

# Civil Society and Human Rights Network Phase 3 Progress report January to June 2011

Kabul- Sept-2011



Civil Society & Human Rights Network (CSHRN)



# CSHRN Progress Report

January to June 2011

Project Title and Number	Civil Society and Human Rights Network in Afghanistan
Overall Project Goal	To establish a capable human rights movement and to increase respect for human rights and the rule of law in Afghanistan
Project Partners	Civil Society and Human Rights Network (CSHRN), Afghanistan Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), Department for Freedoms and Civic Participation, Denmark
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## Achievements

**Results regarding overall goal level:** To establish a capable human rights movement and to increase respect for human rights and the rule of law in Afghanistan

- As part of working towards the goal of establishing a human rights movement and increasing the respect for human rights and rule of law, CSHRN has trained 300 female human rights advocates and human rights defenders for UNSCR 1325 in Parwan, Bamyán and Kabul provinces;
- In order to develop CSHRN internally, a number of policies has been developed and streamlined in CSHRN and in all member organisations. The policies deal with advocacy, gender and finance. Through these policies CSHRN has been strengthened as a transparent, democratic and accountable network affirming trust both between CSHRN and member organisations but also between CSHRN and national and international networks and partners.

**Results regarding outcome 1:** To consolidate CSHRN as a professional and sustainable human rights network for coordination and cooperation among human rights and civil society organisations

- Both the Secretariat and the majority of member organisations have been capacitated in the area of strategic development. This has allowed CSHRN in cooperation with member organisations to make the strategy of the network more contextualized and will help in localising the relevant local and international strategic partners. Also, the updated strategy will be applicable for the work of CSHRN in the future.
- The Secretariat of CSHRN has reached the capacity of being able to independently develop full project proposals. In the first half year of 2011 three project proposals were accepted by donors.

**Results regarding outcome 2:** To increase the capacities of member and partner organisations, in particular in the regions, in the field of human rights and institutional capacities, so that they improve the human rights culture in their respective areas;

- The capacities of member organisations have in the past six months continued to increase due to the trainings conducted by the Education Section of CSHRN. Trainings have been conducted in the area of advocacy, writing of statements, conflict management and on the human rights manuals developed by CSHRN.
- Due to the work of CSHRN and member organizations in the field of human rights, the Afghan civil society know their role with regards to promoting human rights and know how to use the opportunities and advocate. The CSHRN Bamyán office facilitated an event of sending a message from the population of Bamyán to the victims of Sonami of Japan; consequently, the Ambassador of Japan in Kabul received the message from the Bamyán civil society, visited Bamyán and passed on the message of the Japanese state that Japan will work towards strengthening the Bamyán civil society and supporting local government on reconstruction projects.
- Capacities have been improved with regards to monitoring the implementation by relevant actors of CSHRN recommendations. Thus, the Committee on Family Violence in Herat which consists of 13 civil society and governmental organizations now regularly monitors the implementation of CSHRN recommendations in this field and report to CSHRN about the progress;

**Results regarding Outcome 3:** To increase the public human rights awareness and public dialogue on the implementation of human rights values and principles

- CSHRN has continued its focus on increasing the public human rights awareness through broadcasting human rights radio programs and through publishing of magazines and developing statements.
- Member organizations as well as individuals having received training by CSHRN in the area of human rights and women's rights took following the workshops part in more than 70 interviews by different medias. In this way, the participants were able to pass on their knowledge on the importance of women's rights to a large

audience. The CSHRN regional reports indicate that these interviews and debates through the media has played a significant role in increasing the respect of women rights in families.

- Besides being involved in the already mentioned awareness raising initiatives, CSHRN has sought to prompt other relevant actors to also advocate for human rights. One example worth mentioning is the focus CSHRN has had on the monitoring of UNSCR 1325. Through, statements, debates, training workshops and radio programs CSHRN has prompted Saba TV, Humanitarian Assistance for the Women and Children of Afghanistan (HAWCA) and Afghan's Women Educational Centre (AWEC) to start separate projects in the field of UNSCR 1325 and public awareness raising;

**Results regarding outcome 4:** To ensure that the provision of information by the public administration to its citizens is an important topic on the political agenda (Access to information)

- The Access to Information draft law has been broadly discussed by government. A joint committee consisting of staff from CSHRO and the Ministry of Culture and Information has finalized the draft law which is to be sent to the Ministry of Justice for further procedures;
- Other laws and policies such as the Media Law and Code of Conduct of Journalism has been discussed and reviewed broadly by the Government of Afghanistan and sent for further development. CSHRN has a significant role to play in the further process of finalizing the law and code of conduct through the involvement in this by the CSHRN coordinator.

**Results regarding outcome 5:** To decrease violence in families in Herat city

- The campaign on reducing family violence in Herat province has had an impact – not least on the main stakeholders. Thus, the Joint Committee of Reduction of Family Violence Campaign in Herat province has worked intensively to educate the relevant stakeholders on how to implement the CSHRN recommendations. Consequently the Department of Ministry of Culture and Information in the Herat province has now planned to produce a series of documentary films on family violence;
- The Department of Ministry of Haj and Awqaf of Afghanistan are active members of the Joint Committee of Reduction of Family Violence in Herat and has in 2011 educated Mullahs in 70 Mosques on how to avoid preaching against women and on how to respect women's rights while preaching to people.

## Introduction

In its strategy, CSHRN has defined the following vision:

**Vision:** *A society where the state regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion and social and political orientation provide equal opportunities for all, and where people are aware of their rights and claim them in safety and dignity;*

In order to achieve the vision, CSHRN has decided upon the following mission:

**Mission:** *Our mission is to establish a capable human rights movement through strengthening of rights based civil society and by promoting human rights values, monitoring the human rights situation and disseminating information and by influencing policies in order to reach a society based on democracy, rule of law in accordance with human rights for all male and female in Afghanistan;*

Having thus defined both mission and vision, the overall objective through which CSHRN will seek to achieve its mission is the following:

**Over all Goal:** *to establish a capable and active human rights movement and to increase respect for human rights and the rule of law in Afghanistan*

In order to advance its mission and the overall goal of this program, CSHRN concentrates its work in this third phase on five outcomes which cover principally the following two major aspects:

- **Further strengthening of the human rights movement** by coordinating the local human rights organizations around an effective common strategy and common values, by developing a network structure that creates trust and willingness for working together among the members, by increasing the capacities of the member organizations to carry out their advocacy work and by increased strategic coordination with other national and international partners including the Afghan state.
- **To advocate as a network for the improved respect of human rights and therefore enhancing the actual human rights situation** for the Afghan people by pushing for positive change in specific areas, important either because of widespread violations (e.g. family violence), its high importance for the implementation of all human rights (access to information), or any current essential human rights issue.

