

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS IN A GLANCE:

- During the period, 192 out of 365 recommendations directed by the AIHRC to the government in relation to human rights protection and promotion have been implemented. The trend further strengthens the AIHRC's leadership role.
- During the period, AIHRC educated 11198 women (52.1% of all) on human rights topics nationwide. Human rights education is one of the core institution's strategic goal, in particular, for women and girls.
- People's referral to AIHRC's office has increased 51.6% comparing to the previous reporting period; this simply indicates increased level of trust on the Institutions.
- During the period, 2697 individuals who were illegally detained or imprisoned have been released as result of AIHRC continuous monitoring missions to the places of deprivation of liberty. The said number constitutes 49 women, 2539 men, and 109 children.



June 6 2002

Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission

AIHRC Six-Month Report



Period Covered:

Jadi 1393 – Jawza 1394 (January- June 2015)

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Introduction:

During the last six months *Jadi* 1393 – end of *Jawza* 1394 (January- June 2015), the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) in accordance with the applicable national law, including the law on the Structure, Duty and Mandate of the AIHRC and in line with the AIHRC's Strategic and Action Plans has attained significant achievements in the areas of monitoring, protection and promotion of human rights. The AIHRC has been able to effectively protect and monitor the human rights of individuals, especially those deprived of freedom, women and children, and has brought significant changes and modification in the key areas of legislation, government policies and programs through effective advocacy. The AIHRC has also been active at the international level, highlighting the requirements and the effective development and protective performances of the AIHRC. Despite the security challenges and election-related controversy over the year, as well as financial and budget issues that caused some problems in the implementation of activities, and failure to pay the AIHRC's staff salary, the AIHRC could implement its program based on the Strategic Plan and Action Plan of the AIHRC.

During 1393 the AIHRC, by outlining a new and comprehensive strategy and an action plan, and with regard to the situation of human rights and existing requirements in the country, engaged in the implementation of human rights protection, monitoring and development programs, that is also continuing in the new year 1394.

The AIHRC's new Strategic and Action Plans for the current year (1393) identifies four strategic objectives for the AIHRC: 1. Leadership, 2. Promotion of Human Rights, 3. Empowerment, 4. Protection and Monitoring of human rights. All the programs and activities conducted during the six months, between *Jadi* 1393 - *Jawza*, 1394, have been implemented within the framework of the above mentioned objectives.

The basic source for the most of the information contained in this report comes from the monthly reports received from the regional and provincial offices by the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Unit (MERU) of the AIHRC within a unified reporting format. Likewise, the monthly reports received from the regional and provincial offices of the AIHRC as well as the reports from different units of the central office of the AIHRC have been compiled and consolidated into present report. Thematic and research reports of the AIHRC, weekly and ad hoc reports received from the offices of the AIHRC, and the information and data in the AIHRC's central (Database) are the other sources of information that have been used in the preparation of this report.

It is worth mentioning that although the present report represents the achievements, program implementation and hard efforts made by the AIHRC staff in different parts of the country, but for reasons of security and some other issues such as the influence of traditional beliefs and the existence of local power and authority that impeded the activities of the AIHRC, the content of this report may not be complete, however attempt are made to include the important achievements of the AIHRC. It is hoped that the publication of this report, while stressing on the principle of transparency and accountability, be effective in the promotion and protection of human rights in the country, in addition to describing of the situation of human rights in Afghanistan.

About the AIHRC

The AIHRC was established according to Article 58 of the Constitution to monitor, protect and promote human rights in the country, and functions based on the Law on the Structure, Duties and Mandates of the AIHRC. The AIHRC was established within the framework of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and operates independently. The AIHRC is carrying out its activities in accordance with the provisions of the Afghan Constitution and other laws applicable in the country.¹

Monitoring the observance, promotion and protection of human rights and monitoring the situation of people's access to human rights and freedoms, investigation of violations of human rights and adoption of measures to improve the human rights situation in the country, constitute the objectives of the AIHRC.² Article 21 of the Law on the Structure, Duties and Mandates of the AIHRC has defined and formalized the main duties and mandates of the AIHRC within 35 paragraphs

The Strategic and Action Plans of the AIHRC

The AIHRC as modern and professional institution performs its duty by organizing its program affairs through designation and formulation of the Strategic Plan and Action Plan and other working programs in order to achieve the strategic objectives. The end of 1393 was the end of four-year Strategic Plan (1389 to 1392) and the beginning of the new Strategic Plan. In this year the AIHRC over a long process with the participation of 868 people (200 women and 668 men) from the public, government institutions, civil society, the media, religious scholars, judges, prosecutors, police, human rights defenders and women, representatives of the supporting institutions was able to develop a Strategic Plan for five years (from 1393 to 1397). This Strategic Plan has four strategic objectives, leadership, promotion of human rights, empowerment and protection and monitoring of human rights.

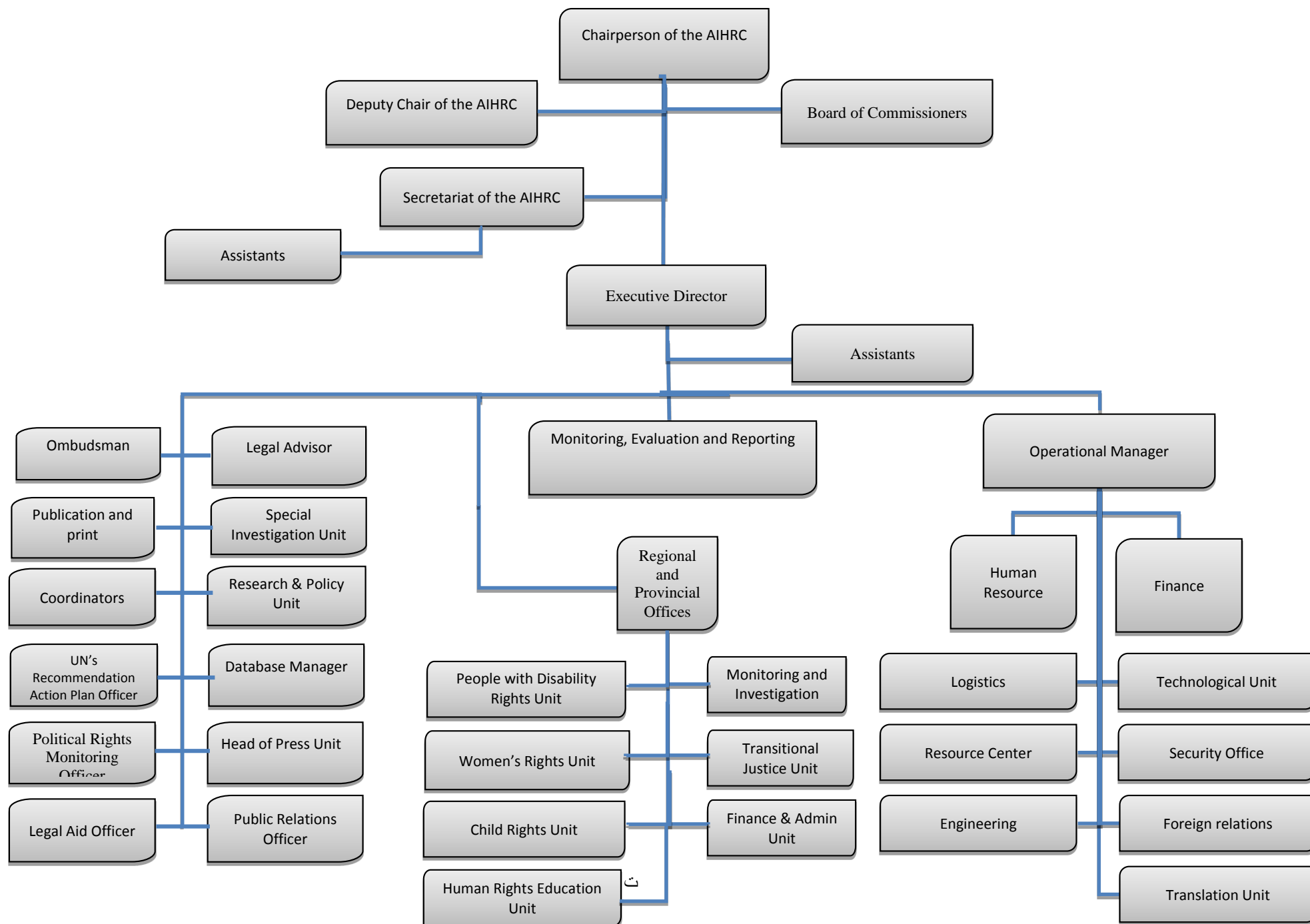
The Strategic Plan is a result-based plan containing 11 outcomes and 28 outputs based on which 110 activities are considered in the Action Plan. It should be noted that the strategic program has been completed by an annual action plan and its field of implementation is provided.

About the Units, Management and Administration of the AIHRC's Programs

The AIHRC is directed by Dr. Sima Samar, the Chairman of the AIHRC assisted by a board of commissions consisting of eight commissioners and Deputy Chairman, Commissioner Mohammad Farid Hamid; and its everyday working affairs are managed by the Executive Director Mohammad Musa Mahmodi. Different programming units of the AIHRC are outlined in the following diagram.

¹ Ministry of Justice, the law on Structure, Duties and Mandate of the AIHRC, Official Gazette serial number: 855, Publication Date: 1384, Article 2

² .ibid



The AIHRC has eight regional offices in Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Bamyán, Gardez, Jalalabad, Konduz, and Kandahar, as well as six provincial offices in Helmand, Uruzgan, Badkhsahan, Diakundi, Faryab and Ghor provinces. The AIHRC has a regular system of organizing, planning, information management, reporting, monitoring, investigation and control. During the period 603 staff conducted their duties with a sense of transparency, honesty, equality, justice and respect for gender issues.

The General Situation of Human Rights over the Past six months

During the six-month period of these report tragic incidents of human rights violations have caused concerns and continued. During the period, despite good progress in the field of human rights, challenges on promotion and protection of human rights with serious threats remained. There are many factors for continued troubling situation of human rights in the country. One of the factors of changes can be the withdrawal of international military forces and reduction of aid and assistance to Afghanistan. International forces entered Afghanistan to combat and eliminate terrorism that is a serious threat to all countries, but after spending so much money and loss of life, brought its mission to the end. However, the perpetrators of terror have remained in power in this territory. Withdrawal of NATO forces created a security gap in the country and increased the intensity of people's concerns, as insecurity is still one of the main concerns of the citizens of Afghanistan.

Economic and financial problems of the government as well as that of the people is also one of the consequences of these changes. On the other hand, the current situation paved the ground for human rights violations. The investigation of the human rights violations in the country shows that there are major problems in the structure of the new government that pave the way for the human rights violation in the country.

The Reports published by various international organizations on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan during the period indicate concerns about human rights violations. In the month of Hamal, Amnesty International published a report entitled "Their lives are at risk". This report expresses concern about the situation of women who are active in the area of human rights, reporting their situation more risky than any other times.³ Findings by this report are based on interviews conducted with 50 female human rights activists in 13 provinces of Afghanistan. It shows that human rights is not observed in most parts of Afghanistan and the anti-government armed elements attack on female human rights activists and create panic and terror among the people to prevent activities for the promotion of women's rights in the country. The police forces do not protect women rights defenders, but create more problems to discredit them. The report reads that human rights activists in Afghanistan are faced with threats of sexual harassments and terror even by warlords and government authorities. In spite of this, some state in-charges ignore violence against women. The Amnesty International severely criticizes the government of Afghanistan for not paying attention to the situation of human rights defenders and demands serious attention to the cases of human rights violation in the country.

³ Amnesty International Report on the situation of women who are active in the field of human rights THEIR LIVES ON THE LINE, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, APRIL 2015

The UN also published its report on civilian casualties in Afghanistan in the month of Hamal. The findings of the report states that, although the extent of civilian casualties in the first quarter of 2015 compared to the same period last year, shows a 2% decrease, but in general the statistics of civilian causality is still high which is a matter of concern. According to this report in the first three months of 2015 civilian death toll was more than 1,805 people killed and wounded.⁴

Civilian casualty in Afghanistan is an important case of violation of international humanitarian law (IHL) and human rights law that have been taken civilians' life. According to the UN Secretary General's Special Representative in Afghanistan, "Afghan civilians bear the burden of violence in Afghanistan"⁵ therefore, this issue of human rights violations has been highly regarded or focused upon by the human rights organizations. Presence of irresponsible armed individuals/groups is one of the main causes of human rights violation in Afghanistan. Kidnappings, assassinations, targeted killings and other illegal activities of illegal armed individuals pave the way to serious violations of human rights and violence, particularly against women and children, and create fear and terror among the people.

Human Rights Watch in its twenty-fifth report titled "Today We All Have to Die," that was published in Hoot 1393, stated that the former President of Afghanistan failed to bring irresponsible armed groups and human rights violators to justice. But since irresponsible armed individuals are one of the major human rights violators or they are involved some way in the violation of human rights, the government of National Unity should not neglect this important issue, but must now make a determination to bring them to justice.⁶

To implement justice, the judicial organs should be completely independent and free from the influence, provocation and pressure of powerful people, and take their decisions fairly in accordance with the Afghan Constitution. As it is stated in Article 22 of the Constitution. "Any kind of discrimination and distinction between citizens of Afghanistan shall be forbidden. The citizens of Afghanistan, man and women, have equal rights and duties before the law."⁷ Therefore, the government is required to implement the provisions of the law. In this case, people will obtain their lost confidence in the government. And this confidence can be gained by addressing the important issues of human rights violations.

In the reporting period, a total of 4382 cases of human rights violations is registered and addressed in the AIHRC that reflects a fragile situation of human rights in the country. During the period we witnessed several shocking human rights violations that are described as follows:

A) Farkhunda's Murder: On Thursday, 28/12/1393 a young woman named "Farkhunda" was killed in the most brutal way in *Shahe-Do-Shamshera* Mosque, in the center of Kabul

⁴ United Nations assistance in Afghanistan (UNAMA) six- months report 2014 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict in Afghanistan, available at:

<http://unama.unmissions.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=wCwgdqulEnQ>

⁵ ibid

⁶ Human Rights Watch reports about irresponsible gunmen, available at:

http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/afghanistan0315web_0.pdf

⁷ Afghan government, constitution, adopted in 1392, Article 22

city. The victim was first beaten punched, kicked and hit with stones, wood and clay under an indescribable suffering and torture and then was thrown into the roof, and the victim's body was later pulled by the car, at a distance of about two hundred meters long, with a complete disrespect, and was trampled and then thrown into the Kabul river and set on fire.

Based on the AIHRC's investigation and findings, a number of the police officers and soldiers of second district police station have obviously committed negligence in this incident, and they committed negligence in their duty to protect the victim's life and human dignity; the video files and eye-witnesses' statements clearly show that the victim was saved by the police at the very beginning of the incident, but after a few minutes again the perpetrators of this criminal act reached the victim. One of the National Police who was present at the scene, said to the AIHRC, "We called several times on the radio upon the police authorities in the second district to send us more troops to help us, but they ignored our demands and didn't act in time. And in the meantime, they didn't let us to resort to warning shots for controlling the situation". This shows the neglect of the authorities to the security and the rights of its citizens and is not justifiable.

Undoubtedly, the heinous crime of killing Farkhunda is a clear human rights violation and is a criminal action. The right to life, the right to human dignity and personal security are the basic human rights which have been clearly violated in this incident. These rights are recognized as basic human rights in the international human rights document to which Afghanistan is adhered. Protection of these rights has been enshrined in Afghanistan's Constitution and other enforced laws. On the other hand, committing of such a crime against a victim is criminalized in the Penal Code of Afghanistan as well as in the Elimination of Violence against Women and it is considered a serious crime.

As Dr. Sima Samar the head of the AIHRC said in an interview about the murder of Farkhunda: that "Killing of Farkhunda was an act of absolute brutality that annoyed the souls of all people who can understand. Because the culture of impunity in the country has continued, so people in center of Afghanistan, dared commit such a horrible and barbaric act."⁸

This case is not only a clear violation of human rights, but an attempt to impose arbitrary and extrajudicial penalties, while arbitrarily punishment under the provisions of the Afghan Constitution and international human rights documents is strictly forbidden and no one shall be punished except in accordance with the decision of an authorized court and in conformity with the law, because the state of innocence of an individual has been guaranteed by the law meaning that an accused is considered innocent until convicted by a final decision of a competent court. On the other hand, trials and issuance of sentences is in the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts established by the law and no authority outside the judiciary can arbitrarily punish individuals.

⁸ Afghanistan's Independent Human Rights Commission, Dr. Samar interview about the murder of Farkhunda, available at: <http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/videos/4274>

The AIHRC immediately after the incident expressed its strong hatred against this ferocious practice through releasing of a press release and its active participation in the legal and rightful protests launched by the people and civil society institutions. Through active participation in the meetings of the fact-finding commission that was created by the President, seriously investigated about the issue and presented its recommendations to the relevant authorities, and urged the Afghan government to end the culture of impunity and ensure justice in this regard. All including the police officers and soldiers who were present in spot from beginning of the event, and committed negligence in the duty, should be prosecuted and punished.⁹

As a result of the advocacy made by the AIHRC as well as the protests by the people and human rights organizations, several government officials and police officers who were involved in the incident, by negligence in their duty were dismissed from their position and a number of the perpetrators of the tragedy were also punished.

B) Hostage Taking of 31 Hazara Passengers

Hostage taking of 31 Hazara passengers, while they were travelling via Kandahar-Kabul Highway by the anti-government armed elements are another case of human rights violation in this period. Regarding hostage taking by anti-government armed elements, The AIHRC issued a statement and strongly condemned the violation of human rights and international humanitarian laws and called on the government to take immediate action in this regard.¹⁰

The AIHRC by firm follow up of the case and putting pressure on the government through the issuance of Press Releases as well as in cooperation with the people, civil society organizations and the victims' families, while holding a sit-in protest in front of parliament and setting up tent in the Zarnegar Park in Kabul, called for prompt action about the case. As a result of advocacy by the AIHRC and civil society, we witnessed the release of 19 of the 31 passengers while the fate of others still remains unknown.

Despite public requests and mediation of local elders, the fate of many of them continues to remain unknown. One of the major concerns of the people in this regard is that the negligence of the government will cause this process be repeated again and again and become a usual issue.

