

1.4: The International Community and Rule of Law Implementers in Afghanistan

Summary

This chapter introduces the major international organizations involved in rule of law related development in Afghanistan and their associated mandates including:

- A. The United Nations Country Team
- B. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization-International Security Assistance Force
- C. The European Union
- D. International Non-Governmental Organizations

Introduction

The International Community in Afghanistan consists of the United Nations Country Team, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), donor countries, multilateral and bilateral institutions and agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This chapter provides an introduction to the major international organizations involved in rule of law development in Afghanistan and their mandates.¹ There are many small scale projects and programs implemented by national organizations that are not included in this chapter. A more comprehensive list of organization involved in development assistance can be found in The Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit's (AREU) publication entitled, *A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance*.²

¹ This chapter will not cover bilateral donor country rule of law programs. Information on the U.S. rule of law programs is available in Chapter 1.3. Information on other bilateral donor country rule of law programs is available on donor country websites (see resource list at the end of this chapter) and should also be available through UNAMA and the various international coordination mechanisms. See Chapter 1.2 for information on coordination mechanisms.

² Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), *2013 A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance* – Eleventh Edition: http://www.areu.org.af/Uploads/EditionPdfs/A%20to%20Z%202013%20Final_web%20version.pdf. AREU currently receives core funds from the government of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Specific projects have been funded by the Foundation of the Open Society Institute Afghanistan (FOSIA), the Asian Foundation (TAF), the European Commission (EC) and the International Development Research Center (IDRC).

United Nations Country Team

The United Nations (UN) Country Team consists of 23 members.³ The United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Support of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) acknowledges that the ANDS is the “overarching development framework.”⁴ The UN Assistance Framework is a three-year framework from 2010-2013, however, the UN Country Team “has recommended that preparations for the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework be delayed in order to align it with national events in 2014. The United Nations will align its programmes to the Afghanistan national development strategy, agreed in 2012 [Tokyo Framework], and, in 2014, with the national transition arrangements.”⁵ Pursuant to the UN Assistance Framework, the UN Country Team “identified three priority areas in which it is best placed to support the implementation of the ANDS:” 1) Governance, Peace and Stability; 2) Sustainable Livelihoods (agriculture, food security, and income opportunities); and 3) Basic Social Services (health, education and sanitation).⁶ In addition to these three priority areas, the UN Country Team supports cross-cutting issues including gender equality, human rights, mine action, counter narcotics, anti-corruption, and border management.⁷ Within the Governance, Peace and Stability priority area, the UN identifies the following UN agencies as focusing on rule of law issues in Afghanistan:⁸

- United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM – now UN Women)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)⁹
- United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UN-Habitat)¹⁰

³ See United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), Country Team (accessed January 28, 2014): <http://unama.unmissions.org/>.

See also, UNAMA FAQs: <http://unama.unmissions.org/>. See Chapter 1.1 for a full discussion of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS).

⁴ United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Support of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy 2010-2013 (hereinafter UN Assistance Framework), p. 8: <http://www.af.undp.org/content/dam/afghanistan/docs/UNDAF%20English.pdf>.

⁵ United Nations Population Fund –Afghanistan, Country Programme Document, Cycle 3 (Extension One Year – 2014), pdf link available at: <https://data.unfpa.org/docs/afg>; see also Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, July 2012: <http://www.thekabulprocess.gov.af/index.php/tokyo-framework/tokyo-framework>.

⁶ UN Assistance Framework, *supra* note 4, pp. 12-13.

⁷ *Ibid*, p. 16.

⁸ *Ibid*, pp.27-28.

⁹ UNFPA areas of intervention in Afghanistan include reproductive health, gender based violence, and population & development: http://countryoffice.unfpa.org/afghanistan/2011/10/17/4007/03_unfpa_afghanistan/.

¹⁰ UN-Habitat’s “Habitat Guide 2013” describes its activities as municipal governance, urban solidarity, settlements upgrading, and rural development. The Community-Based Municipal Support Programme is expected to last from April 2013 until March 2015:

http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/projects/afghanistan/pdf/Habitat_Guide_2013_FINAL.pdf.

- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)¹¹
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).¹²

Based on a review of these agencies' websites, UNAMA, UNODC, UNDP, and UN Women have active rule of law programs.¹³

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

UNAMA is a political mission established at the request of the Government of Afghanistan “to assist it and the people of Afghanistan in laying the foundations for sustainable peace and development in the country.”¹⁴ UNAMA is directed and supported by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations and has two main pillars of activities: Pillar I - Political Affairs; and Pillar 2- Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction.¹⁵ On 19 March 2013, the UN Security Council renewed UNAMA’s mandate until March 2014.¹⁶

UNAMA is mandated to coordinate all UN activities in Afghanistan.¹⁷ Further, as the co-chair for the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB), UNAMA is required to promote “more coherent support by the international community to the Afghan Government’s development and governance priorities, including coordination of international donors and organizations.”¹⁸ Moreover, Security Resolution 2096 mandates UNAMA to continue

A review of UN Habitat’s website activities reveals only one active program – a community development project under the National Solidarity Programme. See <http://www.unhabitat.org/list.asp?typeid=13&catid=245>.

¹¹ UNIDO’s program in Afghanistan “aims at contributing to poverty reduction and rural development through the creation of a competitive export-oriented agro-industrial sector and improving small-scale private sector development activities.” See <http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=1000133>. A review of the “Integrated Programme of Cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and UNIDO, 2009-2013” does not show any ROL programming. See

http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/UNIDO_Worldwide/Offices/UNIDO_Offices/India/afgcpdocsigned.pdf

¹² UNOPS is a self-financing entity of the UN system, which provides operational and management services worldwide to UN agencies and governments. UNOPS Afghanistan supports national reconstruction and development efforts. Although UNOPS does not provide ROL trainings or programs, it is worth noting that it has made a large contribution to the construction/re-construction of justice institutions including several prisons and border/customs control points. See

<http://www.unops.org/ENGLISH/WHATWEDO/LOCATIONS/EUROPE/AFGHANISTAN-OPERATIONS-CENTRE/Pages/Afghanistan-Operations-Centre-AGOC.aspx#4>.

¹³ A survey of the UN websites was conducted in March and April 2011; June 2012; and January 2014 for updates and finalization of this chapter.

¹⁴ UNAMA, Mandate (accessed January 29, 2014):

<http://unama.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=12255&language=en-US>. UNAMA was established in March 2002 pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1401 (2002) to help implement the Bonn Agreement. The mandate is renewed annually in March.

¹⁵ UNAMA, FAQs and Mission Leadership: <http://unama.unmissions.org/>.

¹⁶ UN Security Council Resolution 2096 (2013), S/RES/2096, 19 March 2013: [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2096\(2013\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2096(2013)).

¹⁷ Ibid; see also UN Assistance Framework, *supra* note 4, p. 9.

¹⁸ UN Security Resolution 2096, *supra* note 16, para 6(a); see also para. 21. A full discussion of the JCMB is provided in Chapter 1.2: Coordination Mechanisms for International Rule of Law Assistance.

cooperation with ISAF and the NATO Senior Civilian Representatives.¹⁹ The UN Security Council “[c]alls upon all Afghan and international parties to coordinate with UNAMA in the implementation of its mandate.”²⁰

As part of the Political Affairs Division of UNAMA, the Rule of Law Unit is responsible for coordinating international support for institution-building in the rule of law sector.²¹ The Rule of Law Unit combines the justice and corrections components of UNAMA.²² “At the national level, the [Rule of Law] Unit undertook a court observation project in 2007 to monitor the adherence to fair trial practices and now co-chairs (with the Ministry of Justice) a working group of key national and international partners on legal aid and access to justice.”²³ The Rule of Law Unit also manages the Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism.²⁴

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC has been operational in Afghanistan since 1989.²⁵ UNODC is currently located in Kabul and in five key provinces - Balkh, Badakshan, Herat, Kandahar, and Nangarhar.²⁶ UNODC “helps the Afghan government to change the drugs and crime situation by providing evidence-based policy advice, and guiding the delivery of effective counter-narcotics and criminal justice interventions.”²⁷ UNODC’s Country Programme (2012-2014) focuses on 1) Research, Policy and Advocacy; 2) Law Enforcement; 3) Criminal Justice; and 4) Health and Livelihood.²⁸

UNODC’s Criminal Justice Programme “aims to re-establish the rule of law, building integrity, addressing impunity, and developing a professional judicial culture, which are all essential pre-requisites for peace and stability in Afghanistan. Anti-corruption, prison reform and criminal justice capacity development, as well as juvenile justice and anti-human trafficking measures, are the main priorities agreed with national and international stakeholders where UNODC can make its best contribution.”²⁹ The three focal areas under the Criminal Justice Programme include

¹⁹ Ibid, para 6(e).

