



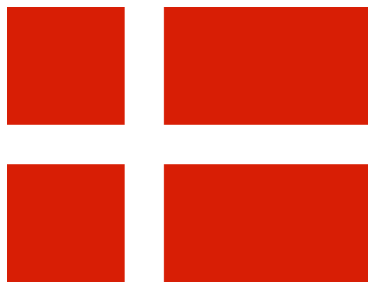
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# JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFGHANISTAN (JHRA) PROJECT 2015 Q2 REPORT



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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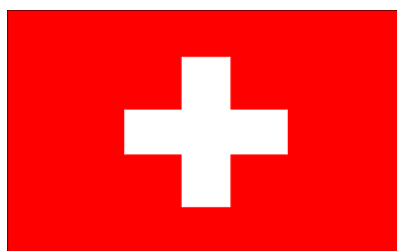
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## PROJECT INFORMATION

**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 2015:** USD 5,120,417

**Implementing Partner:** UNDP

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

**Chief Technical Advisor:** Dr. Doel Mukerjee

**Head of Rule of Law Unit:** Dawn Del Rio

**COVER PAGE:** Minister of Justice speaking during the final conference of the Rule of Law Indicator Study (ROLIS) Credit: JHRA, August 2015

## ACRONYMS

AIBA	Afghanistan Independent Bar Association
AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
ASGP	Afghanistan Sub-national Governance Project
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CID	Central Investigation Department
CPC	Criminal Procedure Code
CPD	Central Prison Department
CBDR	Community-based dispute resolution
CDC	Community Development Council
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CLRWG	Criminal Law Reforms Working Group (CLRWG)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil society organization
DHRWIA	Directorate of Human Rights and Women's International Affairs
EVAW	Elimination of Violence against Women
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FRU	Family Response Unit
GDMA	General Directorate of Municipal Affairs
GIROA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
HRSU	Human Rights Support Unit
<i>Huquq</i>	MOJ Legal Affairs Department
IARCSC	Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICPWD	International Convention on People with Disabilities
LAB	Legal Aid Board
LAGF	Legal Aid Grant Facility
LEP	Legal Empowerment of the Poor
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
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NAPWA	National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan
NDS	National Directorate of Security
NHRC	National Human Rights Institute
NLTC	National Legal Training Center
NPP	National Priority Programme
NTA	National Technical Assistance
PLAU	Public Legal Awareness Unit
PPD	MOJ Planning and Policy Department
ROLIS	Rule of Law Indicators Study
<i>Shura</i>	Community gathering
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
<i>Taqnin</i>	MOJ Institute for Legislative Drafting and Legal Research
TCC	Technical Coordination Committee
TOR	Terms of Reference
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

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the Second Quarter (Q2) of 2015, JHRA has continued the implementation of its Annual Work Plan, achieving significant progress in all outputs. Regarding 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. The work on the Rule of Law Indicator Study (ROLIS) neared completion is on track to be formally presented during a conference in Q3. ROLIS will set a thorough baseline with over 120 indicators on the rule of law, which provides a basis to the development of recommendations for these indicators. Furthermore, law reform is ongoing, focusing on laws with a clear human rights dimension, including the Law on Conciliation of civil disputes for which significant progress on stakeholder dialogue was achieved during Q2. On the human rights institutions' capacity for tracking, monitoring and reporting on the implementation of human rights commitments, a consultancy was initiated to undertake capacity development efforts with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA). The final version of the United Nations Convention Against Torture (UNCAT) State Report was produced and is expected to be approved during Q3 by the National Steering Committee. Additionally, the Human Rights Task Force committee, composed of representatives from several justice institutions, convened under the active leadership of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), which is an important platform to discuss human rights issues from an inter-institutional point of view.

As for Output 2, Mechanisms for providing quality access to justice services to vulnerable groups are established and functional, the Legal Aid Grant Facility (LAGF) increased its geographic scope with the establishment of a local chapter in Bamyan, which also provides services to the province of Daikundi. Training for staff of the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association (AIBA) involved in the LAGF continued, and the number of cases handled is in line with the annual target. Following up to the recommendations from the LAGF mid-term review, discussion on the revision of the LAGF procedure took place between AIBA and the MOJ, and JHRA prepared the terms of reference for a Monitoring Agency to improve its capacity for case monitoring by LAGF. Concept notes were developed for the law clinics leading to a pre-test in Nangarhar. Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) trainings were intensified during Q2 for prosecutors, police, defence lawyers and CSO staff. The Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA) worked with the assistance of JHRA on the presentation of the EVAW Pilot Court to the EVAW Commission. Furthermore, the National Legal Training Centre in Herat was formally inaugurated and started its activities that consist of training for justice operators from different institutions in Western Afghanistan.

Output 3, Public participation processes and knowledge base for improving access to justice and human rights compliance successfully established, saw the completion of the amendments for four critical laws affecting the legal framework for street vendors. The

final amendments of the food bill, labour bill, traffic law and consumer protection law was the result of a consultative process with many national stakeholders and will be followed by a national conference during Q3 to advocate street vendors' rights at the highest political level. The structure of the Technical Coordination Committees as coordination mechanisms was improved during Q2 and together with UNDP's Gender Equality Project (GEP) a message campaign via billboards and radio broadcasting was started that focuses on women's rights, including on education and inheritance.

Regarding Output 4, Monitoring and evaluation capacity in place, follow up to recommendations from the National Implementation (NIM) audit and the mid-term evaluation was given to improve accountability, effectiveness and efficiency for example to streamline business processes between the project and country office, for project management processes and to improve oversight over the delivery rate. The abovementioned recommendations are also being taken into consideration for the design of a successor project to JHRA, for which several consultations with the national counterparts of the Project Steering Committee took place during 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 NPP (National Priority Programme) 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 PPD, *Taqnin* (including Translation Board) and HRSU.

#### **1.2. Increase justice institution capacity to monitor progress and performance of justice sector delivery (through ROLIS).**

*Indicator 1.2: Existence of baseline on rule of law.*

During Q2, significant progress was made towards achieving the annual target “ROLIS conducted and baseline established”, which is on track to be fully achieved during Q3. The ROLIS provincial level reports in Dari, Pashtu and English have been completed. These reports provide public perception and expert views on the justice system. The administrative data, gap analysis and the survey reports have been constructed to draw up the final ROLIS. The draft report has been reviewed by UNDP and UNAMA experts and some administrative data is being rechecked. Once approved, the ROLIS will set a baseline containing over 120 indicators, which provide a very thorough analysis of the situation in Afghanistan. By identifying the Afghan rule of law strengths and weaknesses, the ROLIS can be used for future programming of development needs, and as a tool to measure progress. The report is currently being translated into Dari. It is expected that the National Working Group will be sharing the findings of the report at a consultative meeting in Q3.

#### **1.3. Increase the MOJ’s capacity to effectively reform law through the Taqnin, including the Translation Board.**

*Indicator 1.3 Number of (outdated) laws revised/drafted/repealed in line with national and international standards (including involving a consultative process).*

As regards the reviewing process of legislative documents for compliance with international human rights standards, during Q2, discussions have been ongoing especially on the Law on conciliation of civil disputes (also known as Jirga-Shura law)

with Civil Society Organizations (CSO), Board of Donors (BOD), and the MOJ. However, another draft has emerged and these two drafts are being discussed widely within CSOs. Next discussion is expected in Q3 with NGOs, representatives of MOJ. Also for this indicator, support through legislative drafting through the work of the Translation Board is ongoing as planned.

#### **1.4 Strengthen human rights institutions' capacity to track, monitor and report on the implementation of human rights commitments.**

*Indicator 1.4.1 Percent of legislative documents identified by the MOJ for HRSU/UNDP support reviewed for human rights compliance.*

*Indicator 1.4.2 Existence and functionality of a formal coordination mechanism between HRSU, MOFA, AIHRC and CSOs to follow up on recommendations from international human rights bodies.*

JHRA engaged an international consultant through the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) to provide follow-up support to the Directorate of Human Rights and Women's International Affairs (DHRWIA) to provide training support to finalize the UNCAT State Report, as well as for the transfer of findings of the UNDP-conducted capacity assessment of the DHRWIA, and to develop subsequently an action plan for capacity development support for the Unit, focusing on six main areas of capacity development needs:

1. Capacity of DHRWIA to establish mechanisms that ensure multi-stakeholder participation;
2. Capacity of the DHRWIA to manage knowledge and information (obtain, create, research and analyse);
3. Capacity of DHRWIA to develop, resource and implement strategies and plans;
4. Capacity of the DHRWIA to manage, equip and train its human resources in a results-based manner;
5. Capacity of the DHRWIA to obtain engagement and commitment from leadership within MOFA;
6. Capacity of MOFA to fulfil Afghanistan's international commitment for State reporting.