This twofold approach is still considered to be valid and appropriate and the work in this phase has so far been carried out according to the five objectives of the log frame reflecting this approach.

Important results for the CSHRN program are therefore either within the field of strengthening the human rights movement, in better capacitated member organizations and their advocacy work and in direct improvements for the human rights of the Afghan people.

The progress report covers the results on output and outcome level that were achieved in the period from January to June 2011 according to the predefined indicators or that present additional achievements.

For each outcome, firstly the results on outcome level has been identified and then the results on output level are reported. In order to keep the report more easily readable, indicators have only be quoted on outcome level, but not on output level, as on output level they refer mostly to time, quality, target and use. For outcome 5, dealing with the decrease in family violence in Herat, a separate log frame had been developed in the Herat region after CSHRN had broad discussions with relevant stakeholders in Herat. The development of a special log frame ensured that the project is dealt with in a comprehensive manner and can be more easily monitored.

## Results achieved by CSHRN from January to June 2011

### Results regarding overall goal

Overall goal: To establish a capable human rights movement and to increase respect for human rights and the rule of law in Afghanistan

Indicators on outcome level	Civil society plays an active role in any development and implementation of laws and policies that are linked to human rights
	Respect for human rights increased, in the regions where CSHRN is active
	Laws or draft laws on media and on access to information exist and reflects human rights values and a realistic approach

When taking a departure in the indicators concerning the overall goal of the project, CSHRN has worked steadily towards the fulfilment of its ambitions. In the first six month of 2011, civil society, including CSHRN, has progressively been involved by state institutions on several human rights issues. Thus, CSHRN and civil society has been involved in the development of strategic plans to support the National Development Strategy, development of a peace and reintegration strategy and in the development of transparency and accountability approaches of the Ministry of Finance and Mind of Afghanistan: furthermore CSHRN has continued to be involved in the development of the media law and the access to information law and other policies.

But CSHRN has also come to play a role within not only the national but also the international community. Thus, at the beginning of 2011 while transition talks rose, CSHRO was invited to participate in both international and national events concerning this subject as a represent of civil society. In May of 2011, representatives of CSHRN also traveled to the Netherlands, Germany, and Denmark and Italy. This was done in order for CSHRN to be able to inform the international community about the importance of entering into strategic partnership with Afghanistan in order to maintain the democratic- and human rights values gained throughout the last decade. At the same time CSHRN emphasized the importance of strengthening the Afghan civil society organizations to secure their role in the development of Afghanistan as a democratic and stable country.

CSHRN continued in 2011 its commitment to develop the Access to Information draft law. It was successfully debated among civil society, media and state organizations. A joint committee consisting of representatives of CSHRN and the Ministry of Information and Culture established and reviewed the draft law. Hereafter CSHRN submitted the draft law to Ministry of Information and Culture to be sent to the Ministry of Justice for further development.

CSHRN is also continuing its work to strengthen the respect for human rights in the regions where the network is active. For instance, in the Herat province the internal evaluation of the family violence campaign indicates that as a result of the campaign, civil society organizations have taken serious measures in order to register cases of violence. This has had as a consequence that the number of registrations has increased. However, the evaluation also shows that due to the increased focus on family violence, violence against women has been reduced in the province which is a major success of the campaign and the work of CSHRN. This shows that respect for women's rights has pervaded among families and meant that victims of family violence now can come forward and register their cases.

In March of 2011, CSHRN furthered its commitments to establish a human rights movement by establishing a Monitoring and Support Committee composed of 300 women from the Kabul, Parwan and Bamyan provinces. The Committee focuses on UNSCR 1325 and CSHRN educated the Committee on the content of UNSCR, the obligations of states and other UN resolutions. This committee monitors the UNSCR 1325 and supports the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Afghanistan. The plan of CSHRN is to copy this model in other provinces and link the committees

with each others as well as with civil society in order to establish a well-functioning and country wide human rights movement in Afghanistan.

Shahla Farid a teacher at the law faculty of Kabul University is one of the members of the Monitoring and Support Committee of UNSCR 1325 of CSHRN. She expressed: I am the witness that for the first time CSHRN conducted these important training workshops on UN resolutions and state obligations. As a teacher of law in Afghanistan I have learned a lot and I have used the educational presentation of CSHRN when participating in events organized by other organizations for women with regards to UNSCR 1325.

## Key Result Area 1: Coordination

### Results regarding outcome 1

**Outcome 1:** *To consolidate CSHRN as a professional and sustainable human rights network for coordination and cooperation among human rights and civil society organisations and between civil society and the state*

Indicators on outcome level	Trust exists between the member organisations themselves and among the different bodies of CSHRN and the vision and mission are clearly understood and shared
	Increased international support for CSHRN
	CSHRN has the capacity to function independently by the end of 2011
	CSHRN has prominent national and international partners for tackling together major human rights topics
	Important stakeholders in the field of human rights actively come to CSHRN to ask for its input, opinion, expertise on human rights issues

CSHRN has in 2011 continued to build its capacities as a professional and sustainable human rights network through continued strengthening of the democratic structures and by applying the decisions taken during various meetings. This has entailed that CSHRN on an ongoing basis inform member organisations and partners about the activities taking place within the network hereby creating trust and commitment among the democratic structures. The past six months of 2011 has also brought about new opportunities for increasing the capacity of the network to function independently. The CSHRN Secretariat, in close cooperation with member organizations, implemented the side projects and developed the final reports of the projects to the donors ASDHA and ICCO. Both ASDHA and ICCO were satisfied with the work carried out by CSHRN and ICCO has approved two other side projects on conflict transformation. Additionally CSHRN in March 2011 signed the contract of a new project with the Ambassador's Small Grant program (ASGP) on monitoring of the UNSCR 1325. Additionally, a project proposal was submitted to the Canadian Embassy as a follow up of the UNSCR 1325 project and CSHRN is currently awaiting the result of the proposal. (For the list of the side project please see annex 1).

