of the regulations pertaining to each department’s work. New templates for internal reporting were developed to better reflect the actual terms of reference of each department, and reports on the challenges faced and/or recommendations for amendments to these regulations were submitted to the Minister’s Office. A review of the Regulation on the Taqin revealed that there was no legal basis for standard working procedures, which often resulted in lengthy delays in routing draft laws to their rightful units. Therefore, the PPD developed working procedures for legislation, as well as monthly

working schedules for each unit of the Taqnin, which have been approved by the Minister's Office. These will be put in place with immediate effect, and should increase both speed and clarity in the Taqnin's work on legislative drafts.

The Ministry of Justice, in preparation for the new government, has requested 12-year Activity reports from each provincial office, detailing all work completed and challenges faced during the current administration. The Head of PPD reviewed these reports, and PPD staff supported by JHRA compiled them into one document that will be submitted to the new leadership. Once the new government is in place, these PPD staff will review the findings of these reports with MoJ leadership to identify areas requiring additional capacity, financial and/or technical support in the MoJ's sub-national offices.

The RoLIS team in JHRA worked with the justice institutions to refine the second draft of quantitative and qualitative indicators that could be applied to the institutions' strategic plans, and to the RoLIS perception survey (the first draft of these indicators was developed in Q1). Data for the quantitative indicators are collected directly by the justice institutions and can be internally analyzed and directly applied to the progress each institution has made in achieving their strategic objectives. The qualitative indicators will be used to inform the RoLIS survey questionnaire, which will be used in the FGD and one-on-one interview sessions that will be carried out across six provinces in Q3 and Q4. The FGDs and interviews will be implemented by an implementing partner organization which will be engaged by UNDP. The FGDs will be conducted with a selected number of community groups and interviews will be held at the provinces. Besides collecting qualitative information from this intervention, quantitative information will also be collected through gathering administrative data from individual institutions. In addition to this data, a document review process will generate information regarding legal and policy frameworks in the rule of law and justice sector of Afghanistan. The data collection process is expected to be finished by the end of Q4 of 2014. Initially, draft versions of both types of indicators were established by examining priorities provided by UN, World Bank, UNDAF, Busan New Deal and the CDP Results Framework.

Work then began to establish indicators from the rule of law institutions' strategic plans. Though none of the plans include indicators, these were derived from the planned activities, discussed and refined in coordination with the representatives from the justice sector institutions involved in the RoLIS Working Group. The indicators that will be included in the final version of the RoLIS for Afghanistan (estimated to be around 60) will be used on an annual basis to inform medium-term strategic and annual action plans, and provide the basis from which capacity development needs can be identified and addressed by each institution.

1.3. Increase the MOJ's capacity to effectively reform law through the Taqin (including the Translation Board).

Indicator 1.3: 20% of documents listed on the legislative calendar are supported with translated resources & international best practices.

The annual target for this Activity Result is "Two laws drafted/reviewed and translated by the Taqin reflecting international best practices." The work being undertaken by JHRA on traditional justice, as well as the direct support requested by the Minister of Justice and the Legal Advisor to the First Vice President's Office, feeds into this target by providing the Taqin with international expertise and customized best practices for its work on the Jirga and Shura Law, the Family Law and the Penal Code. This activity is therefore on target.

The Taqin facilitated a workshop with 40 government agencies on the practical aspects of drafting, submitting and coordinating the review of laws generated by each ministry with the Taqin. Facilitators from the Taqin outlined the procedures for prioritizing urgent draft legislation, such as the Law on Obtaining Rights, within the Legislative Calendar when necessary. This training introduced the newly formalized working procedures for legislative drafting developed by PPD (detailed above), in order to provide additional clarity to legal drafting focal points from each ministry on who, how, and when to engage the Taqin in the legislative drafting process. It is hoped that this training will encourage coordination with the Taqin earlier in the legislative drafting process, to produce better legislative drafts that allow for longer time to prepare analyses of international best practices on areas related to legislation, increasing the likelihood of their incorporation, and ultimately require fewer revisions once legislative drafts reach the Taqin.

Based on the discussions at the workshop the final version of the 1393 Legislative Calendar was approved by the Office of Administrative Affairs. Several important laws that will have human rights and especially women's rights ramifications are reflected in the calendar, including the amendment of the EAW Law, Family Law, Jirga and Shura Law, and Labour Law. An internal analysis was undertaken on the 1391 and 1392 Legislative Calendar. Of 33 laws, 10 laws have been adopted from 1392 calendar in the 1393 calendar. Also, three laws have been enacted as per Official Gazette 1392 from the 1391 Legislative Calendar.

1.4 Strengthen the MOJ's capacity to produce human rights compliant Government policies and laws through HRSU.

Indicator 1.4: % of laws and regulations received or drafted by the Taqin that are reviewed by HRSU for human rights compliance.

With financial and technical support from JHRA, HRSU and Taqin tightened coordination on legislative drafting. JHRA supported trainings for legislative drafters from line ministries as well as prioritized legislation that required JHRSU and Taqin to work directly to ensure human rights compliance. HRSU has therefore made significant headway toward the annual target “25% of laws drafted by the Taqin are reviewed by HRSU.” In Q2, HRSU and the Taqin agreed on 10 key laws requiring particular scrutiny and inputs for human rights compliance, including the Labour Law, Media Law, Family Law, amended EVAW Law and Jirga Law. In addition, HRSU will work on drafts submitted to the Taqin on an ad hoc basis to provide recommendations on human rights standards. The Unit is therefore well positioned to meet this target.

The HRSU is working with the Taqin through the Executive Committee to ensure that recommendations for amendments to current drafts are taken on board, and to facilitate broader inclusion of civil society in the peer review process. To this end, HRSU established an agreement with the Civil Society and Human Rights Network (CSHRN) to coordinate on the development of materials for government trainings on human rights, and receive inputs from civil society on draft legislation through this channel. HRSU has also been included in the AIHRC Strategic Plan with a focus on increasing dialogue on the implications and impact of legislation on human rights throughout the country.

In support of the study on traditional dispute mechanisms being conducted through JHRA, HRSU reviewed the existing draft of the Jirga Law (2010) and provided recommendations regarding compliance with the CEDAW, Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). These recommendations were provided to the researcher (who is currently working on an assessment to define the boundaries within which traditional dispute resolution mechanisms can be utilized for civil matters from Component 3) for analysis and incorporation into the final draft of the report on traditional dispute resolution, and will be used as guidance when reviewing the revised Jirga Law draft with the Taqin. The Unit expanded its work on the Child Act, supported by UNICEF, with the recruitment of four legal experts, who began legislative analysis, drafting and consultations for the development of the Child Act and harmonization of existing laws concerning child rights in Q2. The Unit also revised its training handout on Suspect and Accused Rights to reflect provisions in the new Criminal Procedure Code, passed in Q2.

HRSU continued its trainings to government officials in Q2. The Unit concluded five-session targeted training to the Ministry of the Interior (Mol), which focused on International Conventions, Rights of Suspects and the Accused, Juvenile Justice, the Criminal Procedure Code, Penal Code and Court Procedures. This series of trainings was coordinated through the Mol Gender, Human Rights and Child Protection General Directorate, and will continue through the Deputy Minister for Policy and Planning’s Office in support of the National Police Strategy released in Q2. This two-year strategy highlights

13 main goals for the National Police; Goal 11 focuses on human rights and requires support from HRSU.

HRSU continued its trainings at the National Directorate of Security (NDS) Academy in Q2, providing three sessions to provincial officials of NDS. The NDS Academy is coordinated for provincial officials of NDS once a month, and offers an opportunity to educate participants on international standards concerning torture, rights of suspects and the accused, and specific right of women and children. HRSU's trainings at the NDS Academy commenced in 2012, and feature tailored materials for NDS officials and their work.

The draft of the HRSU Regulation received final approval from the Legislation Committee of the Council of Ministers in June. Final inputs received were incorporated into the final draft of the regulation and accepted by AIHRC. The regulation is scheduled to be submitted for approval by the Council of Ministers immediately following Eid al-Fitr, as the agenda for the remainder of Q2 was occupied with issues concerning the Presidential elections.

HRSU and the MoFA Directorate for Human Rights and Women's International Affairs have strengthened coordination on State reporting in Q2. Following the UPR defense attended by a delegation of representatives from MoFA, MoJ and MoWA, 34 recommendations remained requiring a State response. MoFA Directorate of Human Rights and Women's International Affairs (DHRWIA) and the Minister of Justice's Office requested HRSU review all pending recommendations, in order to prepare a response referencing all existing provisions in national law, policy and international human rights mechanisms ratified by Afghanistan. This review was used by the same delegation, supported by JHRA, for the UPR adoption meeting held in Geneva on 19 June, at which they accepted on behalf of the government of Afghanistan 10 additional recommendations, which include key issues such as ratifying the International Convention of the Rights of Migrant Workers, inviting the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women and Special Rapporteur on Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopting measures to combat cases of torture and ill-treatment in the detention centres, and giving AIHRC the independence and legal authority to hold to account perpetrators of detainee mistreatment.¹

Work on the United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT) State Report continued in Q2, with one mission conducted by the international consultant supported by JHRA. The international consultant conducted guided sessions on State reporting, including review of the UNCAT State Report submissions by government institutions, refinement of the State report structure, and guidelines for interacting with international human rights mechanisms. The UNCAT Coordination Committee, comprising officials from DHRWIA and HRSU, met to discuss the submissions by State institutions, analyse and repackage the

¹ The complete report submitted by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to the UN Human Rights Council UPR Working Group is appended in Annex 6.

available information, and plan follow up on pending submissions. The international consultant and DHRWIA Director met with leadership from the AGO and NDS to review their submissions, and specify areas of import for the State report from both institutions. This has been followed up by teams from both HRSU and DHRWIA to encourage the provision of sufficient information.

Beyond the immediate requirements of the UNCAT State report and UPR adoption process, HRSU assisted MoFA in analyzing the draft National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women and Peace and Security and provided comments for review. HRSU completed its review of national legislation for compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and has submitted its report to the Minister's Office. Once approved, this report will be shared with government institutions, including the MoFA DHRWIA for inclusion in the upcoming ICCPR State Report (planned to commence by the end of 2014).

JHRA requested support from the Asia-Pacific Regional Center to conduct a capacity assessment of the State reporting system led by MoFA DHRWIA. A Justice and Human Rights Expert from the regional center worked with the leadership of DHRWIA to develop the targets for the capacity assessment, and met with decision makers from government institutions involved in the State reporting process.² The capacity assessment reviews the State reporting processes, including the channels for data collection, inter-institutional communication on both reporting needs and the human rights priorities stemming from them, and the internal political support of MoFA and capacity of DHRWIA staff in fulfilling their (temporary) roles as Human Rights Desk Officers. The assessment has been submitted to DHRWIA leadership and will be refined for internal use to inform capacity development plans and the directorate's action plan on State reporting, and to be shared with partners for future support.