C) Workers Protest: During the period, the lack of action plan to create jobs and protect the rights of workers also caused, a large number of workers launch a protest in Kabul. They were demanding their legal rights to the employment, as it is stated in paragraph 6 of the Law

⁹ Afghanistan's Independent Human Rights Commission, a press release about the murder of Farkhunda, address: http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/press_release/4261

¹⁰ The official website of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, press release of the 31 passengers hostage Millennium http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/press_release/4120
And press release in relation to the taking of hostages in Paktia province
http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/press_release/4537

on the Employment. The employment opportunity ¹¹should be provided to those entitled. The Government can prevent negative consequences of the unemployment, including poverty and reduce illegal activities through the creation of job opportunities. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, currently, about 800 thousand people are unemployed in Afghanistan.¹²

D) Poisoning of Girls at Schools: Poisoning of more than 100 girls at the schools in Badakhshan, Bamyan and Herat provinces which was recently published by the media¹³ indicates that the State should take serious measures against increasing level of violence against women and children, especially at schools.

E) Killing of 9 Aid Workers in Balkh, and Continuation of Civilian Casualties: In addition to aforementioned cases during the period, suicide attacks, road mines and armed attacks by the antigovernment elements have caused clear violation of the citizens' right to life and enjoyment of personal security. During a recent night attack on a charity organization by the anti-government armed elements, 9 aid workers including a woman were killed in Zaree district of Balkh province. The AIHRC in a statement ¹⁴ expressed concern about hostile security situation, especially attacks on aid workers and seriously demanded from the security, executive, justice and judicial organs to take firm steps for protection of civilians' rights and punishment of the perpetrators.

The Commitment of the Leaders of the Afghan National Unity Government to Support the AIHRC: Despite the aforementioned challenges, during the reporting period the Honorable President of the country mentioned about the AIHRC in his official statement in the Joint Session of US Congress and called Dr. Sima Samar, Chairperson of the AIHRC as "an untiring champion of Human Rights". In his statement, he stressed on his commitment to international conventions and the rule of law in our country enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He praised the USA for the generous cooperation of the government and people of America in the fight against terrorism, protection of children, empowering of women and advancing democracy and peace in Afghanistan.¹⁵

Second Vice President while expressing the government's commitment to human rights protection, vowed in the conference on the future of human rights in Afghanistan that the AIHRC will effectively participate in the legislative sessions of the Ministry of Justice and the Cabinet Legislation Committee so that the human rights will be considered in all the legislations.

¹¹ http://moj.gov.af/content/files/OfficialGazette/Browse/Dari/OG_0645.htm Ministry of Justice, Official Gazette No. 645, labor law

¹² AIHRC reports on the human rights situation in Afghanistan in 1393
http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/research_report/4562

¹³ BBC Persian, 100 girls in Herat and Badakhshan Afghanistan were poisoned,
http://www.bbc.com/persian/afghanistan/2015/06/150613_k02-herat-poisoning-girls

¹⁴ - AIHRC's press release denouncing killing of NGO staff and aid workers in the Balkh province
http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/press_release/4616

¹⁵ - The official website of the presidential office, translating of the speech by His Excellency President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani Afghanistan in the House of Congress United States of America,
<http://president.gov.af/fa/news/president-ghanis-address-to-the-us-congress>

The Chief Executive once again renewed his commitment to protect human rights calling them as important priorities.¹⁶

With the commitment and support of the National Unity Government leaders the ground for the realization of human rights and the effective activities of the AIHRC will be further paved. In this case the AIHRC can outline even stronger and more effective programs and activities to achieve its strategic goals (leadership, promotion, empowerment, monitoring and protection of human rights) in the country.

In the continuation of this report, a comprehensive analysis of the functions and activities of the AIHRC conducted during 6 months (*Jadi* 1393 - *Jawza* 1394) based on the Strategic Plan and Action Plan of the AIHRC, is prepared and presented to the people, various government, national and international institutions, parliament, students, researchers and those interested in human rights issues aiming at putting them on the line.

¹⁶ The official website of the AIHRC, the final declaration of the National Conference on the Future Human Rights in Afghanistan <http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/press-release/4337>

Strategic Objective 1: Leadership

Playing a Leadership Role in the Area of Human Rights in Afghanistan

Outcome :

1.1: The AIHRC is visible, the state, civil society institutions, and all stakeholders at the national and international levels increasingly rely on the AIHRC's expertise, information, findings and recommendations.

Indicators:

- Degree to which the AIHRC's recommendations and suggestions regarding human rights issues are implemented and reflected in the laws, policies, and programs by the GoIRA, Parliament, Judiciary, and national and international institutions.
- Number of participations by the AIHRC to the National, regional and international forums and networks in order to prioritize human rights issues.

The AIHRC's leading role in the areas of human rights protection, promotion and monitoring upsurges the effectiveness of the measures taken by the AIHRC, government and civil society organizations regarding the protection, respect for and observance of human rights in the country. As a result of the effective leadership and instructions by the AIHRC, the civil society and other national and international stakeholders increasingly rely on the expertise, information, findings and recommendations presented by the AIHRC, taking effective actions in this regards. The implementation of the programs by the AIHRC has been very outstanding, and it has attracted national and international institutions' attention to human rights issues in Afghanistan. Moreover, the AIHRC's participation and consultations with national and international programs have enriched the discussions and dialogues focused on human rights.

In addition, in this reporting period the AIHRC by strengthening its official¹⁷ website and the social pages such as Facebook,¹⁸ Google Plus¹⁹, Twitter²⁰ and RSS²¹ pages, and publication of articles, reports, newsletters, broadcasts and news conferences by the AIHRC, and events, will further highlight the role of human rights commission, and human rights issues in the country. The feedbacks from the readers and viewers of these pages show the importance of the AIHRC and the level of people's interest to the AIHRC and human rights issues.

¹⁷ The official website of the AIHRC <http://www.aihrc.org.af/>

¹⁸ Facebook AIHRC <https://www.facebook.com/aihrc>

¹⁹ Google Plus AIHRC <https://plus.google.com/+AIHRCHQ/posts>

²⁰ AIHRC <https://twitter.com/AfghanistanIHRC> Twitter page

²¹ AIHRC <http://www.aihrc.org.af/apps/rss/> RSS

Preserving of Accreditation "A" Status by the AIHRC in the (ICC)

The AIHRC as a national human rights institution, during the period, once again achieved its accreditation A from the International Coordination Committee (ICC) and could retain it for another period of five years.

The ICC has the mandate to review and analyze the accreditation applications of National Human Rights Institutions on the basis of the Paris Principles.

This committee after reviewing the activities of the AIHRC proposed accreditation "A" Status for this institution. This committee has acknowledged that the AIHRC, in spite of working in a volatile and challenging environment, as a national institution, has worked hard and gained many achievements in the promotion and protection of human rights in Afghanistan. This Committee has praised the AIHRC for the implementation of the recommendations handed over to the AIHRC in November 2013, including a successful advocacy for the issuance of the Presidential Decree on the selection of Commissioner on the basis of competency, and ensuring of financial budget by the Government.

Finally, ICC approved accreditation "A" Status for the AIHRC and submitted its certificate, valid from 2014 to 2019, to the leadership of the AIHRC (Dr. Sima Samar, Chairperson and Musa Mahmodi, Executive Director of the AIHRC) in the Geneva 28th annual meeting from 11 to 13 March 2015.²²

Implementation of the Recommendations Presented by the AIHRC

The implementation of the AIHRC's recommendation by the government agencies is one of the most important indicators of effective performance of the AIHRC in the implementation of its Action Plan. The AIHRC is known as the most credible source protecting human rights in the country, and during this reporting period the AIHRC's reputation has increased further. The AIHRC's recommendations and suggestions are seriously respected, and taken into consideration by the government.

During the reporting period, 52.6% of the recommendations have been implemented by the government. The AIHRC has presented 365 recommendations to institution and government authorities to improve the human rights situation in the country, and 192 of them are implemented by the relevant government institutions. This represents an increased authority and credibility of the AIHRC at the national level.

In this regard, the AIHRC as a reliable institution and human rights defender has been invited 103 times to relevant meetings to review and assess the laws and policies of the government. In these meetings and programs the AIHRC first by drawing their attention to the serious issues of human rights, and second by emphasizing on the need and importance of preserving human rights values during the adoption and amendment of laws and regulation, has further strengthened the position of the AIHRC in the country.

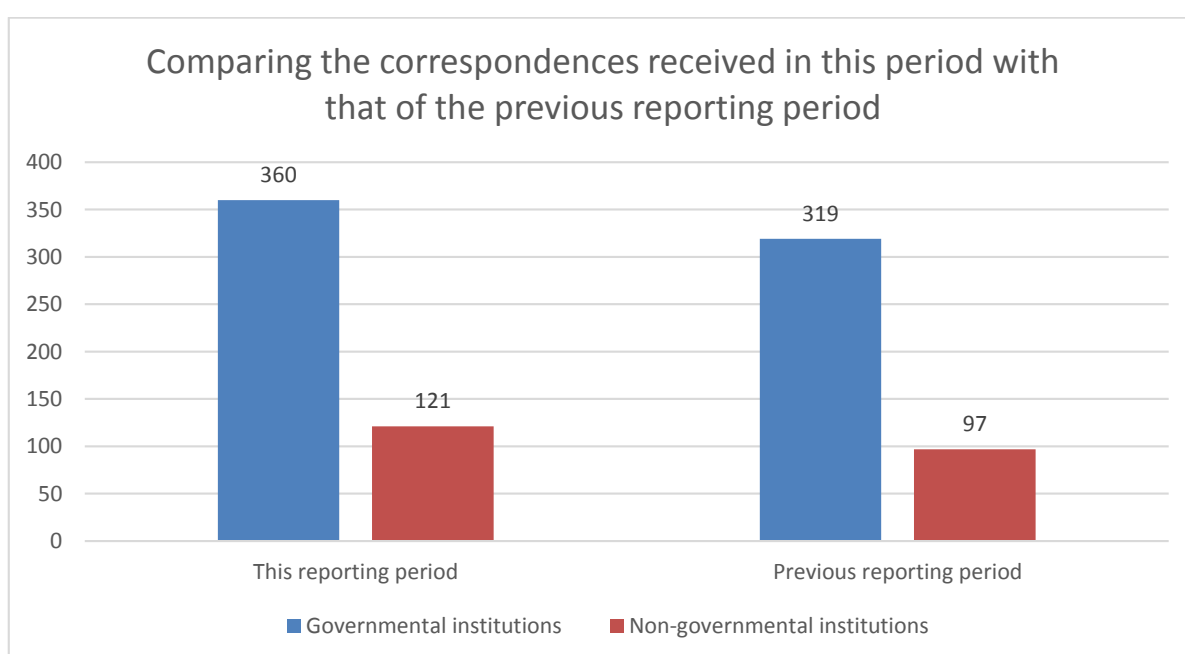
During the period the AIHRC made efforts to develop a culture of human rights promotion and as pivotal source for the protection and promotion of human rights in the country the AIHRC attended more than 53 meetings held with the government officials in which the

²² . AIHRC, ICC re-endorses AIHRC's "A status", http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/daily_report/4250

AIHRC could protect and promote human rights through investigating the government programs and policies and through presenting practical advice and recommendation to the government.

Accountability and Cooperation of Government Institutions

The Government of Afghanistan based on the international treaties and documents signed, and in accordance to the principles and provisions of the Constitution is bound to respect, protect and promote human rights in the country.²³ As during the period, the AIHRC has received 481 letters from government and non-governmental agencies. The increased number of letters shows that the efforts of the AIHRC in the course of accountability by government and non-governmental agencies toward respect to human rights issues in the country has been effective. Increased government accountability and strengthening of the rule of law in the country can facilitate the realization of human rights goals.



The table below describes the letters received by the HQ, regional and provincial offices of the AIHRC during the six-month period (*Jadi* 1393 to *Jawza* 1394) from various government agencies and non-governmental organs.

Subject of the letter	Government institution	NGOs	Total
Acknowledgment	212	56	268
Request for cooperation	148	65	213
Total	360	121	481

The table above shows that government and non-governmental organizations sent 268 written letters to ensure the AIHRC of their practical implementation of recommendation on human

²³ .Ministry of Justice, the establishment, functions and powers of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, Official Gazette serial number: 855, Date of Publication: 1388, Article II

rights standards. It indicates a high level of accountability. Likewise, by sending of other 213 letters they have asked the AIHRC, as a national institution to help them fulfill their duties and obligations with respect to human rights.

An example from the Ministry of Interior that has ensured the AIHRC of the implementation of the recommendations is mentioned here:

In response to letter....the Counterterrorism Department arrested ...in relation to the cases of abduction of.... by suspected... .. and has officially introduced and deployed him to the Attorney Office for fighting crimes against internal and external security in Logar province. And our detection and investigation continues regarding the arrest of the other perpetrators,

The received case is sent to you for further proceedings.

Best regards

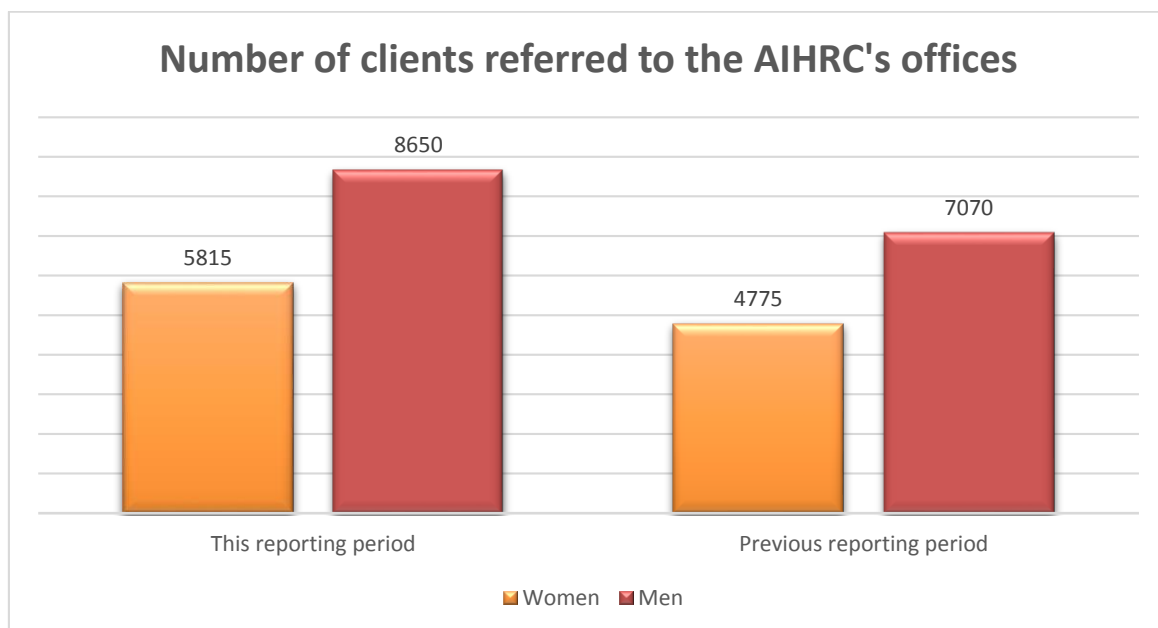
Increased Number of Visitors in the AIHRC's Offices

The increased number of visitors of the AIHRC is one of the prominent indicators of the effective performances of the AIHRC made on the basis of the Strategic Plan. To the extent that the services offered by the AIHRC are effective and desirable, the public confidence in the AIHRC will go higher, and the Afghan citizens will recognize the AIHRC as the only National Institution protecting Human Rights, and a good reference for their human rights advocacy. Fortunately, the AIHRC's visitors' graph is upward, and their number is increasing every day.

The number of AIHRC's customers increased by 18.1 percent in this reporting period. During the period 14,465 people, including 5815 women and 8650 men referred to the AIHRC and used the services. The following table provides more complete information in this regard.

Reason for visit	Women	Men	Total
Complainant/victim/ companion	3249	4016	7265
Visitor	1469	2759	4228
Library	1097	1875	2972
Total	5815	8650	14465

The following graph shows the number of visitors compared with the previous period:



Publication of Official Statement and Press Releases about high Profile Human Rights' Cases

A gross violation of human rights in the country due to the weakness of the rule of law, violations of international humanitarian law during the armed conflict and civil war, and expressing of sympathy and condolences to the victims and survivors of the incidents of human rights violations made the AIHRC in this reporting period, to issue 4 public statements and 312 official press release, and declare its position toward the protection of human rights in the country, and call on the authorities to make a serious investigation into the case.²⁴ Changes in the behavior, positions and policies of the government, including the acceleration of the prosecution and punishment of those accused of Farkhunda's murder, practical steps by the government regarding hostage taking (31 Hazara passengers) and reduction of civilian casualties by the government and international pro-government forces is one of the most practical impact of these statements and Press Releases, as well as the efforts made by the people and human rights organizations in the country.

The AIHRC based on paragraph 24 of Article 21 of the AIHRC's law²⁵ identified the urgent incidents and in addition to drawing the attention of relevant authorities and institution, national and international organizations, called on the authorities, through issuing of press releases and public statements, to seriously follow up and address the issues. The most important of them is the case of Farkhunda's murder, killing of officials of aid agencies and charitable non-governmental organizations, violence against children in military operations,

²⁴ http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/violence_against_women_2015 official website of the AIHRC, Press Releases

²⁵ The official website of the AIHRC, the law on Structure, Duties and Mandates of the AIHRC
<http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/law/722>

the abuse of refugees in Pakistan and Iran, summary executions, torture and prisoners' situation, the government's obligations to human rights and peace talks in Afghanistan. Since the AIHRC's statements and press releases received extensive coverage in the media, it increased public awareness, public sensitivity toward human rights abuses, and inspired the people and other institutions to make advocacy for the rights of victims of human rights violations.

The AIHRC at all stages and in all its demands and recommendations has considered the principles and the rules of humanitarian law and the Afghan constitution and international treaties, and has consistently called upon the judicial organs for a fair sentence of the perpetrators in the framework of the law.

Holding Roundtables, Conferences / Press Interviews and Their Coverage

In this period, the AIHRC using the expertise, knowledge and various communication tools, drew the attention of a wide range of people and relevant institutions to important issues of human rights in Afghanistan. The increased human rights programs of the media, including the conduction of roundtables, and radio and television interviews that is the consequences of the activities of the AIHRC in the area of leadership and protection of human rights in the country, have resulted in an increased effective communication between the media and the AIHRC. For example, in this period one of the local radio stations in Daikondi prepared and published 4 human rights programs with the cooperation and consultation of the AIHRC.