CSHRN has established a close cooperation with various other national and international advocacy groups and networks. These are, among others: the Afgana an Italian Advocacy Platform for Afghan Civil Society, ENA, Peace Campaign of SABA Media Organization, Conflict Transformation and Food Security Platform of ICCO, National Centre for Policy and Research of Kabul University (NCPR), the Peace Watch Committee and the Afghan Women Advocacy Coalition (AWAC). In the past six months CSHRN has organized different advocacy events and initiatives with the abovementioned national and international advocacy groups. For instance, CSHRN has worked on the conflict mediation project on conflict of Kuchis and inhabitants with ICCO, on civil society and how to strengthen the role of civil society with NCPR and with the Independent National Legal Training Centre (INTC) with regards to transitional justice. These are examples of how CSHRN together with national and international partners tackle the human rights issues while CSHRN at the same time are providing inputs not only to the partners but also to other national and international partners as well as to the general Afghan population on current human rights issues. (Please see annex 11 for CSHRN inputs and interviews)

Ajmal Baluch Zada, a representative of a member organization of CSHRN expressed in the event of the establishment of the Peace Watch Committee: "We are witnessing the establishment of many different organizations, networks and platforms in Afghanistan. But CSHRN is practising not only to promote human rights and democracy values but is also seeking to strengthen its strategic relationship with national and

international partners. I have seen many times when taking part in big events that the CSHRN Secretariat has asked for establishment of a mechanism of a strategic support of international organizations while other organisations looked just for funds and projects.

In the meeting of civil society organizations in the Afghan Women's Network (AWN) with the focus to introduce civil society representatives to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the CSHRN secretariat strictly stood and defended its stand to introduce a capable person from its member organizations not from the Secretariat. The participants of the meeting expressed, that it is because CSHRN is a real Network where the members of different bodies clearly understand their roles and ToRs.

### *Achievements on output level*

*Output 1: CSHRN has a clear strategy in regard to vision, mission and membership which is regularly updated;*

CSHRN organized its general assembly on the 20<sup>th</sup> of January 2011 and organized a strategic seminar on the 18<sup>th</sup> of June 2011. In January, at the general assembly the member organizations elected the members of the Statement Committee, the Evaluation Committee of Membership and the Board of CSHRN. On the strategic seminar in June, member organizations updated the strategy, vision and mission of CSHRN. Member organizations decided to expand the work of CSHRN and as a consequence of this decided to focus on two new key result areas. Thus, the CSHRN strategy was updated by adding Public Awareness and Monitoring as two new key result areas- and streamlining of gender policy in mission and vision of CSHRN. Consequently any new side projects of CSHRN which will be developed will reflect these two new KRA just as the Evaluation Committee of Membership will accept new members based on the new strategy of CSHRN. (For the update list of member organizations see annex 2)

*Output 2: CSHRN has a well functioning and sustainable management, administrative and information exchange system;*

All bodies of CSHRN continue to function according to the statutes and the regions are fully represented in the decision making process. This was illustrated at the previous mentioned General Assembly, where all member organisations participated. The CSHRN has also increased its capacities with regards to having a functioning and sustainable management, administrative and information exchange system. For instance, the new Board, Statement Committee and Membership Evaluation Committee have all received their ToRs and trainings enabling the committees to carry out their work in a well functioning and professional manner. The Steering Committee regularly receives the financial statement and annual audit report.

In order to further strengthen the Network, three consultants were hired in 2011 in the area of advocacy, finance and gender in order to develop internal policies on these issues and to help implement and streamline the policies in the Network and in the member organisations. These initiatives have helped strengthen the transparency of the network as well as the accountability of the network both within the network itself but also with national and international partners.

The Secretariat was in 2011 able to independently report the final narrative and financial report of the Transitional Justice and Conflict Transformation side projects and continued the discussions with the donors of the side projects to convince them for further strategic cooperation. As already mentioned this resulted in two new side projects with ICCO just as the Secretariat also created a new project with ASGP on strengthening gender equality with regards to UNSCR 1325. The activities of this project is independently managed by CSHRN secretariat and reported to the donor. Furthermore a component of the ASGP side project was designed to help CSHRN to develop the necessary policies for a better administration and management of projects. A separate project proposal was also submitted to the Canadian embassy as a follow up of the UNSCR 1325 side project of CSHRN. This project has been developed independently by the CSHRN Secretariat and is based on the findings of the UNSCR 1325 activities which is funded by ASGP. The duration of this project is two years and the project is supposed to start when the activities of ASGP project has finished in September 2011. The project will focus on developing a National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325. With regards to the next program phase for the overall program, which is starting in 2012, the Secretariat independently developed a draft proposal for this phase in close discussion with the member organizations. The draft proposal has been presented in Tajikistan for DIHR representatives in order to finalize the project proposal of Phase four and submit it to donor before 2012. (For financial statement of 1-Jan to June 2011 see annex 3).

*Output 3: CSHRN member organisations are well informed about each others fields of works and have access to attractive and professionally organised human rights resource centres in Kabul and the regions;*

The CSHRN secretariat has organized quarterly coordination meetings in the regions where CSHRN is active. During these meetings the representatives of member organizations have shared new information about their activities. This allows the member organisations to be updated about each others work but it also creates a venue for discussion about cooperation among member organizations in the remote areas. As an outcome of these meetings the Training Human Rights Afghanistan (THRA), a member organization of CSHRN which is based mainly in Kabul and Nangarhar, used the trainer of another member organisation, the PRDA, and organized a three days workshop on women rights in Jalalabad for university students. This illustrates the possibilities for increased cooperation between civil society organisations that CSHRN are seeking to encourage member organisations to undertake.

The mini resource centre in Kabul has been regularly visited by the representatives of member and partner organizations as well as by students of universities (total number of visitors of the library is 754, composed by 287 female and 467 male visitors. A total number of visitors wishing to use internet facilities is 671 which are composed of 238 female and 433 male). The statistic shows an increase of 14% of visits when compared to December 2010. For the [list of visits of resource centre see annex 4](#).