Finally, HRSU completed its first report on the National Action Plan for the Implementation of UPR, CRC and ICESCR Recommendations (RAP). Based on submissions from government institutions, HRSU found that the government had achieved 75 percent progress on the recommendations prioritized in the RAP for 1392. Officials from HRSU's M&E Division met with government officials to review their RAP submissions, and launched its RAP Report for 1392 to government partners on 13 April at the Ministry of Justice. HRSU is finalizing the priorities for the 1393 RAP with government human rights focal points, which is due for release in August. The RAP for 1393 will include updated priorities for recommendations received through the 2009 UPR, CRC and ICESCR State reports, as well

² The most relevant institutions include the National Directorate of Security, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Supreme Court, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During Q2 2014, a total of USD was 315,780 spent for this output. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Table 1: Q2 2014 Progress for Output 1

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
1.1 Legislation Committee meetings are not producing clear directives for legislative review.	1.1 Five directions of legislative review provided by the Legislation Committee in a formal legislative review tool.	Support Legislation Committee in the preparation, coordination and distribution of relevant information and analysis for policy discussions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request received from the VP1 office to assist in reviewing specific chapter of the newly drafted Penal Code. 	
1.2 MOJ Strategic Plan not yet finalised.	1.2.1 MoJ Strategic Plan finalized. 1.2.2 1393 RoL indicators study conducted.	Assess the capacity of MoJ systems, procedures and individual staff competency to analyse justice issues and provide policy recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPD staff assisted MoJ in preparing a draft proposal for CBRF assistance. PPD reviewed the regulations detailing the terms of reference for all MoJ departments and identified amendments requiring action by the Minister's Office. PPD participated in the PLA working group, which is drafting the Communication Strategy for the PLAU PPD staff are preparing the MoJ 12-Year Activity Report for submission to the next administration. 	
		Design and implement a capacity development plan based on the assessment, including professional development of staff through educational exposure to international expertise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request received from MoJ to support it in global best practice exposure on Family Law. 	
		Support MOJ PPD in the initiation and facilitation of an annual baseline/RoL Indicators study conducted to inform policy and planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Legal Researcher recruited and joined JHRA on 3 June. The RFP for the RoLIS FGD work in six provinces has been posted, and 7 proposals have been received. Rule of Law working group held 3 meetings on 13 April, 7 and 25 May to discuss progress and parameters of the study. 	
		Train implementing partners in the UNDP global RoL Indicators Assessment tool.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The international RoLIS and M&E consultants held three workshops to define the RoLIS parameters, on 13 April to five government (5M) and six non-government representatives (5M, 1F), on 7 May to nine government (9M) officials and six non-government representatives 	

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (5M, 1F), and on 25 May for nine government (9M) and eight non-government representatives (5M, 3F). The international M&E consultant also held ten knowledge-sharing meetings, five with the MoJ, two each with the Supreme Court and AGO and one with AIBA The international M&E consultant held three coordinating meetings with the Ministry of Finance and presented at five Justice and RoL Board of Donors meetings. 	
		Facilitate commitment to provide data and collaborate on the annual baseline/RoL indicators study from key Government institutions (SC, AGO, MoI, MoJ, MoWA, MoLSAMD) and international partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A document review assessment sheet has been prepared to collect information on 19 indicators from SC, Police, CPD and AGO. The sheet has been translated into Dari and shared with each institution. Data collection is ongoing. The RoLIS working group has identified 78 qualitative indicators, which will undergo further review by the working group and international experts before finalization. Quantitative indicators are still being developed by the RoLIS working group members. HRSU hosted a meeting with 30 government and NGO representatives working in legal reform and human rights on 25 May to discuss the RoLIS process and potential involvement of CSOs. 	
1.3 The MOJ Taqin has an annual legislative calendar for 1392. Two documents from the legislative calendar have been translated by the Translation Board and reviewed based on international	1.3 Two laws drafted/reviewed and translated by the Taqin reflecting international best practices.	Support the Taqin and the TU in the establishment and implementation of an annual legislative and translation calendar to plan law-making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoJ has requested JHRA support to provide technical expertise to the Taqin Department for the development of the Family Law through sharing of global best practices in the area. 	
		Support the Taqin on global legislative best practices during law making process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Translated, edited, quality-checked legislative and supporting documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on State Cases from Dari into English (29 Pages) Law on Extradition of the accused, suspects and judicial cooperation and amendment of income tax 	

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
best practises.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> from Dari into English (70 Pages) ○ Water Law from Dari into English (56 Pages) ○ Law on Regulating Forest Affairs from Dari into English (15 Pages) ○ Military Penal Code from Dari into English (16 Pages) ○ Law on Anti-Hoarding from Dari into English (14 Pages) ○ Law on Trade Union Activities of Algeria from Arabic into Dari (17 Pages) ○ Law on Master and PhD Level Educations from Arabic into Dari (38 Pages) ○ Law on the role of Police Associations in developed countries from Arabic into Dari (33 Pages) ○ Insurance Law of Egypt from Arabic into Dari (23 Pages) ○ Bali Process Guide on migrant smuggling and human trafficking from English into Dari (24 Pages) ○ MoU between Commission of Oversight on the implementation of the Constitution and MoJ of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from Arabic into Dari (9 Pages) ○ Urban Development Regulation from Dari into English (8 Pages) ○ Amendment of agreement between MoJ and UNDP from Dari into English (17 Pages) ○ Cooperation Agreement between Afghanistan Denmark from Dari into Pashto (11 Pages) ○ Multi-lateral agreement for establishment international research center for landlocked developing countries from Dari into Pashto (26 Pages) ○ Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change Convention from Dari into Pashto (70 Pages, In Progress) ○ Scientific Foundation Charter of ECO from Dari into Pashto (26 Pages, In Progress) ○ Minutes of the meeting on establishment of 	

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> coordination for processing legislative documents between Taqin Department of MoJ and State Institutions both into English and Dari languages (12 Pages) ○ Short-History of Ministry of Justice from Dari into Pashto (25 Pages) ○ Preparing staff needs assessment questionnaire both in English and Dari (60 Pages) ○ Documents including ToRs, Letters, Speeches, Oral translations, Draft laws, Short History of MoJ and some other legislative documents (75 Pages) • An English teacher/trainer has been engaged from 11 May to improve the legal research capacity of Taqin staffs which will help Taqin to use knowledge from global best practice. The English teacher has so far given lessons to 30 Taqin staff. 	
		Establish business process to ensure laws entering Taqin are reviewed by HRSU on human rights compliance when relevant to human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taqin and HRSU hosted a one-day workshop on the Establishment of Coordination between the Taqin and Government Institutions to Process Legislative Documents with 40 governmental officials on 11 May. 	
1.4 HRSU reviewed 10% of documents in the legislative calendar in 1392.	1.4 25% of laws drafted by the Taqin are reviewed by HRSU.	Increase coordination between HRSU and the Taqin through engagement of the Executive Committee and trainings to ministerial legal focal points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRSU reviewed the draft Jirga Law for compliance with international human rights commitments and shared findings with the Taqin to support the redrafting process. • HRSU completed the first draft of a hand out on juvenile justice, which has been shared with the committee for review. • HRSU established an agreement with CSHRN to coordinate on training material development and delivery to government officials. • HRSU reviewed its training handout on Rights of Suspects and the Accused based on the new Criminal Procedural Code. • HRSU is developing a handout on Human Rights in the 	

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
			<p>Afghan Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRSU is translating training materials on Human Rights-Based Approach for use in government trainings. 	
		Support Taqin and HRSU in the organization of trainings in law-making and law-making processes for Government officials and legislators as relevant to legislative calendar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JHRA worked with the HRSU Legal and Strategic Studies Division to develop a standardized format for reviewing legislation against UN human rights treaties. The Unit is working with Taqin to encourage complementary adoption. 	
		Facilitate the adoption of the Regulation on HRSU and sensitisation of Ministries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HRSU Regulation received approval from AIHRC based on final amendments made by the Legislation Committee, and will be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval in Q3. 	
		Support the HRSU in provision of technical support to MOFA to develop and submit State Reports on the UNCAT/ICCPR and UN Res. 1325.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At MoFA's official request, HRSU reviewed the draft NAP on SCR 1325 and officially shared its comments. • At MoFA's official request, HRSU provided further analysis to legal and rights-focused questions included among the UNCAT State report issues. • HRSU attended the UNCAT Coordination Committee meeting at MoFA on 19 May to discuss progress and how to ensure transparency in the reporting process. • At MoFA's official request, HRSU reviewed 34 pending recommendations from the 2013 UPR for feedback on the possible State response to each. • HRSU reviewed the Pashto version of the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities. • HRSU categorized recommendations from the CRC, CEDAW, ICESCR and 2009 and 2013 UPRs for inclusion in the RAP. • HRSU launched the 1392 RAP survey results to government and civil society representatives in the MoJ conference hall on 13 April. • HRSU reviewed the Law on Preservation of Cultural Monuments, Mining Regulation, Shia Personal Status Law and ANDS for compliance with the ICCPR. The 	

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> review of national laws in light of ICCPR is completed. HRSU will coordinate with CSHRN to develop a Manual on the State Reporting Process and establish a group of relevant stakeholders for its review. 	
		Human rights trainings held through key focal points, with particular focus on Mol, AGO, NDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRSU conducted two three-day human rights workshops for 28 (M) NDS staff on 9-11 April, and 30 NDS staff (28 M, 2 F) on 29 April - 1 May, and one one-day session for 16 (M) NDS staff as part of the NDS Academy sessions held for provincial NDS officials. Topics included the Definition of Human Rights, UN Convention against Torture, and Rights of Suspects and the Accused. HRSU conducted three human rights workshops for 15 Mol staff (12 M, 3 F) on 15-16 April, 17 Mol staff (14 M, 3 F) on 5-6 May, and 18 Mol staff (15 M, 3 F) on 17-18 May. Topics focused on International Conventions, Rights of Suspects and the Accused, Juvenile Justice, the Criminal Procedure Code, Penal Code and Court Procedures. HRSU met with the Gender Units of the Meshrano Jirga and the Wolesi Jirga to organize human rights workshops for the administrative and secretariat staff of both houses. The unit completed a follow-up report of the workshop conducted for 20 IARCSC staff on 1-2 October 2013. Deputy Minister of Education for Curriculum and Science requested HRSU to review primary school text books from a human rights perspective. HRSU has issued an official letter from the MoJ to further this process. 	

OUTPUT 2: Mechanisms for providing quality access to justice services to vulnerable groups are established and functional

Output 2 aims to enhance the Afghan public's access to quality justice services through the improvement and provision of legal representation, strengthening of coordination between State and non-State justice providers, and increasing the number and capacity of trained justice officials at the sub-national level. This output supports NPP 5 component 3 ("Increasing meaningful access to justice") and component 4 ("Building institutional capacity to strengthen justice delivery"), and includes working with the service providers of the justice institutions – courts, prosecutors' offices, EVAW Units, *Huquq* Departments, Family Response Units, AIBA chapters, and National Legal Training Centers (NLTCs). Overall this component is mandated to provide services to vulnerable people. During the first year and a half of the project, this component has supported the establishment of the LAGF, and is working to establish an NLTC curricula to develop the training centers in Herat, which will increase the number of qualified justice professionals available to extend services to the women and men of more remote regions in Afghanistan.

2.1. Establish independent Legal Aid Grant Facility and supporting mechanisms.

Indicator 2.1: Number of cases supported through the Legal Aid Grant Facility disaggregated by criminal, civil, detention and women's cases.

The annual target for this Activity Result is "400 cases and instances of legal advice provided through the Legal Aid Grant Facility." The first tranche of funding for legal aid cases through the LAGF was disbursed to AIBA in Q2, and a call for applications for support through the facility was sent to registered defense lawyers. Therefore, it is expected that cases supported by the LAGF will start in early Q3. This Activity Result should therefore meet its annual target for 2014.