The AIHRC during 536 roundtables and 11,644 minute radio and television interviews, reviewed and analyzed the most important issues and cases of human rights violation the necessary information and advices were expressed, including the civilian casualties that is one of the major human rights violations in Afghanistan were studied and the most important factors were identified and necessary guidelines were presented. Likewise, other issues such as Article 35 of the Constitution on the right to assembly, violence against women and children, trafficking in children, causes of discrimination among children in the family, and other issues that various segments of the society are involved with were specifically analyzed and convincing awareness were presented to the audiences and the audiences' questions were also answered. A number of the audiences made telephone call and asked for the continuation of such programs.

Conduction of National Conference "The Future of Human Rights in Afghanistan"

Organizing the National conference "The future of human rights in Afghanistan" in this period that was attended by 280 people, including government officials, ambassadors and representatives of civil society and human rights institutions, national and international media, increased public sensitivity toward the human rights situation in the country and put more pressure on the government to respond and follow up the serious human rights violations. The purpose of the conference: 1. emphasis on the commitment of the Afghan government in the promotion and protection of human rights. 2- Include human rights in national priorities and its reflection in the laws and government policies, and other legislative

documents of the government. (3) Strengthen government accountability toward its human rights obligations and protection of human rights defending institutions by the government.

Dr. Sima Samar, Head of the AIHRC listed the concerns and the AIHRC's demands from the government at the conference in 10 areas. And urged the Government to seriously focus on these areas: 1. women's rights and violence imposed against them 2. Children's rights 3. People with disabilities 4. Torture 5. Civilian casualties 6. Internally displaced people 7. Peace process and the need to observe human rights in it, 8. Protection of human rights institutions and civil society 9. Continuation of culture of impunity, 10. Ensuring justice. The National Conference on Human Rights had the following immediate results:

A) Renewed commitment of the Leaders of the National Unity Government to respect, protect and promote human rights in Afghanistan: Government officials participated in the conference, and renewed the government's commitment to be bound to the human rights observance. Mr. Sarwar Danish, Second Vice President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan at the end of the conference stated that "both legally and politically, the main addressee of the human rights concept and values are the states and the governments, and the government is responsible for the implementation, protection and promotion of human rights. Therefore, the national unity government is committed to respect, protect and promote human rights.

Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, Chief executive of National Unity Government. At the beginning of the conference, said:

"a few months ago (during the campaign) we promised that if we won the election, the human rights issue will be at the top of our priorities, so now I renew once again our commitment to defend the human rights of our people, and if the right of a person is violated, we will defend his rights, and the exemption will not be applied to any person, and no one can be exempted under any name"

Mr. Salahuddin Rabbani, Afghanistan Foreign Minister said in this conference:

"Human rights, are fundamental and natural rights and no one has the right to deny it. Ensuring of human rights and women's rights, are the priorities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and it is considered one of the priorities of its foreign policy. Therefore, The Human Rights Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the AIHRC and the Ministry Women Affairs, will work in this direction".

These commitments pave the ground for an increased political will by the government to protect and promote the human rights situation and in the country.

B) Serious Concerns among Human Rights Activists and Civic Organizations Were Raised in the Form of the Final Declaration of the Conference: conference participants with an active participation in the working groups collected their demands, concerns and

suggestions to the government and the international community, and included them in the final conclusion and declaration of the Conference. These concerns, suggestions and demands reflected in the Declaration of the Conference in eight specific areas, under 56 articles.²⁶

One of the participants in the Conference asked the government in one of the articles of Final Declaration of the Conference:

"The Government of Afghanistan should give positive answers to the recommendations presented by the AIHRC, as a national human rights institution, in its reports, declarations, statements and press releases, and try to implement them".

The provisions of this Declaration reflected widely at the national and international media and the news were broadly discussed in the media for several days. Wide reflection of the issues and the demands of the Conference participants increased the sensitivity of public opinion towards human rights and the challenges ahead of it.

The results and findings of the conference, especially the provisions of the Declaration will be followed up by the AIHRC in collaboration with the Amnesty International who cooperated with the AIHRC organizing the Conference.

The Outcomes of the National Inquiries, Public Hearing Sessions and Thematic Researches to Attract Public and Government Attention to Important Human Rights Issues

The AIHRC has undertaken to launch a national inquiry on the right to freedom of movement due to increasing concerns arising from human rights violation including the right to freedom of movement in the country as a result of security and traffic barriers installed by many high ranking governmental and nongovernmental officials and private companies. Accurate investigation on how the citizens are enjoying the right to freedom of movement, understanding the reasons behind restriction on citizens' access to freedom of movement, and collection of information on violation of these rights are of the most important objectives of this inquiry. Presently the Action Plan and Financial Plan for this inquiry is prepared, and based on these the AIHRC collects necessary information and by the analysis of the information, the AIHRC identifies the main challenges and barriers and then it would present practical solutions by holding public hearing and focus group sessions, and also by outlining questionnaire. The AIHRC intends to bring about executive and legal guarantees for the citizens' right to free movement by the conduction of this national inquiry, and paves the ground for the citizens' access to the right to free movement by increasing road security, and decreasing road restrictions and barriers.

Follow up of the Findings of National Inquiry on *Bacha Bazi*

As a result of the follow up of recommendations presented in the national inquiry on *Bacha Bazi*, an advocacy committee was formed, and the draft of Action Plan for the advocacy of national inquiry on *Bacha Bazi* was prepared, in which *Bacha Bazi* is defined, and criminal

²⁶ .AIHRC, the final declaration of the National Conference on the Future of Human Rights in Afghanistan, address: http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/press_release/4337

issues are determined. Since incorporation of criminal issues of *Bacha Bazi* in the Afghanistan Penal Code is of significance, advocacy process is going on by convening meetings with Kabul police headquarter, and head of police stations, and by sending official letters to relevant organs. In addition, the AIHRC has started work on drafting a presidential decree to be signed by the president, banning the Bacha Bazi issue.

Publication of Research and Thematic Reports

In this reporting period, the AIHRC attracted the attention of people, relevant national and international organizations to the important human rights issues through publishing practical and professional reports on human rights, and increased the public awareness of these issues. And by a careful analysis of the situation and providing a practical guidelines and constructive advice accelerated the process, and thus resulted in the promotion of human rights in the country.

It should be noted that the AIHRC based on its Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan identify the most important human rights issues in the country, every year, and take action to investigate and make research about them based on the priorities. Finally, the findings of the research are prepared and published in a special report. The reports published in this period are as follows:

- **The Report on the Situation of Human Rights in 1393²⁷**

The AIHRC in this period published the Report on Situation of Human Rights in 1393. This report shows that the number of cases of human rights violations in 1393 compared to that in 1392 has decreased by 18 percent.

This represents an improvement in the area of human rights in the country. However, human rights are still faced with numerous challenges, including violations of the right to freedom of women, violence against women and children, denial of the right to education, the existence of corruption, poverty, unemployment, conflict and insecurity and so on. This situation calls for comprehensive programs. The Afghan government should take basic steps, in order to institutionalize and strengthen human rights, implement the law fairly, create job opportunity, ensure sustainable peace, respect the rights of women and children, and bring improvement in education and health services.

- **The Reports on the Situation of Detention Centers in Afghanistan²⁸**

The AIHRC, based on its duties and mandate and in order to ensure the observance of human rights in the detention centers, organize regular and effective monitoring mission to these centers. AIHRC prepares the findings and the results of its monitoring within a year as a monitoring-research report. The report aims to reflect not only the improvements and achievements made in the detention centers, but the defects, problems, and challenges faced by the detainees, and depict an impartial and realistic picture of the current situation, especially the situation of human rights in these centers are to be unveiled to the public.

²⁷ AIHRC, Human Rights Situation Report 1393 http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/research_report/4562 website

²⁸ . AIHRC reports on the situation of detention centers in Afghanistan, date of publication of the *Jadi* 1393

The report shows that the buildings of 19 prisons in 18 provinces are relatively constructed on standard norms. This is an improvement, but still 176 districts of 25 provinces lack detention centers. Lack of detention centers causes the accused indivisibles to be kept in non-standard locations and be deprived of their human rights. The findings of the report show that in 1392, 74 cases of torture and arbitrary arrest and detention have been registered²⁹

The AIHRC has presented 25 clear recommendations to the government and relevant government institutions, recommendation 13 in this report reads “the AIHRC calls on the judicial organs to respect the principle of fair trial and the rights of prisoners according to the applicable law in the country, and guarantee these rights in practice”³⁰

Publication of this report encouraged the officials and relevant authorities and bodies to evaluate the problems and challenges and discover the solution, develop effective strategies for the elimination of defects and problems.

• **Report on Torture in Places of Detention**

The AIHRC conducted special monitoring missions to 22 places of detention in 11 provinces of Afghanistan in the months of Dalw and Hoot, 1393, and recorded new incidents of torture. Likewise, the AIHRC conducted interview with more than 993 detainees in 32 provinces, and it has documented cases of torture. All the data achieved as a result of the AIHRC’s special monitoring missions relating to registration and documentation of torture are collected and prepared in a single report. The AIHRC’s findings in this report indicate that in spite of considerable progresses made, still torture is perpetrated against detainees as one of the most serious and most obscene incidents of human rights violation at the time of arrest, transference and interrogation. Out of 993 detainees who were interviewed, 279 of them claimed that they have been once or several times subjected to torture. Out of this figure, which constitutes 28 percent of all the interviewees, 171 incidents (61 percent) are attributed to Afghan National Police, 94 incidents (34 percent) are attributed to National Directorate of Security, and 14 incidents (5 percent) are attributed to Afghan National Army.

By releasing this report, the AIHRC intends to draw the public sensitivity, and attention of human rights institutions, and the judicial and justice organizations of the country to human rights violation at places of detention in order to prevent further incidents of human rights violation especially torture at places of detention, and make human rights observance obligatory in all the judicial and justice organs of the country.

AIHRC in the International Arena

The AIHRC has had an active presence in the international arena and has represented Afghanistan. UN Assistant Secretary General traveled to Afghanistan and met with the Chairperson and several members of the AIHRC and civil society organizations in the headquarters that had a very good result. Very important issues and human rights basic

²⁹ .Ibid., P. 7

³⁰ .Ibid., P. 55

challenges were raised and discussed in this meeting including the lack of rule of law that makes people lose their trust on the government, and keeps open the way for the perpetrators of crimes, critical human rights situation in the country, the impact of ethnicity, religion and fundamentalism in human rights violations, in particular the kidnapping of 31 traveling Hazara, Farkhunda's murder on a baseless charge of burning the Holy Quran, insecurity and lack of government in some parts of Afghanistan, including Kunduz, economic poverty, lack of employment opportunities and lack of credibility on the government's promises for the appointment of women ministers in the Cabinet. Likewise, participation of Afghan women in the peace process, supporting of the AIHRC and provision of fund based on the request of the AIHRC was also discussed in this meeting

Outcome :

1.2: The AIHRC's credibility as a key human rights entity for monitoring, protection, and promotion of human rights is institutionalized in the country.

Indicators:

- Number and frequency of reference and quotes from the AIHRC by national and international institutions and media,
- Maintaining of "A" status accreditation by the ICC.

Leading the Advocacy Process to Improve the Human Rights Situation

The AIHRC, in order to improve the human rights situation in the country has always led the advocacy process in cooperation with civil society organizations. The advocacy process of human rights violations in this period has been accompanied by the lobbying and effective meetings with the government, judicial organs. The result of which has been more than satisfactory.

The AIHRC in the reporting period has played its active leading role in more than 270 advocacy committees and networks in which the AIHRC has led the advocacy process of victims of human rights violations. A few examples are mentioned below:



Photo: 1 Cooperation meeting the Commission's network to protect children, AIHRC Provincial Office

- In the reporting period, the AIHRC as an effective member of Fact finding Commission for the case of Farkhunda effectively monitored the trial process of the perpetrators, emphasizing on the compliance with all applicable laws and principles of fair trial. The AIHRC hopes that these principles be observed in all phases of trials that no innocent be punished and no criminal go without punishment. The AIHRC's representative also had an important role in the investigation, detection and discovering of evidence and information in the case of Farkhunda's murder. The AIHRC could prevent the delay in dispatching of the legal case of the perpetrators to Attorney Office, biased and discretionary treatment that violates the Constitution as well as the human rights of the people, by presenting suggestions and recommendations to the authorities. In this regard, the staff of the AIHRC by participating in demonstrations and protests called for justice and punishment of perpetrators of this crime. The AIHRC's advocacy efforts, and the demonstrations and widespread protests by the people and civil society in this regard led to conduction of judicial session, after the necessary investigations were carried out, and finally from the 30 people accused of Farkhund'a murder, four of them were sentenced to death others to 16 years imprisonment and 18 other defendants were acquitted. However, this decision was not the final decision, but the AIHRC has monitored all the stages and investigated about the defects, and shared it with the authorities to pave the way for a fair trial that is in accordance with the law and human rights norms and standards.

It should be noted that during the monitoring the AIHRC noticed some cases that did not comply with the New Criminal Procedure Code, including having an attorney in accordance with paragraph (8) Article 7 of the New Procedure Code "access to a lawyer is the right of the accused" and one of the most important standards of fair trial. And also based on Article (207) of the Criminal Procedure Code, the parties should be informed at least 5 days prior to the conduction of judicial session. But the defendants had mentioned that they had no news about the session of the court. There are several other such cases that has caused concern for the AIHRC about the fair trial of the perpetrators of Farkhunda's murder, that is why the AIHRC issued a press

release³¹ and urged the judicial institutions to administer justice with seriousness and determination, based on the applicable laws of the country and the principles of fair trial, about all the perpetrators and those responsible for killing of Farkhunda, because no discretionary is beyond the enforcement of law and justice in a society.

- The AIHRC, during the period has been working as an active member of the committee for drafting the law on compensation for civilian victims of armed conflict. The Committee is working on a draft law regulating the financial compensation for the civilian victims of armed conflict. This law, which is pursuing the following objectives, after consultation with the government agencies, national and international institutions, is going to become a legal document for advocacy for the rights of victims of civilian casualties.
 1. Regulating the compensation for the civilian victims of armed conflict;
 2. Increasing accountability and respect for the laws of war by the parties involved in armed conflict;
 3. Increasing the government's commitment to ensure the protection of civilians and respect the local laws and accepted international norms;
 4. Protecting civilian victims of armed conflict and alleviating the pain and suffering of the victims
- The AIHRC while leading the Advocacy Committee of Persons with Disabilities during the period, could lead the members of this committee made up of 10 institutions with different categories of persons blind, deaf and physically disabled to help them complete their action plan. The new action plan of this Committee has assumed activities to improve employment, health, rehabilitation, awareness programs.

The AIHRC has played a leading role in these committees, and has raised major issues of human rights, including women's issues, children's problems in correction centers, and appropriate solutions were sought by the committee. Some other problems were also followed up. The AIHRC as a result of this activity and in cooperation with the said Committees could make advocacy for the rights of persons with disability. Some public problems were resolved and positive results were achieved to protect and promote human rights. For example:

- *16 cases of family violence and conflict were addressed and 6- month work plan to improve the status of women in Herat was formulated.*
- *The social protection sector decided to distribute humanitarian assistance to people entitled in the remote parts of the districts of Bamyan province.*

³¹http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/press_release/4513 press release of the AIHRC in relation issuance of fair decision for the perpetrators of Farkhunda's murder

- *The officials of the Ministry of Education promised to cooperate on the issue of education of children under detention and referral of their background documents about education and the provision of textbooks and other supplies and services in Kabul.*
 - *Security organs in Jalalabad pledged to provide care and protection for the children when going to school.*
 - *Cooperation was worked out between government and non-governmental bodies in Helmand province on handling the cases of violence against women.*
 - *The representative of the Department of Education promised to cooperate in providing books and stationary for children under detention in Daikundi province.*
 - *40 Children from the orphanage in Balkh province were admitted free.*
- The officials and employees of the AIHRC during the period attended 609 sessions held by relevant institutions in order to further protect and promote human rights. While reviewing and evaluating policies, laws, and practices of the government, parliament and other relevant agencies presented its advice and recommendations to the relevant institutions.

The AIHRC offered recommendations to the relevant responsible organs to solve the existing shortcomings and problems: The use of devices that bring less damage to the environment in the offices, and awareness raising programs for the employees to help improve the environment. Conduction of training programs to enhance the capacity of women police, and providing necessary facilities for them to estimate the compensation imposed, in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code by each institution. Timely delivery of posts with good management to avoid waste of time and unclear destiny of defendants in the institutions of justice. Introducing of juvenile delinquent to the Census Bureau based on the Juvenile Delinquent Law. Increase awareness-raising programs in the East of the country on poppy cultivation and widespread violence against women.

Likewise, useful advices were presented in these meetings by the AIHRC to determine and select competent and qualified person for the senior government positions.

The AIHRC, during these meetings in addition to strengthening cooperation between the AIHRC and the said organs, presented its recommendations for the improvement of the human rights situation, and it had a very good result.

For example:

- A working committee was established in Ghor province, and 14 organizations, institutions and government departments announced cooperation with the AIHRC and Management Training Course was held for 75 women to help them be employed in the government organs.
- In Daikondi various institutions announced their cooperation with the Women's Unit.

- In Kunduz, religious scholars announced their commitment to promote human rights and protect women's rights during Friday Prayers sermon, and the authorities in the province also promised to solve the employment problems of women in the government offices, and ensure women's safety in the province.
- Bamyān official promised to send a letter to the Public Health Department to inform the AIHRC's Office in Bamyān of the cases of violence against women, through the hospitals.
- The authority in Badakhshan province promised to conduct awareness raising programs to reduce violence in the province

Human Rights Is Reflected and covered extensively by the Media

The results of monitoring mission to 1039 media (including 300 audio media, 208 video and 148 print and 383 online media) in the reporting period show that the AIHRC has been able to draw the trust of the media through the preparation and publication of the standard reports and with regard to the principle of transparency and completely documented. As it was found out that the media has referred 30 times to the reports, the activities and statements of a board of directors and senior staff of the AIHRC, and 83 reports of the activities and functions of the AIHRC have been published. It shows both the improvement and development of public awareness of the human rights situation in the country, and the successful position of the AIHRC's programs and messages.

The AIHRC's comprehensive program in this period resulted in the publication of 246 articles by the media on the important issues of human rights in different parts of Afghanistan. The number of articles published reflects the influence of the AIHRC's human rights activities in the community.

During the period of six months the media through the enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression and according to Article 34 of the Constitution³² engaged in printing and publishing of topics, issues and events including cases of human rights violations. However, during the period, cases of violent behavior against journalists were published, but in general,³³ the media enjoyed of a relative freedom and could describe the general situation in Afghanistan through the publication of numerous news and reports.