*Output 4: Coordination functions in the regions are strengthened;*

CSHRN has continued to focus on increasing the outreach to the remote areas. The regional offices of CSHRN cover remote areas such as Kunar, Nuristan, Laghman, Daikundi and the Yakawalang districts of the Bamyán province, Frah, Qunduz, Takhar, Faryab, Juzjan and the Parwan provinces. The trainers of CSHRN have successfully coordinated the activities of CSHRN with the civil society organizations in the remote areas enabling member organisations in these areas to receive trainings and workshops. Thus the trainers have build the capacity of the member organisations in the regions and more than 600 persons have received trainings on different human rights topics in the remote areas. Also, in the past six months of 2011 the CSHRN Secretariat participated in more than 191 coordination meetings with state, partner and member organizations to discuss human rights issues and include CSHRN inputs in the agenda. ([for the statistic of coordination meetings see annex 10](#))

*Output 5: Strong and meaningful coordination and cooperation with main actors in related fields of work, such as AIHRC, ACSF, state institutions and international human rights institutions established*

CSHRN has actively sought to strengthen the existing cooperation with actors such as AIHRC and ACSF. The MoU between CSHRN and AIHRC and ASCF are strongly respected. CSHRN and AIHR developed an action plan to train journalists and school teachers. This action plan was implemented and reported to AIHRC successfully. ASCF and CSHRN regularly support the advocacy initiatives of each other by sending representative and giving input.

But CSHRN has also sought to start up new cooperation with relevant actors. Therefore, in March 2011 CSHRN revised and updated the map of human rights donors in order to identify possible new cooperation partners. After having updated the map, a series of meetings with human rights based donors was organised. Such meetings took place with the Canadian, Dutch, Finnish, British, Swedish, Norwegian and American Embassies where the issue of strategic partnership was discussed. As a result of these meetings, new projects were developed with ICCO, the American Embassy and EU.

Coordination with other organizations have also been strengthened through working together with other umbrella organizations in different platforms. CSHRN has worked jointly with other umbrella organizations on the strategy of strengthening civil society and establishing the Peace Watch Committee.

*Output 6: CSHRN has a broad base of donors for long term funding and is able to recover some of its cost;*

During the past six month of 2011 CSHRN has developed many project proposals and concept notes for long term and short term projects. All these projects were developed through broad discussions with member organizations in accordance with the updated strategy of CSHRN. As many of the projects have already been mentioned they will only be listed here:

Approved projects:

- ICCO: Project in the field of conflict transformation. The project will start end of 2011
- AGSP: Project on UNSCR 1325. The project has started
- EU: Project in the field of mediation of conflict in the Behsud district. This project will also start at the end of 2011.

Concept notes awaiting approval:

- Canadian Embassy: Concept note has been accepted and CSHRN is waiting for approval of full proposal. The project deals with UNSCR 1325

*Output 7: The secretariat is correctly and sufficiently staffed in order to respond to the increasing demands;*

Due to budget limitations it is not possible to increase the number of staff working in the Secretariat and it is therefore an ongoing challenge to meet the increasing requirements and demands of member and partner organizations. However, the CSHRN Secretariat has sought to meet this problem by developing small side projects allowing the Network to recruit new staff. Thus, six persons - two in Kabul, two in Bamyán and two in the Parwan provinces have been hired. Through these side projects three consultants were also hired for three months in order to develop the necessary administrative policies. Another effort to allow for the Secretariat to meet the demands from member organisations has been to use the internship facilities thereby covering the need of CSHRN. As a result of this, two persons one male and one female has been recruited by cooperation of Global Rights for one year. They have received their ToRs and have started their works based on their ToR within the relevant sections of CSHRN Kabul Office since March 2011.

## Key Result Area 2: Capacity Building

### Results regarding outcome 2

**Outcome 2: To increase the capacities of member and partner organizations, in particular in the regions, in the field of human rights and institutional capacities, so that they improve the human rights culture in their respective areas**

Indicators on outcome level	70% of partner and member organisations know the fundamental principles of human rights by end of 2011
	Member and partner organisations improved their specific human rights work
	The work of the member organisations has a direct positive impact on the target groups of these organisations

***Achievements on outcome level;***

CSHRN has in 2011 worked on strengthening the capacities of member organisations. This was done through continues trainings and workshops targeting member organisations and dealing with issues such as women’s rights, transitional justice, conflict management and advocacy. These courses have allowed the member organisations to develop their understanding of human rights but have also had as a main focus to give the participants the skills necessary for taking action and claiming human rights through the work of their organisation as well as through CSHRN.

Another important focus of CSHRN in 2011 has been to create a common mission and vision for the Network and for the member organisations. In June of 2011 the strategy of CSHRN was updated in a participatory manner involving all member organisations. This work has positively affected member and partner organizations and the human rights activities of the member and partner organizations have been expanded in remote areas.

The CSHRN debates, workshops and seminars with regards to access to information has increased the knowledge and awareness of member and partner organizations on the importance of having an access to information law. Civil society organizations together with the journalist association Media Group have organized discussion events with 250 persons in Herat, Mazar, Kabul, Qandahar and Jalaabad on the importance of an access to information law. Media Group has asked the Afghan government to take the access to information law serious and to put this law on the list of priorities as the law is urgently needed.

The Bamyán Office of CSHRN has reported that the civil society in the Bamyán province after having received trainings on conflict transformation has established a civil society small box for peace building initiatives. The civil society has through this small box made mobile covers from leather with peace messages and stickers and has sent these to the Helmand civil society, CDS and Shoras in order to rebuild the social weave among different ethnic groups.

*Output 1: Manual on children rights developed and published in Dari and Pashto;*

CSHRN has in phase three in accordance with the approved budget worked on the issues of access to information and domestic violence in the Herat province. Therefore, all approved funds have been administrated for a better impact and result of these two projects themes. Because of the budget shortage, CSHRN developed in 2010 a project proposal in order to cover the costs of the children rights manual and submitted this proposal to the UNDF. Unfortunately the project proposal did not receive the award of UNDF. As developing of a manual with the activities that follow take more than one and half year, CSHRN has decided to work in this field in phase four as one of the most important themes of the program in order to meet the demand of the member organizations and to meet the need of the Afghan context.

*Output 2: A pool of continuously educated human rights trainers at the disposal of the member organisations;*

The trainers of CSHRN have in 2011 been very much at the disposal of member organisations. Besides the ongoing trainings that the trainers conducted for member organisations, the trainers have also taking part in 86 different workshops and debates, which have been organized by the member and partner organizations in different areas. In this way CSHRN has through the trainers made sure to support the member organisations in their development. The education section of CSHRN also conducted 26 workshops and 26 debates, 5 ToTs and one summer school in Kabul and the regions based on the three human rights manuals; the debate manual on women rights, the conflict transformation manual and the transitional justice manual. These trainings and debates targeted 1436 participants in various regions- 597 female and 839 male.