The action plan has been presented and approved by MOFA leadership implementation of this plan has started in June 2015.

The DIHR support to MOFA also produced the final English and Dari versions of the UNCAT State Report. Due to the priority within the MOFA to launch the 1325 National Action Plan, the final Steering Committee meeting to approve the UNCAT State Report has been scheduled for August 2015.



The Minister of Justice has assumed ownership of the Human Rights Taskforce Committee which originally had been supported by JHRA, by hosting a meeting on 2 June with all member institutions, a representative from the Supreme Court, and three civil society representatives. The members of the Committee provided feedback to the terms of reference (TOR) for the Committee, guidelines for tracking and follow up of human rights commitments, and proposed amendments to the Regulation on Human Rights in Government Administration to include one member of the Supreme Court and two members of civil society – one focused specifically on women’s rights, and one focused on general human rights. These inputs are being incorporated by HRSU, and the Unit held a follow up working session on 23 June to get further feedback on the guidelines from a broader scope of government representatives.

The most important outcome of this meeting was the presentation by HRSU on the findings from the survey it had conducted on prisons and detention centres, which intended to inform a long-term training engagement to increase the CPD’s ability to apply the Minimum Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners. The Committee agreed that the Minister of Justice, as Chair, would present these findings to the Supreme Council of Prisons and Detention Centres for follow up. This confirms that JHRA contributes to informed discussion informing the highest leadership of the MOJ, which is now committed to take this forward for follow up.

The official assignment of human rights focal points from 16 ministries and 5 independent State(-mandated) institutions following the inauguration of the Inter-ministerial Human Rights Taskforce in Q1 has strengthened HRSU’s ability to inform government work affecting human rights. In Q2, HRSU held two trainings for the human rights focal points, to increase the focal points’ understanding of the human rights obligations adopted by the State and way to ensure recommendations were realized. The focal points requested more detailed guidelines on their role and expectations from their work. The focal points also discussed best practices from their respective institutions to further human rights and the Recommendations National Action Plan for human rights compliance, including concretely the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) I and II, and HRSU requested specific budgeting concerns they had related to putting the human rights recommendations into action, which HRSU will present to the Inter-ministerial Taskforce. JHRA’s support was in mentoring and coaching the HRSU team to coordinate and organize these discussions.

## **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, supporting the implementation of the Elimination of Violence against Women-EVAW Law 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 (FRUs), AIBA chapters, and National Legal Training Centres (NLTCs).

## **2.1. Legal Aid Grant Facility increases access to justice through free legal representation, particularly for detainees, women and children.**

*Indicator 2.1.1: Number of cases supported through LAGF disaggregated by criminal, civil, detention and women's cases*

*Indicator 2.1.2 Number of cases monitored*

The geographic footprint of the Legal Aid Grant Facility (LAGF) was extended during Q2, as the LAGF was launched in Bamyan with the establishment of the first LAGF Committee in June. The local LAGF chapter also covers the province of Daikundi.

The LAGF is on track to achieve its annual targets regarding the number of cases addressed. For a specific overview of the number of cases handled by LAGF, please see the matrix in the Annex of this report.

Training for staff of the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association continued as planned, among others on EVAW and the findings of the LAGF mid-term evaluation. 20 cases handled by LAGF in 2014 have been translated representing 5 different categories (GBV, inheritance, felony, obscenity and misdemeanour). These cases have been analysed by JHRA staff and will be used for training purposes. Also, one half day legal aid stakeholder meeting was organized to discuss the progress of the LAGF. This meeting included LAGF donor representatives and representatives from international and national organisations. These trainings contribute to capacity development of AIBA, which leads to a higher degree of preparedness to deal with the targeted number of cases.

Two issues that had been identified in the Mid Term Evaluation for LAGF that was undertaken in Q1 were addressed during Q2: the recommendation to revise the LAGF procedure gave rise to discussions about the LAGF procedure between the MOJ and AIBA and the weak capacity to monitor the cases handled by AIBA was taken up by JHRA to develop a case monitoring system.

### *Indicator 2.1.3 Number of legal clinics supported under the LAGF*

Concept notes were developed based on the Asia Pacific Regional Center report on the legal clinics. Based on the concept note a pre-test was undertaken in Nangarhar on the legal clinic. However, at present the project is facing challenges since in Afghanistan a model has been established where theoretical classes for students are organized on procedural law rather than actual field visits or practical engagements. Also it has been noticed that there the legal clinic programme is expected to be undertaken for larger groups of students which is not the case in other global models. Therefore through detailed discussions with the respective universities in Herat, Nangarhar, Balkh and Lashkar Gah has been undertaken prior to the implementation of the legal clinics which will be more practical oriented with taking up of cases with a licensed lawyer and also to undertake public legal awareness work at the district level. The pre-test in Nangarhar is being closely monitored to adjust the law clinic programme to the global best practice models.

## **2.2. Increase women's access to justice on issues of gender based violence by assisting the AGO/Government to implement the ERAW law and to design pilot ERAW courts**

### *Indicator 2.2: Existence of national plan on special ERAW court*

The ERAW Commission and the MOWA have finalized the design for an ERAW Court, fully taking on board the work of JHRA's international consultant, which is based on the existing legal framework of Afghanistan. Advocacy work to prioritize ERAW is currently ongoing with the Supreme Court and other institutions that are undertaking judicial reforms. Trainings on preparation of ERAW indictments and settlements were undertaken in Herat during Q2. The trainings were attended by prosecutors, police CID/FRUs, defence lawyers and staff from CSOs and implementation of lessons learned will be monitored by JHRA.

## **2.3. Enhance the Professional Capacity of State Justice providers including respect for due process through establishment of NLTC**

### *Indicator 2.3: Number of National Legal Training Centre chapters operational*

Significant progress can be reported, as the National Legal Training Centre (NLTC) in Herat was formally inaugurated in Q2. The inauguration coincided with the first two session pilot trainings for the Herat region starting with investigations and ERAW Law implementation with the CID police officers, defence lawyers, LAGF lawyers and prosecutors representing several districts in the Western region. Further to the launch of the NLTC, the legal framework for the transfer of funds was addressed with the planning of a micro capacity assessment scheduled for Q3.

## **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 works primarily with the MOJ 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 Empower male and female street vendors through recommendations and advocacy for policy change**

*Indicator 3.1.1: Number of draft laws with legal inputs provided for rights of street vendors to the MOJ.*

Amendments to the four draft laws have been completed – Food bill, Labour bill, Traffic law, and consumer protection law with the line Ministries representing Kabul Municipal Corporation; the Ministry of Interior; the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs & Disabled; the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Health and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance. Out of these laws the Food bill and the consumer protection bills are in the MOJ’s 100 day work plan. In addition to the amendments to these specific four legislations, inputs have also been provided in the Municipal Law, specifically on aspects of the informal economy which was previously largely unrepresented.

The development of the laws has been discussed at the technical sub committees of the TCC’s in Herat, Kabul and Mazar, so consultations from the provincial stakeholders have been undertaken. The Municipal Law is expected to be discussed in Q3 in the technical sub committees.

*Indicator 3.1.2 Number of Technical Coordination Committees established and functional in select provinces*

The TCC structures have undergone a structural change. Each of the TCC’s in Herat, Mazar and Kabul have a subcommittee that discusses policy and legislative issues and a subcommittee on grievance redressal mechanisms – this has been possible through the survey where the street vendor shuras have been identified. It is expected that this will become fully operational in Q3. Further based on this forum a radio programme is being

broadcasted which is a dial-in programme which provides a high level platform for the policy makers and the street vendors to engage as was the case in the episode on the Traffic Bill.

### **3.2 Consolidate communication and coordination between State and non-State justice providers through recommendations and advocacy for policy change**

*Indicator 3.2.1 Existence of a national policy or legislation on State/non-State cooperation in the justice sector.*

The draft is currently under discussion with the CSO's and the state institutions. A detailed analysis by CSO is expected in the early part of Q3.

*Indicator 3.2.2 Number of districts that have State/non-State justice coordination mechanism.*

Currently one set of trainings have been undertaken on the mandate of the huqoq. Further data collection and coordination at the district level meetings are being undertaken to identify the flow of cases from the community groups into the formal justice system at the district level.