The AIHRC monitored the media in order to enable itself to provide reasonable and timely responses to human rights developments and evaluate public opinion and the media in relation to human rights issues over the past six months. After analysis of the general situation of human rights in different parts of the country and the preparation and publication of 23 newsletters Dari and Pashto among the AIHRC's staff, placed the AIHRC's staff on the current developments and results of the investigations.

In the reporting period the AIHRC, could protect the human rights by monitoring the media, identifying the human rights violations, investigating and analyzing the cases and taking

³² <http://moj.gov.af/fa/page/1684> official website of the Ministry of Justice, the constitution of Afghanistan

³³ Afghan journalists <http://www.afjc.af/index.php/newsmedia/central/kabul/734-2015-03-18-13-05-26.html> Center website. State media and the media in 1393

necessary actions. Since the media are very inclusive and publicly available, and they play an important role in enlightening public opinion, the AIHRC by mutual cooperation and establishing a relationship with the media, in addition to explaining the stance of the AIHRC and elevation of human rights awareness, protected the rights of media and journalists. In this regard, during this reporting period the AIHRC issued 5 press releases on the violations of the rights of journalist.³⁴

³⁴ http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/violence_against_reporters_2015 website AIHRC , Press Releases and advocacy in support of the rights of journalists

Strategic objective 2: Human Rights Promotion

Support and promotion of public, the government and civil society capacity through training, awareness programs and empowerment to understand, implement, observe and respect human rights.

Outcome :

2.1: Increased public awareness on human rights reduced level of violence against women, children, and person with disabilities and enhanced respect for human rights in the society.

Indicators:

- The degree to which cases of women, children and people with disability rights violation is increased or decreased.
- Number of and degree to which rules and regulation, policies and programs of state are changed and implemented for improving transparency, access to public information, poverty alleviation, corruption, improvement of health and education services and prevention of environment degradation, employment and fighting narcotics.

Human rights promotion is one of the AIHRC's strategic objectives. Human rights promotion is not possible without the individuals' and governmental authorities' awareness and training. Meanwhile, training members of civil society, leaders, elders, women and children is one of the important components of development, human rights realization, and the necessary prerequisite for raising the general awareness of society, and ensuring citizens' human rights. Given the AIHRC's legal mandates outlined in the Article 21 of the Law on Structure, Duties, and Mandates of the AIHRC, and based on the AIHRC's Strategic Plan, the AIHRC has effectively engaged in human rights promotion in the country through training.

Meanwhile, The Ministry of Education has declared that the number of girl students increased by 3 percent in 1393 compared to that of 1392³⁵. The increased number of girl students can be considered as an outcome of a desirable activities under human rights promotion objective of the Action Plan.

During the last six months, the AIHRC raised the citizens' awareness of human rights by conducting awareness raising and training programs, and has taken effective actions in the area of human rights promotion, which are discussed below.

³⁵Tolonews, 3 percent increase in girls at schools, published on Dalw 28, 1393, quoted on Hoot 18, 1393, <http://www.tolonews.com/fa/afghanistan/18254-three-percent>

Communication and Public's Access to Various Human Rights Issues through Radio and Television Programs, Internet Pages, Social Networks (Virtual), Billboards, Libraries, Resource Centers, and Human Rights Materials

Throughout the last six months, the implementation of radio and television programs, the publication of various human rights issues on internet pages, and installment of billboards in this respect, also further enrichment of libraries of educational and cultural centers with materials and resources relating to human rights led to promotion of the culture of respect for human rights and increase in people's awareness and understanding of human rights. The available statistics in the AIHRC's offices indicate that these programs are welcomed by people and different institutions, which are counted as an example of outcomes of this activity.

Broadcast of 14075 minute radio program and 1621 minute television program on various human rights issues has had a great impact on people's attitude and understanding of human rights. For example, the celebration program of 10th of December, and the 100 minute program, which were aired by Ariana and Tolo televisions in the previous period, have attracted the attention of many people. The AIHRC received many phone calls from the AIHRC's partners, staff of civil society institutions and governmental institutions for a long time after the broadcast of these programs that all of them were asking for the follow up and continuation of such programs by the AIHRC. These programs were about human rights issues, which were produced and broadcasted with the aid of the AIHRC's fund. The AIHRC released these programs through coordination and contract with 31 radio stations and 4 local and national television networks.

The AIHRC published 536 articles and different thematic, research and news reports relating to human rights issues on the website and Facebook in this period. The number of visits made to the AIHRC's website (80641 visits) and Facebook (236686 likes), and downloads of articles from the website (5236 downloads) throughout this reporting period indicate that the published topics and articles were widely read and used by the people.

The AIHRC has established 11 new human rights information centers at libraries and academic centers, and the AIHRC's publications, resources and various materials relating to human rights were made available for those who are interested. In addition, the AIHRC has further enriched the AIHRC's resource centers by purchasing 22 new books.

The AIHRC distributed 84099 human rights magazines and 192 magazines in Braille font in different regions from Jaddi 1393 to *Jawza* 1394.



Photo: 2 AIHRC magazines distributed in Ghor Province

It is worth mentioning that lecturers and students use the AIHRC's magazine as the most important and valuable research source in preparation of their seminars and thesis; likewise, the judiciary and justice organs in Badakhshan province use the articles and research reports published in the AIHRC's magazine as a legal source in scrutinizing some cases. There are many people who are interested in the AIHRC's magazine in Ghor province as well, and this magazine is one of the magazines, which can always be found on the desk of employees and students.

The total number of the AIHRC's publications in this period are as follows:

The AIHRC's publications	Circulation
Report on situation of places of detention	500
Magazine for the month of Jaddi	20000
Magazine for the month of Dalw	20000
Magazine for the month of Hoot	20000
Magazine for the month of Hamal	20000
Magazine for the month of Sawr	20000
Human rights history	10000
Annual report in Pashtu language	1000
Annual report in English language	500

Report on economic and social rights situation	1000
The Convention on the Rights of the Child	10000
Collection of laws	10000
The report on human rights situation in 1393	1000
Human rights magazine in Brail font	192
The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Violence, and the Law on Elimination of Violence against Women	10000
Total	144192

In addition to the publications mentioned, the AIHRC publishes electronic newsletters in Dari, Pashtu and English languages through email, and its publication on the AIHRC's website every week, aiming at informing people, government, civil society and donors about the AIHRC's activities and functions. The mentioned initiative widely reflects the AIHRC's programming units' results and activities. The newsletter contains the activities of the board of leadership, as well as the AIHRC's central, regional and provincial offices. This kind of information transference encourages the reader to read the newsletter, and gain awareness of the AIHRC's work results in the area of human rights promotion and improvement in the country, which were welcomed by the readers as well. It is worth mentioning that 26 newsletters were prepared and published so far.

Decreased Number of Violence against Women and Increased Number of Violence against Children

During the period of reporting, the AIHRC formulated and implemented policies and programs aiming at realizing of human rights in the society, through which awareness of different strata of society, especially women's and children's awareness of their human rights has increased, and this issue caused them to react against the current situation, and demand their rights. Also, some reactions were shown by other governmental and non-governmental organs in support of women and children's rights, and several reports were released in this period. These activities can have a positive impact on the government policies and programs to reduce violence against women and children and consequently result in the protection and promotion of human rights in the country.

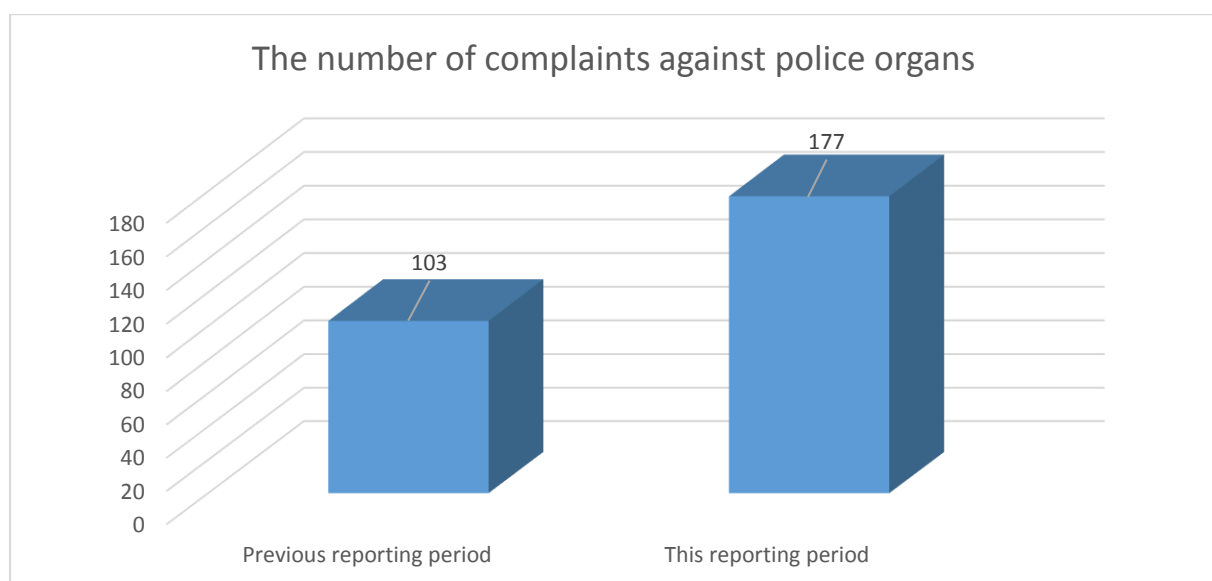
However, the AIHRC has recorded 2040 complaints about violence against women and 867 complaints against children in its offices. Complaints about violence against women

decreased by 3.6 percent compared to the previous period, which can be attributed to an increased level of people's awareness of women's rights, as a result of the expansion of the AIHRC's training programs.

But, violence against children increased by 29.2 percent compared to that in the previous period, that is attributed to the increasing level of children's and their protectors' awareness of the children's rights and of practicing of violence against children, as well as reporting of such cases to the AIHRC's offices. Therefore, the AIHRC has planned to start a serious fight in this regard, and raise publics as well as children's awareness of children's rights.

Increased Number of Complaints against the Practices of Police Organs

The number of complaints against police has increased by 26.4 percent in this reporting period compared to the previous period, which indicates that the AIHRC's education programs to increase citizens' awareness of human rights, and police responsibilities to protect human rights have been effective, and the citizens have reported such complaints to the AIHRC to be recorded and addressed after the incidents of human rights were identified by police organs.



In this regard the AIHRC met with the Acting Minister of the Ministry of Defense and discussed about the human rights and the importance and necessity of compliance with the Geneva Conventions or International Humanitarian Law. In this meeting the Executive Director of the AIHRC proposed the signing of an agreement to cover all police and army training centers so that, the human rights shall be taught in these centers in a professional way. The representative of the Ministry of Defense stated in this meeting that nowadays the issue of human rights has become an important issue. That is why, a Gender and Human Rights Department has been established in the Ministry of Defense. He also ensured that the human rights issue will be seriously considered in all training programs in the Ministry of Defense.

Improvement in the Government's Policies and Regulations to Ensure Human Rights

Public Health officials believe that women and child mortality has considerably decreased compared to previous years³⁶. Likewise, based on the available statistics on the AIHRC's database, in 1393 around 95 percent of the interviewees stated that they did not have access to health services; this statistic has increased by 5 percent compared to that in 1392. Increased level of access to health services indicates the effectiveness of the AIHRC's educational programs, accordingly, it indicates some increase in the responsibility of government officials towards citizens' human rights. The right to access to health and its challenges have been placed on the list of the most important issues outlined in the educational programs of the AIHRC. In general, the AIHRC's educational programs were conducted for the people, and specifically for the officials of relevant institutions.

Human Rights Promotion through Education

Increased awareness of people of their human rights, and modification of their attitude towards institutionalization of respect for human rights and its promotion, are the most important outcomes of human rights education, which have been achieved through the AIHRC's educational programs during the last six months. Human rights promotion is one of the principles of achieving sustainable development and peace in the country; as different national and international organizations, such as UNESCO raised peace education, human rights and international understanding as one of their most important educational objectives in the area of realization of sustainable and inclusive development.³⁷ Human rights promotion is also not possible without raising individuals' and government officials' awareness. Meanwhile, training the people, members of civil society, leaders, elders, women and children are one of the important components of development, and realization of human rights realization, and a necessary prerequisite for raising the general awareness of society, and ensuring of citizens' human rights.

With this in mind, the AIHRC also, based on its new Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan and by outlining strategic policies, effectively engaged in human rights promotion through the implementing of educational programs.

Given the native characteristics and situations of different regions in Afghanistan, the AIHRC conducted different training and awareness raising programs aiming at teaching, understanding, exercising, observing and respecting human rights.

³⁶Kilid group, The major factors for maternal mortality, Sawr 1393, <http://tkg.af/dari/report/health/13545>

³⁷ UNESCO's national commission's official website – Iran
http://www.irunesco.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1796&Itemid=218



Photo: 3 World Day of the Child prohibits hard labor in the Folady area of Bamyan

By implementing these programs, the AIHRC could enhance the capacity and awareness of 21455 people (11125 women, 10257 men and 73 children) from different groups of people, government and civil society through conduction of 11 workshops, 18 academic seminars, 412 training sessions, 43 local conferences held on the occasion of human rights national and international days, 2 child to child training programs, and human rights education programs in the Institutes of Higher Education. More details are explained in the table below.

Type of training program	Number	Female participants	Male participants	Total
Workshop	11	134	251	385
Special workshop for police	46	431	1088	1519
Training session	412	7154	6119	13273
Academic seminar	18	184	347	531
Conference for celebration of human rights days	43	3178	2409	5587
Child to child training	2	73	0	73
Workshops assigned to civil society	3	44	43	87
Total	535	11198	10257	21455

The AIHRC tried to promote the importance of human rights recognition and human rights enjoyment among the people, even in the remote areas of Afghanistan by implementing the above mentioned activities, and additionally, the AIHRC tried to integrate and apply human

rights in all the laws and relevant legal systems in Afghanistan. The followings are the other indicators and examples of progress made in the areas of human rights promotion:

- Women constitute 52.1 percent (11198 people) of the AIHRC's training programs' participants; women's strong presence in the AIHRC's training programs in most of the regions in the country is another achievement made by the AIHRC in the area of human rights education. Women are faced with traditional and restricting rules in many provinces, however, in this reporting period, due to people's reliance on the AIHRC, women actively participated in the AIHRC's training workshops even in the remote provinces and areas. 11198 women took active part in the AIHRC's training programs in this reporting period.
- Local representatives in Konduz province promised that they will not hesitate any cooperation concerning the issue of trafficking in children, likewise, the number of beneficiaries, especially telephone contacts for legal consultations have increased.
- The council of scholars in Badakhshan province promised that they will not hesitate fighting against any superstition and un-Islamic and unhuman traditions through pulpits in mosques, and they will ask the people to observe Islamic values and human rights, and also those teachers that participated in the AIHRC's training programs have promised that they will teach their students what they have learned, in addition, these training programs resulted in modification of the negative attitude of participants towards the AIHRC and its objectives.
- A number of young people voluntarily established literacy center in Balkh province. Also the participants of training sessions inform the AIHRC about the acute cases of human rights.
- A commander that participated in the AIHRC's training program in Kandahar province obliged his soldiers to observe human rights rules and standards.



Photo: 4 Educate meeting on women's rights in the village of Kora kaz, Nawa district of Helmand province

The AIHRC's training programs were implemented in two levels: 1. General human rights education, which were held in the form of workshop, sessions, seminar, and general training programs for the public, in which definition of human rights, and other relevant laws and conventions were discussed. 2. Special human rights education, was held for specific groups, such as security forces, police, attorney officers, judges, doctors, medical institutions and other groups, which are connected to human rights, and according to the category of the participants, relevant subjects were presented.

In this way, the AIHRC widely strived to strengthen and stabilize human rights promotion system and develop a culture of respect for human rights in the society, through human rights education. However, the AIHRC, beside other institutions and organizations defending human rights, tried hard to strengthen the rule of law, promote human rights, ensure justice, and fundamental rights of all the Afghan citizens, through enhancing the academic and legal knowledge of judges and staff of judicial organs, capacity building of security forces, modification of judicial system, fight against corruption, and attraction of people's trust. But, investigations indicate that yet there are much to be done to realize human rights goals and stabilize human rights promotion system in the society. Therefore, the AIHRC will plan and implement its training and awareness raising programs more seriously in the next periods.



Photo: 5 Training for the police in Uruzgan

Increased Sensitivities towards Cases of Human rights Violation

Another important outcome of human rights education and its promotion in the country is the people's awareness of human rights, followed by sensitized public opinion against human rights violations in the country. Afghans have never shown such severe backlash and expressed sensitivity towards violation of people's human rights that it showed during the past six months. Human rights activists widely reflected the advocacy and supporting programs for the protection of victims of human rights violations in the social networks. Media also covered cases of human rights violation including violence against women and

children and civilian casualties, and thus paved the ground for increased sensitivities towards cases of human rights violation through preparation of descriptive reports, roundtables and special programs.

Participation of a large number of people in advocacy programs, and in the trial session of the perpetrators of Farkhunda's murder, setting up tents in protest for the release of 31 Hazara passengers, launching of widespread demonstrations by the people regardless of tribal and religious affiliations, and tens of other programs indicating protest over human rights violation in the country and advocacy for the victims are proofs for this claim.

In addition to its active participation and leading role of the advocacy and protection programs for the victims of human rights violation, the AIHRC, along with the people and civil society institutions, had an active presence in all the programs, and based on its mandate, the AIHRC has monitored all these programs including 6 protests and strikes advocating for Farkhunda's murder, and release of 31 passengers. The point, which is worth mentioning is the increased activities of the human rights activists and the people in the social networks towards cases of human rights violation in the country. Several pages were established on Facebook and other social networks to advocate for Farkhunda, 31 passengers and other incidents, and through such pages the people were asked to launch protests against such tremendous cases of human rights violation, and make the government to follow up the cases and address them immediately.

Support for Civil Society Institutions and Media to build up their Capacity for Effective Implementation of Their Activities and Programs on Human Rights Training, Advocacy and Awareness Promotion

The AIHRC strengthened its relationship with the media and civil society institutions during the months of Jaddi 1393 to *Jawza* 1394. Holding of 4 workshops and 21 training and coordination sessions with the participation of 421 people (96 women and 325 men) composed of media leaders and journalists encouraged the journalists to cover the relevant incidents of human rights with further motivation, and they helped the AIHRC in the effective implementation of training, advocacy and awareness raising activities and programs by publishing reports and different human rights programs. As an instance, the local media in Badakhshan have covered all the activities of the AIHRC's office in Badakhshan, and published them in detail, such as training workshops, gatherings and conferences, and even they have aired awareness raising and training programs of the AIHRC free of cost.