But CSHRN is also seeking to continuously strengthen the pool of human rights trainers. Therefore, in the past six months CSHRN organized and conducted a Training of Trainers based on the transitional justice manual. That the trainers of CSHRN are highly competent can also be seen in the interest from other actors in having CSHRN trainers participate in workshops and debates. For instance, AIHRC, Action Aid in Mazar, Global Rights, Afghanistan Watch, Independent National Legal Training Centre (INTC) and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs have all made use of the trainers of CSHRN. (For the educational programs and CSHRN trainers see annex 5)

*Output 3: Trainings of good quality on basic human rights, human rights monitoring and reporting mechanism, objectives and different methods of advocacy are available for member organisations;*

In 2011 CSHRN has continued to focus on trainings for member organisations. As already mentioned trainings have taken place on the three human rights manuals and various other trainings have been conducted for member organisations. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the workshops, CSHRN often conduct pre and post tests of the training workshops. These tests indicate that prior to the workshops and debates, participants did not have a basic knowledge of human rights. However, at the end of the workshops 85% of the participants understood the subjects of the workshops smoothly.

CSHRN is also focusing on monitoring. Member organizations have through the CSHRN Bamyán office and in close cooperation with other stakeholders organized a monitoring team, which monitored the situation of prisons in the

Bamyan province. The findings of the monitoring team have been shared with the relevant local governmental institutions. As a consequence of the findings, CSHRN organized 63 meetings, 28 interviews with national and international media, 6 debates and 6 workshops in order to advocate for improving the human rights situation of prisoners in the Bamyan province. In order to make sure that progress is done regarding the conditions of prisoners, CSHRN in Bamyan together with the local government and civil society organizations decided to train solicitors. The local government afterwards hired the trained solicitors in order to increase the number of solicitors and hereby accelerate the number of follow up cases of detainees and prisoners.

As mentioned CSHRN has started a project where 300 women (100 women in Parwan, 100 women in Bamyan and 100 women in Kabul) make up a Monitoring and Support Committee for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. In order to support the implementation of UNSCR 1325, the women have all received advocacy trainings. The presentation - and educational material 'Advocacy in Practice' has been developed by the educational section and trainers of CSHRN. All advocacy material is at the disposal of CSHRN member organizations. Furthermore, workshops have been conducted for member organisations on 'What is Advocacy' and 'How to Advocate' (For the list of trained women advocator group please see annex 6)

In the past six months the CSHRN education section has received more than 105 applications through e-mails, telephone calls and letters from member organizations for training workshops on different human rights issues. CSHRN secretariat organized 52 of these in past six months. But not only member organisations wish to take part in the workshops of CSHRN. Students of Universities in Kabul, Nangarhar, Bamyan, Mazar and Heaat have all requested CSHRN offices to invite them to workshops and debates. As a consequence of this, CSHRN has also conducted at least one debate for students inside universities on the issue of cultural rights.

*Output 4: Training and coaching provided to member organisations on institutional capacity building;*

Following the institutional capacity building programs for member organizations in Kabul, CSHRN conducted conflict management trainings in Kabul, Mazar, Nangarhar, Bamyan and Heraat provinces. In addition the following training courses were conducted for member organizations;

- What is the difference between open letter, message and Statement?
- How to write statement?

CSHRN has also continued to coach and assist member organisations in developing concept notes and full proposals. In the past six months CSHRN has forwarded more than five calls for proposals to member organizations. Three member organisations, the Prisoners Rights Defender Association (PRDA), the New Generation Social and Cultural Foundation (NGSCF) and the Women and Freedom Association (WFA) have received technical support and coaching of the CSHRN Secretariat for developing concept notes and full proposals. CSHRN has also supported member organisations from the east zone regarding calls for proposals. The proposals of three member organizations have won the award of ASGP and received funds for implementation of the projects.

### Key result area 3: Advocacy

#### Results regarding outcome 3

***Outcome 3: To increase the public human rights awareness and public dialogue on the implementation of human rights values and principles***

#### ***Achievements on outcome level***

Indicators on outcome level	Percentage of common persons who increased their basic knowledge on human rights thanks to CSHRN media, debates, symposiums, etc. by end of 2011
	At least one CSHRN statement or message is followed up per year either by state institutions, media or other civil society organisations
	Some people rights have been more respected because of the CSHRN media activities or statements

CSHRN has in 2011 continued to work towards increasing the human rights awareness and dialogue among the public. This has been done through the human rights radio programmes, through the magazines Killid and Angara and through the statements issued by CSHRN on current human rights issues.

Besides the awareness raising activities mentioned above, the opening of the CSHRN office in Bamyan has also proved to be beneficial for increasing the human rights awareness of the population in the region. Mrs Doc. Habiab Sarabi the Governor of Bamyan province has in a meeting with the coordinator of CSHRN expressed that the opening of the CSHRN office in Bamyan is a great opportunity for the Bamyan people and for the local Government. She mentioned that the current activities of CSHRN have enhanced the knowledge of the general public both regarding the obligations of local government, the role of civil society and the responsibility of citizens. This also illustrates that the CSHRN regional offices have a great role to play when it comes to raising the importance of human rights for the general public. And that not only the member organisations but also the public itself gains from the existence of regional offices.

*Output 1: The public is informed and educated on current human rights issues and has the occasion for debates on it through the radio program “The Voice”*

The radio programs The Voice were broadcasted regularly from January – June 2011. 24 different radio programs were broadcasted. Below are some examples of topics dealt with in the radio programs;

- Round table on the stoning of a young couple in the Qundoz province;
- Debate on transition of Bagram prison to Afghans authorities;
- Debate on Immigration day, Afghan migrants and challenges;
- Mothers Day and challenges in front of Afghan mothers;
- Civilian casualty a frequent legend;
- Concerns on the human rights violation by the national forces;
- Debate on the celebration of the 4-May-2011 as handicapped persons day;
- Debate on the nine thousand of victims of the recent three years;
- Debate on the right to access to information;
- Debate on UNSCR 1325 and the problems faced by Afghan women;
- Debate on the deterioration of security and the increased number of victims due to this;
- Debate on the issue of a killing of a woman by her husband in the Takhar province.