### **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: Action plan of MOJ Communication Strategy operational.*

An Action Plan has been drafted based on the MOJ's communications' strategy. A donor meeting was organized where the Action Plan was shared to raise awareness on the MOJ's implementation plans on public messaging on legal rights and coordinate the implementation areas. The MOJ and the participants agreed that follow-up technical meetings would be arranged in the coming weeks for more detailed discussions about the role of donors, international organizations and implementing partners for financial and technical support for the operationalization of the action plan.

Concept notes for printing of billboards and broadcast of radio programmes were undertaken with the GEP to expand a three message campaign with focus on women's rights across four provinces for billboards and 8 provinces for the radio programmes. Data collection is also underway to document the current baseline at the districts to measure the impact of the campaign. The state and non-state justice system coordination where focused work is undertaken at the districts will be followed up with awareness building workshops and trainings on the same topics for greater focus and dissemination of the messages.

## OUTPUT 4: 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. JHRA implementation is conducted in an accountable, effective and efficient manner**

*Indicator 4.1.1: Approved project budget in Atlas*

*Indicator 4.1.2: End-term evaluation reports*

*Indicator 4.1.3: Number of project steering committee meetings convened during the year*

*Indicator 4.1.4 Number of MTE recommendations implemented related to project management*

*Indicator 4.1.5 Strengthened PSC and TCC TORs/Rules of Procedure*

The annual targets for this activity result are:

- 1) Project Plans (AWP, HR, Procurement, M&E) and budgets are prepared, reviewed and revised on a timely basis.
- 2) End-term evaluation conducted
- 3) Quarterly Project Board meetings held on schedule
- 4) 70 percent of MTE recommendations implemented related to project management
- 5) Revised PSC and TCC TORs and new ROPs developed by end quarter 1 2015 and approved by Project Board (Q2)

A framework is in place to ensure accountability and to safeguard effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of JHRA's activities. The project steering committee had approved the annual work plan and the budget in March, and continuous scrutiny by UNDP's country office takes place both from a programmatic and an operational point of view. The national counterparts represented in the Project Steering Committee convened in April for an open discussion on the successor project for JHRA, and follow-up discussions through more ad hoc consultations took place with relevant stakeholders, including donors.

Monitoring and evaluation efforts from Q1 for the law clinics and the Legal Aid Grant Facility have been followed up during Q2 through discussion with the stakeholders and the drafting of Terms of Reference for a Monitoring Agency for the Legal Aid Grant Facility to develop and implement a system for case monitoring, which aims at obtaining better insight into the case selection and performance in line with the LAGF procedures.

## **4.2. Strategic direction informed and refined through analysis using robust monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes**

*Indicator 4.2.1 The percentage of AWP, HR, Procurement and M&E plan implementation*

*Indicator 4.2.2 Quality and timeliness of project progress reports*

*Indicator 4.2.3 Number of AWP approved by Project Board in advance of changes*

*Indicator 4.2.4 Updated PMD indicators & implementation plans maintained and shared with UNDP CO SM / ROL unit.*

*Indicator 4.2.5 Strengthened baselines and indicators for 2015 AWP*

*Indicator 4.2.6 Improved quarterly reporting format*

*Indicator 4.2.7 Strengthened TORs/work planning, and integration of regional coordinators*

*Indicator 4.2.8 Number of National Technical Assistant (NTA) positions aligned with 2015 AWP*

The annual targets for this activity result are:

- 1) 80 % implementation rate
- 2) 100 % of project progress reports produced and disseminated on schedule
- 3) 100 percent revisions to AWP, results and budgets approved by project board prior to changes
- 4) Bi-monthly meetings held with UNDP Country Office senior management and Rule of Law Unit where implementation plans are reviewed and progress assessed against PMDs on quarterly.
- 5) Increase in quantitative indicators across AWP 2015 (Q1)
- 6) Revised quarterly reporting format perceived as improved by JHRA donors (Q2 2015)
- 7) 4 meetings per year with regional coordinators, integration into implementation plans reviewed quarterly
- 8) 80 percent alignment (post June)

During Q2, efforts were continued to comply with the indicators regarding strategic direction, monitoring and evaluation and reporting. In the early part of Q2 a retreat was undertaken with all JHRA staff, NTA holders and colleagues from Country Office to discuss the annual work plan and the expected challenges for its implementation. The Strategic Plan of UNDP was also discussed at the retreat with all JHRA staff including those under the NTA contract modality to discuss the overall vision of the organization and find out the alignment of JHRA based on the Strategic Plan. 100 % completion of Personal Development Plans for staff were completed and all contracts for national staff have been extended based on personal work plans to ensure monitoring of results and individual commitments.

The NTA staff contracts were extended up to September 2015. A functional review was discussed with the leadership of the MOJ and initiated with the recruitment of an international consultant to undertake the functional review in Q3 and provide a set of

recommendations based on which the alignment for the NTA positions to the 2015 work plan can be completed.

Meetings with UNDP's senior management took place more structurally, also focusing on the implementation of recommendations from the mid-term evaluation. Most recommendations have either been implemented or are being taken on board for the design of the successor project. A monthly discussion between the programme unit and the project leadership on the implementation rate of the project was also established.

### **III. GENDER-SPECIFIC RESULTS**

JHRA works 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 their unique networks. Therefore, many gender considerations have been integrated into the activities reported on 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 leadership trainer was recruited and trainings were initiated on leadership and negotiation skills for 12 female MOJ staff representing Taqnin, the administration and human resources department, the Public Legal Awareness (PLAU) and the Gender Unit. During the training sessions discussions took place on harassment related issues at the MOJ. The women have identified specific types of issues that prevail and which will be discussed with the male supervisors of the MOJ in Q3. The leadership of the MOJ has also attended the trainings and indicated that other female staff members could also join the training in future.

Furthermore, UNDP's support to the Family Law drafting process has made some progress during Q2 in terms of coordination between the UN Women and GEP to organize an experiential learning mission in Q3 in the framework of South-South cooperation. The objectives of the learning visit will be to (1) gather comparative knowledge from theoretical and practical aspects on the processes of consulting, drafting and implementing similar laws from a country of similar legal context and (2) to gather knowledge on other country's experience of encapsulating sharia and women's rights into national legislation that are in compliance with international human rights standards. After considering several countries, including Morocco and Egypt, the MOJ has eventually identified Malaysia as the most appropriate country.



A number of core officials of Taqnin, members of CSOs, MOWA and Parliament (who have been instrumental of shaping and fine-tuning the draft family law) are proposed participants for the mission. The experiential learning will be undertaken through classroom lectures and presentations-to receive theoretical understanding on drafting, consulting and implementation of similar law, women and sharia issues in the light of international human rights compliance. This will be complemented by public consultations and field visits to receive experience and knowledge from government counter parts, sharia and Islamic scholars and CSOs.

With the establishment and activation of the LAGF, JHRA has worked with AIBA and the MOJ Legal Aid Department to ensure that cases involving women, particularly cases of gender-based violence are prioritized among the cases selected for subsidy through the facility. A total of 116 women lawyers are registered under the LAGF.

During 2015, ERAW court-related activities were initiated supporting the MOWA to prepare the final draft of the ERAW Court proposal. Further elaboration of this initiative will take place during Q3.

Three sets of trainings for the police and prosecutors were undertaken including one workshop to finalise the flow chart for the police and prosecutor's coordination. The flow chart and the standard operating procedures are ready to be signed off by the leaderships of the AGO and the MOI. Advocacy work on the ERAW Court was continued through knowledge sharing with the leadership of the Supreme Court, UN Agencies and civil society groups (specifically in Herat).

## **IV. PARTNERSHIPS**

- **Ministry of Justice**

In Q2, a Letter of Agreement was signed by UNDP and MOJ partnership to continue the activities including workshops and training sessions for 2015. The letter of agreement makes commitments for technical and financial support by UNDP to MOJ departments such as the *Taqnin*, PPD, HRSU, and PLAU.

- **Afghanistan Independent Bar Association**

UNDP strengthened its partnership with AIBA in Q2 2015 by signing a Letter of Agreement to take up 1000 cases in 2015. In Q2 the LAGF was launched in Bamyan working jointly with the GEP project to take up cases on violence against women.

- **Municipal Governments**

JHRA continued its work with the municipal governments of Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif and Jalalabad in Q2. TCC meetings were conducted on the legal empowerment of street vendors which incorporated municipal officials in each of these cities. The TCC structure

was revamped with a technical sub-committee and a grievance redressal committee that was formed.

- **Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission**

JHRA and AIHRC have developed a detailed implementation plan for 2015 in Q2. It is expected that the implementation will be undertaken with a senior national consultant. It is also expected that the AIHRC staff will be provided training through the continuation of regional cooperation with the National Human Rights Commission in India and the Philippines Human Rights Commission.