Photo: 6 Quarterly meeting with the media in Ghor province

Likewise, the AIHRC has signed some memorandums of understanding with civil society institutions, and the AIHRC supported these institutions and media through providing some financial and technical aids, such as the preparation of training materials.

During the last six months the AIHRC could establish database in 4 provincial and regional Offices in order to register civil society institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the field of human rights. This task has resulted in further facility in the AIHRC's coordination and cooperation with these institutions. This task will result in further strengthening and continuation of cooperation between the AIHRC and active human rights institutions in other provincial and regional offices also.

The AIHRC in order to strengthen its relations with the civil society organization, hosted the session for the election of Secretariat Members of Afghan Civil Society Joint Working Group at the Headquarters of the AIHRC. More than 167 representatives of civil society institutions and networks participated in this one-day session, and with the AIHRC's strategic cooperation and consultation, they held their elections in a free and transparent manner.



Photo: 7 Election meeting of civil society, Hosted by AIHRC

In a separate meeting, Dr. Sima Samar, the Chairperson of the AIHRC, besides granting letters of congratulation to the 21 elected members of the civil society joint working group secretariat, she addressed the members of this secretariat that the presence of civil society secretariat is an urgent need, and the election held is a step towards the improvement of human rights situation and civic activities in the country. We hope that the AIHRC will build the necessary trust so that the civil society will realize human values along with the AIHRC³⁸.

Likewise, in the joint meeting between Dr. Sima Samar and the Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations, the civil society organizations were also invited more than 10 representatives from these institutions attended the meeting and offered comments and suggestions about peace in Afghanistan.

Another action taken by the AIHRC during the period is signing agreements with the Open Society Newspaper to support the media. Based on which the said Newspaper will publish the subjects and human rights issues 4 days a week for a month.

³⁸. The AIHRC, the report on granting letter of congratulations to the members of civil society secretariat, address: http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/daily_report/4607

Outcome :

2.2: Human rights education is expanded and is institutionalized at higher and professional education levels.

Indicator:

- Degree to which the AIHRC influences the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) to adopt human rights subject as elective subject in the higher education curricula.

Conduction of Conferences, Seminars, and Academic, Research, and Thematic Sessions on Urgent and Important Human Rights Issues

Drawing attention to human rights status, raising awareness and understanding of human rights, and creating an opportunity for expression of opinion, discussion and presenting comment and consultation for the active and interested people in this area are the outcomes of these of conferences, seminars and academic, research and thematic sessions by the AIHRC. The AIHRC succeeded to explain academic issues of human rights by conducting 8 seminars and academic sessions with the participation of 630 people (222 women and 408 men).

The table below contains more details about these seminars.

Province	Number of seminars	Topics presented in seminar	Number of participants		
			Women	Men	Total
Bamyan	2	The right to health and scrutiny of the laws relating to the rights of people with disability	3	75	78
Kandahar	1	Teaching in native language	6	70	76
Faryab	1	The right to work and the right to ownership	38	61	99
Balkh	1	Investigating the situation of women laborers in Mazare Sharif	34	38	72
Kabul	1	The need to enforce the Law on Elimination of Violence against Women	111	84	195
Badakhshan	1	Civil and Political Rights	30	70	100
Oruzgan	1	The AIHRC's objectives and Mandates	0	10	10
Total	8		222	408	630

The seminars conducted led to exchange of strategic and academic information to promote human rights, achieve new methods, and to enhance level of academic knowledge of the participants, and by investigating the challenges ahead of human rights promotion, proper and practical solutions were sought and provided. The AIHRC was benefited from the useful cooperation of academic institutions as well, and has mobilized teachers and students to promote human rights.

Likewise, the AIHRC held 43 local conferences on the occasion of International Day of the Rights of People with Disability and white cane in Ghor province, national victims' day in Daikundi province, International Women's Day in Helmand, Maimana, Ghor, Konduz, Mazar, Daikundi, Jalal Abad, Herat, Kandahar and Badakhshan provinces with the presence of 5587 people (3178 women and 2409 men), in which, in addition to the increase in participants awareness and attitude, these workshops led to attraction of their future cooperation with the AIHRC in the area of human rights promotion in the society. Likewise, to protect women's rights, the exhibition of works of the first female calligraphers was inaugurated in Herat province, and the female calligraphers were appreciated.

The AIHRC's Impact on the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Education through Integration of Human Rights Subject in the Curriculum of Universities, Teacher Training Centers and Schools

Making human rights friendly the schools' curriculum is the most important outcome of our cooperation with the Ministry of Education in this period. The AIHRC has increasingly engaged in institutionalization of human rights education through improving and completing human rights subject in the schools' curriculum. The AIHRC tried to modify and improve the subjects relating to human rights education and promotion by studying and scrutinizing 39 educational books in different grades. The followings are the AIHRC's suggestions to the board of writers of educational books:

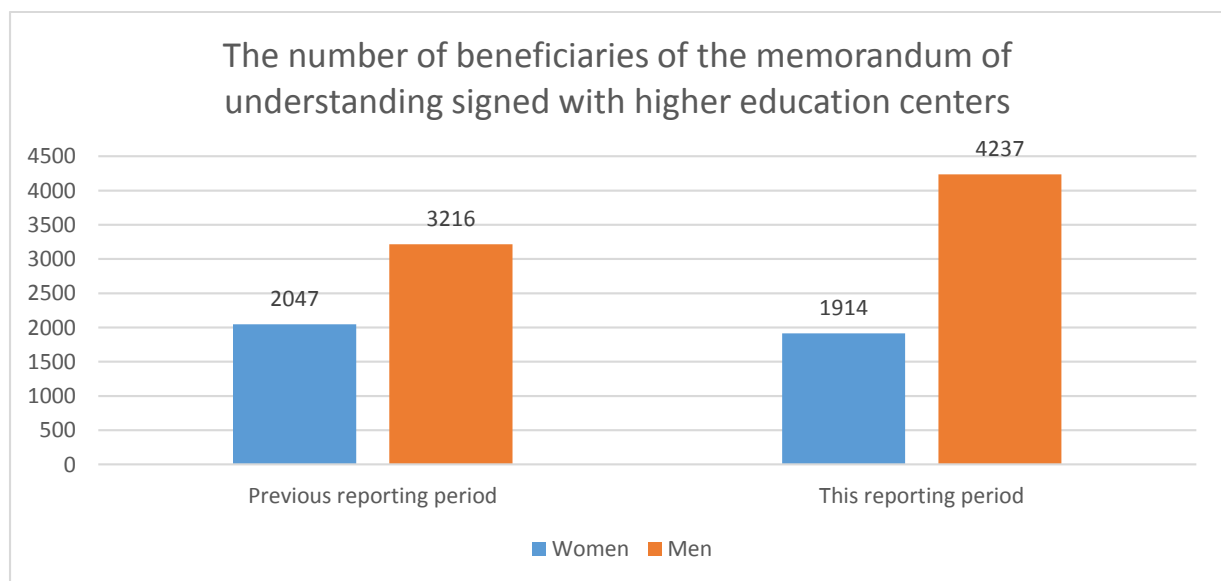
- ✓ Modification of some pictures from three perspectives: the identity of the accused during the trial, respect for human dignity of addicts, and gender equality in presentation of images and work division
- ✓ Adding information concerning the maintenance of the environment
- ✓ Paying attention to the rights of people with disability and women's rights
- ✓ Modification of some words and phrases, for example, the use of "friendship and camaraderie with children" rather than "do not abuse children" in the third grade Pashtu textbook
- ✓ Omission of some words and pictures that are inconsistent with respect to women's rights and human dignity in Arabic textbook.
- ✓ Some of the suggestions have been implemented including:
 - ✓ The picture of poppy has been removed from fifth grade Turkmani language textbook.
 - ✓ In the calligraphy textbook of third grade, sentences concerning promotion of respect for human rights, including the right to clean environment were added, such as "forest is the national wealth".

- ✓ The picture of male teacher has been changed to a picture of a female teacher in the second grade Pashtu textbook.

In this way students officially learn basic human rights, democracy and gender concepts in schools.

In addition, 6187 people (1914 women and 4273 men) have been benefited from the AIHRC's special human rights education in the universities, teacher training centers and higher education institutions in this period. The AIHRC has signed 33 memorandum of understanding with higher education centers, in addition, the AIHRC has recruited 45 teachers for the purpose of teaching human rights in specialized way, and has provided the ground for specialized education for the students.

The beneficiaries are visible in a comparative manner in the graph below:



Outcome :

2.3: Improved behavior and understanding of police, national army, national security officials, attorneys, detention centers' officers, advocates and legal assistants of human rights laws and principles and their obligations toward human rights observance, respect and protection. And decreased level of human rights violation, specifically torture.

Indicators:

- Degree to which changes in the behavior and performance of the police, ANA, NDS, Judges, Attorney General, Jail wardens, advocates, legal assistants occurred in the area of respect and observance of human rights.
- Number of complaints against treatment of civilians by police and other government officials.

Capacity Building in the Government Partner Institutions and Civil Organizations

In order to increase capacity of the partner civil society institutions and expansion of coordination with them, the AIHRC has assigned 4 workshops to the partner civil society institutions in accordance with the memorandum of understanding signed between the AIHRC and these institutions in order to extend coordination and also to increase their capacity. During the conduction of these workshops, which were held under the supervision of the AIHRC, 147 people (44 women and 103 men) benefited from their training programs. The number of beneficiaries is mentioned in the table below according to the provinces and regions.

Likewise, by outlining training guidelines and programs for the teachers of special detective, investigative and judicial organs, the AIHRC improved education quality in these centers. In addition, the AIHRC has taught working skills and activities for promoting human rights to 12 interns (6 men and 6 women) from senior students of universities in Helmand, Faryab, Gardiz, Oruzgan and Daikundi provinces.

The AIHRC also conducted special human rights education programs for the National Police Forces, justice and judicial authorities, staff of detention centers, and advocates. As a result of these programs some positive changes in the area of observance of human rights have been witnessed in the treatment of police organs, judicial authorities, staff of detention centers, and advocates. For example, as a result of the cooperation made by one of the participants of the special training programs that was held in Konduz province, 3 children were released who were under illegal detention. In general, the AIHRC succeeded to raise the awareness of 1519 people (431 women and 1088 men) from the police authorities, including local police, national security and national army forces, government employees, and officers of detention centers, which has been followed by positive changes in the relevant organs, and the

participants have promised that they will fulfill what they have learned. Likewise, the Directorate of National Security in Mazare Sharif requested that these programs should be recorded and should be made available for others in the form of CDs. It was requested in Kandahar that these programs should be taught in the native language so that human rights issues and concepts can be understood better and easier.

Strategic Objective 3: Empowerment

Strengthening a dynamic, efficient, modern and effective management and programming system in the AIHRC in such a way that can enhance the capacity, capability and excellent organizational culture of the AIHRC's staff to promote, protect and monitor human rights.

Outcome :

3.1: Enhanced effectiveness and efficiency in the organization, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and management of programs, finance, resources, working procedures and policies and a diverse and merit based work environment.

Indicators:

- Degree to which periodic and external evaluation of commission's programs shows positive outcome.
- Degree to which an effective system to monitor and evaluate the program.
- Percentage of women's presence at different level of commissions' hierarchy.
- Number of evaluations and staff appraisal reports.

The AIHRC has improved its management system based on a dynamic and effective management system, and has raised the capability of its employees to promote, protect and monitor human rights. The AIHRC has completed the annual evaluation program of 1392 during the period. All the regional and provincial offices and all the working units (Programming, finance, administrative, logistics and security units) were carefully evaluated. During these evaluations, in addition to the follow up of the evaluations' results in 1391, the level of implementation of Action Plan, the amount of annual budget expenditure, making sure about effective and beneficial use of the budget, the way the regulations and procedures were implemented, determination of the achievements level and progresses made, identification of problems and challenges, and awareness of the present needs and shortages concerning the AIHRC's activities were scrutinized, and based on the results of these evaluations, in order to increase the AIHRC's effectiveness and efficiency, necessary changes and modifications were made in the AIHRC's Strategy, Action Plan and periodic financial and admin system of all the AIHRC's regional and provincial offices. The evaluation reports of each office were prepared, and were presented for the use of Offices in order to be further modified and commented.

The findings of evaluation were scrutinized in detail in its special report, but the followings are the results and overall findings of this evaluation:

- Regional and provincial Offices of the AIHRC, compared to the findings of the previous evaluation period, has improved by 11.8 percent which means the level of

implementation of the AIHRC's programs has increased compared to the previous year.

- Implementation methods of the programs are the same in all the AIHRC's offices, and a single procedure is developed and implemented.
- Delivery of human rights services by the AIHRC has considerably improved, and the people's trust towards that AIHRC has increased, that the number of clients' referral to the AIHRC's offices increased by 51.6 percent compared to the previous evaluation period.
- Accessible areas for the AIHRC's Offices have increased by 2.5 percent; the AIHRC's Offices covered more areas in 1392, and the AIHRC's activities were implemented in the remote regions in different provinces.
- The AIHRC's employees can outline new checklists and methods for the implementation of their Action Plan, and they have fulfilled the activities planned in a standard manner.
- Communication and coordination between the AIHRC's central office and regional and provincial offices have increased, and compared to the previous evaluation period, the most communications were established in 1392.

Percentage of Women's Presence in the AIHRC

The AIHRC has implemented its Action Plan with the cooperation of 603 employees, including 129 women and 474 men in this reporting period. Likewise, aiming at the empowerment of the employees, in addition to the evaluation and preparation of the relevant reports, the AIHRC has recruited 8 people, including 4 women as permanent employees, 1 woman as a temporary employee, and 1 female as internee. This action was taken to implement gender policy, and to increase the number of female employees. The number of female employees increased by 1.6 percent in this period.

Effectiveness of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Process of the AIHRC and Assurance of the Working Programs' Positive Results

Improvement of reporting system by outlining and developing a database and a new reporting format is one of the important results of the review made by the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Unit throughout this period. This is a result-based format and resulted in transparency in the AIHRC's performances, and it is out of reach of irresponsible people as it is highly secured. Data are automatically unified in the new format, the previous data are easily retrievable, and they can be managed and analyzed in different ways. In addition, it gives a clear picture of the previous works to the newly appointed staff. What is worth mentioning is that this system can continuously monitor the implementation of the AIHRC's action plan, and gives information on the achievement of outcomes and performance indicators.

Throughout this period, the Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Unit have continuously monitored the implementation of the Strategic Plan and Action Plan through monthly reports

of the regional and provincial offices and other units of the central office using the new format.

Likewise, conduction of capacity building programs by the regional and provincial offices led to increase in the staff empowerment in different working units in this period. During these programs, a clearer picture was gained by the employees about the AIHRC's quadruplet objectives, and they could apply the acquired skills with further motivation to realize the AIHRC's human rights objectives.

Outcome :

3.2: Enhanced capacity and skills of the Commission's employees in monitoring, promotion and protection of human rights and investigation and follow up of the cases of human rights violations and complaints.

Indicators:

- Timely and effective implementation of the work plans and action plans.
- Degree to which the expertise and work qualification of the Commission's employees matching the human rights working demands.

Learning and Development Opportunities are provided to the AIHRC's Staff to Develop Their Skills and Working Capacities

The AIHRC's efficiency and effectiveness increased during this reporting period. The AIHRC provided the ground to acquire new skills, and empowerment opportunities for 58 employees (14 women and 44 men) inside the country and for 17 employees outside the country. Likewise, the AIHRC provided the ground for 5 women to do their master's degree. These employees could create positive changes in their working environment using the trainings, and transfer their knowledge to other colleagues and also to the clients in the area of delivering services.

Selection of eligible staff in these programs was conducted by the selection committee with regard to the articles established in the selection paper. These programs were held in Bangladesh, Switzerland, Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Philippine, Nepal, and Pakistan by different institutions, and different issues, including monitoring and investigation of cases of human rights violation, international human rights mechanisms, women's and children's rights, and human rights foundation were discussed, as a result it further helped in capacity building of the AIHRC's employees.

During two capacity building workshops in Daikundi and Faryab provinces, necessary trainings were provided to the employees regarding the implementation of their special duties. The issues, which were taught in these workshops were the introduction and work

with the database of monitoring the rights of people with disabilities for the staff of this unit, and also new methods of training for the staff of the human rights education unit, which led to an increase in the capacity and self-confidence of the participant employees including 4 women and 12 men.

Another training workshop was conducted in Kabul by the Max Planck Association with the cooperation of the AIHRC. As a result of this workshop the perspective of 33 people's (7 women and 26 men) was improved regarding the international human rights system. This workshop was attended by the AIHRC's employees, Employees of the Ministry of Justice, and officers of the Public Awareness Unit of Afghanistan's Parliament. It also led to an increased awareness of human rights status in the Constitution and other applicable laws of the country. And from now on they will act responsibly towards respecting his and other people's human rights, being aware of these issues.

Improvement in the implementation of the Action Plan through the guidelines, which are prepared by the coordinators and sent to employees of different units, can be counted as other practical outcomes of this activity.

Newly recruited employees were briefed about their duties and working affairs during the training programs at the AIHRC in this period. These employees, including 4 women and 4 men, were recruited in different units, after completion of training courses, they started their duties at the AIHRC officially.

The AIHRC has been an institution with equal opportunities for women and men. Efforts have been made to take positive actions in favor of women's recruitment and capacity building at the AIHRC by implementing the gender policy. In this respect, several positions were considered for women, which were advertised through the AIHRC's website and other websites for vacancy announcements. In this regard, the AIHRC recruited 6 women as permanent, temporary and intern, and likewise a number of women were introduced to the capacity building program.

It is worth mentioning that the AIHRC has developed and implemented the guideline for regulating correspondence, internal official correspondence and contacts of the AIHRC's staff in this period. This task led to the strengthening of the AIHRC's employees' official correspondence security system, and resulted in improvement of their working relations.

Strategic Objective 4: Protection and Monitoring

Human rights protection and assistance, and holding the government, institutions, and individuals accountable in the area of observance, protection and respect for human rights through monitoring and advocacy

Outcome :

4.1: Increased justice, and implementation of legal standards as well as public access, especially that of the vulnerable individuals, including women, children and the people with disabilities to justice, and justice and implementation of legal norms are insured by the state.