The radio GMA is accessible through FM 93.00 and MW 1107KHZ all over Afghanistan. A survey conducted by GMA indicates that a majority of Afghans in the remote areas where TV channels do not have coverage are listening to the Voice radio programs. *(For more detail see annex 8)*

*Output 2: The people of Afghanistan are informed about human rights and civil society in a simple language through the human rights page in “Killid Magazine”*

Killid Magazine is a nationwide magazine published in 100.000 copies every month. It is therefore possible for CSHRN, as is the case with the radio programs, to reach the Afghan public throughout the country. That Killid is a magazine that deals with various issues concerning life in Afghanistan makes it possible for CSHRN to reach parts of the public that would otherwise not be reached. In the past six months CSHRN has had 20 different human rights topics presented in the human rights page in the Magazine. The topics are presented in a simple language understandable to all. Some of the topics published in the Killid human rights page has dealt with access to information and the advocacy programs of CSHRN focusing on a decrease of violence against women. *(For more information please see annex 8)*

*Output 3: High quality human rights knowledge is available for human rights actors through the “Angara Magazine”*

Angara Magazine has in the past six months been published twice each time in 3000 copies. The focus of the magazines has been on the advocacy programs of CSHRN, on access to information and on civil society. The interest

for the magazine continues to be evident. CSHRN has received both emails and phone calls from readers wanting to express the effect and usefulness of the magazine (21 e-mail and calls from Kabul, 7 e-mails and calls from Herat and 4 e-mails and calls from Mazar provinces). The interest for Angara Magazine is also illustrated through the numbers of people wishing to write articles for the magazine on human rights issues. So far in 2011 26 persons have sent their articles for the publication section to be published in Angara Magazine. 24 of the received articles met the standards and requirements of Angara and have been published in the Magazine.

Angara Magazine is regularly distributed to the Parliament, universities, state institutions, media, member organizations and libraries. The Afghan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) has introduced the CSHRN publications in its catalogue. (Regarding output 1, 2, 3 see annex 8 report of publication section)

*Output 4: High quality human rights information and information about CSHRN activities are available to a broad public through the CSHRN website in Dari and English and Pashto;*

The website of CSHRN in Dari, Pashto and English are regularly updated with new human rights topics. The statistics up to June 2011 shows that 1407 individuals have visited the website. These visitors have in total made 2270 visits, and read 6129 pages. Generally, the visitors are from Afghanistan, Iran, Germany, Sweden, the USA Military, the Netherlands and Australia and have downloaded 3.58 GB materials from the CSHRN website. When comparing the statistic of the past six month with the statistics from the annual report of 2010 it shows an increase in the number of visitors and in the usage of the CSHRN website. It is found when comparing the two statistics that the number of visitors from Iran has doubled and that the US military has been added to the user list of the CSHRN website. (For more information see annex 9)

*Output 5: CSHRN provides high quality inputs on important current human rights issues;*

In the past six month of 2011 CSHRN has published four statements and messages on different human rights issues:

1. Message of CSHRN on terroristic attack and civilians casualties;
2. Military operation in Kunar province and civilians casualties;
3. Civil Society message to Mr. Gross Man the representative of America for Afghanistan and Pakistan;
4. CSHRN message for implementation of UNSCR 1325;

All of the abovementioned statements and messages have been developed and drafted by the CSHRN Statement Committee independently and have been covered by most of the national Media (BBC Persian.com, GMA, Tolo TV, Ariana TV, Noor TV, 8 Morning Afghanistan, Rahe farad TV, Nega TV, Lemar TV, Kabul press, Jawaedan web, Jamhuri Sokut web, Radio Azadi Web, Killid group, Pazhwak, Arman Shahr news letter and other Medias have covered the statements as well as the two large conference and press conference conducted by CSHRN).

Additionally CSHRN has provided quality inputs on the issue of human rights through different channels at both national and international level;

1. Input of CSHRN for strategic partnership of the international community for Afghanistan in Netherland, Germany and Denmark;
2. Input of CSHRN for the Ministry of Interior regarding gender;
3. Input of CSHRN for Kabul University on human rights;
4. Input of CSHRN regarding tackling family violence for local authorities of Herat;
5. input of CSHRN for the Media High Council regarding different policies and developing code of conducts of media;
6. Input of CSHRN for a five years development strategic plan of Bamyan province for better participation of women and youths;
7. Input of CSHRN on the human rights situation of prisoners in Bamyan province;
8. Input of CSHRN for development of a strategic plan of the Mazar province;
9. Input of CSHRN for the Public Communication Committee regarding the provision of better public service in Mazar province;

10. Input of CSHRN for Mazar police to establish a liaison board of police and civil society for improved policing;
11. Input of CSHRN for Nooristan local Authority regarding solving of conflict among two tribes in the Nooristan province.

## Results regarding outcome 4

Outcome 4: *To ensure that the provision of information by the public administration to its citizens is an important topic on the political agenda (Access to information)*

Indicators on outcome level:	Parliamentarians discuss access to information
	Independently of CSHRN discussions on access to information take place in political, intellectual and civil society circles
	Common people start to understand the importance of access to information for their lives

### **Achievements on outcome level**

The work with the access to information draft law has continued in 2011. Thanks to the work in the past years, access to information has become a subject of public interest just as it is still present on the political agenda. Round tables have taken place in the regions just as round tables also have been broadcasted on ‘The Voice’ radio programs. This enables the public to be informed about the need for access to information just as local stakeholders in the regions are made aware of the importance of the draft law. A final draft law has been developed by CSHRN and the Ministry of Culture and Information and sent to the Media High Council.

The access to information initiative of CSHRN has been the first of its kind in Afghanistan. It was the first time that a draft law was developed using participatory methods including all stakeholders, state and non state organizations as well as people from different walks of life. The initiative has proved to be a good practise of developing a draft law and has been copied by other networks in Afghanistan. Thus, the work of AWN with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the work of AWAC with the Ministry of Women Affairs are examples of copying and using this same approach.

Mr. Baryalei Rahimi a business man of the Mazar province expressed with regards to the access to information law: “If civil society could put pressure on the Afghan state to approve the access to information law, then this will create a mechanism of transparency and accountability throughout the country. The access to informational law will create obligations for the state to provide accurate information about its entire plan for the citizens. For example, as a business man I pay my income taxes but I do not know how the government spends the income taxes. If I were convinced that it goes for public services and the strengthening of good governance I would pay my income tax happily and would also encourage other businessmen to do so. But now tax payment is a compulsory task for me and many times I seek to avoid paying because we do not see any proof of public service for the people from our Government.