- **United Nations**

In Q2 JHRA worked with several other agencies and projects of the UN leveraging synergies. JHRA worked with the GEP to develop a joint plan to take up violence against women cases through the Women Assistance Centres (WAC) that will be supported by the LAGF lawyers. Previously the WACs did not have access to qualified lawyers to provide legal aid to the victims of violence. GEP and JHRA have also developed a concept note to expand the legal awareness through radio programmes across 8 provinces with common messages on legal aid, education for girls and property rights for women.

JHRA and LOTFA continued to work on the SOP for police and prosecutors. In addition to a few revisions that were made to the narrative document of the SOP, a flow chart has been developed to further simplify the SOP to assist the Central Investigation Department, FRU personnel and the EVAW unit staff to readily follow the legal processes. The SOP and the flowchart is yet to be approved by the leaderships of the AGO and MOI.

JHRA and UNAMA Rule of Law unit jointly assisted the National ROLIS working group to complete the first draft of the ROLIS report. The report is currently being translated and it is expected that the final report will be discussed at a workshop in Q3.

UNDP signed a partnership Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with UN Women to ensure better coordination on gender related issues, which also provides a good basis for future joint programming. Under the umbrella of the MOU, the JHRA and UN Women are assisting the Taqnin, MOWA and Member of Parliament to finalise a Mission plan to Malaysia to undertake some critical thinking on the Family Law before finalizing the draft. It is expected that the umbrella MOU will also galvanize the coordination of the Women Protection Centres with the LAGF lawyers. The details of the linkages of the lawyers to the women protection centres are currently being worked out.

## V. ISSUES

- **Financial sustainability**

Important unfunded activities are covered since in Q2 UNDP and the Italian Development Cooperation Office have signed a new cost sharing agreement for JHRA to undertake activities in Herat and the Herat region covering legal aid, ERAW related activities, building up of the NLTC and state-non state coordination.

- **Security**

In Q2, security remained a concern for project implementation. This is an ongoing issue for JHRA, especially given the project's work in district and provincial areas, and with institutions vulnerable to attacks. The explosion at the parking lot of the MOJ building on 19th May killing several staff members of the MOJ and the attacks against shuttles of the AGO in April and May show that the justice operators are a clear target which inevitably has a significant impact on the functioning of these institutions and also on project implementation.

- **Leadership in justice institutions**

The new Minister of Justice has recently taken up his position and has met the leadership of UNDP and the management of JHRA to renew his commitment towards the ongoing project. The reforms process and the high level policy decision for the justice sector supported by JHRA will gain momentum with the appointments of the Attorney General and the Chief Justice.

- **Policy decisions on legal aid**

Other projects have impacted on JHRA's LAGF. Policy decisions at the level of the Legal Aid Department seemed to make slow progress in anticipation of the development of the Legal framework under the Justice Service Delivery Project (JSDP – World Bank) which seems to have been delayed in its implementation. The LAGF was designed around the legal aid work of the JSDP at the design stage of JHRA II, therefore certain strategic decisions have been delayed. The MOJ 100 day work plan however reflects the LAGF implementation as one of their key projects.

- **JHRA Successor**

A Human Rights Mission from the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) undertook a mission to Kabul and met with the key justice institutions. Furthermore, the PSC members discuss their views on the planning process for the JHRA successor project during a meeting in April. The design of the successor project is part of a more programme oriented approach by UNDP for its rule of law portfolio.

- **Closure UNDP Helmand Office**

The UNDP Office in Helmand closed in June and JHRA's national coordinator based in Lashkar Gah has resigned. Therefore, JHRA is currently exploring the possibility of recruiting one national UNV to provide information and support to the team in Kabul to undertake the LAGF related activities including the activities on the law clinics. The LAGF funds for Helmand are being channelled through the AIBA, therefore no disruption of the taking up of actual legal aid cases are envisaged at this point. The M&E for the LAGF will be undertaken through the monitoring agency for which the procurement process has been initiated.

## **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 its ability to ensure local coordination and the project maintains its ability to engage with counterparts in the regions. NTA or external contracts provide for fewer restrictions on movement due to UNDP security advisories.

### **Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan 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 has been working closely with government counterparts to ensure continuity of project activities, which are based on emerging government priorities. With the current emerging priorities, it is evident that JHRA's activities are closely aligned to these priorities since several of the activities are reflected in the 100 day work plans and strategic plans of the government/state institutions.

- **Coordination of international organizations**

Coordination with international partners is an important activity and with the available structure of the Board of Donors, JHRA has been able to regularly present some of the activities that it has been undertaking where there are linkages with ongoing projects. The law on conciliation for civil matters has been discussed with all stakeholders including NGOs to ensure that open and free discussions help the government to draft a robust legislation that will be in compliance with those human rights standards and international obligations that Afghanistan has committed to.

- **Resignation of Staff**

Anticipating the end of the project in December, there have been a few staff resignations during Q2. To ensure that JHRA's result delivery will continue, vacancies are being filled with short term consultants to undertake specific tasks for the project. The key project personnel will be mentoring and coordinating the activities of the project. The project recruitment plan is being revised based on the evolving situation to limit the impact on project implementation.

## **VII. LESSONS LEARNED**

- **Monitoring and coordination**

Monitoring and coordination of activities is of the utmost importance, especially when provincial level engagements are being undertaken. Fifteen missions were undertaken to coordinate, promote and monitor project activities by the staff. Joint missions were undertaken with staff from the Italian Development Cooperation Office to Herat and with representatives from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation to Bamyan. The missions structurally identify a need for regional capacity building and efforts to improve coordination mechanisms between regional justice institutions, which is indeed a part of JHRA's approach.

## **VIII. FUTURE PLANS**

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

- Hold national workshop on final ROLIS report
- Two human rights publications will be developed by HRSU as per MOJ 100 day workplan.
- NTA staff functional review with MOJ
- Initiate strategic planning process with Supreme Court
- Provide leadership training to female MOJ staff
- Facilitate legislative coordination workshops on Jirga- Shura law, law on obtaining rights, draft articles on land usurpation for penal code
- Support to the Steering Committee for the UNCAT state report.
- Hiring of Senior National Consultant for AIHRC
- Expand LAGF to 7 provinces.
- Procurement process to be undertaken and identification of a monitoring agency for LAGF
- ERAW international consultant will continue training and advocacy work for special ERAW court
- Signing of SOP for police and prosecutors
- Establish training calendar for NLTC in Herat

- National conference on street vendors policy
- Hold monthly meetings for street vendors representatives
- Third radio series on street vendors rights
- Execute outreach campaigns drafted by PLAU staff
- Expand PSA campaign to eight provinces
- Work on project design for JHRA Successor project

## IX. FINANCIAL TABLES

	COMMITMENT/ PAST YEARS RECORD			CURRENT YEAR (2015)						FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
Donor Name	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2014 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2014 (c)	IPSAS Adjust-ment (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)	Undepreciate d of fixed Assets and Inventory (k)	(Future Due) L=(a-b-f)	(Past Due) (m)	Available Resources N=( i- j-k-m)
DENMARK	845,688	845,724	619,485		226,239	-	-	161,880	64,359	29,509	(74)	-	-	34,924
CANADA	320,224	320,224	316,929		3,295	-	-	(1,261)	4,556	-	-	-	-	4,556
ITALY	2,010,871	2,010,880	1,837,284		173,596	400,000	-	74,090	499,506	28,745	473	-	-	470,289
ITALY	928,710	-	-		-	-	-	-	-			928,710	-	-
NETHERLANDS	249,223	249,223	213,798		35,425	-	-	-	35,425	-	-	-	-	35,425
NETHERLANDS	4,490,000	2,098,842	1,794,890	4,867	308,819	2,355,751	-	967,683	1,696,888	119,823	4,056	-	-	1,573,009
NORWAY	13,372	13,372	13,371		1	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	1
SWITZERLAND	769,991	769,991	766,080		3,911	-	-	-	3,911	-	-	-	-	3,911
SWITZERLAND	3,000,000	2,700,006	1,496,268		1,203,738	-	-	350,873	852,864	168,263		300,000		684,602
UNDP	3,234,696	2,970,676	2,970,676		-	500,000	-	415,584	84,416	68,020	683,870	-	-	(667,474)
UNDP BCPR	450,000	327,188	327,188		-	122,706	-	33,496	89,210	-	-	-	-	89,210
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16,312,775</b>	<b>12,306,127</b>	<b>10,355,970</b>	<b>4,867</b>	<b>1,955,024</b>	<b>3,378,457</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,002,344</b>	<b>3,331,136</b>	<b>414,358</b>	<b>688,325</b>	<b>1,228,710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,228,453</b>

Note:

i) Data contained in this report is an extract of UNDP financial records. The accounting period 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.

## EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

Project Output ID and Description	2015 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan - Mar 2015)	Expenses (Apr - Jun 2015)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan - June 2015)	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.	1,729,182	247,096	387,530	634,626	37%
<b>Sub-total Output 1</b>	<b>1,729,182</b>	<b>247,096</b>	<b>387,530</b>	<b>634,626</b>	<b>37%</b>
Output 2: (00083458)(JHRA I) Support to MOJ with programmatic inputs on Human Rights Support Unit (HRSU) and Translation Unit	-	-	(685)	(685)	0%
<b>Sub-total Output 2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(685)</b>	<b>(685)</b>	<b>0%</b>
Output 2: (00085459) Mechanisms to provide quality justice services to vulnerable groups are established and functional (NPP 5, component 1)	1,316,272	175,734	278,978	454,712	35%
<b>Sub-total Output 2</b>	<b>1,316,272</b>	<b>175,734</b>	<b>278,978</b>	<b>454,712</b>	<b>35%</b>
Output 3: (00085460) Public participation processes and knowledge base for improving access to justice and human rights compliance established.	1,428,316	181,145	213,618	394,763	28%
<b>Sub-total Output 3</b>	<b>1,428,316</b>	<b>181,145</b>	<b>213,618</b>	<b>394,763</b>	<b>28%</b>
Output 4: (00085461) Project Support Unit: Internal oversight, monitoring and evaluation capacity in place.	646,648	295,233	223,696	518,929	80%
<b>Sub-total Output 4</b>	<b>646,648</b>	<b>295,233</b>	<b>223,696</b>	<b>518,929</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,120,417</b>	<b>899,208</b>	<b>1,103,136</b>	<b>2,002,344</b>	<b>39%</b>



## X. 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"> <li>• Potential risk of injury or death to project staff and contractors</li> <li>• Potential impact on activities – delayed or rescheduled activities</li> <li>• Lack of security in provinces and districts in which UNDP-JHRA will carry out programming continues to impede project implementation.</li> <li>• Subsequently, in addition to implementation, the security situation has also particular impact on the project's ability to monitor activities through field assessments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with UNDSS security arrangements</li> <li>• Contract security services for physical security.</li> <li>• Obtain security clearances for internal travel</li> <li>• Conduct conflict assessment as part of selection of districts</li> <li>• Contract external organizations where required</li> </ul>	Project Manager ai, CTA	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JHRA works closely with UNDSS to monitor the security situation in Kabul and the provinces for all missions.</li> <li>• JHRA used ANP armed escorts for road missions and additional security for large events.</li> <li>• Security did affect programming as Mission planning consumes large amounts of time and coordination between various agencies.</li> <li>• Workshops have been undertaken in alternate venues based on security advisories. Data collection on State and non-State cooperation in the justice sector has made slow</li> </ul>

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT & PROBABILITY	COUNTERMEASURES/MNGT. RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED BY	STATUS
				I: 2 P: 5				progress in Nangarhar.
2	Extent of GIROA support for all components of the Project	ongoing	Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project will require political support and coordination with several GIROA institutions</li> </ul> I: 4 P: 4	GIROA counterparts involved in the Project Steering Committee to promote ownership and ensure the project meets GIROA priorities	CTA, Project Manager ai, and Rule of Law Unit Program Officer	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Technical Coordination Committee.</li> </ul>
3	Risk of staff resignations due to end of project period	Q2	Ops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk of staff resignations could limit project implementation</li> </ul> I: 3 P: 3	Project recruitment plan is being revised based on the evolving situation and new short term consultants are being recruited.	CTA, Project Manager ai and Human Resources Assistant	CTA/ Human Resources Assistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project is currently almost fully staffed.</li> </ul>
4	High LoA staff turnover: With the implementation of the NTA salary scale, there is a	Q1	Ops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Losing staff at the Translation Board and the HRSU will risk the achievements of annual targets.</li> </ul>	NTA functional review is planned for Q3	Project Manager ai and Rule of Law Unit Program Officer	CTA/Human Resources Assistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foster leadership both at HRSU, Translation Board and PPD.</li> <li>UNDP undertaking functional review</li> </ul>

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT & PROBABILITY	COUNTERMEASURES/MNGT. RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED BY	STATUS
	huge risk of losing qualified staff at the Translation Board and HRSU.			I : 3 P : 3				jointly with the MOJ. Also UNDP is developing plans for aligning NTA's with the Capacity Building of Results Program (World Bank)
5	Sensitivity surrounding Gender Mainstreaming	ongoing	Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited gender programming</li> </ul> I : 3 P : 4	Project implementation is based on national priorities	CTA, Project Manager ai, component managers, key staff	staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop for female staff at the MOJ on leadership training assists in ensuring women's empowerment. English trainer for Taqnin was a woman which ensured gender mainstreaming was ensured in all activities that were undertaken.</li> </ul>
6	Coordination of international organizations	Q2	Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal issues in addressing legislative drafting process could be conflicting if coordination with all international and</li> </ul>	Project Implementation is undertaken through consensus building and national priorities	CTA, Rule of Law Program Officer	CTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed presentations at Board of Donors and CSO's being undertaken. Research and experiential learnings for senior</li> </ul>

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	TYPE	IMPACT & PROBABILITY	COUNTERMEASURES/MNGT. RESPONSE	OWNER	SUBMITTED BY	STATUS
				national partners are not undertaken I:3 P: 2				leadership of PSC being organized.

## XI. ISSUE LOG

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	IMPACT/PRIORITY	COUNTERMEASURE/MNGT RESPONSE	OWNER	STATUS
1	Financial Sustainability	2013	Impact = 2 Priority = 3	Increase ownership and thus efficiency	CTA & Program Officer	Resolved
2	Policy on legal aid	2014	Impact = 4 Priority = 4	Facilitate discussions between stakeholders.	CTA & Access to Justice Coordinator	unresolved
3	Leadership at justice institutions	Q1 & Q2	Impact = 5 Priority = 4	Coordination with all PSC members on regular basis and existing interim leaders being consulted regularly. Cooperate closely with UNDP country office.	CTA & Program Officer	Resolved
4	Security Incidences	2013	Impact = 4 Priority = 3	Cooperation with UNDSS	All JHRA staff	Partially resolved
5	Design of successor project	June 2015	Impact=3 Priority =4	Action plan for development of JHRA Successor project undertaken	Programme Unit	Ongoing

## XII. ANNEXES

**Table 1: 2015 Progress for Output 1**

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
1.2 No results-oriented and evidence-based M&E systems in place in MOJ.	1.2 ROLIS conducted and baseline established	Provide technical expertise to national ROLIS working group to finalize ROLIS and Conduct national conference to present ROLIS findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD and Expert interview final reports for ROLIS finalised in English, Dari and Pashtu.</li> <li>• ROLIS Draft report is submitted by the consultant for review and translation. Review completed and translation work ongoing.</li> <li>• The Policy &amp; Planning Specialists of PPD are also the Secretariat for ROLIS, conducted a meeting with Head of PPD regarding latest draft of ROLIS report.</li> <li>• Engagement plan being developed for a National workshop to present ROLIS report to senior leaderships of Justice Sector of Afghanistan is expected to be held in Q3 2015.</li> </ul>	On track
1.3 70 % reviewed (7 out of 10 laws identified) and working groups established on Penal Code, Child Act, Jirga/Shura Law, and Law on Obtaining Rights	1.3 100 % reviewed Formal coordination mechanism activated (evidence for instance by inter-ministerial agreements on follow up actions to recommendations from international human rights bodies)	Provide legislative drafting expertise and means for consultations on Family Law (with UNWOMEN), Jirga/Shura Law, Penal Code, Law on obtaining rights and the labor law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept Note and Terms of Reference for International Consultant for consultation on Family Law was developed, translated and shared with Taqin Department of MOJ.</li> <li>• Civil chapter of Conciliation of civil dispute resolution (previously Jirga Shura law) has been drafted. A series of consultation meeting were held with Civil Society members, women network and human rights commission to discuss this chapter.</li> <li>• The Law on Obtaining rights did not make any significant progress at the MOJ technical committee. The Criminal Law Reforms working Group drafted 16 chapters and 129 articles. Detailed discussions were also undertaken on the criminal provisions of the EVAW to be introduced in the Penal Code.</li> </ul>	On track
		Provide management support to the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPD staff assisted MOJ Policy and Planning Directorate on providing data from MOJ for the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA).</li> <li>• PPD staff assisted the Policy &amp; Planning Directorate to develop a new policy for MOJ which complements the strategic plan for 5</li> </ul>	On Track