Q2 saw the official activation of the LAGF, with the release of the first tranche of funding for legal aid services through the facility. In Q1 and the beginning of Q2, a series of sessions were held with defense lawyers in Herat and Nangarhar to introduce the procedures for registering with the LAGF, and the requirements for case prioritization and documentation. At the end of Q2, 40 lawyers had registered in Herat, and 45 had registered in Nangarhar. With the release of the first tranche of funding, AIBA issued a call for cases, the first of which are expected in early Q3.

To ensure LAGF services are able to reach those who require assistance, referral mechanisms to link LAGF and frontline agencies of the MoI are being developed. While formal agreements to refer cases were established in Q1 with the Family Response Units (FRU), CPD, Legal Help Centers and the Criminal Investigations Department (CID), in Q2 a

significant addition was made by including 119 operators as a referral channel for new cases. These officials have been trained on the services offered through LAGF, and the way in which the public can request assistance. These cases will augment those submitted by defense lawyers for support, and will be processed through AIBA and assigned to a registered lawyer through the LAGF system.

The LAGF Committee has commenced work with the AIBA Education Committee to develop a standardized curriculum for defense lawyers working through the LAGF, with localized segments per province. This training will become the foundational training for all defense lawyers in advocacy, Criminal Procedure Code, ethics of defense lawyers, report writing, EAW law and other issues related to criminal law as indicated through the capacity and skills assessments carried out by AIBA.

JHRA worked with the Head of the Legal Clinic in Herat to develop a concept note on trainings required by the legal clinic, which the University of Herat will develop together with AIBA. Focus is on establishing EAW clinics within the Legal Clinic framework. The University of Herat will appoint graduating students involved in the Legal Clinics to take part in special EAW trainings, in coordination with provincial AGO and AIBA offices, in order to ensure an increase in knowledge among defense lawyers and prosecutors on the rights afforded to women, and special requirements when investigating or trying cases involving women.

2.2. Consolidate communication and coordination between State and non-State justice providers at provincial and district levels.

Indicator 2.2: District-level mechanisms held that include State and traditional justice providers.

The annual target for this Activity Result is “Mechanisms for coordination between State and non-State justice providers established in 10 districts”. In coordination with the Governors’ Offices in Herat and Nangarhar, nine districts were identified as accessible (for security reasons). While the Balkh Governor’s Office is interested in expanding this initiative within Balkh, the current security situation has delayed progress thus far. Given the particular security concerns for this region in relation to the elections, it is not yet clear whether JHRA will be able to expand this activity in Balkh. This Activity Result may therefore fall slightly short of its target for 2014.

Due to a general lack of access to districts around the first and second round of elections, JHRA worked with the Department of Justice (DoJ) offices in Herat and Nangarhar to organize training sessions for non-State justice providers to be carried out in Q3. DoJ officials will host non-State leaders from all nine targeted districts (5 in Nangarhar, 4 in

Herat) and conduct training needs assessments to identify gaps in systemic and substantive knowledge among non-State actors that require immediate address. Based on the findings of these needs assessments, the DoJs, with guidance of JHRA regional coordinators, will develop three-four day trainings on specific topics, assisted by external experts, including, but not limited to, representatives from AIBA, Herat University, justice institutions and (moderate) religious institutions.

JHRA Regional Coordinator in Nangarhar collected data from all five target districts and commenced analysis with Nangarhar DoJ officials in order to identify trends for case management strategies. These include which institutions are most commonly approached by non-State actors for reporting or deliberation of cases; which institutions present the biggest challenges when receiving cases; and how cases submitted by non-State actors are processed within the formal system. This data will also be used to establish a baseline for the number of referrals currently being transferred from non-State to State justice providers. This initiative has been delayed; however, as the 12 May attack on the DoJ office in Nangarhar has temporarily closed the office, while DoJ officials work to reconstruct/relocate the building. JHRA will continue working with DoJ officials, to ensure their full understanding, input and buy in in any system developed out of this analysis, once the DoJ office resumes operations.

2.3. Enhance the professional capacity of State Justice service providers (including respect for due process).

Indicator 2.3: No. of National Legal Training Center (NLTC) chapters.

The annual targets for this Activity Result are 1) “One report on existing curricula for judges, prosecutors and Huquq officials is mapped” and 2) “One MoU on NLTC signed and one NLTC in Herat established.” In Q2, the national consultant began revising and held consultations on the draft MoU and tailored NLTC curriculum. This Activity Result is therefore on track.

The lead consultant for the establishment of the Herat chapter of NLTC submitted a proposal for his work, which includes plans for the development of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the NLTC in Kabul and the University of Herat, a modified version of the NLTC Kabul charter tailored specifically to the Herat context, and a curriculum outline to be expanded upon for Herat. Consultations were held throughout Q2 with representatives from the DoJ, AGO, AIBA, Da Qanoon Gushtonky, IDLO and University of Herat, through which inputs were collected on the requirements for the curriculum. A draft MoU and Charter has been developed and is ready for discussions. A detailed curriculum is being developed by working groups which is expected to continue

through Q3, along with consultations with stakeholders in both Herat and Kabul throughout 2014 to produce a robust institutional system in Herat.

JHRA collaborated with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to conduct training for prosecutors, defense lawyers, police officers and legal advisors in Helmand. In general, coordination between justice institutions and law enforcement is rare, and a certain level of animosity has been identified between rule of law institutions in the province. Therefore, this training primarily focused on establishing better recognition and working relationships between these actors, and provided specific trainings on Code of Conduct and Professional Standards for Prosecutors of the AGO; Investigation Principles; and Afghanistan National Police Code of Conduct. Some of these participants had never interacted directly, either personally or professionally, and initial feedback from the participants indicated a certain level of relief that their personal security would not be affected in future if they were to continue professional interactions. JHRA and UNODC will work to increase the frequency with which these trainings are delivered in order to build on these initial small, but significant, gains. However, this training has identified from the judiciary that a joint training for judges and prosecutors be organized in Q3 with special focus on the Criminal Procedure Code.

A TOR was approved by the AGO to initiate the process for the training of prosecutors on preparation of indictments and settlement/mediations and for the joint development of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for police and prosecutors. The TOR also has information on the possibility of exploring how an EAW court can be established on pilot basis. Preparations were also undertaken during this period to bring one international consultant board who will commence work in Q3. It is envisaged that much of the work of the Consultant will be based on the comprehensive assessment of the EAW Units that was undertaken in 2013. To support this work, JHRA recruited one national EAW consultant, who will start work upon the arrival of the international consultant in July.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During Q2 2014, a total of USD 308,469 was spent for this output. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Table 2: Q2 2014 Progress for Output 2

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
2.1 Legal Aid Grant Facility procedures are in place, but no cases have yet been processed through the facility.	2.1. 400 cases and instances of legal advice provided through the Legal Aid Grant Facility.	Design capacity development plan and implement together with AIBA to initiate taking up legal aid cases by the AIBA registered lawyers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AIBA Education Committee is developing tailored provincial capacity development plans and standardized curricula for defense lawyers in coordination with the LAGF Committee. 	
		Support the ILAB to undertake meetings in the provision of policy direction on activation and use of LAGF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JHRA facilitated the development of policy direction for the activation and use of LAGF between AIBA and MoJ LAD to ensure the SOPs developed in Q1 are adopted by both institutions. 	
		Training and workshops for AIBA Lawyers in Herat, Badghis, Ghor on due process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JHRA and AIBA developed materials for two five-day capacity building trainings for 120 (60X2) defense lawyers in Western Region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presidential election and Ramadan delayed many larger events in Q2.
		Support AIBA in registration of cases taken up by AIBA Herat Lawyers provides (Honoraria for legal aid cases registered with Lawyers).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AIBA Herat has sent an official letter announcing the launch of the LAGF to justice institutions. The LoA between UNDP- MoJ and UNDP and AIBA was extended. The first tranche for the LAGF was released to AIBA in June. National LAGF Project Manager selected and started his work in AIBA central office on 1 June. Bi-weekly LAGF Committee meetings continued during Q2. LAGF Committee meetings on the registration of cases by AIBA were held in Nangarhar (2) and Balkh (1). Meeting held between legal aid providers and representatives from 119 to link LAGF with the police through the call center on 17 June. 	
		Support AIBA in registration of cases taken up by AIBA Nangarhar, Balkh, Helmand Lawyers (provide Honoraria for legal aid cases registered with Lawyers).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The registration of interested defense lawyers took place under LAGF in Herat province. The recruitment of M&E officer is under process. 	
		Establishment of Helmand AIBA office.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AIBA posted vacancy announcement for the new Helmand 	

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
			office (regional manager, office assistant). • AIBA is negotiating the rental of office space in Helmand.	
		Support AIBA lawyers and legal aid providers in taking up and processing cases financed by the legal aid grant facility, including cases from Huquq and the labor commission, DoWA, DoJ, EVAW units, Health Centers, Legal Help centers, 119, Women's network, Shelters, detention centers, prison and Ministry of Labour. (Capacity Development trainings & orientation meetings for Legal Aid Lawyers to be undertaken).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first cases managed under LAGF are expected in early July 2014. • Case referral mechanisms have been established with the FRU, CPD and CID, Legal Help Centers and 119. • A FAQ Document based on the M&E workshop inputs is being developed for Q3. 	
		Facilitate establishment or enhancement of Legal Clinic at Herat University through LAGF and Trainings.	• Discussions with the Head of Legal Clinic Herat for the establishment of legal clinics at Herat University have been undertaken and an agreement on additional trainings for law and Sharia students has been agreed upon.	
		Facilitate establishment or enhancement of Legal Clinic at Helmand University through Legal Aid Grant Facility and Trainings.	• The trainings for Law and Sharia students to be undertaken by establishment of Helmand AIBA office.	
		Facilitate communication flow from AIBA-MoJ-ILAB on issues on policy and law-making processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-day National LAGF M&E workshop conducted in Kabul on 2-4 June for 62 participants (52 M, 10 F) from the Supreme Court, Mol, AGO, MoWA, MoJ, AIBA, DoJ LAD provincial officers and UN agencies. • LAGF Committee is developing an M&E mechanism for monitoring cases, which will be launched in Q3. 	
2.2 No mechanisms available that link State and traditional justice systems are in place.	2.2 Mechanisms for coordination of cases between State and non-State justice providers at district levels established in 10	Identify provincial and district level consultation platforms, such as Police-e-Mardumi, DDA, CPANS that could serve as platforms to coordinate with State and non-State Justice providers on community justice and security matters.	• JHRA is currently working in 5 districts in Nangarhar (Surkhroad, Kama, Kuz Kunar, Behsood, and Ghani Khel) and in four districts in Herat (Qorion, Kharokh, Zinda Jan, Koshke Robat Sangi). Due to the elections in Q2, JHRA regional Coordinators worked closely with the DoJ officials in Herat and in Nangarhar to develop operational plans to increase access to these districts.	
		Facilitate mechanism to ensure coordination and enhanced flow of cases from State to non-	• The data on case flow between State and non-State justice providers in all 5 Nangarhar districts has been collected.	• Delayed due to attack on