Indicators:

- Degree to which the cases of human rights violations are effectively addressed and resolved at the justice and judicial institutions, and the degree to which the cases are resolved by formal and informal authorities
- Number of cases registered at the AIHRC, and addressed and resolved by the judicial institutions, including courts, attorneys, the criminal police, relevant departments of the Ministry of Justice and defense lawyers, in accordance with the applicable national laws and human rights principles and standards

The Afghan government as one of the members of the international community, in addition to the universal declaration of human rights, has so far joined to seven important international conventions, and Afghanistan is obliged to observe its provisions³⁹. Including the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention Relating to Status of Refugees, which are of the international obligatory instruments for the Afghan government. Like previous periods, based on its duties, the AIHRC effectively monitored the observance of human rights standards by the government, and has protected human rights by implementing its Action Plan. Public's access, especially which of vulnerable individuals, including women, children and people with disability to justice is one of the indicators of objective 4 of the AIHRC's Strategic Plan, which were protected and monitored by implementing the activities and programs predicted in the AIHRC's Action Plan. The AIHRC monitored and protected the process of improving access to justice, including the process of improving the situation of fair trial in the country by monitoring the performances of judicial and justice institutions of the country.

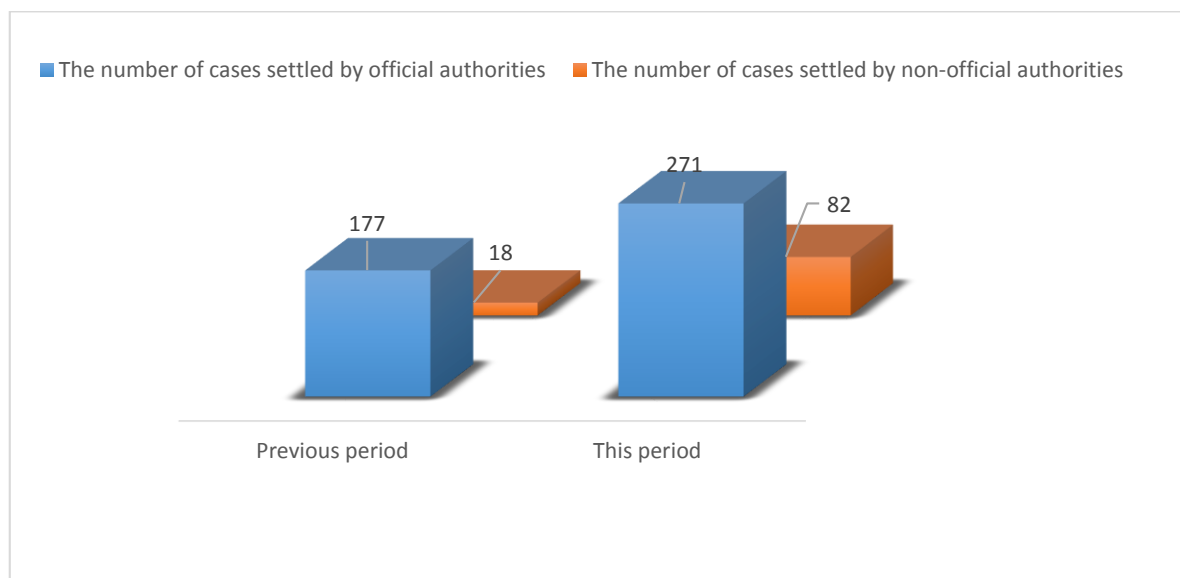
As an instance:

³⁹. The Ministry of Justice, International treaties, the official website of the Ministry, address: <http://moj.gov.af/fa/page/1693>

Meetings were convened in Konduz province regarding advocacy for the detainees' rights, and their access to advocates. In these meetings, which were attended by representatives of security and legal institutions and UNAMA, the strategy to facilitate the suspects' and accused access to advocates were scrutinized. In addition, the participants were briefed about the factors, which hinder advocates' access to places of detention, and lack of explanation of accusation, and provision of detainees' legal rights during detention by the law enforcement agents, ways of solutions for these problems were recommended so that practical actions will be taken through judicial and justice authorities.

As a result of the AIHRC's programs the cases of human rights violations were addressed effectively by the judicial and justice institutions, so the settlement of cases by non-official authorities diminished. The statistics recorded at the AIHRC's offices indicate that non-official authorities settled 82 cases in this period that shows an increase compared to previous period. Likewise, the number of cases settled by the official authorities reaches to 271 cases. Compared to the previous period, it shows that the AIHRC's pressure on the judicial and justice organs, regarding quick settlement of the cases, has followed with a positive result, and case settlement by the official authorities has increased.

The graph below shows the statistics of case settlement by official and non-official authorities in this reporting period compared to that of previous period:



But in this reporting period, despite the improvements in access to justice, including acceleration in the process of prisoners' trial and due process, and given the President's serious attention to judicial institutions' situation, still some cases of violation of the laws and access to justice in the country were recorded at the AIHRC. In this respect, the AIHRC has undertaken further and more serious programs for the citizens' access to justice.

In addition to monitoring the government's practices concerning the human rights observance and respect, the AIHRC has implemented other activities including monitoring the historic sites, and ancient places in Bamyan as well, as a result of a report in this regard, specific recommendations were presented to the government to maintain and repair these monuments.

In continuation, the results of the AIHRC's monitoring programs of the Government practices concerning the human rights observance, and the Conventions to which Afghanistan is a signatory and consider itself bound by the provisions, were described.

Follow Up of the Recommendations Outlined in the AIHRC's Research Report

In this period, the AIHRC has followed up the recommendations outlined in the research report released by the AIHRC, by conducting 9 sessions with the governmental institutions and other organizations defending human rights. Good results were achieved during these sessions, which were attended by 104 people (57 men and 47 women) from security, and judicial and justice organs, and several organizations defending human rights.

An example in this regard:

The participants of the follow up meeting for the AIHRC's recommendations implementation, including criminal department officers in the police stations, districts and provinces, representatives of the organs working to ensure women's and children's rights, became committed to seriously follow up and implement the AIHRC's recommendations about the research reports on Bacha Bazi and Honor Killings. These recommendations include the review and modification of laws, creation of legal facilities for marriage, outlining and implementing specific programs in order to increase the public awareness about honor killing and sexual assaults, and culture building.

Monitoring the Civil and Political Rights

As a result of the AIHRC's continual monitoring, the people's access to political rights, including the right to peaceful gatherings and protests has improved, and no incidents of prohibition by the government in the exercise of this right is witnessed, and no violence during civil protests were recorded at the AIHRC's offices during this reporting period.

Continuous monitoring by the AIHRC over the protests and gatherings has caused such protests and gatherings to be held in a peaceful manner. In this reporting period, the AIHRC monitored citizens' civil and political rights by monitoring 29 protests and gatherings. During these protests, the police treatment of the protestors was legal, and no violent or illegal behavior was witnessed, and the protestors, who protested against violation of some of their rights, voiced their protests peacefully.

The followings are some of the people's demands during these protests:

- ✓ *In Herat, the protestors asked the government to promote the Shindand district into a province, and they were protesting about a journalist who was beaten up, as well as about a rise in electricity costs.*
- ✓ *In Bamyan, they marked the 22nd anniversary of the Afshar disaster, and they demanded accountability of those accused of war crimes.*
- ✓ *In Gardiz, people launched demonstration for elimination of violence against women, they protested against the existence of corruption, and they wanted the governor of Paktia to resign.*

- ✓ *A gathering was organized in Kabul to advocate for the Farkhunda's murder, and release of 31 Hazara passengers.*
- ✓ *People protested in Mazare Sharif about the release of the hostages in Zabul, Sholgera and Balkhab, and also for the attraction of the state's attention to the issue of ensuring the citizens' security.*
- ✓ *People protested in Oruzgan and Jalal Abad against the release of a caricature of Mohammad Peace Be upon Him in a French magazine.*

Monitoring Economic and Social Rights

The AIHRC as a National Human Rights Institution that ensures fundamental rights for the people, including the right to work, the right to education, the right to health, the right to an adequate standard of living (access to food, shelter, potable water, etc.), the right to marry and form family, and prevention of discrimination in the enjoyment of these rights, conducted over 196 missions and interviewed with 2851 persons (1333 women and 1518 men) in 24 provinces, including 32 district. In addition, the AIHRC's staffs also conducted interviews in order to investigate about the problems and challenges faced by the people. The most serious problems are listed as follows.

- *Herat Province: People said that for lack of employment opportunities they have been facing economic poverty. There is no doctor and enough medicine in the Sabol village; likewise, there are not enough clinics, doctors and nurses in other villages, it is difficult to take the patients to Herat city. Moreover, due to long distances to schools, girls cannot continue their education.*
- *Kandahar Province: People are suffering from shortage of water in district 9, lack of electricity, health clinics and medicine, lack of employment opportunity for women, and girls' deprivation from education are the problems that have been raised by the people.*
- *Jalalabad Province: People complained about the lack of access to drinking water, medicine, and lack of teachers, education facilities, and unemployment.*
- *Faryab Province: People complained that because of unemployment they are suffering from poverty, and developmental projects are not distributed especially among farmers and poor people. Meanwhile, children, especially girls do not get educated.*
- *Konduz province, people complained about lack of electricity, bumpy roads, economic poverty, and long distances to schools.*
- *Gardez Province: People complained about lack of schools, professional teachers and books for girls. Furthermore, there are no adequate ambulance and medicine in Zurmat and Ahmadabad districts of Paktika.*
- *Badakshan Province: People have said that economic poverty exists in all the districts, clean drinking water is less in Sabit Abad village, and Ajil village is faced with the risk of landslides. However, government officials provide the ground to transfer the people, yet there is lack of water, bricks and wood.*

- *Uruzgan Province: People are complaining that the textbooks in schools are not written in their native language, likewise, people complained of the issue of unemployment.*
- *Daykundi Province: People complained that there is inadequate potable water. Moreover, there is no bridge over the Ghodar River for the pedestrians. Also animal disease has spread among sheep, and 12 families who had emigrated 8 years back from Uruzgan do not have national ID cards.*

After reviewing the problems, the AIHRC, in accordance with its legal mandate, shared the people's problems with the relevant authorities to provide practical solutions, and seriously advocated for realization of the citizens' rights. However, some of these problems, including shortage of water in Qandahar province, the problem of electricity and lack of schools in Kunduz province have been tackled. Moreover, the Directorate of Education in Urozgan province promised that they will solve the problem of textbooks in the new academic year. In addition, a number of non-governmental organizations and government officials announced their cooperation with the AIHRC to tackle those problems. In 1392, the result of the AIHRC's research on the situation of economic and social rights showed that access to potable water, which is one of the most essential prerequisites for the right to have adequate standard of living, has been improved. In 1392, 73% of the interviewees stated that they had access to potable water. This figure increased by 9 percent in 1393.

Likewise, the findings of this report also show that access to the health care facilities increased in 1393 compared to that in 1392. In 1392, about 90% of the interviewees said that they had access to health services. This figure increased by 5% in 1393.

Child Rights Field Monitoring

During the period the AIHRC monitored the children's rights situation in different areas. During 245 monitoring missions made to monitor children's rights, 2189 children (1034 boys and 1155 girls) were interviewed in 26 provinces including 32 districts. People described most of their problems as such. *Helmand: There is insecurity, the parents are poor and*



unemployed, a number of children are addicted to drugs, some of them are forced to do hard labor, sometimes children are forced into marriage or underage marriage, and many of them are subject to domestic violence.

Kabul: Police mistreating children who are doing hard labor, and those who are living in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 15th districts, underage marriages take place in the camps for displaced persons, children are deprived of education as they are involved in hard labors.

Photo: 2 Child rights field Monitoring interviews with the children at Bamiyan Province

Mazar-e-Sharif: Many schools lack enough books and female teachers that causes many other families to prevent their daughters from schools.

Bamiyan province: Children are forced into hard labors, many of them do not have access to proper education, and in many areas they do not have access to potable water.

Paktika Province: there is insecurity, and in many areas people do not have access to the clean drinking water and health centers.

Takhar Province: In Bishkan village there is no building for school, families have economic problems, and as a result, children have to get busy working.

Badakhshan Province: Health centers are situated very far away, people do not have access to enough medicines, and respiratory diseases have spread in the area, and there is not a proper building for school.

Kandahar Province: There is no separate schools for girls, parents are illiterate, and there is no enough potable water available there.

Daykundi Province: Children face difficulties while going to school because there is no bridge over the river, there is little potable water, and there is not enough stationary.

Ghor Province: Because of unacceptable customs, girls is deprived of education, there is no clinic and adequate medical equipment.

The AIHRC's staffs have shared the issues with the responsible people, and have seriously followed up by filling out the forms and registering problems. In some areas, positive impacts and improvements have been achieved, such as:

- *Kunduz Province: A child who suffered from stuttering, and the other children made fun of him had abandoned school, returned back to school with the support of AIHRC's and cooperation of Education Director of the district. The child expressed his thanks to the AIHRC.*
- *Badghis Province: three teachers were hired in The Abgarmak school of Badghiz province, so the problem of shortage of teacher in these schools was resolved.*
- *Aybak in Samangan Province: All the children have access to the health services, education and training, and the families are striving for their daughters' education.*
- *Bamyan Province: A disabled child was introduced to the Red Cross to be protected and assisted.*
- *Sayed Abad of Jalal-Abad province: in a region under the coverage of Jalal Abad office, a primary school promoted into high school.*

Field Monitoring of the Rights of People with Disability

Since the Government is bound to respect and implement the Convention on the Rights of People with Disability, the AIHRC also continuously and effectively monitor it, and by releasing the relevant reports of its monitoring outcomes guides the government and other relevant institutions towards the improvement of the rights of people with disability. Moreover, during the 77 monitoring mission made to 39 provinces and 15 districts, and interview with 564 persons (138 women and 426 men) the AIHRC could review the existing problems and challenges of people with disability, the description of which is as follows.

Mazar-e-Sharif Province: The salaries are not enough, there is unemployment, there is no hearing device for the deaf. There are no professional teachers in the schools for the deaf. Books are not available in Braille, and government employees discriminate between conflict-related and non-conflict-related disabled people.

Jalalabad Province: No action has been taken by the government agencies, not by non-government organization (NGOs) to protect people with disability. They make themselves satisfied with paying only the monthly salary, and issuance of a press release concerning ill-treatment of people with disability.

Kunduz Province: There is no employment opportunity for disabled people, and they suffer from economic problems, they do not have access to the right to education, there is no schools for blind people, there is no girls' schools, they do not have access to health centers and potable water, the state organs do not pay attention to the implementation of laws and problems of people with disability.

Bamiyan: There are no employment opportunities for people, and they are suffering from economic problems and debt, government employees discriminate between conflict-related

and non-conflict-related disabled people, they do not have shelter, no safe shelter is provided by the government. The families feel ashamed of having disabled member, the people with disability are given offensive titles, people do not get married to people with disability, the government does not pay attention to the situation of people with disability, there are no education centers for the deaf and visually impaired people, the center for the addicts treatment has no surrounding wall, and women and individuals under the legal age (18 years) are not accepted there.

Kabul: staff of the Labor and Social Affairs Directorate come late to office, in Prawan Province, the people with disability who were disabled prior to the approval of the Law on the Rights and Privileges of People with Disability, are not registered.

Daikondi: Disabled people do not have access to public places, there is no rehabilitation services for the people with natural disability, the government does not pay attention to their problems, and salary has not been allocated for one of the conflict-related people with disability since his enrollment at the Directorate of Social Affairs and Labor, some people with disabilities have not received their Id cards, they are not aware of the rights of people with disability, and there are economic problems.

Gardez Province: There are no vocational trainings for people with disability, employment opportunities are not available, and the government does not provide financial assistance in Said Karam district of Paktika province.

Ghor Province: There is no educational facilities and health centers for people with disabilities.

Herat Province: Disabled persons cannot get driving license. There is no discount offered by airline companies to people with disability. They do not have access to public places.

In addition to the interviews, registration and referral of their complaints to the relevant authorities, the AIHRC advocated for the rights of people with disability, and seriously follow up their problems. The AIHRC, through holding the meetings or through participation in the meetings held by governmental institutions and civil society, has advocated for the rights of these persons. The results of the AIHRC's efforts to improve the situation of people with disability have been satisfactory, as awareness and understanding of the rights of people with disabilities improved in the North areas and people with disabilities are involved in public activities and continue their education at universities, and they are encouraged and supported by others. In Kunduz, Baghlan Education Director promised to create a sub-class for girls in those villages where there are no girls' schools. Department of Public Health collected 20 addicts from the streets in Pul-e-Khumri, and introduced them to the medical centers, 25 addicted people identified and treated in Baghlan prison, and doctors continuously and regularly make visits to the addicts' treatment centers which are considered as the outcomes of this activity.

Monitoring the Citizens' Access to Justice

During this reporting period the AIHRC monitored the level of citizen's access to justice, and the method of Court practices in different parts of Afghanistan. During this program, the AIHRC received and recorded 133 complaints about lack of citizens' access to the Court and

their fair practices or delay in addressing the cases, and other problems in judicial and justice organs. During monitoring, the AIHRC's staff engaged in scrutinizing of the existing problems and challenges on the way to citizens' access to justice. During the reporting period, major problems, such as lack of professional police in Police HQs in the provinces and districts, illegal appointment of district governors and Chief of Police based on relations, lack of accurate and adequate investigation to discover the crime, corruption in the courts and judicial organs, lack of professional judges and administrative personnel, inactivity of attorney offices in some districts, inactivity of primary courts, lack of access to advocate, the influence of powerful people in judicial authorities, lack of prosecution of the accused, and arbitrary detentions are the factors preventing citizens' access to justice.

For the purpose of tackling the problems, and ensuring citizens' access to justice, the AIHRC has reviewed the complaints received, and referred them to the relevant authorities or has recommended legal solutions, and has followed them up until they were settled.

An example in this regard:

In Bamyān, family problems and disputes were addressed under the directives of Supreme Court at the civil court of that province in the past, since district courts were not competent enough to address such cases, a large number of women were deprived of their right to access to justice, but as a result of continuous advocacies made by advocating institutions, especially by the AIHRC, this issue was resolved in most of the provinces, and now such cases are addressed in district courts.