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
			<p>years which was developed in 2014. A subcommittee established to work on content of policy and prepare the first draft which is under the supervision of the Deputy Minister.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Policy &amp; Planning Specialists assisting the Human Resource Department of (MOJ) are developing the Result Framework for CBR Action plan. PPD staff attended six working meetings in this regard and the CBRF implementation is in MOJ's 100 Days action plan.</li> <li>• The PPD specialists also supported in the development of a five year document which included budget, projects, activities and work in progress. Also weekly and monthly plans were prepared to report on the five year plan.</li> <li>• The Policy &amp; Planning Specialists assisted Policy and Planning Department in preparing the first quarter report of MOJ provincial and central departments. They collected and compiled the 33 report from 33 provinces and 16 reports from central departments.</li> <li>• The Policy &amp; Planning Specialist had two meetings with Mr. Kashaf the Head of Policy and Planning Department of Supreme Court based on the request of Supreme Court. The MOJ PPD will assist Supreme Court in drafting their New Strategy. A working group has been established for the development of the SC Strategy and its 100 day plan.</li> </ul>	
		Support to Translation Board for the development of legal translations to MOJ and other government institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of translation equipment is ongoing.</li> <li>• Total of 21 documents were translated to English; 9 documents into Pashtu and 6 documents into Arabic.</li> </ul> <p><b>English translations:</b> Peaceful Assembly Act of Malaysia; Environment Law; Conciliation Law in Civil Disputes; results of UNDP 2014; Minister's Biography; GIZ Letter; German Embassy Letter; Kabul Bank File; UNDP letter; Italy Embassy Letter; Family Law Draft; Afghan German Negotiation; Tri-junction boundary point between Afghanistan, Tajikistan and China; Project Document Kabul Bank File; National Competitive Bidding Documents; MoU Kabul Turkey University; Invitation of 16<sup>th</sup> Justice Ministers Conference; CV of DM; Japan</p>	On track

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
			<p>Assistance Letter to Afghanistan; UNODC Letter; Draft minutes on good governance sector dialogues;</p> <p><b>Pashtu translations:</b></p> <p>Draft Regulation on Health staff at risk; Regulation on Controlling and reporting of Money, Currencies; Translation of miscellaneous documents including approvals, decrees of presidents regarding the appointing 16 cabinet ministers; Marriage Law; DM, CV; Stockholm Convention treaty on energy charter; Accused and Suspected Rights</p> <p><b>Arabic translations:</b></p> <p>Red Crescent Society Law of Jordan; Demonstration and strikes Law of Egypt; Jurisprudent Principles; Kuwait Traffic Law; Consecutive Translation At National Security Prosecution; Farkhunda Case</p>	
1.4 Formal coordination mechanism exists but not functional: Human Rights Support Regulation was passed 4 Aug by the Council of Ministers thereby formalizing and establishing an inter-ministerial task force to follow up on recommendations from international human rights bodies.	1.4 Formal coordination mechanism activated (evidence for instance by inter-ministerial agreements on follow up actions to recommendations from international human rights bodies)	Provide capacity and training support to finalize the UNCAT State report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International expert from Danish Institute of Human Rights, conducted one capacity development mission from 5-25 June.</li> <li>• One one-day session held with DHRWIA staff and leadership to review and summarize capacity assessment conducted by UNDP APRC.</li> <li>• One three-day workshop held to develop capacity development action plan for departmental enrichment and streamlined State reporting processes.</li> <li>• Development of MOFA, government and international outreach plans to generate support for action plan.</li> <li>• Finalisation and submission of English and Dari versions of UNCAT State Report to MOFA leadership for approval by Steering Committee in Q3.</li> </ul>	On track
		Provide technical expertise and financial support to AIHRC on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalisation of scope of UNDP support in renewed letter of agreement.</li> <li>• Finalisation of terms of reference for Senior National Consultant for High-Level Policy and Advocacy.</li> </ul>	On track



2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
		South-South partnerships GBV programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of concept notes for South-South regional conference on judicial advocacy, detention monitoring and GBV; knowledge exchange with CHR Philippines on judicial advocacy for torture; knowledge exchange with NHRC India to follow up on 2014 training on investigation and monitoring techniques.</li> </ul>	
		Establish regular liaison between HRSU, AIHRC and CSOs for legislative review, coordination and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Inter-Ministerial Taskforce Committee met on 1 June for its second quarterly meeting. The meeting was hosted by the new Minister of Justice, and discussed the following:</li> <li>The draft ToR for the Taskforce Committee prepared, reviewed and finalized by internal committee and Taqin Department.</li> <li>Guidelines for tracking the implementation of recommendations discussed. Further consultation on specific feedback to be held.</li> <li>Regulation to be modified to include one member of Supreme Court and two members from civil society (one for women's rights and one for human rights).</li> <li>Presentation of HRSU's survey of prisons and detention centers in Kabul for MOI, to inform training programme. Findings will be presented by the Taskforce chair to the Supreme Council on Prisons and Detention Centers.</li> </ul>	On track
		Review legislation from a human rights perspective to ensure compliance with human rights standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In coordination with the Taqin Department, 18 laws with particular significance or impact on human rights were selected for HRSU's review from the 1394 Legislative Calendar.</li> <li>Reviewed updated drafts of the Regulation on Oversight of Water Resources; Law on Conciliation of Civil Disputes; Law on Obtaining Rights; Juvenile Code; Law on Demonstrations; Law on Strikes, Rallies and Protests for compliance with international human rights standards and submitted findings to the Taqin for further process.</li> <li>HRSU reviewed the draft Law on the Prevention of Torture and the Law on Civil Servants for compliance with international conventions, and against provisions of relevant laws from Germany, Italy, Iraq, Iran and Indonesia.</li> </ul>	On track
		Develop information management systems to track and manage data on the State's application of UN international human	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewed all articles of the ICCPR, ICERD, ICPD, ICESCR, CRC, UNCAT and CEDAW and assigned indicators for each mechanism from the Global Human Rights Indicators guidelines issued by OHCHR.</li> </ul>	On track

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
		rights obligations and recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRSU conducted a consultative session with 43 (40 M, 3 F) human rights focal points on 22 April to identify challenges in the implementation of the Recommendations National Action Plan and allocation of government budgets for activities to address human rights commitments and recommendations.</li> <li>• HRUS hosted a consultative session on 23 June to inform improvements to the Guidelines on Tracking of the Implementation of International Human Rights Conventions by State Institutions. Experts from Taqin, UNAMA, AIHRC, UNICEF, UN Woman, AHRO and CSHRN attended and presented their comments on the guidelines. The document will be revised based on received comments.</li> </ul>	
		Organize regular trainings, events, sensitization and information sessions for State officials on application of State human rights obligations, including the development of tailored training materials and curricula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-day human rights workshop on 14 April for 18 (16 M, 2 F) NDS staff at the NDS Training Center.</li> <li>• Two-day human rights workshop on 20-21 April for 20 (17 M, 3 F) key officials from the MoPW, MoRR, MoCN, and HOO at the HRSU Conference Hall.</li> <li>• Three-day workshop on 17-19 May for human rights focal points from 24 ministries and government institutions (22 M, 2 F) at the MOJ Conference Hall.</li> <li>• Two-day human rights workshop on 15-16 June for NDS provincial staff at NDS conference hall.</li> <li>• One-day workshop on 22 June for 21 (19 male, 2 female) human rights focal points of the ministries and independent institutions at the MOJ conference hall. At this workshop dr. Malik Sitez trained the attendees on the State's human rights obligations.</li> <li>• HRSU reviewed grade 2 and 3 life skills curricula and submitted recommendations for changes concerning gender equality and gender roles, the portrayal of people with disabilities, and general knowledge of child rights to the MoE. A formal letter accepting these recommendations has been issued by MoE.</li> <li>• HRSU reviewed the MOWA handout on alternatives of imprisonment from a human rights perspective.</li> <li>• HRSU finalized a second draft of the Handout on Human Rights in the Afghan Constitution, with revisions based on consultations with focal points.</li> </ul>	On track

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HRSU started drafting the Handout on Women Rights in International Conventions.</li> <li>HRSU distributed training evaluations to the Ministry of Refugees and Returnees, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Counter Narcotics and High Office of Oversight and Anti-Corruption to measure the impact of its trainings on the government's work.</li> </ul>	