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
	districts.	State justice institutions and increased information flow between the justice and security sectors in Herat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the reporting period the Regional Coordinator is recruited for West Region-Herat and She started working with the DoJ officials to develop for operational plan for Herat on State and Non-State 	DOJ office, which is temporarily unusable.
		Undertake 5 coordination meetings and 5 trainings with State and non-State actors at district level in Helmand & Herat province to identify local level disputes and provide necessary referral services (trainings and workshops).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workplan developed for Q3 and also approved by DOJ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed due to limited access during election.
2.3 One NLTC chapter exists in Kabul University.	2.3.1 One report on existing curricula for judges, prosecutors and Huquq officials mapped.	Support the establishment of NLTC chapter in Herat Law Faculty. Under take assessment of training modules and develop MoU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Consultant for the NLTC was recruited on 15 April and is developing a design for engagement, MoU, Charter and proposed outline curriculum for the NLTC. 	
		Undertake trainings for FRU and prosecutors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions are ongoing between JHRA/LOTFA to reach consensus on joint trainings for police/prosecutor cooperation with EUPOL. 	
	2.3.2 One MoU on NLTC signed and one NLTC in Herat established.	Undertake joint trainings for prosecutors, police and Huquq, judges by UNODC in Herat, Ghor, Badghis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC conducted a training for 5 prosecutors (M), 6 defense lawyers (M), 5 police officers (3 M, 2 F), one legal aid officer (M) from the DoJ, and one legal advisor (M) from the Governor's Office in Helmand were trained on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code of Conduct and Professional Standards for Prosecutors of the AGO Investigation Principles Afghanistan National Police Code of Conduct 	
		Undertake joint trainings for prosecutors, police by EUPOL for Herat, Ghor, Badghis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions are ongoing between JHRA/LOTFA to reach consensus on joint trainings for police/prosecutor cooperation with EUPOL. 	
		Facilitate Afghan-delivered training for State and non-State justice providers on legal topics (ex. Human Rights, Fair Trial Standards, Police/Prosecutor/Judicial Corporation, Family Law, Land Law, Criminal Law and Procedure) in Helmand Province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regional Coordinator for Helmand is now on board and working closely with the DoJ Helmand to identify target districts and develop plans for engagement. 	

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
		Implement capacity development plan for to support the EVAW units & advocacy for Herat special court.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One International EVAW Consultant and one National EVAW Consultant have been recruited and will start in early Q3 to execute the EVAW Court initiatives and capacity building plans recommended in the EVAW assessment report. Looking at settlement agreements, SOPs between police and EVAW Units, how to write an indictment, and identifying the requirements for setting up a pilot EVAW court in Herat. 	

OUTPUT 3: Public participation processes and knowledge base for improving access to justice and human rights compliance successfully established.

Output 3 focuses on strengthening the ability of Afghan citizens to understand, engage with and influence the State justice system through the promotion of legal literacy, civic education, and policy development, largely through and for civil society. This output supports Components 1 and 3 of NPP 5, which focus on “improving the legislative process” and “increasing meaningful access to justice” respectively, and will work primarily with the MoJ Public Legal Awareness Unit (PLAU), AIHRC, CSOs, media and think tanks. The key purpose of this component is to build outreach to citizens using various channels, such as workshops, literature and media to inform them about their legal rights and build mechanisms for their protection.

3.1 Facilitate national discussions and policy dialogues on socio-economic rights and community dispute resolution mechanisms.

Indicator 3.1.1: Number of policy documents on business and labour rights adopted by Technical Coordination Committees for municipal coordination.

The annual target for this Activity Result is “Policy Paper adopted by Technical Coordination Committee.” The policy paper has been drafted and circulated to members of existing TCCs for deliberation and feedback. Provincial TCCs will be held in Q3 to discuss all inputs, and a national conference is planned for early Q4 to finalize the draft. This Activity Result is therefore on target.

Following the institutionalization of the Street Vendors TCC through Herat Municipality in February 2014, JHRA provided technical support for the organization of a TCC meeting on 28 May. This meeting was attended by representatives of Herat street vendors, and focused on identifying capacity building activities required by male and female street vendors in Herat. JHRA and General Directorate of Municipal Affairs (GDMA) representatives from Kabul provided members of the Herat TCC with updates about the envisaged National Conference on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, due to take place once the new administration is in place.

JHRA also assisted GDMA in addressing the issue of street vendors in the province of Balkh. On 24 June, the project engaged with the Mazar-i-Sharif Municipality and the Governor’s Office to organize the first Balkh TCC meeting, which served as a forum for dialogue and exchange among participants on issues affecting street vendors. The TCC meeting was attended by representatives of street vendors, the Governor’s office, Mazar-i-Sharif Municipality, the Director of Justice, Director of Women Affairs, local police, JHRA and the

Afghanistan Subnational Governance Programme (ASGP). The meeting resulted in the finalization of terms of reference (ToR) for the Committee, for official submission to the Governor's Office.

During this first meeting, members also committed to set up a working group for the formulation of outreach products addressing street vendors operating and living in Mazar-i-Sharif. Furthermore, JHRA discussed with the TCC members the draft policy paper developed in partnership with Kabul Municipality and relevant actors to guide the formulation of a national street vendors' policy. This presentation was well received by TCC participants, who committed to review the draft policy paper and provide comments to JHRA in Q3.

JHRA also engaged with Kabul Municipality to formulate a brochure detailing the legal guarantees and responsibilities for street vendors operating in Kabul, which will contribute to the project's efforts of raising awareness among street vendors about their rights.

Indicator 3.1.2: Availability of research-based advocacy report.

The annual target for this Activity Result is "One research-based advocacy report on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms focusing on civil cases is finalized." This report was started in Q1, and the draft will be submitted to JHRA in Q3, followed by peer review and finalization into Q4. This Activity Result is therefore on target.

JHRA analyzed all quantitative and qualitative data collected during the field research on traditional dispute mechanisms. This research had involved approximately 700 respondents, including judges, prosecutors, traditional justice and civil society actors, religious leaders, and legal aid service providers. In June, JHRA formulated a summary report on this field data based on consultations with key formal and informal justice providers and stakeholders. This summary provides preliminary recommendations to the formal justice system, particularly the MoJ, on the production of a legal and policy framework to enhance synergies between the two justice systems.

JHRA's work on traditional dispute resolution has also resulted in the inclusion of the draft Jirga Law in the 1393 Legislative Calendar. Recommendations stemming from the report are expected to be used to guide the Taqnin and the formal justice system in the formulation of this law. The summary report will therefore be further refined to provide the MoJ with a specific legal analysis of the 2010 draft Jirga Law, to be used in this process.

To share best practices on formal-informal justice and women's rights in Asia and the Pacific, the project was also represented – along with one United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA) Rule of Law Official who is coordinating the Policy

Advisory Group on Land (PAGL) – in a regional consultation on “Increasing Women’s Access to Justice in the Asia-Pacific: Programming on Women’s Access to Land and Property”. This important event was organized by the UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre (APRC) and took place in Bangkok on 9-10 June. The main objective of PAGL is to “inform, encourage and support inclusive economic development and minimize political, economic and social destabilization by identifying and contributing to the resolution of land governance challenges”. In particular, PAGL is mandated to provide technical advisory support to relevant state institutions for the formulation of an effective land administration and management system, and also to facilitate partnerships with national State and non-State actors in the area of land management. Based on this mandate, since JHRA is coordinating closely with all other UN agencies on land rights issues, a JHRA representative presented a briefing at this event in Bangkok on the Afghan informal/formal justice systems and stressed the need for a regulation between the two to increase women’s access to justice with respect to land rights. The JHRA-supported UNAMA official provided an overview on post-conflict challenges in Afghanistan, noting that the informal system is the preferred forum for resolving land disputes and those religious leaders need to be engaged as partners for reforms to be successful. Lessons learned from other countries in the Asia-Pacific region are now assisting JHRA in finalizing a report on formal/informal justice systems, which will be submitted to the MoJ in Q3.

3.2 Increase advocacy and monitoring capacity of CSOs, media, think-tanks and the AIHRC

Indicator 3.2: AIHRC Strategic Plan 2014-2019 developed.

The annual target for this Activity Result is “AIHRC Strategic Plan 2014-2019 finalized”. JHRA supported a national expert and provided technical inputs and support to the AIHRC to enhance the development of its strategic plan. The final draft was accepted by AIHRC commissioners in Q2, and the Strategic Plan and Action Plan are planned for release in Q3. This Activity Result is therefore on target.

A JHRA-funded consultant provided technical and advisory support to the AIHRC management for the finalization of its 2014-2018 Strategic Plan. In particular, to ensure an active consultation process, JHRA funded and facilitated a two-day working group discussion in Kabul for 75 AIHRC representatives, including 17 provincial and regional managers, to review the final draft of the Strategic Plan. Following this session, JHRA provided substantive inputs to the AIHRC for the final draft of the Strategic Plan. In particular, JHRA advocated for the strategy to support a more systematic engagement between the AIHRC and civil society in the area of human rights monitoring, reporting, education and investigation. JHRA inputs also contributed to the reflection into the draft Strategy of partnerships mechanisms between the AIHRC and HRSU.

JHRA provided regular assistance to the AIHRC management in the formulation of results-based outcomes and identification of activities that can contribute to the achievement of the objectives set forth in the Strategic Plan within the planned timeframe and allocated resources. This assistance is part of the day-to-day mentoring JHRA provides to AIHRC on how to apply results-based management in the drafting process of the strategy.

JHRA is expected to also provide advisory support to AIHRC in the production of an Action Plan to operationalize the Strategic Plan. While the Strategic Plan provides the vision and short-, medium- and long-term objectives for AIHRC, the Action Plan will be a detailed framework of yearly activities, targets, indicators and responsible parties for the implementation of the Strategic Plan. Both the Strategic Plan and the Action Plan are currently awaiting final endorsement by the AIHRC management before they can be officially launched.

In addition to the advisory support provided to the AIHRC, during Q2 the project furthered its engagement with NGOs working in the areas of human rights monitoring and public perception of Government services. Following a request by a group of NGOs, the project conducted a two-day training to strengthen their capacities in social accountability and the use of citizens reports cards. This capacity development initiative was conducted in close cooperation with Integrity Watch Afghanistan (IWA) and Equality for Peace and Democracy (EPD). At the end of the training session, participants had enhanced their knowledge on a broad number of issues including: methodologies for conducting citizens reports cards at the community level; participatory approaches in the context of citizens reports cards and social accountability; and the main laws and policies in place that regulate the delivery of local services. In addition, participants formulated an Action Plan highlighting proposed social accountability and citizen reports card activities in 2014. This training and the previous one on HRBA for NGOs is gradually assisting JHRA to establish a group of 54 CSOs to come together on issue-based discussions on justice and human rights, with the idea to gradually build an informed voice of civil society that it is able to engage with policy makers on key policy-making issues.

3.3 Strengthen the public's awareness of human rights and the role of the justice system through the MoJ Legal Awareness Unit and media institutions.

Indicator 3.3: Number of products produced that inform the communication strategy for MoJ PLAU.

The annual target for this Activity Result is "Communication Strategy developed and implemented by PLAU." The draft Communication Strategy was developed in coordination with PLAU in Q2, and a final version is expected to be submitted to the Minister of Justice's

Office for endorsement in early Q3. A simultaneous action plan will be developed and initiated in Q3. This Activity Result is therefore on target.