Situation of Places of Detention

The AIHRC continuously monitored the situation in detention centers including prisons, detention centers, custody centers, and Children Correction Centers, and shared its findings regularly with the governmental institutions to improve human rights situation in these places. Throughout the months of Jaddi, 1393 to *Jawza*, 1394 the AIHRC could monitor female detention centers 217 times within 203 monitoring missions, and monitored male detention centers 229 times within 442 monitoring missions in 23 provinces, and investigate and resolve the existing problems in these centers.

In order to monitor the implementation of children's rights at Children Correction Centers, the AIHRC has monitored Children Correction Centers 152 times in this period, as a result of which 109 children including 8 girls, who were illegally kept in those centers, were released.

Improvements have been seen in the performance and behaviors of the police and prison staff during the monitoring missions made to the places of detention by the AIHRC's staff throughout the last six months. Prison authorities' treatment has changed compared to before, a number of the AIHRC's recommendations aimed at respect for and observance of human rights were implemented in the places of detention, for example; detainees' access to advocates, improvement in food and physical situation of the suspects, separation of detainees from prisoners in Baghlan and Konduz prisons, improvement in the physical situation and the place where the suspects were kept in the District 4 and District 8 of Police

Stations in Kabul, transfer and displacement of a number of prisoners to another building, solving the problem of over crowdedness in Herat, separation of police custody and detention center in Andkhoy district of Faryab province, examination and treatment of patients, and separation of addicts from those suffering from epidemic diseases in Kandahar prison, appointment of a literacy teacher and a doctor for 24 hours and provision of medicine in Helmand prison, removing handcuffs and shackles in Badakhshan prison, provision of carpet and beds for Shahrstan district detention center and police custody centers in all the districts of Daikundi province, and the accused's access to advocate in Ghor province are the important improvements achieved as a result of the AIHRC's monitoring missions made throughout the last six months.

An axample:

Nonetheless, during the monitoring missions made to places of detention in this reporting period, problems, such as over-crowded and shortage of space in prisons, lack of adequate food and water, lack of implementation of the regulations and rules including lack of separation of prisoners on the basis of their age, crime, and long lasting proceedings of the cases are the main existing challenges reported. Unfortunately, ill-treatment of the detainees and torturing them are also the incidents registered during monitoring missions by the AIHRC's staff, which are inconsistent with human rights.

Outcome :

4.2: Torture, inhumane and degrading treatments of prisoners, and extra judicial arrests are reduced, and the treatment of detainees, prisoners, accused and juvenile delinquents in detention facilities (prisons, detention centers, police and NDS custodies and children correction centers) are improved.

Indicator:

- Reduced number of complaints against mistreatment, torture and inhumane and degrading treatment of prisoners by wardens and jail officials, and the degree to which implementation of the Commission's recommendations to improve detention centers conditions are implemented.

Follow up of the Cases of Torture

Torture is a serious case of human rights violation, which is considered as crime, and prohibited based on the Constitution and the Penal Code of the country. Therefore, the AIHRC seriously follows up the cases of torture through judicial and justice organs. Also, the national program on the prohibition of torture that was published through a press release by

the government in Hoot, 1393, expressly declared that⁴⁰ the government intends to implement the national program on prohibition of torture in collaboration with the AIHRC, civil society institutions and international partners.

The AIHRC has recorded 85 incidents of torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment by the prison staff and authorities in this reporting period, out of which 37 cases are documented by the AIHRC's staff, 27 cases were referred to relevant authorities, 1 case was closed, and 15 other cases were settled.

The place where torture took place is as follows:

Male detention center	Female detention center	Male national security custody	Male police custody	Female police custody	Female prison
1 case	2 cases	15 cases	54 cases	1 case	1 case

This indicates that the AIHRC's efforts have been effective in the framework of training and monitoring programs, and has been able to follow up, register and document cases of torture.

Release of Illegal Prisoners

The AIHRC's monitoring missions and legal interference resulted in the release of 2697 people who were illegally detained and imprisoned, and who were illegally kept in Children Correction Centers. In this regard, 49 women, 2539 men, and 109 children were released as a result of the AIHRC's efforts. 1946 people, including 43 women were released from prison, 104 people, including 2 women were released from police custody center, 500 people including 3 women were freed from the detention center, and 38 people including 1 woman were released from the national security custody center. An increase in the number of people released indicates that the AIHRC's monitoring system, and the AIHRC staff's monitoring skills, in order to strength the rule of law, and prevent arbitrary detentions, have improved throughout the last six months. The table below compares the numbers of people released during the last two reporting periods.

	This reporting period	Previous reporting period
Child	109	6
Women	49	16
Men	2539	258
Total	2697	280

The AIHRC has registered 86 prisoners who were arbitrarily detained, and 585 prisoners with unknown destiny in its database system. The AIHRC's monitoring and investigation unit has

⁴⁰ - Presidential Office Official Website. The Declaration of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on the Elimination of Torture, <http://president.gov.af/fa/news/42238>

scrutinized the existing challenges and problems during 442 monitoring mission conducted to male places of detention and 152 monitoring missions to female places of detention, and has presented some recommendations to the authorities to improve human rights situation. 269 recommendations were implemented in this period by the concerning authorities and institutions, including the recommendation about the improvement in the food situation, the suspects' access to health facilities, lack of illegal detention of people at police stations, equal enjoyment of food by all the detainees, reconsideration in the practice of the police responsible for solving family problems at police station, ensuring electricity for police custody center.

Details on Monitoring Places of Detention are as follows:

Number of monitoring missions made to places of detention throughout the reporting period		
The places of detention monitored	Female	Male
Prisons	116	118
Detention centers	44	169
Police custody center	57	215

Increased Number of Complaints against Police Organs

The AIHRC monitored the practices of police through 77 monitoring mission, and monitoring 272 police custody centers over the last six months. As a result, 104 people, including 2 women, who were illegally kept in police custody center, were released. This issue indicates the AIHRC's efficiency in monitoring places of detention and police checkpoints. Likewise, the AIHRC received 177 complaints about human rights violation by police organ. 162 cases have been addressed and 55 cases have been solved. Further details have been described in the following table in which the finding of this period is compared with the previous reporting period.

Statistics of the complaints received against police organs in this reporting period		
Complaints registered	In this reporting period	In previous reporting period
The total number of complaints	177	103
Number of complaints being followed up	128	89
Number of complaints identified as human rights violation	89	66
Number of complaints settled in this period	55	46

However, 25 recommendations of the AIHRC for modification of police's attitude and treatment, and improvement in the situation of police custody were implemented by the police organs, but generally the statistics of complaints against police has increased by 26.4 percent in this reporting period compare to that of the previous reporting period, as a result, the AIHRC should further put efforts to raise police awareness of human rights, and improve their standpoint, and by increasing training programs particular to police, change and modify police treatment.

Strengthening and Enhancement of the Ombudsman Police's Capacity

The AIHRC while understanding and recognizing the importance of monitoring the Police performance, tried to decrease the cases of human rights violation by the Police, and strengthen the obligation and observance of human rights standards by the police, through increased monitoring mission of the Police performances by modifying of its Action Plan of 1394, and increasing its monitoring mission from 120 missions to 192 missions per year, and through strengthening of this Unit in the cities of Kabul, Jalalabad, Bamyan, Mazar-e Sharif and Herat,

That is why the AIHRC intends to sign a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of the Interior, which is in the course of its preparation. The main responsibilities of the Ministry of Defense under this agreement include the following:

- To cooperate and facilitate the monitoring of Police Ombudsman in the detention centers under the Police.
- To cooperate with the follow up and investigation of cases relating to the Police, and to respond to the AIHRC's letters
- To strive for more effective implementation of the recommendations and suggestions provided by the AIHRC

The signing of the above mentioned agreement is so important that the Embassy of European Union and EUPOL Mission stressed on it in the human rights discourse held in the month of Zawza this year in the Interior Ministry, and considered that the implementation of this agreement is in favor of human rights and in favor of Afghanistan's police. The AIHRC hopes that the agreement will be signed by the end of Saratan this year.

The Improvement in the Situation of Women's Safe Shelter, Children Correction Centers, Marastoons and Addicts Treatment Centers

Women are the main victims of domestic violence in Afghanistan, and safe shelters are one of the protective solutions of civil society for women victims of violence, which is protected by the government as well. These shelters protect women victims who are under threat or released from detention centers, and can play an important role in protecting the women victims to reintegrate and rehabilitate them in their family and society. The AIHRC has close cooperation with the safe shelters, and monitors their activities in accordance with the safe shelters' regulations. Likewise, the AIHRC introduces victims of women rights violation to safe shelters when necessary.

Examples of the improvements made in the Safe Shelters as a result of the AIHRC's monitoring, and implementation of the AIHRC's recommendation at the Safe Shelters:

A unit, for those with mental problems, is established in Mazare Sharif's Safe Shelter.

The AIHRC has monitored Safe Shelters in Kabul and other provinces 127 times in this period. The women living in safe shelters were interviewed during these monitoring missions. The existing problems and challenges in these centers were reviewed, and shared with the relevant authorities and institutions to be tackled.

The AIHRC has monitored Children Correction Centers 280 times. The unaccompanied children or victims of domestic violence and sexual assaults are protected in these centers, and they are protected until the threats are over and they are safe from danger. The AIHRC's monitoring mission to these centers resulted in the improvements in food situation, education facilities and warm clothing for children, but still there are some problem, which the AIHRC is seriously working to resolve them.

Example of the improvement in orphanages as a result of the implementation of the AIHRC's recommendations:

Playing tools, and a playground are provided for an orphanage in Laghman province, in addition, food situation has also improved.

Children are enrolled in private educational centers for free in Balkh province, rooms' hygiene has been improved, and the money dedicated for bathing of children is paid by the Police Headquarter.

In Baghlan province, the academic deputy of the orphanage, who were treating the children violently, has been changed.

A nurse is appointed in an orphanage in Helmand province, and adequate medicine is provided for the treatment of sick children.

Health centers, including hospitals, clinics, and teams of mobile health service, as the centers that are directly linked to the right to health, were monitored by the AIHRC 257 times in this period. In addition to provision of health services to people, cases of violence especially violence against women and children are also registered in these centers.

An example of the improvement made in the hospital as a result of the monitoring missions, and implementation of the AIHRC's recommendations:

A midwife was recruited in a clinic in Helmand province, Nawa clinic was repaired, a waiting room is constructed in Bast hospital, and cooler and sunshade was installed in Karte Lagan clinic's waiting room.

A registration book is prepared to register cases of violence in Daikundi province, improvements made in the hospital's hygiene, rooms are painted, and the treatment of patients by the doctors has improved.

Priority is given to the treatment of victims of violence in Bamyan hospitals.

Addicts' treatment centers were monitored 85 times, and Marastoons were monitored 29 times in this period, the problems of these centers were reviewed, and actions have been taken to resolve their problems through the relevant organs.

The table below provides further information in this respect.

Number of monitoring missions to the centers	
Children Correction Centers	280
Women's safe shelters	127
Health centers	275
Marastoons	29
Addicts' treatment centers	85

Totally 204 recommendations were presented by the AIHRC to improve the human rights situation in these centers, a number of which have been implemented as mentioned in the examples.

Outcome :

4.3: Cases of human rights violation and civilian casualties are decreased, and rights to freedom of expression, free media, rights to association and assembly, freedom of thoughts, and rights of women and children are protected.

Indicators:

- Reduced number of civilian casualties by the government and international pro-government forces and the level of compensation to civilian.
- Quality of observance of the state on citizens' civil and political rights, and the rights of freedom of expression and press in the country

Complaints and Cases of Human Rights Violation, including Violence, Violence against Women and Children, Destruction of Environment, Corruption, Addiction, Poverty, Unemployment, Shortage of Health and Education Services, and Unbalanced Development

The AIHRC, as a pivotal organ protecting human rights and advocating for the rights of victims of violation of human rights in the society, always receives complaints and reports about human rights violation from different regions and areas of the country. The complaints are either received from the complainants and the relevant form is filled out or they are received by the AIHRC through volunteers and media. The complaints received are

documented after they are investigated and identified as cases of human rights violation, and a comprehensive information about the case are collected. Afterward, they are referred to the relevant government authorities along with an official letter enclosed to it, and the process how they are addressed is monitored up to their final settlement.

If the case deviate from its legal process, the performance of the relevant organs would be objected and, the case would be referred to higher authorities. In case, the relevant authorities do not address the case, the AIHRC holds a press conference or issues press release, and calls upon all the citizens and human rights defenders to advocate for the victims of human rights violation in order to take necessary actions regarding the case by putting pressure on the government. In addition, a descriptive report is prepared regarding all cases and all the stages of proceeding, and it would be presented to the AIHRC's high ranking officials.

The AIHRC has totally registered and reviewed 1274 cases concerning human rights violation in this period; out of which, 406 cases were identified as cases of human rights violation, 705 cases of human rights violation were addressed, 244 cases were settled through legal ways, and 611 complaints were followed up, and 430 complaints are still being followed up. 228 other cases have been referred to the relevant authorities.

Each and every complaint or cases of human rights violation is registered and entered into a central database in the AIHRC HQ, and the relevant improvement about the case is updated, and proper decisions would be taken on monthly basis.

The AIHRC has also received and recorded complaints regarding violation of economic, social, and cultural rights, destruction of environment, and discrimination service delivery, which are explained in the table below:

Registration, investigation and follow up of the cases of economic, social and cultural rights violation, destruction of environment, and discrimination in provision of public services			
Type of the cases	Number of cases recorded	Number of cases addressed	Number of cases being followed up
Violation of economic, social and cultural rights	21	14	24
Destruction of environment	1	1	1
Discrimination in service delivery	2	2	0

Ensuring that the Presidential Decree on the Pardon and Sentence Commutation is implemented fairly

The AIHRC has had effective role in the process of implementation of the President's Decree on pardon and sentence commutation, and has monitored its implementation. The AIHRC has identified and introduced the eligible individuals, and has prevented the alleged abuse by non-eligible people.

The AIHRC has participated in several sessions concerning the implementation of the President's Decree number 74, 62, 39, 16 and 8, and in order to monitor the implementation of the Decrees concerning prisoners' and detainees' pardon and commutation, the AIHRC has reviewed 5865 cases. As a result of which, 2086 prisoners (101 women and 1985 men), and 107 detainees (17 girls and 90 boys) have enjoyed commutation, and 2402 prisoners (214 women and 2188 men) and 183 detainees (53 girls and 130 boys) were released from places of detention.

As an instance:

- 1. A person who had received a commutation more than half of his term of sentence, was included in the list of pardon decree, the AIHRC after investigating the cases, due to his un-entitlement of commutation and pardon, removed his name from the list.*
- 2. The case of a person, who was arrested on the accusation of robbery was not included in the list of commutation and pardon due to some ambiguity in his case, was followed up by the AIHRC in the Attorney Office of Appeal Court, and after the Police Headquarter confirmed that the stolen properties were found and receipt, he was included in the list.*

Cases of Violence against Women

Like previous periods, the AIHRC has seriously followed up the cases of violence against women, and has registered 2040 cases of violence against women in its database. The details in this regard are visible in the following table:

Cases of violence against women in this reporting period	
Total number of the cases of violence	2040
Cases settled in this period	194
Cases transferred	118
Cases closed	50
Cases being followed up	1524
Unknown cases	154

Different types of violence against women, in accordance with the cases recorded in the AIHRC, are shown in the table below.

Different types of violence against women in this period	
Economic violence	422
Sexual violence	150
Physical violence	589
Mental and verbal violence	650
Other cases of violence	229

Cases of violence against children were also investigated in this reporting period. Totally 867 complaints about violence against children were received by the AIHRC's Offices, out of which, 29 of them were cases of sexual violence. These cases are effectively investigated and followed up by the AIHRC. The table below contains the statistics on the violence against children based on their type.

Violence against children based on the type of violence	
Total number of the cases of violence	867
Physical violence	356
Verbal violence	386
Sexual violence	29
Economic violence	30
Other cases of violence	66

Outcome :

4.4: Deficiencies and weakness of current laws, policies and regulations for protecting human rights and in compliance with state international obligations are identified, and the implementation of laws, policies and regulations violating human rights is prevented.

Indicators:

Degree to which the AIHRC was effective in reviewing laws and regulations and provide professional recommendations to state relevant organs,

Number of laws that are drafted or amended for promotion and protection of human

The Level of Observance of the International Humanitarian Laws by the Parties to the Armed Conflicts for the Security and Protection of Civilians, and Compensation for the Civilians

The existence of the anti-government armed elements in Afghanistan and the subsequent civil war led to a large number of civilian victims. But during the last six months the AIHRC as a pivotal institution of human rights in the country, as well as based on its mandate⁴¹ has effectively monitored the observance of international humanitarian laws by

⁴¹ -Ministry of Justice, the Law on Structure, Duties and Mandates of the AIHRC, Official Gazette serial number: 855, Publication Date: 1384, Article II (2)

the parties to the armed conflict, in order to ensure the safety and security of civilians, and provide compensation for them.