**Table 2: 2015 Progress for Output 2**

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
<p>2.1.1 522 cases supported through LAGF</p> <p>2.1.2 Zero cases monitored</p> <p>2.1.3 Two Legal clinics</p>	<p>2.1.1 1,000 cases supported</p> <p>2.1.2 250 cases monitored.</p> <p>2.1.3 3 total legal clinics supported.</p>	Extend cases to seven provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LAGF is launched in Bamyan Province on 15 June 2015. The first Bamyan LAGF committee established on 15 June 2015.</li> <li>Bamyan LAGF committee covers Daikundi province.</li> <li>Bamyan AIBA office manager and Herat supervisor recruited by AIBA central office under LAGF.</li> <li>Balkh province statics in Q2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>151 new cases registered from April to 30 June 2015 . The number of cases reached to 375 cases from July 2014 to 30 June 2015 ( 336 M/39F)</li> <li>52 cases are finalized from April to 30 June 2015, the number of finalized cases reached to 232 cases from July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (222M/10F)</li> <li>30 new defense lawyers registered with LAGF from April to 30 June 2015, now the number of registered defense lawyers are increased to 137 (83 M/54F)</li> <li>2 EAW cases registered in Q2; the number of EAW cases increased to 10 cases Q1&amp;2</li> </ul> </li> <li>Herat province statics in Q2:</li> </ul>	On track

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 58 new cases registered registered from April to 30 June 2015, the number of cases reached to 250 cases from July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (217 M/33F)</li> <li>– 18 cases finalized from April to 30 June 2015, and the number of finalized cases reached 210 from July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (194M/16F)</li> <li>– 23 new defense lawyers registered with LAGF from April to 30 June 2015, the number of defence lawyers increased to 125 from July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (87M/38F)</li> <li>– 4 EAW cases are registered in Q2, so the number of EAW cases increased to 10 cases (Q1&amp;2).</li> <li>• Nangrahar province statics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 67 new cases registered in Q2. The total number of cases are 213 cases from July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (165M/48 F).</li> <li>– 31 cases finalized in Q2, and the total number of finalized cases are 135 cases from July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (88M/35F).</li> <li>– 8 new defense lawyer are registered in Q2; with the total number of defense lawyers increased to 88 from July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (64M/24F).</li> <li>– 2 EAW cases registered in Q2, the number of EAW cases are reached to 6 cases (Q1&amp;2).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Helmand province statics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 59 new cases registered in Q2, and the total number of cases increased to 256 cases from July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (217M/39F)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 54 cases finalized in Q2, therefore the total number of cases reached to 112 cases (Q1&amp;2).</li> <li>– 8 new defense lawyer registered in Q2 , total number of defense lawyers reached 23 defense lawyers. (23M)</li> <li>– The number of ERAW case in Q2 is only 1 case, the number of ERAW cases reached to 4 cases in Q1&amp;2.</li> </ul> <p>Reconciliation process of 2014 funds are ongoing prior to the transfer of funds for 2015 which is based on a signed LOA between AIBA and UNDP.</p> <p>No. of pro bono cases taken up by LAGF lawyers in Q2 are 100 Cases.</p>	
		Provide technical and financial support to legal clinic and AIBA office in Helmand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOA between UNDP and AIBA signed.</li> <li>• Legal clinic concept note drafted for activation of law clinic.</li> </ul>	On track
		Extend cases in Herat region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mission to Ghor conducted to initiate LAGF.</li> <li>• Mission to Bagdhis expected in Q3.</li> </ul>	On track
		Activate case monitoring through government and/or CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ToR of Monitoring Agent drafted and shared with AIBA, LAD MOJ and Deputy Minister of Justice for review and comments.</li> </ul>	On track
		Support 3 law clinics to train students on legal aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 law clinic students (20M/10F) in Nangarhar province trained on the following skills: interviewing and counseling; statement writing; fact finding; drafting defense statements; preparing clients for court; trial advocacy; conducting court observations; conducting negotiations; some trainings on CPC, Advocate law and defense lawyer code of conduct. The law clinic is conducted for law clinic students in Nangarhar province. Also, 30 Law clinic students trained under the general supervision of a licensed defense lawyer by: (a) providing information in both criminal</li> </ul>	On track

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
			<p>and civil cases about the relevant law and legal processes; (b) visiting detention center, prison and court to conduct preliminary interviews with arrested, detained or accused person in Nangrahar Province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept note for law clinic drafted for EAW Clinic in Herat University.</li> </ul>	
2.2 No Special EAW court in place	2.2 Nation plan on EAW court established	Orientation of judges, prosecutors and defense lawyers on indictments, settlements, CPC, EAW law and EAW courts, LOTFA, UNODC, GEP joint programming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JHRA joint orientation programs along with LOTFA, UNODC and GEP conducted orientation seminars in Herat for 12 days. The themes were on: SOP, SOP Flow chart, indictment and settlement negotiation, EAW Law and EAW Court proposal.</li> <li>• The participants were from Herat City, Herat districts, Badghis, Ghor and Farah Provinces.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Herat City:                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 4 defense lawyers (2M 2F)</li> <li>2) 3 Legal Help Centers (all F)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Herat Districts:                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Kohsan: 1 male prosecutor</li> <li>2) Robat Sangi: 1 male prosecutor</li> <li>3) Ghoryan: 3 prosecutors, (1M 2F),</li> <li>4) Adraskan: 1 male prosecutor</li> <li>5) Zindajan: 1 male prosecutor</li> <li>6) Karukh: 1 male prosecutor</li> <li>7) Golran: 1 male prosecutor</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Farah Province: 4 male prosecutors and 3 police, (2M 1F) from FRU/CID,</li> <li>4. Ghor Province: 3 male prosecutors and 3 police (M) from FRU/CID,</li> <li>5. Badghis Province: 3 male prosecutors and 4 police (M) from FRU/CID,</li> </ol> <p>Total: Prosecutors: 19 (17 M 2 F)</p> </li> </ul>	On track

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
			<p>Police: 10 (9 M 1 F)  Defense lawyers: 4 (2 M 2F)  Help center: 3 (F)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JHRA also conducted a 4 day orientation seminar for CSOs from Herat City on proposed EAW Court. A large number of female participants actively joined the program. 35 (3 M 32 F)</li> </ul>	
		Advocacy to EAW Units/Commissions and Supreme Court for the formal establishment of EAW Courts through joint programming with UNAMA, UNWMEN, GEP, UNFPA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint proposal developed with UNWomen and UNFPA based on UNDP's overall agreement with UNWomen.</li> <li>EAW Commission finalized EAW design based on consultations and presentation to new leadership of MOWA.</li> </ul>	On track
2.3 One NLTC chapter operational in Kabul	2.3 One additional NLTC chapter established	Support for the activation of NLTC (Herat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation plan for micro capacity assessment developed.</li> <li>The national legal training center at Herat University is equipped with furniture. Four rooms are allocated for the NLTC by the Herat University which are now furnished.</li> <li>On 27<sup>th</sup> of May, 2015, the National Legal Training Center was inaugurated at Herat University.</li> <li>Two sessions of training workshops conducted for the prosecutors, defense lawyers, police, FRU, and CID. The training workshop was attended by a total number of 20 participants (8 M prosecutors, 4 male defense lawyers, 3 female defense lawyers, 2 male police officers, and 3 female police officers).</li> <li>The second session conducted on 30<sup>th</sup> May – 1<sup>st</sup> of June, 2015. The three days training session was on “ Elimination of Violence Against Women “.The training workshop was attended by a total</li> </ul>	On track

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
			number of 20 participants (8 male prosecutors, 4 male defense lawyers, 3 female defense lawyers, 2 male police officers, and 3 female police officers).	