At the beginning of Q2, under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice a working group was established with officials of the Ministry of Justice, JHRA and the experts from the contracting company to develop the communications strategy. The working group which included officials of the MoJ representing PLAU, Legal Aid Department, and Taqin to meet on a bi-weekly basis between April-June 2014, met almost 15 times to write the communications strategy. Based on the detailed discussions facilitated by JHRA, recommendations and comments were provided during these meetings that contributed to the development of the Communication Strategy responding to the Deputy Minister's request. The draft Communication Strategy provides PLAU with guidelines on how to engage with State and non-State actors involved in the production of legal outreach materials, including line ministries, the media and CSOs, with a focus on religious leaders and women groups, AIBA and the international donor community. The latest draft is currently awaiting final endorsement by the leadership of the Ministry of Justice before it can be launched and implemented. The implementation of this product will support the operationalization of the MoJ Legal Awareness Strategy produced in 2011 and expand on the public legal awareness in general.

Further, at the end of April, the project conducted a capacity needs assessment of the PLAU to identify specific areas requiring JHRA support in order to implement the Communication Strategy. The assessment has provided JHRA with qualitative and quantitative data regarding the management capacity, monitoring and evaluation capacity, IT knowledge, staffing profile, communication techniques knowledge, and level of engagement between PLAU and DoJs in the provinces. This data will be utilized in Q3 to formulate and implement a training programme tailored to the PLAU needs.

In May, the project engaged with the PLAU management to identify MoJ outreach products that require JHRA financial and technical support for printing and distribution to central and provincial offices. These products include brochures, pamphlets, and notebooks on a number of legal related issues. Six priority PLAU publications have been identified, and will be printed in Q3 with JHRA assistance.

One target activity for 2014 was the organization of a national conference to enhance partnerships between PLAU staff and national and international religious scholars to produce positive messaging on legal rights within the Islamic context. These partnerships would contribute to the MoJ's efforts to ensure consistency in messaging and outreach activities, as well as their compliance with the national legal framework and international human rights instruments ratified by Afghanistan. To this effect, the project provided substantive support for the formulation of a concept note and agenda for the event, and

identified moderate Islamic scholars from Muslim countries to participate in the event. Despite progress in the organization of this activity, at the end of Q2, the MoJ leadership requested to involve other line ministries such as Ministry of Women's Affairs and Ministry of Haj, which are more directly responsible for engaging with religious leaders. Also, it was felt that a new government and its leadership would be in a better position to address this requirement with the necessary follow-up actions.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During Q2 2014, a total of USD 199, 325 was spent for this output. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Table 3: Q2 2014 Progress for Output 3

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
<p>3.1.1 Technical Coordination Committee established in Kabul. No policy on street vendor rights.</p> <p>3.1.2 No national policy or legislation on State/non-State cooperation in the justice sector.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Policy paper adopted by Technical Coordination Committee.</p>	Assess boundaries within which traditional dispute resolution mechanisms can be utilized for civil matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary Field Data report drafted and submitted to MoJ for review of policy and legal recommendations. 	
		Support Huquq and Taqin Departments in translating and disseminating the assessment report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report will be translated once cleared by MoJ. 	
	<p>3.1.2 One research based advocacy report on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms focusing on civil cases finalised.</p>	Channel experiences and lessons learned on dispute resolution mechanisms from the Helmand CBDR workshops and DCC/JSC model into national level policy discussions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field mission to Helmand to engage with local traditional justice actors had been organized in February 2014. However, due to close down of the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) the activity had to be canceled and engagement with actors from Helmand province took place during a field mission to Kandahar and in Kabul. 	
		Provide technical and advisory support to relevant stakeholders (Municipalities, representatives of line ministries, street vendors associations) in the strengthening of the national legal framework and formulation of policies to improve socio-economic conditions of street vendors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy option paper on street vendors drafted in consultation with relevant state and non-state actors from the municipalities of Kabul, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif. The paper is expected to be discussed at the LEP national conference, envisaged to take place after the new Government is sworn in. 	
		Support Taqin Department in the inclusion of street vendors related laws in the 2014 legislative calendar and engagement with relevant MPs in preparation for having a national legislation on street vendors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following JHRA advisory support, the 1393 legislative calendar includes provision for the formulation of a legal framework linking formal and traditional justice systems. The calendar, however, does not include provisions for street vendor legislation. The project will thus channel its support on the formulation of the LEP policy framework in 2014. 	
		Ensure regular assistance for the organizations of regular Technical Committees meetings for street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JHRA supported the organization of one TCC meeting in Herat on 28 May. In addition, with JHRA support, the Mazar-i-Sharif 	

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
		vendors, anchored to the Municipalities of Kabul and Herat.	municipality chaired its first TCC on 24 June. This meeting hosted 38 state and non-state participants (37 M, 1 F).	
		Support organization of a workshop in Kabul with relevant mayors representing at least 5 provinces with ASGP support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During Q1, JHRA made considerable developments in the organization of this national consultation. However, GDMA and IDLG postponed the conference to the end of the year once the new administration has taken office. 	
		Support organization of exposure visit of key national stakeholders (Municipality, MoJ, MoLSAMD, MPs) abroad to share best practices on policies and legal framework for informal economy actors (street vendors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity will take place in Q4. 	
		Strengthen partnerships and consultation mechanisms between community police and street vendors groups/associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A brochure detailing rights and responsibilities of street vendors, and duties of the State has been drafted. This product will raise legal awareness among street vendors and State actors and help protect street vendors from the harassment. 	
		Undertake survey for generating further statistical data on street vendors in Kabul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions with the Kabul Law Faculty took place in June to engage students to conduct this survey. It is expected that the survey will take place in Q3. 	
3.2 Capacity Assessment conducted in 2011, Action Plan finalized in 2013. No strategy in place.	3.2 AIHRC Strategic Plan 2014-2019 finalised.	Facilitate AIHRC partnerships with other NHRIs in the Asia-Pacific region, such as Philippines, on knowledge transfer on human rights education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JHRA facilitated contact between AIHRC and the NHRI of the Philippines. A detailed programme for the AIHRC exposure visit to Manila was drafted and this activity will take place in Q3, as suggested by the AIHRC leadership. 	
		Provide technical and advisory support for the formulation of the AIHRC Strategic Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AIHRC Strategic Plan has been finalized with JHRA support. In addition, JHRA provided advisory support for the formulation of the SP Action Plan. Both documents await official endorsement by AIHRC leadership. 	
		Assist HRSU for production of HR training materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of a company to print HRSU materials was conducted. It is expected that the materials will 	

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
			be ready for dissemination in Q3.	
		Provide technical and financial support to AIHRC to engage with targeted community radio stations and broadcast relevant human rights messages on right to vote.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of local radio stations in Kabul, Nangarhar, Balkh and Kandahar has been developed. • The first training programme for Community Radio stations will be organized in Q3 in close coordination with AIHRC 	
		Provide technical and advisory support to AIHRC in the establishment of a Human Rights Training Centre to serve as a center of excellence in developing human rights knowledge among justice officials and students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity postponed to Q3, as decided by the AIHRC management to prioritize the formulation of the Commission's Strategic Plan. 	
		Support and facilitates synergies between the AIHRC Human Rights Training Centre and other international human rights institutes/centers with the objective of sharing knowledge, materials and human resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JHRA has facilitated AIHRC dialogue with the NHRI in the Philippines. It is expected that the exposure visit to Manila will take place, with JHRA support, in Q3. 	
		Conduct a capacity needs assessment of targeted community radio stations in Kabul and Herat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be completed in Q3. 	
		Formulate and implement targeted training programmes to selected CSOs, including community radio stations, as well as line Ministries, including the Ministry of Education, on human rights awareness and social accountability issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 3 and 4 June, JHRA, in close cooperation with IWA and EPD, delivered a two-day training on Social Accountability Mechanisms (Citizen Report Card and Social Audit). This training targeted 24 NGOs actors with a total of 30 participants (20 M, 10 F). This initiative strengthened their capacities in applying social accountability principles and standards, such as social monitoring and community oversight, in their work. 	
		Engage CSOs and AIHRC in assessing human rights compliance with traditional justice resolution mechanisms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIHRC and relevant CSOs were engaged to finalize the field survey on TDR. Qualitative and quantitative data collected in this process will contribute to the formulation of a report containing legal and policy 	

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
			recommendations to the MoJ.	
		Support AIHRC in developing training tools and strengthening staff knowledge on business rights related issue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JHRA has developed a ToR for the recruitment of a consultant in agreement with AIHRC. The consultancy has been advertised twice because of the limited number of applications received. At the end of Q2 it was advertised for a third time. 	
3.3 National Public Legal Awareness Institutional Strategy launched in 2011. No communications strategy in place.	3.3 Communications strategy for MOJ developed and implemented by MoJ PLAU.	Translate and disseminate Communication Strategy report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Communication Strategy has been finalized and translated and awaits MoJ final endorsement before it can be printed and disseminated. 	
		Initiate media campaign for public legal awareness activities. Legal issues for mobile media development identified; develop mechanisms for dissemination; production of media materials on legal issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity will commence once the Communication Strategy is approved by the MoJ. 	
		Facilitate partnerships between PLAU and media companies to raise public legal awareness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity postponed to Q3. Its organization awaits prior approval of Communication Strategy by MoJ. 	
		Provide technical and advisory support to PLAU management in the formulation of the 2014 Action Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLAU 2014 Action Plan was formulated with JHRA advisory assistance. 	
		PLAU media monitoring and capacity development interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media monitoring and capacity development activities are expected to take place in Q3, following MoJ's approval of the Communication Strategy. 	
		Assist in the PLAU in engaging with Religious leaders of Kabul, Nangarhar, Herat and Balkh provinces to raise legal awareness on legal issues, including inheritance, gender equality and land issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JHRA drafted a concept note with LAD and met with MoFA, Ministry of Haj and Religious Affairs, the Ulema Council, and selected embassies to identify international religious scholars for this conference. At the end of Q2, MoJ leadership advised JHRA that Involvement of other ministries and new leadership was important for necessary follow up actions. 	
		Facilitate at least 3 coordination meetings among PLAU, CDCs and DDAs to further awareness raising among	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
		religious leaders and communities.		
		Technical and advisory support for institutionalization and regular meetings of Public Legal Awareness Coordination Committee linking line Ministries, AIHRC and targeted CSOs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During Q2, the project met with representatives of Taqnin Department, PLAU and LAD to support finalization of the CSO Advisory Committee Regulation. The final draft of the Regulation was submitted in April to Taqnin. Comments are yet to be received from the MoJ. 	
		Support printing of relevant PLAU outreach materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list of materials (brochures, booklets, etc.) was formulated in partnership with PLAU for printing in Q3 and Q4. 	
		Technical and advisory support to PLAU in developing and disseminating relevant outreach products on economic, social and cultural rights with focus on legal empowerment of citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Legal Empowerment for the Poor brochure for Herat, focusing on the dos and don'ts of street vendors, has been formulated and awaits finalization for printing and dissemination. 	

OUTPUT 4: Project Support Unit: Internal oversight, monitoring and evaluation capacity in place

Monitoring and evaluation is an embedded concept and an essential requirement of every project or program design. More particularly, in a situation where resources are increasingly limited, M&E is of paramount importance. JHRA emphasizes the importance of M&E in the second phase of the project to compile lessons learned, establish best practices, increase internal and external accountability of resources used and results obtained, and take informed decisions on the future of the project. The evaluations, based on the data gathered from monitoring, inform strategic decisions which, in turn, improve the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the JHRA project.