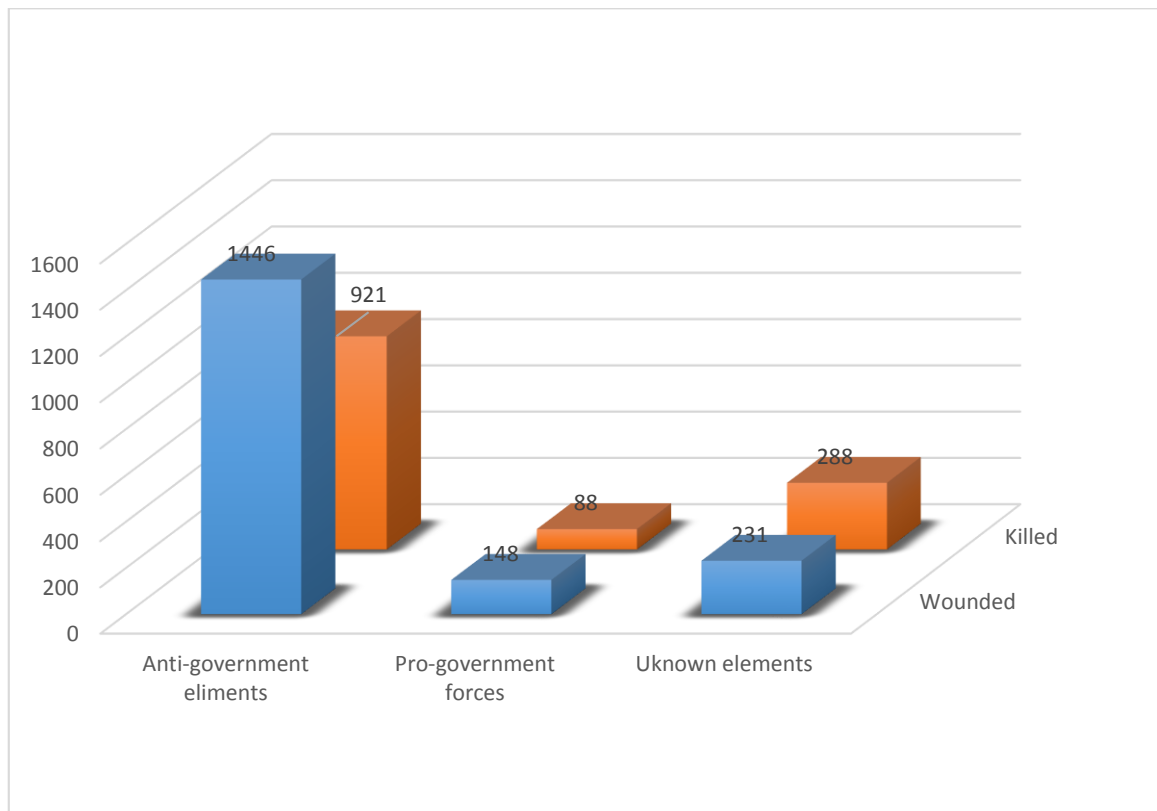


Photo: 3 Advocacy meeting about the number of civilian casualties in Kunduz Province

Therefore, during the months of *Jadi* 1393 to *Jawza* 1394, the AIHRC recorded 3122 cases (1297 killed and 1825 injured). It shows that the number of civilian deaths compared to the previous period has decreased, but the number of civilian deaths by the pro-government forces has increased. The AIHRC has usually condemned the killing and wounding of civilians by issuing of formal statements. And has urged the parties to the conflict to respect humanitarian law and hold themselves obliged and accountable towards the safety and security of civilian people.⁴²

⁴² -The official website of the AIHRC, Commission's press statement condemning the killing and wounding of civilians during the war and internal armed conflicts
http://www.aihrc.org.af/home/getReport_2015/press_release

The following table shows the breakdown of perpetrators of civilian casualties:



Civilian Casualties According to Age and Gender

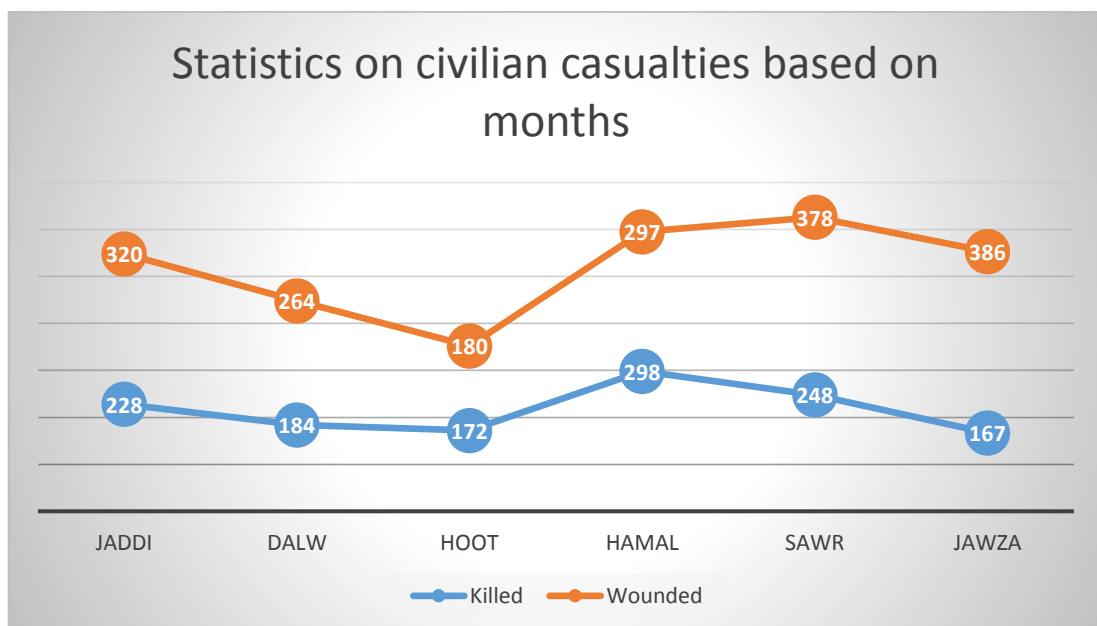
During the last six months (*Jadi* 1393 - *Jawza* 1394), according to the AIHRC's records, most of the casualties include men that make up 76 percent of all the deaths during the period, and then children, make up 13 per cent and women 6.5 percent of all civilian casualties. The table below shows the exact figures for civilian casualties based on gender.

Gender breakdown		Killed	Wounded	Total
woman	87	113	200	
Man	1026	1345	2371	
Child	131	275	406	
Unknown	53	92	145	
Total	1297	1825	3122	

The data recorded by the AIHRC show that during this reporting period, 200 women and 406 children became the victims of war and internal conflicts. Compared to the previous reporting period the loss of children has decreased by 17 percent and the loss of women 5 percent. Yet, the figures for civilian casualties, including women and children is one of the major concerns of the AIHRC. The AIHRC has urged the parties to the conflict, especially the government armed forces to consider the safety and security of the civilians as a serious issue. And abide by its commitment and obligations towards the civilian casualties, and provide compensation for the conflict-related civilian victims.

Civilian Casualties, by Month

The review of the statistics of civilian casualties during the past six months shows that the month of Sawr of this year accounts for the highest civilian death toll. The table below shows the number of civilian deaths during the past six months.



The review of the statistics of civilian casualties that mostly committed by the anti-government armed elements, indicates that the anti-government armed elements don't hold themselves responsible for the killing and wounding of civilians, ignoring the rule of law and international humanitarian law. It violates the right to life and security in the society.

Therefore, the government should take serious action to protect civilian citizens and ensure security in the country, and take measures to accelerate the peace process.

Drafting Two Regulations through Effective Participation in the Committees for Drafting and Modifying of Laws and Regulations

By effective participation in the weekly meetings held by the committee for Drafting and Modifying of Afghanistan Penal Code, the AIHRC could include human rights standards in the penal code.

As an instance:

As a result of the efforts made by the AIHRC, deprivation of political rights, incidents of people's imprisonment due to debts, and permission for the punishment of students by teachers were omitted from subdominant punishments.

The AIHRC also completed the draft of two other regulation in cooperation of the Ministry of Women Affairs and some civil institutions:

- **Regulation on the Prevention of Discrimination:** types and cases of discrimination, such as discrimination in recruitment, reward and punishment, promotion, enjoyment of some privileges and scholarships, examination, enrollment, etc. in the administrative, educational, health, factory, workshops, and the like environments were identified and were banned. Likewise, some solutions were predicted in this regulation for the complaints against perpetrators of discrimination, and some obligations were set up for the aforementioned organs and centers in this regulation.
- **Regulation on the Prevention of Sexual Harassment:** types and cases of sexual harassment, including physical, non-physical, direct and indirect harassments in administrative, educational, health, factory, workshops and the like environments were identified and were banned. Proposed solutions for the complaints of the affected people against perpetrators are predicted in this regulation, and some obligations were determined for the aforementioned organs and centers in this regulation. The Legislative Office of the Ministry of Justice has included this regulation in the agenda of the year 1394, so, on the basis of that, the draft should be outlined and sent to the Council of Ministers for approval. This draft will enter into force in all the aforementioned organs and institutions after approval by the Council of Ministers.

By drafting the procedure of mediation about the family disputes for the organs and authorities, dealing with the settlement of family disputes, the AIHRC firstly tried to limit the circle of jurisdiction of mediation centers to non-punishment issues, secondly, any mediation should be based on the consent of both the parties, and thirdly, the results achieved should be in accordance with the applicable laws.

The AIHRC's Capacity to Monitor the Implementation of the Recommendations of the UN and the AIHRC by the Government is increased.

The Afghan government has so far adhered to 7 important international human rights Conventions. During the last one decade, within the framework of universal periodic review (2009 and 2014), the AIHRC has reported to four monitoring mechanisms of the UN; Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Committee (2010), Committee on the Rights of the Child, (2011), CEDAW Committee (2013), and two times to the Human Rights Council of United Nations, and the AIHRC has received totally 401 recommendations⁴³.

In addition to monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the Conventions to which Afghanistan is a signatory, the AIHRC has sent its shadow report, and has had an effective role in this process throughout the last decade. In addition, the AIHRC's monitoring, evaluation and reporting unit, and public relations unit have done beneficial works in finalizing and dispatching the AIHRC's universal periodic review's shadow report to the Human Rights Council, winning the privileges of having a webpage on the UN Human Rights Council's Website dedicated to the AIHRC.

During the reporting period, the Action Plan for the recommendations of the UN's Human Rights Monitoring Mechanism was developed by the government of Afghanistan, and it has been received by the relevant authorities including the AIHRC. In order to implement the UN's recommendations, the Afghan government has developed the aforementioned Action Plan. The recommendations, its indicators, the implementing institution, partner institutions and the implementation time of the recommendations are determined in this Action Plan.

The AIHRC has adopted clear measures for its Action Plan in order to monitor the implementation of the UN's recommendations by the Afghan government. The Action Plan will be implemented by the AIHRC's Public Relations Unit. Likewise, notable cooperation was made with the human rights unit of the Ministry of Justice in follow up of the recommendations monitoring mechanisms. Active participation in the meeting held by the aforementioned unit, and effective participation in drafting and finalizing the Action Plan for follow up of the UN's recommendations are the tasks, which were successfully accomplished in this aspect.

Challenges

The Human rights situation faced many problems throughout the months of Jaddi, 1393 to *Jawza*, 1394. On the other hand, the National Unity Government has newly established its cabinet, and has focused on the country's main issues and problems including the citizens' human rights problems, and has outlined some programs to resolve the present problem. In


⁴³. The Ministry of Justice, Action Plan for the recommendations of UN's Human Rights Monitoring Mechanism 1393, p. 2

spite of all these, the human rights situation is fragile in the country, and facing many challenges, a number of which are mentioned below:

1. The Government of Afghanistan in the past six months has been in serious financial problems; the government's financial problems are of the challenges, which are not resolved yet. The said problems had negative impact on the funding issue of the AIHRC by the government, and the government failed to pay and provide the AIHRC's financial demands and requirements from its developmental budget. Lack of provision of the AIHRC's financial budget by the government resulted in disruption of the AIHRC's programs.
2. The AIHRC faced with the lack of budget and major financial problems in the past six months, and this problem caused the AIHRC not to be able to implement part of its programs. This situation faced the implementation of the Action Plan with difficulty; as a result a number of the activities in the Action Plan were not fully implemented. Arrangement of training workshops, academic seminars, and monitoring trips were implemented with a full restrictions, which certainly has negative impacts on the effectiveness of the AIHRC's programs.
3. Deterioration of security, are also one of the most important challenges for ensuring human rights in the country, as well as for realization of the AIHRC's objectives. Lack of access by the AIHRC's staff to some insecure regions, in addition to deprivation of people in those regions from the AIHRC's protective and training programs, the AIHRC could not render any effective work to the people to address their human rights problems.
4. Violence against women and children, cases of human rights violations, continuation of war and conflict-related civilian casualties, and hostage taking of civilians by anti-government armed elements are the other challenges that not only increased concerns for the citizens, but hindered the AIHRC's staff activity in different regions of the country.

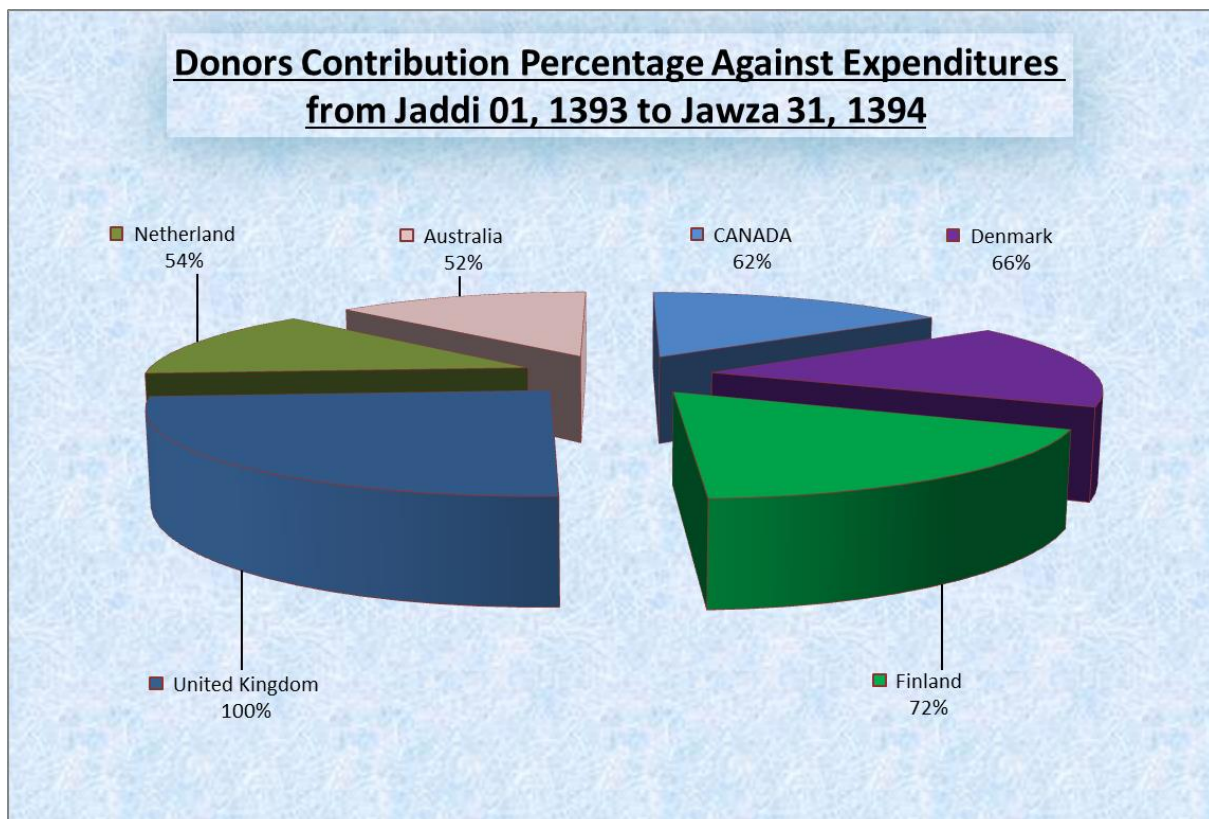
AIHRC Financial Report (Jaddi 01, 1393 to Jawza 31, 1394)

The AIHRC total Core Budget was USD 13,356,114 for the implementation of strategic and action plan for the Year 1394. The following table shows the summary of the financial report for the 1st period six months for the fiscal year 1394 which is including the funds received and expenditures made in accordance with the objectives envisaged in the strategic Plan.

 Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) 1st Six Months Financial Report For the period of Jaddi 01, 1393 to Jawza 31, 1394						
Activities ID	Proposed Budget for 1394	Accumulated Exp O/B	Expenditure for the Period	Accumulated Exp. for the Year	Budget (Deficite)	% Spent to date
Table A (Program Activities)	USD					
Leadership	1,392,705		379,466	379,466	1,013,239	27%
Promotion of Human Rights	3,329,851		541,590	541,590	2,788,261	16%
Empowerment	1,651,417		451,485	451,485	1,199,932	27%
Protection and Monitoring	1,838,125		438,092	438,092	1,400,033	24%
Sub-total:	8,212,098	-	1,810,633	1,810,633	6,401,465	22%
Table B (Management Sections)	USD					
Management Staff Salary & Benefits	1,235,020		529,938	529,938	705,082	43%
Equipments & Furnitures	282,700		6,819	6,819	275,881	2%
Repair & Maintenance	190,000		67,150	67,150	122,850	35%
Supplies & Materials	157,500		59,595	59,595	97,905	38%
Rent & Premises	329,500		130,101	130,101	199,399	39%
Communication	177,600		82,667	82,667	94,933	47%
Utilities	252,000		155,333	155,333	96,667	62%
Security	1,969,016		732,795	732,795	1,236,221	37%
Other (Fin. Charges and Gain & Loss)	5,000		22,933	22,933	(17,933)	459%
Sub-total:	4,598,336	-	1,787,331	1,787,331	2,811,005	39%
Table C (Governance)	USD					
Commissioners Salary & Benefits	521,330		287,466	287,466	233,864	55%
Travel and Accommodation	24,350		7,330	7,330	17,020	30%
Sub-total:	545,680	-	294,796	294,796	250,884	54%
Total Cost:	13,356,114	-	3,892,760	3,892,760	9,463,354	29%
Core Donors	Total Fund Available for 1394	Accumulated Exp O/B	Expenditure for the Period	Accumulated Exp. for the Period	Fund Balance as Advances & Payable	% spent to date
Table D	USD					
1002 CANADA	1,589,699		993,274	993,274	596,425	62%
1003 Denmark	1,453,501		955,763	955,763	497,738	66%
1004 Finland	440,000		317,000	317,000	123,000	72%
1005 Norway	-		-	-	-	
1007 United Kingdom	778,050		778,050	778,050	-	100%
1011 SDC- Switzerland	-		-	-	-	
1014 Netherland	831,119		451,203	451,203	379,916	54%
1015 Australia	762,495		397,470	397,470	365,025	52%
5000 AIHRC Income	-					
Total:	5,854,864	-	3,892,760	3,892,760	1,962,104	66%

Notes:

1. As mentioned in table A, B & C AIHRC Utilized USD 3,892,760/- in the 1st period six months (Jaddi 01, 1393 to *Jawza* 31, 1394) which is 29 % of the total budget.
2. The fund provided by Canada was an amount of USD 1,589,699/- for the year 1394 that 62% of it has been spent. Furthermore, Denmark provided an amount of USD 1,453,501/- that 66% of it has been spent. Finland provided an amount of USD 440,000/- that 72% of it has been spent. United Kingdom provided an amount of USD 778,050/- that 100% of it has been spent. Netherland provided an amount of USD 831,119/- that 54% of it has been spent and Australia provided an amount of USD 762,495/- that 52% of it has been spent.



- ✓ Canada contributed USD 1,589,699.00
- ✓ Denmark contributed USD 1,453,501.00
- ✓ Finland contributed USD 440,000.00
- ✓ United Kingdom contributed USD 778,050.00
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