**Table 3: 2015 Progress for Output 3**

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
<p>3.1 No national policy or legislation protecting and recognizing street vendors' rights</p> <p>3.2.1 Four Technical Coordination Committees fully established (in Kabul, Balkh, Herat and Nangarhar)</p>	<p>3.1 At least two laws with specific legal provisions on rights of street vendors drafted by MOJ based on JHRA's technical inputs.</p> <p>3.2.1 Five technical Coordination Committees established and fully functioning and generating outreach materials for street vendors.</p>	Provide technical and advisory support for policy and legal direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 TCC meetings conducted in Kabul (May), Jalalabad (May) and Mazar(June) .</li> </ul>	On track
		Facilitate discussions on the development of a policy framework to improve the legal and socio-economic conditions of street vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Kabul TCC was conducted twice in order to discuss the JHRA proposed amendments to the Consumer Protection and Municipal bill in the Month of May. In provinces of Jalalabad and Mazar, TCC meetings discussed proposed amendments to the labor and food bill.</li> <li>TCC in Mazar focused on the outcome of the completed vendor group mapping and numerical data mapping in June. 2 sub-committee meetings on grievance redress held with the identified street vendor representatives of Kabul city in April/May. The two cases were resolved through an independent investigation committee.</li> </ul>	On track
		Undertake a legal review of the business rights of street vendors with a specific focus on how to integrate them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In April/May as a part of the consumer protection bill the aspect of business rights was considered by JHRA under the legal review and</li> </ul>	On track



2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
		into the formal economy and provide technical advisory support to enhance national legal frameworks for the protection of street vendor rights	proposed amendments to the consumer protection bill. Pre-Policy paper drafted and reviewed internally with focus on street vendor's legal identity. Preparation and introductory meetings have been undertaken for national consultation meeting planned for Q3.	
		Support the production and dissemination of public awareness materials about the rights of street vendors through local municipalities and Technical Coordination Committees (TCCs) including community policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One day Radio show conducted on current challenges of street vendor and the Traffic police in order to raise awareness of street vendors in Kabul city. The identified street vendor representatives and authorities of the Traffic department were invited to the show as speakers in the month of May.</li> </ul>	On track
		Conduct surveys to produce statistical data about street vendor conditions in target provinces through engagement with law clinics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The numerical data was completed by municipality with support of JHRA on total numbers of street vendors mapping in Jalalabad, Mazar and Herat in in the months of April/ May.</li> <li>• Vendor group mapping has been completed by JHRA in June in Jalalabad, Mazar and Herat to identify street vendor representatives.</li> <li>• Vendor group mapping report completed in Kabul city for the month of April. The data collected from mapping exercise which can be used to inform decision and policy making at TCCs and outline the current economic and social conditions of street vendors in Afghanistan.</li> </ul>	On track

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
		South-south cooperation on street vendors enhanced through experiential visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study tour is planned to be undertaken after national consultation on street vendor's policy in Q3.</li> </ul>	On track
3.2.1 No national policy or legislation on cooperation between the State/non-State justice sector.	3.2.1 One draft law has recommendations on coordination with State/non-State justice providers	Support the organization of an inclusive national conference to discuss modalities to link the State and non-State justice systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> May, international consultant, provided technical inputs to the MOJs consultative meeting on drafting the law on "Conciliation on dispute resolution in civil matters". CSO, Ministries, state Justice Institutions and representative of AIHRC involved in the discussions. The draft law prepared by the legislative department of MOJ for further process and consideration. A national conference jointly with UN Women is planned in Q3.</li> </ul>	On track
3.2.2 Limited mechanisms in place to link State and non-State justice.	3.2.1 Mechanisms for coordination of cases between State and non-State justice providers at district levels established in four provinces.	Provide opportunities for State and non-State justice providers at the sub-national levels (3 provinces) to further consultations on the draft law and rights-based Community-Based Dispute Resolution (CBDR) processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparatory meetings at the provinces undertaken to organize a series of CBDR meetings on the draft law through introductory meetings. Expected in Q3</li> </ul>	On track
		Provide research and technical inputs to develop draft legislation on coordination of State and non-State justice systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted district level coordination meetings between state and non-state Justice actors in 6 districts of Herat and Balkh province, viz, Injil, Karukh, Guzara, Deh Dadi, Nar Shaye, and Balkh in May.</li> </ul>	On track
		Identify entry points for policy development on land rights - UNAMA/UNDAF/CPD/Pro Doc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International consultant on land rights submitted assessment report in Q2.</li> </ul>	On track

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminalization of Land Usurpation conference conducted with UNAMA and CLRWG to draft article on land usurpation for Penal Code in April.</li> </ul>	
		Capacity building for all heads of Huquq departments in referral mechanisms compliant with the new policy and legal framework including the law on obtaining rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted district level coordination meetings in 6 districts of Herat and Balkh province, namely, Injil, Karukh, Guzara, Deh Dadi, Nar Shaye, and Balkh in May. During the meetings, district Huquq officers and members of the local shuras discussed on importance of increasing civil case references from non- state to state justice actors and strengthening coordination mechanisms between state- non state justice actors as on job training with support of JHRA.</li> </ul>	
		Conduct a social audit on Huquq referral mechanisms through engagement with select CSOs	This activity has been cancelled	Activity cancelled
3.3 No action plan for MOJ Communication Strategy.	3.3 Action plan operationalized in four provinces.	Support the MOJ to conduct a follow up perception survey in six provinces to assess the level of public trust in the justice sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The process for recruitment of two international consultants for assessment of CSOs on therapeutic skills to support EAW court and assessment of the judiciary on EAW law to assist in the formation of the EAW court is ongoing. Expected to be operationalized in Q3.</li> <li>• Radio campaign planned for four months on women's right to inheritance, girls' right to education and legal aid in provinces of Kabul,</li> </ul>	Activity reorganised
		Support the MOJ through the development and dissemination of informed communications materials on women's rights, legal aid, land rights and Community-Based Dispute Resolution (CBDR) processes		

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q2 2015 Planned	Q2 2015 Actual	Comments
			<p>Nangarhar, Balkh, Herat, Bamyān, Badghis and Ghore in Q3. .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept note for producing and placing mini-billboards at MOJ facilities in Kabul, Balkh, Nangarhar, Herat and Helmand have been shared with MOJ. The billboards will contain public legal awareness messages mainly on women rights, and legal aid. Expected to be operationalized in Q3.</li> </ul>	
		Provide technical, advisory and financial support to select CSOs that use innovative public outreach methods to raise public legal awareness		Activity cancelled
		Facilitate partnership between PLAU and select CSOs through capacity development interventions/trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Workshop on “Public Relations and Outreach Campaign with a focus on Elimination of Violence against Women &amp; Introduction of EVAW Law to Civil Society Organizations” is planned for the beginning of Q3.</li> <li>• Concept note for national CSO workshop in Kabul drafted. The workshop is expected in Q3.</li> <li>• CSO mapping exercise conducted for justice and human rights originations.</li> <li>• Concept note for workshop on access to information law drafted for implementation. Discussion with potential partners namely IWA is ongoing.</li> </ul>	On Track
		Facilitate partnerships between PLAU and media companies to raise public legal awareness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOR's drafted for radio programmes for implementation across 6 provinces.</li> </ul>	



2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1 2015 Planned	Q1 2015 Actual	Comments
			by the MTE, 11 have been undertaken and follow up on 12 are ongoing. The other recommendations will be implemented in the design of the successor project	
<p>4.2.1: 2015 AWP, HR, Procurement and M&amp;E plans not yet implemented</p> <p>4.2.2: Project progress reports delivered in a timely and quality fashion</p> <p>4.2.3 Some revisions to AWP without prior approval of Project Board</p>	<p>4.2.2: 100 % of project progress reports produced and disseminated on schedule</p> <p>4.2.3 100 percent revisions to AWP, results and budgets approved by Project Board prior to changes</p> <p>4.2.4 Bi-monthly meetings held with UNDP CO SM / ROL unit where implementation plans are reviewed and progress</p>	Completion of monthly, quarterly and annual reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1 2015 was completed.</li> <li>• 3 monthly newsletters were produced to assist in reporting on theme based monthly progress.</li> <li>• Discussions for the revision of the AWP with stakeholders was initiated since the signing of a new cost sharing agreement with the IDCO.</li> <li>• X meetings with the UNDP CO SM/RoL unit and project was undertaken to discuss implementation issues.</li> <li>• JHRA Retreat with all staff, regional coordinators, heads of MOJ departments and NTA staff was undertaken on 14-15<sup>th</sup> April.</li> </ul>	On target.

2015 Baseline	2015 Annual Targets	Q1 2015 Planned	Q1 2015 Actual	Comments
4.2.4 No implementation planning 4.2.5 2014 AWP 4.2.6 2014 reporting formats 4.2.7 2014 TORs, # [3] of meetings 4.2.8 2014 NTA alignment	assessed against PMDs on quarterly. 4.2.5 Increase in quantitative indicators across AWP 2015 (Q1) 4.2.6 Revised quarterly reporting format perceived as improved by JHRA donors (Q2 2015) 4.2.7 4 meetings per year with regional coordinators, integration into implementation plans reviewed quarterly 4.2.8 80 percent alignment (post June)	Ensure effective project facilities and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised security risk assessment has been undertaken and based on that upgrades are being made.</li> <li>• Security upgrading is ongoing; CCTV have been installed; IDG guards appointed for the JHRA security.</li> <li>• Planning to paint building is incomplete since the security upgrading is still ongoing.</li> </ul>	On target.