4.1. Ensure project support is conducted in a timely and compliant manner.

Indicator 4.1.a: Approved project budget in Atlas.

The annual target for this activity is “project plans Annual Work Plan (AWP), Human Resources, Procurement, M&E) and budgets are prepared, reviewed and revised on a timely basis.” JHRA’s AWP and supporting Procurement, Human Resource and M&E Plans were approved by UNDP senior management in March 2014 and are fully operational. In Q2, JHRA began a review the progress on the delivery and the changes that were evident based on progress of the project.

Indicator 4.1.b: Evaluation reports.

The annual target for this activity is “mid-term evaluation conducted.” In Q2, one international evaluator and one national evaluator were contracted to conduct the mid-term evaluation, which will start in August.

During this period five monitoring missions were undertaken by the project staff and project management to review progress of the project. Further, on a regular basis office meetings, coordination meetings with programme unit and other operations units of UNDP have been undertaken. During this period one donor meeting was organized to review the progress of the project.

Indicator 4.1.c: # of project steering committee meetings convened during the year.

The annual target for this activity is “two Project Board meetings held.” No Project Board meetings were held in Q2. This activity remains on track, as the first Project Board meeting was held in Q1.

4.2. Develop comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems.

Indicator 4.2a: The % of AWP, HR, Procurement and M&E plan implementation.

JHRA recruited an International M&E Expert in Q2 to assist justice institutions working on RoLIS to develop a robust M&E system to monitor prioritized rule of law indicators developed for the survey. The M&E expert worked with the RoLIS working group to shape the structure and methods of measurement of each indicator, and will continue work with this working group in Q3.

As stated above, JHRA's AWP and supporting Procurement, Human Resource and M&E Plans were approved by UNDP senior management in March 2014. In Q2, the project began a review the progress of the delivery and the updates that were evident based on new developments in the project.

Indicator 4.2b: Quality and timeliness of project progress reports.

JHRA's Reporting Officer resigned in January 2014, and JHRA has held two rounds of interviews to select a new candidate. The first successful candidate was due to join in late Q1, but ultimately rejected the offer due to security concerns leading up to the Presidential elections. A new candidate was selected in Q2, and is due to start with the project in August. Despite this, JHRA will continue to produce regular quarterly reports to update donors and government on project activities and achievements.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During Q2 2014, a total of USD 312,824 was spent for this output. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Table 4: Q2 2014 Progress for Output 4

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Q2 2014 Planned	Q2 2014 Actual	Comments
4.1.a 2014 project budget not yet approved in Atlas.	4.1.a Project Plans (AWP, HR, Procurement, M&E) and budgets are prepared, reviewed and revised on a timely basis. 4.1.b Mid-term evaluation conducted. 4.1.c Two Project Board meetings held	Undertake annual review of project progress.	• JHRA undertakes regular reviews of project progress. Adjustments based on changes in funding and activities have been made to the AWP, and a revised AWP is under preparation for Q3.	
4.1.b No project evaluations conducted.		Undertake 2 reviews and analyse project progress through regular internal assessments, UNDP monthly team meetings, and cluster meetings.	• International and national mid-term evaluators recruited and set to commence work in August.	
4.1.c 2013 Project Steering Committee meeting held.		Provide management support to the project components.	• Preparation of revised AWP to be undertaken in Q3 to align all project components for robust project delivery.	
4.2.a 2014 AWP, HR, Procurement and M&E plans not yet implemented.	4.2.a Compliance with UNDP rules and regulations in carrying out project activities 4.2.b Effective and Efficient management and reporting of resources (receivables, budgets, expense, personnel and assets)	Project operation support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AWP package reviewed for remainder of 2014. • Regular one-stop-shop meetings undertaken with all operations units of UNDP. • Monthly coordination meetings held with all project components. • Weekly project disbursement & tracking undertaken. 	
4.2.b Project progress reports delivered in a timely and quality fashion.				

III. GENDER-SPECIFIC RESULTS

JHRA works hard to ensure that gender priorities are not only included in all project programming, but that they are implemented in a way that takes into account the fundamental differences in the way women and men function within society, receive information, and are able to transfer skills through each unique network. Therefore, many gender considerations have been integrated into the activities reported in other programmatic areas of this report. In addition to integrated gender mainstreaming, often separate programming is required to address the particular needs of women that stretch beyond JHRA's standard activities. The project works hard with other units within UNDP and its government counterparts to address any new or exceptional needs for women as they arise.

A request has been received from the Ministry of Justice to provide leadership, computer and English classes to the women professional employees of the MoJ. The computer and English classes are ongoing. Recruitment process is ongoing for the leadership courses.

Further, in the RoLIS, since this is the establishment of a national baseline, care has been taken to ensure that there are indicators and questions included in the FGD sessions that address the concerns of violence against women and how the justice sector institutions are combating this as a priority issue.

JHRA also supported a multi-ministerial delegation to the UPR working group adoption meeting, where many recommendations concerning the increased protection of women's rights were accepted by the State. This includes "Responding positively to requests to visits made by the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women". MoFA is coordinating with the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, Its Causes and Consequences, who plans to conduct a review of Afghanistan starting November 2014.

With the establishment and activation of the LAGF, JHRA has worked with AIBA and the MoJ Legal Aid Department (LAD) to ensure that cases involving women, particularly cases of gender-based violence, will be prioritized among the cases selected for subsidy through the facility. JHRA is also coordinating with UN Women to ensure that their NGO partners are fully aware of the services available through the LAGF, to increase the number of cases submitted involving women detainees and those seeking refuge in shelters. JHRA's cumulative direct and indirect gender-based budget expenditures in Q1 and Q2 is 45.07%, as JHRA has incorporated women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming in all its activities across all project components.

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

- **MoJ**

The leadership of the MoJ signed the amendment of the letter of agreement (LoA) between MoJ and UNDP to continue the partnership between the two institutions. This LoA outlines the parameters of financial and technical support extended by UNDP to support the MoJ's work through the Taqnin, PPD, HRSU, LAGF and PLAU for 2014.

- **AIBA**

The LoA between UNDP and AIBA was extended for 2014 in Q2, after careful deliberation by both parties. This signing has allowed for the initial tranche of financing to be released to AIBA. As a result of the availability of funds, AIBA has officially requested proposals be submitted by defense lawyers registered with the LAGF for review and approval for LAGF subsidy.

- **Municipal Governments**

JHRA extended its work with Municipal Governments to Mazar-i-Sharif in Q2, with the introduction by JHRA and IDLG to the legal empowerment of street vendor initiative already started in Herat and Kabul Municipalities, and the establishment of a TCC by the Mazar-i-Sharif Municipal Government. Mazar-i-Sharif will be involved in all national consultations involving legal empowerment of street vendors, and JHRA will continue to support legal empowerment initiatives undertaken specifically in Mazar-i-Sharif. Technical Coordination Committee meetings were continued in Herat and Kabul with the support and coordination of the Sub National Governance Project of UNDP.

- **AIHRC**

JHRA provided financial support and technical inputs on AIHRC's 2014-2018 Strategic Plan, and is providing assistance in the development of its action plan, due to be published in Q3.

- **APRC**

JHRA harnessed the regional expertise provided through the Asia-Pacific Regional Center for the capacity assessment of the State reporting system led by MoFA DHRWIA. The capacity assessment reviews the State reporting processes, including the collection of data and the communication of information, across government institutions, and will provide the basis for a clear State reporting action plan, to be undertaken in Q3.

- **BCPR**

Support was received from the BCPR to develop the TOR for the mid-term evaluation of the LAGF which will be conducted in Q3 2014. Also discussions have been undertaken with BCPR on developing a donor strategy for leveraging future funding for JHRA in 2015.

- **UN**

JHRA has worked closely with other UNDP projects and UN agencies in order to maximize the potential impact of its activities through increased stakeholder and geographic reach, as well as strengthened ongoing technical support. For its subnational work, the project has coordinated with the Afghanistan Subnational Governance Programme (ASGP, to increase its connections with municipal and provincial governments for legal empowerment of the poor, State/non-State justice and public legal awareness activities. This has facilitated logistical organization, and led to more efficient continuation of ongoing activities (such as the street vendor TCCs) in provinces under and beyond JHRA's direct scope.

The project has also worked closely with LOTFA on the development of the strategic plan for LOTFA VII, as well as on technical aspects of JHRA's activities, such as coordination on police involvement in professional trainings (investigations, criminal procedure code, LAGF), as well as synchronization between government counterparts (HRSU trainings on human rights and curriculum review, MoFA UNCAT State reporting process). JHRA and GEP provided joint support for the adoption of recommendations stemming from the 2013 UPR, which included increased coordination with the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment, and Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and many other recommendations that increase positive attention to the rights of women and detainees.

JHRA is working with UN Women to access their networks of women's shelters and women's legal aid providers to enrich the reach of LAGF to those who require it most. The initial focus of the pilot LAGF process will prioritise access to illegal detainees and women who are detained and/or victims of violence, and therefore communicating through UN Women's NGO channels is of utmost importance to ensure the right people are informed and can access this facility.

The project has been active in the newly established Policy Advisory Group on Land, established through coordination with UNAMA. JHRA initiatives focusing on interaction between State and non-State justice providers, particularly those geared towards policy reform, have been active in contributing to this working group.

JHRA has continued its coordination with UNODC to provide trainings for prosecutors, defense lawyers, police officers and legal advisors on Code of Conduct and Professional

Standards for Prosecutors of the AGO; Investigation Principles; and Afghanistan National Police Code of Conduct. This coordination capitalizes on UNODC's existing expertise and training facility in these areas, and extends their influence to JHRA's direct stakeholders, increasing the uniformity of information being provided to justice officials across the rule of law sector.

- **DIHR**

JHRA continues to work closely with DIHR to provide capacity assistance to the MoFA including designing of workshops at the sub national level.

V. ISSUES

- **Uncertain financial sustainability**

Due to the continuing process involving the run-off Presidential elections and acceptance process, JHRA is still looking to secure certainty of funding for 2015. In Q2, the Project met with all existing and select potential donors to discuss possibilities of increasing and/or extending funding to secure project continuity in 2015. Some partners have indicated potential for additional funds for 2015, and these will be followed up in bilateral discussions in Q3.

- **Security and the Elections**

Due to the Presidential elections, security remains to be an important concern for project implementation. As various UN agencies provide technical support to the national institutions leading to the election process, it is possible that an extended Presidential process could affect UN (and all international) activities both at the national and sub-national levels. As JHRA is not directly involved in this process, it is likely that disturbances, if any, will be minimal beyond the general delays experienced while government and businesses wait for the new administration to be appointed.

VI. RISKS

- **Security**

Security remains an issue affecting the extent to which JHRA can deliver programming, particularly in more remote areas of the country. While ongoing monitoring of the security situation is required, JHRA has mitigated many movement restrictions by using multiple contracting and engagement strategies to deliver programming. Through its National Regional Coordinators, JHRA has increased the coordination and oversight the project is able to maintain with counterparts in the regions, and NTA or external contracts provide for fewer restrictions on movement due to UNDP security advisories. Particularly with the first

round and run-off elections, heightened security threats have led to some delays in delivery in Q2.