*Output 1: Round of dialogue on access to information hold with political parties, civil society, media, private sector and government, in the eastern, western, northern, and central regions by a competent CSHRN working group;*

CSHRN has conducted different radio round tables with regards to the importance of the access to information law through local radios in Mazar, Bamyan, Nangarhar and Heraat provinces. Furthermore at least one debate per month has been organized in the regions to discuss the importance of an access to information law in Afghanistan. That the work of CSHRN in creating awareness on access to information is effective can be seen from the fact that the media

association in Mazar independently organized an event discussing the importance of the access to information law and the need of it in Afghanistan. The continued focus of CSHRN on the importance of access to information has meant that the representative of CSHRN in the Joint Committee of Access to Information Law Mr. Kawa has been interviewed by eight morning news paper as well as the AIHRC magazine regarding the progress of an access to information law in Afghanistan.

*Output 2: Draft law developed*

In January of 2011 CSHRN discovered that in spite of the announcement of the Ministry of Culture and Information that the Ministry supported the draft law on access to information initiated by CSHRN, the Ministry without informing or coordinating with CSHRN had started developing and drafting yet another access to information law. Therefore CSHRN immediately started lobbying with the Ministry of Culture and Information. As a result of the efforts of CSHRN, the Ministry was convinced that they should work with CSHRN and a joint committee was established to unify the two draft law and make one consolidated one. The committee has been established and has reviewed both draft laws. The committee has after intensive work brought some minor changes into the CSHRN draft law and has presented this to the Ministry of Culture and information and CSHRN. The final version of the access to information draft law was ready in May 2011 and has been submitted to High Media Council to be sent to Ministry of Justice for further development.

*Output 3: Draft law discussed in the parliament*

After receiving the information mentioned above concerning the plan of the Ministry of Culture and Information to develop an additional draft law, CSHRN decided to change the indicator and output concerning the discussion of draft law in parliament. Therefore instead of sending the draft law directly to the parliament, a joint committee of CSHRN and the Ministry of Culture and Information was established. This committee consolidated the draft law and submitted the access to information draft law to the High Media Council for review and for the Council to send the draft law for further development to the Ministry of Justice.

## Results regarding outcome 5

### ***Outcome 5: To decrease violence in families in Herat city***

#### ***Outcome 5.1: To increase the understanding of key actors (Ministries of Justice and Women Affairs, civil society, media, and influential individuals) regarding causes, dimensions of and measures against family violence***

##### **Achievements on outcome level**

Indicators on outcome level	Knowledge regarding family violence has increased after each workshop
	Some of the participants of the workshop have changed some of their activities (professional or private) because of workshop
	20% of the participants will take part in the radio debates

The majority of participants of the workshops on family violence took following their participation part in radio programs developed by Radio Mozhdha. This was done, as the participants of the workshops have an important role to play regarding influencing other stakeholder to join the campaign against family violence. The participants together with the joint committee of CSHRN and the local government of Heraat province also worked towards involving the Mullahs in the campaign by preaching about decreasing family violence during Friday's prayer.

#### **Outcome 5.2: To increase the public awareness about causes, dimensions of and measures against family violence**

Indicators on outcome level	People calling the radio during the debates program have learnt something new on the topic
	More people use the services for victims of family violence presented during the radio debate programs

**Achievements on outcome 5.2: level**

*Output 1: Radio Programs are produced (January to June) (Killid, Mozhda) 2/month 2 hours;*

The radio programs on the topic of fighting family violence in Herat were recorded and broadcasted through Radio Muzhda. The radio programs efficiently increased the knowledge of victims regarding services available for victims of family violence. The radio programs broadcasted through Radio Muzhda also played an important role in introducing the registration process for victims as well as the centres that victim of family violence can refer to.

*Output 2: Banners with key messages about family violence are hanged up in prominent places in Herat city;*

The municipality of the Herat province decided in the end of 2010 to stop hanging Banners in Herat city. The local Government has planned to provide electronic and digital systems for commercial advertisement of different firms and companies. Now no one is allowed to hang banners and other kind of reclaims in billboards and venues of Herat city. This decision of the Herat municipality has affected this indicator as the Herat regional office stopped hanging banners. Other efforts to inform about women’s rights and on how to combat family violence continued, however, to take place such as coordination with Mullahs to preach in Fridays prayers about how to respect women rights inside families and in the communities.

**Outcome 5.3: Relevant governmental bodies of Herat undertake measures to improve the situation regarding family violence**

Indicators on outcome level	Actual measures taken (depending on recommendations developed)
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*Output 1: Important stakeholders identified, contact established and maintained*

CSHRN organised in January 2011 a mission to the Herat province. The participants of the mission met with stakeholders of the campaign against family violence and together developed concrete recommendations for the local government on how to continue the fight against family violence. The recommendations were based on findings of the different components of the campaign against family violence as well as on input from stakeholders. The recommendations were submitted to local government of the Herat province. The Governor of Herat took the recommendations seriously. One of the recommendations was the establishment of a joint committee composed by state and civil society organisations to combat family violence. The Governor supported such an establishment and the committee was formally established in April of 2011 and is composed of 14 civil society and state organizations. Some of the actions that have been taken by stakeholders in Herat as a concrete result of the campaign are the making of a documentary film on family violence and the ordering of the Mosques and Mullahs to respect women rights when they preach during Fridays prayers.

**Outcome 5.4: Knowledge on methods of fighting family violence in Afghanistan increases**

Indicators on outcome level	Other regions and state organizations are working on tackling family violence using the experience of CSHRO regarding reducing family violence.
	Participants of conference confirm that new and useful elements have been presented

The impact of the campaign on family violence has meant that relevant actors are now working on tackling family violence:

- Ministry of Haj and Awqaf being one of the stakeholders of the campaign organized a campaign against family violence in 70 Mosques in the Herat provinces.
- A group of radio and TV channels in the Herat province jointly organized a Media Campaign on the issue of family violence;
- Heraat Saranwaley has been organized to solve 13 cases of family violence with close coordination of the newly established committee.

**Outcome 5.5: CSHRN and some actors in Herat increase their capacities of project management and advocacy**

Indicators on outcome level	Baseline is established
	Project reaches all outputs in time
	Advocacy tools are used

The regional office of CSHRN in the Herat province has planned to develop a questionnaire and organize a final survey of the campaign. The result of the final survey will be compared with the already established base line to determine the changes that have been brought about due to the campaign against family violence of CSHRN in the Herat province.

A report developed by the regional office in Herat shows that stakeholders, member- and partner organizations of CSHRN have broadly used the advocacy tools to tackle family violence in the province. The Foundation to Investigate Women and Children Rights (FIWCR), the Department of Ministry of Culture and Information, the Department of Haj and Awqaf have all used the “Perspectives on Domestic Violence; a Guide to Deal with Family Violence in Afghanistan” in their campaigns just as Kabul University has used this book to defend their Diplomas. The Radio campaign that was part of the campaign has also been copied by relevant actors and is considered an effective and useful advocacy tool by the media group of the Herat province.

## Challenges faced, strategies to deal with them, and lessons learnt

### Challenges faced and strategies to deal with

*Challenge:* The Afghan state has recently started using a double policy in order to impose its decisions and to appease the international community: The Afghan state has increasingly involved civil society in human rights talks. However, the Afghan State strategically included in these talks so called brief case NGOs. This allows the state to appease the international community by apparently involving the civil society and at the same time impose its decisions as the brief case NGOs will compete negatively with the presence of real civil society organizations rather to make objections to these decisions. Hereby the agenda and process of the state seems to have legitimacy.

*Strategies to deal with this challenge* To tackle the abovementioned challenge the emphasis of CSHRN was on protecting and safeguarding the standards and human rights values in the past six months where the state invited civil society to participate in the human rights talks. CSHRN precede a policy to influence the entire process in the favor of human rights values. This means that representatives of CSHRN has strongly emphasized the importance of including human rights values in the political process when developing agendas, forming mechanisms and implementing policies. Instead of competing with the brief case NGOs this has been the approach and direct representatives of CSHRN have managed to participate in most final events.

*Challenge:* Deterioration of security prevents to some extent the accessibility of CSHRN programs in remote areas;

*Strategy to deal with this challenge* To tackle this challenge CSHRN has mostly focused on regional trainers to conduct debates and workshops in remote areas. This means that it is still possible to conduct workshops even though the security situation is deteriorating. Additionally, CSHRN has entered into contract with three local radios in the affected remote areas to broadcast human rights programs in a simple and local

*language for the general public. The purpose is to capacitate the existing local media and enhance public knowledge about human rights principles.*

**Challenge:** An ambitious log frame and high demand of member organizations compared to the small secretariat of CSHRN was a challenge with regards to the implementation of activities of phase three;

*Strategy to deal with this challenge* CSHRN secretariat tackled this challenge by revising the log frame, monitoring table and annual program plans from time to time. CSHRN filled the gap of less staffs by hiring staff through side projects and internships.

**Challenge:** The demands and expectations of donors for standardized financial statements and reports in the middle of activities of phase three was a challenge for the CSHRN Secretariat

*The Strategy to deal with this challenge* Because there was not any clear budget lines for a revision of the financial system of CSHRN, the Secretariat independently developed a side project proposal with specific components for developing needed financial policies and documents. The challenge has been dealt with through the hiring of a financial consultant who has assisted CSHRN in developing a financial policy and documents as well as replacing the excel program to quick book system.

## Lessons learnt and next steps

**Lesson learnt** From drafting the access to information law procedure CSHRN learned that inclusion of stakeholders at the beginning and even before the starting of project activities helps the implementing partner to easily remove the un-anticipated variables in front of the project.

*Next step* The project proposals for phase four as well as for side projects should be presented to strategic partners before implementing the activities.

**Lesson learnt** CSHRN learned to identify the strategic partners inside state organizations and to use them to influence other stakeholders inside the state organizations;

*Next step* HRSU and Human Rights, Gender and Children Rights sections of the Ministry of Interior should be used as a strategic partner of CSHRN to influence other state institutions

Lesson learnt	CSHRN learned to strictly negotiate with other stakeholders inside the state to increase the number of strategic partners and to fight for the promotion of human rights values.
Next steps	<i>A list of strategic partners of state organizations should be established in order to conduct meetings amongst civil society and state organizations.</i>
Lesson learnt	Enrichment of the English website of CSHRN with human rights and humanitarian laws has a positive role in enhancing the understanding of international partners regarding the human rights situation in Afghanistan.
Next step	<i>More focus and investment should be put on translation all Persian articles into English</i>

## Conclusions

The program from 2009-2011(phase three) of CSHRN is advancing towards the end of the program life time. An internal analysis and evaluation of the program in accordance with three selected key result areas indicates that the program has been successfully managed and led toward the overall goal of the program.

- **Key Result Area: Capacity Building:** In the field of capacity building of its member organizations and Secretariat, CSHRN has had great successes. With regards to thematic capacity building, the member organization have been capacitated in the field of transitional justice, conflict transformation, women rights, basic human rights principles and tools and means of advocacy. Additionally the member organizations received trainings in the field of institutional capacity building and 4 representatives of 4 member organizations have been sent abroad to learn to develop strategic planning. During the past two and half years CSHRN has developed comprehensive and contextualized educational manuals and has trained more than 100 trainers. These manuals and the pool of trainers were at disposal for member and partner organizations to deal with human rights issues in the country. The Secretariat of CSHRN developed its knowledge and skills with regards to human rights and managerial issues. The CSHRN Secretariat independently brought necessary changes in the administrative and financial system and updated the strategy of CSHRN to ensure transparency and accountability within CSHRN and among CSNRN and donor agencies.
- **Key Result Area: Advocacy:** In the field of advocacy the CSHRN secretariat developed its skills and knowledge by participating in national and international advocacy trainings. Consequently the gained knowledge was used by the Secretariat to enhance the knowledge of its member organizations in the field of advocacy both advocacy theory and advocacy in action. CSHRN has in the past two and half years also played a significant role in doing advocacy at a policy level as well as doing issue based advocacy in Afghanistan. The development of an access to information law, a media law, a code of conduct of journalism and the establishment of a monitoring team of UNSCR 1325 as well as the statements published by CSHRN on human rights issues are all examples of these initiatives.
- **Key Result Area: Coordination:** CSHRN has in past two and half years focused on enhancing the coordination among member organizations and on generating a synergy among its member organization, state and international organizations. CSHRN has successfully generated synergy among civil society and the Ministry of Culture and Information, civil society and the Ministry of Justice, civil society and the Ministry of Interior, CSHRN and ICCO, CSHRN and AWAC, CSHRN and AIHRC.

## **Annexes**

Annex 1 List of running and proposed side project and donor of CSHRN

Annex 2 List of CSHRO members

Annex 3 Financial statements

Annex 4 List of resource center

Annex 5 Educational programs Jan-June 2011 statistic of programs

Annex 6 List of trained women advocator group

Annex 7 BBC coverage and CSHRN message

Annex 8 publication report Jan-June-2011

Annex 9 statistics of CSHRN web Site

Annex 10 Coordination meetings