- **GIRoA support for all components of the project**

The extent to which GIRoA supports the development efforts of UNDP varies depending on the focus area where stakeholders are involved. JHRA's first mitigation strategy is to further involve governmental counterparts in the PSC to promote ownership and ensure the project meets the priorities of the Afghan Government. The project's second mitigation strategy consists of establishing working groups for all major activities, including the RoLIS, HRSU, LAGF and PLA Coordination Board, to ensure greater programmatic outputs. With the changes that have taken place in Q1 in the MoJ in particular, and those anticipated following the announcement of the Presidential election results, JHRA will need to work particularly close with government counterparts to ensure continuity of project activities, which are based on government priorities.

- **Recruitment of qualified women candidates and retaining regional coordinators**

Recruitment of qualified women candidates continues to be a challenge, particularly outside of the capital. In order to address this issue, the project has been proactively shortlisting women to give more opportunities to female candidates to be hired. In Q2, two new female colleagues were recruited by JHRA – a Regional Coordinator in Herat and an EVAW Consultant.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Assessing needs and capacity**

JHRA has facilitated a number of strategic programmatic assessments of key thematic areas within the Afghan rule of law sector in order to develop informed, measurable priorities for engagement with its partners. These assessments provide all partners with a common baseline identifying the needs and priorities of departments/units within the government. In Q2, JHRA requested support from APRC to conduct a needs assessment of the State reporting systems, led by the MoFA DHRWIA. This assessment will be reviewed by MoFA leadership, and provide the basis for a State reporting Action Plan and future guidance for support from national and international partners. Also, an assessment of the PLAU was undertaken to ensure that correct data and information would address the information in the Communications Strategy.

- **Coordinating with similar projects**

JHRA has strengthened its coordination with other projects, agencies and institutions in order to maximize the impact of its activities. Working across projects extends the reach of JHRA programming throughout the Afghanistan government system, and encourages

deeper entrenchment of priorities in those of the State. JHRA has worked closely with the UNDP ASGP on its work with municipal governments for the legal empowerment of street vendor initiatives. This tie in allows for continued work in the regions with municipal officials, as well as the involvement of the Governor's Offices and Provincial Councils in target provinces. This will encourage expansion of this initiative throughout the provinces and regions, and broaden support and input for a national policy increasing the legal protection for those working in the informal sector.

JHRA is also increasing its coordination with the Law and Order Trust Fund of Afghanistan (LOTFA) both in the development of the strategic plan for LOTFA VII and in concrete activities such as police/prosecutor trainings, EVAW/FRU coordination and trainings, and the development of State/non-State platforms at the community and district levels.

JHRA continues to implement the RoLIS through the joint coordination of the UNAMA Rule of Law unit. All meetings, coordination of consultant's action plans and key deliverables are worked out jointly. JHRA, through HRSU, is coordinating with UNICEF on the development of the Child Act. The project has also increased coordination with UN Women to extend its networks through women's rights organizations for the LAGF and to enhance activities and pilot initiatives through its work on the EVAW.

JHRA will continue to tighten its work with other projects whenever and whenever necessary to strengthen the delivery of its programming for the men and women of Afghanistan.

- **Facilitating consultations and creating dialogue**

Ensuring that programming remains relevant and is delivered and/or supported in a way that best contributes to the work undertaken by the government, JHRA holds regular consultations with government, donor, international agencies and civil society partners to discuss realized and anticipated progress. This allows the project to re-gauge its planned support, and tailor engagements to the actual needs as they progress and respond to the political situation in Afghanistan.

- **Regular staff, UNDP operations unit meetings**

To overcome implementation challenges, regular operations meetings are conducted within JHRA and in coordination with the UNDP Country Office teams. Weekly meetings with the UNDP Human Resources, Procurement and Finance Units, and all operations teams at one-stop-shop solutions meetings, have helped JHRA increase its effectiveness.

VIII. FUTURE PLANS

JHRA continues to build upon its current activities to achieve the outcomes expected from the project. In Q3, JHRA-supported activities include:

- Issuance of contract for the RoLIS focus group discussions, survey work and data collection across six provinces.
- Continue building upon its capacity development plan with the Taqin, which provides in-house and external technical support on legislative drafting with the Taqin and focal points across line ministries.
- Development of HRSU training for police, in coordination with LOTFA.
- Publication and dissemination to ministries of the updated RAP, with revised priorities and points of action to include the CRC, 2009 and 2013 UPRs, ICESCR and CEDAW.
- Publication of three training handouts by HRSU.
- Approval by Council of Ministers and enactment of the HRSU Regulation.
- LAGF assignment and management of cases, and engagement with ILF-A to lead the M&E and quality control of cases.
- Expansion of TCCs to Kunduz, Takhar and Nangarhar.
- National conference to finalize the policy paper on street vendor rights and formal submission to the Taqin.
- Provision of support to the General Directorate of Municipal Affairs in the organization of a National Conference on street vendors, to be attended by Afghan Mayors.
- Publication and dissemination of the AIHRC 2014-2018 Strategic Plan and supporting Action Plan.
- Support for an exchange of a team from AIHRC to the Philippines to discuss human rights investigation and monitoring systems as well as strategic planning with the Philippines National Human Rights Commission.
- Publication of the PLAU Communications Strategy.
- Publication of six PLAU materials to support the expansion of public legal awareness.

IX. ANNEXES

A. ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL TABLE

The Interim Donor Report for the Period Ended 30 June 2014 for (JHRA II)

Annex 1. Financial Table

Donor Name	COMMITMENT/ PAST YEARS RECORD			CURRENT YEAR						FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2013 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2013 (c)	IPSAS Adjustment (d)	Opening Balance E=(b - c+d)	Contribution Revenue (f)	Other Revenue (g)	Expenses (h)	Closing Balance I=(e+f+g - h)	Commitments (Unliquidated Obligations) (j)	Undepreciated of fixed Assets and Inventory (k)	(Future Due) L=(a-b-f)	(Past Due) (m)	Available Resources N=(i- j-k-m)
DENMARK	759,688	759,688	428,207		331,481	-	-	66,821	264,660	2,191	6,191	-	-	256,278
DFAIT	320,224	122,071	18,081		103,990	198,153	-	298,849	3,294	-	-	-	-	3,294
ITALY	2,010,871	2,010,871	836,726		1,174,145	-	-	322,487	851,658	29,191	6,191	-	-	816,277
NETHERLANDS	249,223	249,223	213,798		35,425	-	-	-	35,425		-	-	-	35,425
NETHERLANDS	2,490,000	1,083,899	360,995	4,867	727,771	-	-	386,523	341,248	58,495	4,542	1,406,101	-	278,210
NORWAY	13,372	13,372	13,371		1	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	1
SDC	769,991	769,991	577,638		192,353	-	-	114,694	77,659		-	-	-	77,659
SDC	3,000,000	1,800,000	345,305		1,454,695	-	-	414,861	1,039,834	119,015		1,200,000		920,819
UNDP	2,760,278	2,460,278	2,460,278		-	300,000	-	292,324	7,676	19,488	47,062	-	-	(58,874)
UNDP BCPR	450,000	-	-		-	450,000	-	129,712	320,288	-	-	-	-	320,288
Grand Total	12,823,647	9,269,392	5,254,399	4,867	4,019,860	948,153	-	2,026,270	2,941,743	228,380	63,986	2,606,101	-	2,649,377

Note:

i) Data contained in this report is an extract of UNDP financial records. The accounting period (Apr-Jun 2014) for the report is an open period and data from some accounting processes may not have been processed.

Financial data provided above may not be complete, and it is provisional.

ii) Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN- Operational Rate of Exchange applied.

B. ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

The Interim Donor Report for the Period Ended 30 June 2014 for (JHRA II)

Annex 2. Expenses by Output

Project Output ID and Description	2013 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan - Mar 2014)	Expenses (Apr - Jun 2014)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan - Jun 2014)	Delivery Rate
Output 1: (00085458) High-level coordination mechanisms for developing policy and legislation in accordance with international and national standards are established and functional in State justice institutions.	2,389,322	265,354	315,780	581,134	24%
Sub-total Output 1	2,389,322	265,354	315,780	581,134	24%
Output 2: (00085459) Mechanisms to provide quality justice services to vulnerable groups are established and functional (NPP 5, component 1)	1,421,263	141,065	308,469	449,534	32%
Sub-total Output 2	1,421,263	141,065	308,469	449,534	32%
Output 3: (00085460) Public participation processes and knowledge base for improving access to justice and human rights compliance established.	2,396,235	178,690	199,325	378,015	16%
Sub-total Output 3	2,396,235	178,690	199,325	378,015	16%
Output 4: (00085461) Project Support Unit: Internal oversight, monitoring and evaluation capacity in place.	1,009,079	304,763	312,824	617,587	61%
Sub-total Output 4	1,009,079	304,763	312,824	617,587	61%
Grand Total	7,215,899	889,872	1,136,398	2,026,270	28%

C. ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

The Interim Donor Report for the Period Ended 30 June 2014 for (JHRA II)

Annex 3. Expenses by Donor

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	2013 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan-Mar-2014)	Expenses (Apr-Jun-2014)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan- Jun-2014)	Delivery Rates
DENMARK	Output 1: (00085458) High-level coordination mechanisms for developing policy and legislation in accordance with international and national standards are established and functional in State justice institutions.	66,340	13,671	11,621	25,292	38%
	Output 2: (00085459) Mechanisms to provide quality justice services to vulnerable groups are established and functional (NPP 5, component 1)	204,550	842	39,985	40,826	20%
	Output 3: (00085460) Public participation processes and knowledge base for improving access to justice and human rights compliance established.	37,450	-	703	703	0%
Sub-Total		308,340	14,512	52,309	66,821	22%
ITALY	Output 1: (00085458) High-level coordination mechanisms for developing policy and legislation in accordance with international and national standards are established and functional in State justice institutions.	135,000	23,466	(3,497)	19,968	15%
	Output 2: (00085459) Mechanisms to provide quality justice services to vulnerable groups are established and functional (NPP 5, component 1)	889,961	133,553	158,114	291,667	33%
	Output 4: (00085461) Project Support Unit: Internal oversight, monitoring and evaluation capacity in place.	50,000	-	10,852	10,852	22%
Sub-Total		1,074,961	157,018	165,468	322,487	30%
NETHERLANDS	Output 1: (00085458) High-level coordination mechanisms for developing policy and legislation in accordance with international and national standards are established and functional in State justice institutions.	1,674,129	105,961	203,277	309,238	18%
	Output 2: (00085459) Mechanisms to provide quality justice services to vulnerable groups are established and functional (NPP 5, component 1)	112,752	6,449	13,983	20,432	18%

	Output 4: (00085461) Project Support Unit: Internal oversight, monitoring and evaluation capacity in place.	214,926	20,558	36,294	56,852	26%
Sub-Total		2,001,807	132,968	253,555	386,523	19%
UNDP BCPR	Output 1: (00085458)High-level coordination mechanisms for developing policy and legislation in accordance with international and national standards are established and functional in State justice institutions.	190,000	-	6,126	6,126	3%
	Output 2: (00085459) Mechanisms to provide quality justice services to vulnerable groups are established and functional (NPP 5, component 1)	214,000	-	95,754	95,754	45%
	Output 4: (00085461) Project Support Unit: Internal oversight, monitoring and evaluation capacity in place.	46,000	-	27,833	27,833	61%
Sub-Total		450,000	-	129,712	129,712	29%
SDC	Output 1: (00085458)High-level coordination mechanisms for developing policy and legislation in accordance with international and national standards are established and functional in State justice institutions.	219,862	16,441	98,253	114,694	52%
	Output 3: (00085460) Public participation processes and knowledge base for improving access to justice and human rights compliance established.	2,358,785	175,957	198,460	374,417	16%
	Output 4: (00085461) Project Support Unit: Internal oversight, monitoring and evaluation capacity in place.	200,000	597	39,847	40,444	20%
Sub-Total		2,778,648	192,996	336,559	529,555	19%
DFAIT	Output 1: (00085458)High-level coordination mechanisms for developing policy and legislation in accordance with international and national standards are established and functional in State justice institutions.	103,991	103,991	-	103,991	100%
	Output 4: (00085461) Project Support Unit: Internal oversight, monitoring and evaluation capacity in place.	198,153	194,858	-	194,858	98%
		302,144	298,849	-	298,849	99%
UNDP	Output 1: (00085458)High-level coordination mechanisms for developing policy and legislation in accordance with international and national standards are established and functional in State justice institutions.	-	1,825		1,825	0%
	Output 2: (00085459) Mechanisms to provide quality justice services to vulnerable groups are established and functional (NPP 5, component 1)	-	221	633	855	0%

	Output 3: (00085460) Public participation processes and knowledge base for improving access to justice and human rights compliance established.	-	2,733	162	2,895	0%
	Output 4: (00085461) Project Support Unit: Internal oversight, monitoring and evaluation capacity in place.	299,999	88,750	197,999	286,749	96%
Sub-Total		299,999	93,529	198,794	292,324	97%
Grand Total		7,215,899	889,872	1,136,398	2,026,270	28%

D. ANNEX 4: RISK LOG

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT & PROBABILITY	COUNTERMEASURES/MNGT. RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED BY	STATUS
1	Lack of security	ongoing	Environmental Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential risk of injury or death to project staff and contractors Potential impact on activities – delayed or rescheduled activities Lack of security in provinces and districts in which UNDP-JHRA will carry out programming continues to impede project implementation. Subsequently, in addition to implementation, the security situation has also particular impact on the project's ability to monitor activities through field assessments. <p>I: 2 P: 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with UNDSS security arrangements Contract security services for physical security. Obtain security clearances for internal travel Conduct conflict assessment as part of selection of districts Contract external organizations where required 	National Project Manager, CTA	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JHRA worked closely with UNDSS to monitor the security situation in Kabul and the provinces for all missions. JHRA used ANP armed escorts for road missions and additional security for large events. Security did affect programming as Mission planning consumes large amounts of time and coordination between various agencies. Workshops at the district level have been postponed due to security advisory. Data collection on State and non-State cooperation in the justice sector could not take place in Herat.
2	Extent of GIRoA support for all components of the Project	ongoing	Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project will require political support and coordination with several GIRoA institutions <p>I: 4 P: 4</p>	GIRoA counterparts involved in the Project Steering Committee (PSC) to promote ownership and ensure the project meets GIRoA priorities	CTA, Project Manager and RoL Unit Program Officer	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Steering Committee (PSC) convened in March 2014. Regular meetings with MoJ leadership, donors and UNDP leadership convened to update on and discuss project progress.

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT & PROBABILITY	COUNTERMEASURES/MNGT. RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED BY	STATUS
3	Recruitments/ Risk of delays in recruitment of key project staff	ongoing	Ops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays in appointment of key staff will delay the implementation of technical activities, and limit project oversight of other activities I: 3 P: 3	Project recruitment plan listing planned recruitments and target dates will be followed up closely.	CTA, Project Manager/ Human Resources Assistant	CTA/ Human Resources Assistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to financial limitations, the project has reduced the number of staff from the original Project Document Organogram. The project has faced difficulties in timely recruitment of some positions (Reporting Officer, RoLIS and MTE Consultants) due to security concerns and procedural delays.
4	Sensitivity surrounding Gender Mainstreaming	Q2	Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited gender programming I: 3 P: 4	Project implementation is based on national priorities such as the NAPWA.	CTA, National Project Manager, component managers, key staff	staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JHRA has made a concerted effort to attract and recruit qualified Afghan women. In Q2, the project recruited female staff for the Herat Regional Coordinator position and the EVAW National Consultant position.

E. ANNEX 5: ISSUE LOG

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	IMPACT/PRIORITY	COUNTERMEASURE/MNGT RESPONSE	OWNER	STATUS
1	Financial Sustainability	2013	Impact = 5 Priority = 5	Increase ownership and thus efficiency	CTA & Program Officer	Unresolved
2	Security Incidents due to the Elections	September 2013	Impact = 4 Priority = 3	Cooperation with UNDSS	All JHRA staff	Unresolved

F. ANNEX 6: GIRoA Report on Pending UPR Recommendations

The Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Report to the United Nations Human Rights Council on 34 Recommendations that the Afghan Delegation Suspended until June for the Review and Assessment

26th Session of Human Rights Council

19 June 2014

Introduction

The Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA) presented its second Universal Periodic Review (UPR) five months ago to the United Nations Human Rights Council. During this time, Afghanistan has achieved more progress in the follow up of Recommendations accepted by the Government.

Upon return, the Afghan delegation held numerous meetings with Steering Committee and Technical Working Group on implementation of accepted Recommendations. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice with other sectorial institutions translated these recommendations into national official languages and after categorizing them, they have been reviewed and analyzed and shared with 30 government institutions. For the better implementation of the accepted Recommendations, raising awareness programmes have been held in sectorial institutions.

For the complete implementation of these Recommendations, some programmes have been considered for the future. Their inclusion in Recommendation Action Plan, finalization of Recommendation Action Plan in coordination with relevant and sectorial organisations, follow up of Recommendation Action Plan in ministries and other government institutions continuously and provide technical cooperation to the Recommendation implementing partners are the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan programmes in future.

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan status on 34 Recommendations that have been suspended for assessment and review until June

The 34 Recommendations that have been received by the Afghan delegation during the presentation of second UPR report, have been shared with relevant government and sectorial institutions for assessment and review and also considering their implementation opportunity. But because the Recommendations are numerous and cover a wide range of topics and also due to the lack of technical facilities, including lack of budget for the official translation of conventions and their optional protocols that require Afghanistan accession, are the main barrier to provide response to the 34 Recommendations.

Therefore, the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in consultation with sectorial institutions divides these 34 Recommendations into 2 categories:

1. The first category includes Recommendations No 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, and 21. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan accepts these recommendations. Work will be started on these Recommendations after the processes are completed.
2. The second category includes the Recommendations No 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, and 34. Islamic Republic of Afghanistan wants to review and assess these recommendations until the translation and assessment of barriers and their implementation opportunity. Most of these recommendations require Afghanistan accession to some conventions and their optional protocols. Since accession to some conventions and their optional protocols is a long process and needs extensive consultation and professional studies, therefore, the Government of Afghanistan scrutinize the above Recommendations once again.

About the Recommendation No 32, it should be mentioned that GIRoA has already ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding the involvement of children in the armed conflict.

Considering the above mentioned matter, the following recommendations have been accepted by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan:

137.1. Consider ratifying the International Convention of the Rights of Migrant Workers (Egypt);

137.2 Ratify the optional Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and; the Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) (Spain);

137.7 Respond positively to requests to visits made by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women it causes and consequences (Mexico);

137.8 Respond positively to requests to visits made by the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Mexico);

137.9 Expand cooperation with the special procedures, including with the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment, and Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (Tajikistan);

137.10 Consider incorporating the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measure for Women Offenders, otherwise known as the

“Bangkok Rules”, as a part of its programme to enhance the conditions of women detainees in prison (Thailand);

137.11 Adopt measures to combat cases of torture and ill-treatment in the detention centers (France);

137.12 Address shortcomings identified by international election monitors and ensure that the election and campaigning ahead of them, including the access of candidates to the media are transparent, free and fair (Czech Republic);

137.19 Implement the objectives of its 2005 Action Plan on Peace, Justice and Reconciliation and the National Priority Programme no. 6 in relation to human rights, and prosecute persons who committed grave human rights violations or war crimes (Switzerland);

137.21 Give the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission the independence and legal authority to hold to account perpetrators of detainee mistreatment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

The Government of Afghanistan wants to study the following recommendations once again till the analyses of barriers, implementation opportunities, extensive consultation with sectorial institutions are carried out and will provide answers to them in proper time.

137.3 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Tunisia);

137.4 Uphold efforts aimed at the practical implementation of its human rights commitments and accede to the optional protocols of the human rights conventions to which it is a party (Hungary);

137.5 Enhance cooperation with the Human Rights Council by issuing a standing invitation to special procedures and accepting all visits requested by mandate holders (Hungary);

137.6 Strengthen its cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests and eventually consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate holders (Latvia);

137.13 Repeal article 398 of the Afghan Penal Code with a view to ensuring full accountability for the perpetrators of so called honor killings (Poland);
A/HRC/WG.6/18/L.225

137.14 Repeal article 398 of the Penal Code which gives perpetrators of honour killings legal concessions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

137.15 Amend the National Reconciliation, General Amnesty and National Stability Law to allow for prosecutions of certain crimes, such as genocide, war crimes and torture (Sweden);

137.16 Reinforce and consolidate recovery of the country and national reconciliation and remedy past human rights violations through the establishment of a transitional justice strategy (Morocco);

137.17 Decisively take issue with human rights violations and war crimes of the past decades with a view to bringing the perpetrators to justice (Germany #05);

137.18 Ensure a national mechanism for transitional justice and national reconciliation, starting with the immediate release of the conflict mapping report of the Human Rights Commission and ensure adequate security assistance for its staff (Netherlands);

137.20 Adhere to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uruguay);

137.22 Accede to and fully implement the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW, amendment of laws that discriminate against women, and facilitate a broad public discussion on women's rights and equality (Czech Republic);

137.23 Ratify the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and take all necessary measures for their implementation as well as the preservation of the integrity of the Rome Statute (France);

137.24 Ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);

137.25 Accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Slovakia);

137.26 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);

137.27 Ratify the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture and to take policy measures to prevent torture and ill treatment (Estonia);

137.28 Ratify the Optional Protocol against Torture (OPCAT), and by virtue of the latter, establish a national preventive mechanism (Switzerland);

137.29 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the CAT and implement measures ensuring prompt and impartial investigation of ill treatment and torture of A/HRC/WG.6/18/L.226 detainees and strengthen the accountability mechanisms for police and armed forces (Czech Republic);

137.30 Ratify the optional protocols no. 1 and 2 to the ICCPR as well as the OP-CAT and make the necessary declarations under article 41 of ICCPR and articles 20, 21 and 22 of CAT (Austria);

137.31 Takes steps to ensure proper and widespread enforcement of article 29 of the Constitution and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Denmark);

137.33 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);

137.34 Consider becoming a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Thailand);

Conclusion

The Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan started the work on accepted Recommendations in cooperation with other ministries and institutions and will compile their detailed answers and will present as the Afghanistan third report on Universal Periodic Review to the United Nations Human Rights Council. The Government of Afghanistan will held many Steering Committee and Technical Working Group meetings in this regard and the will ask the members of these committees to provide their precise and detailed responses so that their responses would be compiled and presented to the Human Rights Council. Also, in coordination with sectorial institutions, some raising awareness programmes will be held in relevant organisations. Also the Government of Afghanistan will review and scrutinize the second category Recommendations in order to provide their implementation opportunities and will try to provide precise and detailed responses to these Recommendations in a proper time.