²⁰ Ibid, para. 8.

²¹ See UNAMA, Activities, Political Affairs (accessed January 29, 2014):

<http://unama.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=12278&language=en-US>

²² Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Justice Update, *Sustainable Peace through Justice and Security*, Vol. 1, April 2010, p. 7: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/cljas/justice042010.pdf>.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Justice Update, *Sustainable Peace through Justice and Security*, Vol.2, May 2011, p. 8: <http://www.unrol.org/files/DPKO%20Justice%20Update%20Vol.2.pdf>. The PJCM is discussed in Chapter 1.2: Coordination Mechanisms for International Rule of Law Assistance.

²⁵ UNODC in Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://www.unodc.org/afghanistan/en/unodc-afghanistan.html>.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ UNODC Afghanistan, Country Programme for Afghanistan 2012 – 2014: <http://www.unodc.org/afghanistan/en/country-programme.html>.

²⁹ UNODC Afghanistan, Country Programme Criminal Justice: <http://www.unodc.org/afghanistan/en/criminal-justice.html>.

anti-corruption, prison reform, and criminal justice capacity development.³⁰ UNODC's anti-corruption support is discussed in Chapter 4.4; and its prison reform support is discussed in Chapter 7.4. In regard to criminal justice capacity building, the "UNODC will focus on building justice institutions' capacity in countering narcotics, terrorism, trafficking in human beings, legal aid or access to justice and the juvenile justice program. Special emphasis is placed on human rights and the protection of vulnerable groups, such as women and children. Provincial outreach is an important element in this approach, which started with Justice Support Centres established in selected provinces and will continue with provincial capacity building."³¹ UNODC is also working "to ensure that justice institutions have a legislative framework that will provide fairness and due process of law to those accused of crimes."³²

With a focus on drugs and crime, UNODC has developed several manuals on anti-corruption, human trafficking, juvenile justice, organized crime, and prison reform; many of the manuals can be downloaded from the UNODC website under the Country Programmes' Sub-Program links.³³

The United Nations Development Programme

UNDP in Afghanistan focuses "on crisis prevention and recovery; democratic governance, and poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods, in line with the goals laid down by the Government in the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS)."³⁴ The democratic governance portfolio comprises four projects:³⁵

- Making Budgets and Aid Work (MBAW) provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance. The project strengthens the link between the ANDS, the National Priority Programs (NPP), and the national budget.
- Afghanistan Subnational Governance Programme (ASGP) supports key provincial, district, and municipal bodies, as well as the Government's Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG).
- National Institution Building Project (NIBP). Improves the skills of key Afghan civil servants at the national and sub-national levels and directly supports 15 ministries and government institutions as well as the Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission.
- Enhancing Legal And Electoral Capacity For Tomorrow (ELECT II) is the primary mechanism for international technical support to the electoral process in Afghanistan.

³⁰ Ibid; see also UNODC Afghanistan, Overview of Sub-Programme 3:

http://www.unodc.org/documents/afghanistan//New%20Country%20Programme/CP_SP3.pdf.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Publications related to the Criminal Justice Programme can be found at (accessed January 29, 2014):

<http://www.unodc.org/afghanistan/en/publications-and-reports/relevant-docs-related-to-sp3.html>.

³⁴ UNDP in Afghanistan, About UNDP in Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014):

http://www.af.undp.org/content/afghanistan/en/home/operations/about_undp/.

³⁵ UNPD in Afghanistan, Operations, Projects, Democratic Governance (accessed January 29, 2014):

http://www.af.undp.org/content/afghanistan/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/.

A key project within the crisis prevention and recovery portfolio is the Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan (JHRA) project.³⁶ Phase II of the JHRA is a three-year project that began in January 2013.³⁷ The project “seeks to provide the necessary foundation for the reestablishment of State legitimacy between the Afghan State and its people” by supporting two Governance NPPs - NPP 5 “Law and Justice for All” and NPP 6 “Human Rights and Civic Responsibilities.”³⁸ The JHRA focuses on three areas:³⁹

1. Establishing high-level coordination mechanisms for developing policy and legislation in State justice institutions;
2. Providing quality access to justice services to vulnerable groups; and
3. Establishing public participation processes for improving access to justice and human rights compliance.

UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) consolidated four different UN agencies focused on women’s issues including the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).⁴⁰ UN Women “works for the: elimination of discrimination against women and girls; empowerment of women; and achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security.”⁴¹ The UN Women Programme for Afghanistan (2013-2017) has three key programmatic Pillars:⁴²

1. Political and Economic Empowerment;
2. Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW), and
3. Coordination and Advocacy.

[UN Women] has also identified essential capacities to be developed internally in order to provide mandated actions in support of national, donor and UN partners

³⁶ UNDP in Afghanistan, Operations, Projects, Crisis Prevention and Recovery (accessed January 29, 2014): http://www.af.undp.org/content/afghanistan/en/home/operations/projects/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/.

³⁷ See UNDP in Afghanistan, Operations, Projects, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan (JHRA) (accessed January 29, 2014): http://www.af.undp.org/content/afghanistan/en/home/operations/projects/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/jhra.html. JHRA Phase I was nested under the democratic governance portfolio and comprised three sub-projects: the human rights support unit; the district level component; and the peace through justice joint programme.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ UNDP Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan, Project Summary, Updated November 2013: <http://www.af.undp.org/content/dam/afghanistan/docs/Project-Summaries/Final%202013%2012%209%20JHRA%20Project%20Summary.pdf>.

⁴⁰ See UN Women, *About UN Women* (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://www.unwomen.org/about-us/about-un-women/>.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² UN Women Afghanistan, Strategic Programme Goals 2013-17 (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/afghanistan/1/strategic-programme-goals>.

in their gender work. These include data collection and analysis, monitoring and evaluation, and enhanced advocacy tools.

“Each Pillar is managed by a national Manager and Deputy Manager, with international staff only to provide specialised technical support. Projects are implemented by NGOs selected through a competitive process.”⁴³

There are a significant number of publications developed by UN Women specific to Afghanistan, including toolkits, pamphlets, reports, and manuals that are available online.⁴⁴ The publications are a great resource for general education as well as practical training tools and most of the publications are available in English and Dari.

The World Bank

The World Bank is considered part of the UN Country Team.⁴⁵ The World Bank resumed operations in Afghanistan “in May 2002 to help meet the immediate needs of the poorest people while assisting the government in developing the administrative systems required for longer-term nationwide development.”⁴⁶ The World Bank’s engagement in Afghanistan is governed by the Interim Strategy Note (ISN), which is aligned with the ANDS.⁴⁷ The ISN is based on three pillars- 1) building the legitimacy and capacity of institutions; 2) equitable service delivery; and 3) inclusive growth and jobs; and one cross-cutting filter - conflict and transition.⁴⁸

The World Bank currently has “22 active projects in Afghanistan with net commitments of more than \$1.01 billion.”⁴⁹ The World Bank also administers two trust funds: 1) the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) for Afghanistan; and 2) the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF).⁵⁰ The ARTF “is a partnership between the international community and the Afghan

⁴³ UN Women in Afghanistan, UN Women Engagement in Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/afghanistan/1/un-women-engagement-in-afghanistan>.

⁴⁴ See UNIFEM Afghanistan, Media Center, Publications: <http://www.unifem.org/afghanistan/media/pubs/index.php>; and UN Women, Digital Library: <http://www.unwomen.org/resources>.

⁴⁵ See UNAMA, UN Country Team: <http://unama.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=12278&language=en-US>.

⁴⁶ The World Bank, Afghanistan Overview, Strategy (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/afghanistan/overview>.

⁴⁷ Ibid. See The World Bank’s Interim Strategy Note for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan FY12-FY14 (March 09, 2012) Report No. 66862-AF (hereinafter WB ISN FY12-FY14): <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/AFGHANISTANEXTN/Resources/305984-1326909014678/AFISN2012.pdf>.

⁴⁸ Ibid, WB ISN FY12-FY14, pp. 21-32.

⁴⁹ The World Bank Group in Afghanistan, Country Update, Issue 043, October 2013 (hereinafter WB Country Update October 2013), p. 4: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/11/19/000356161_20131119131504/Rendered/PDF/823090Revised000Box379874B00PUBLIC0.pdf.

⁵⁰ See *ibid*; for more information on the ARTF, see the WB’s ARTF website: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/SOUTHASIAEXT/AFGHANISTANEXTN/0,,contentMDK:20152008~pagePK:141137~piPK:217854~theSitePK:305985,00.html>

government to improve effectiveness of the reconstruction effort.”⁵¹ As of December 21, 2013, 33 donors have contributed nearly US\$6.91 billion to the ARTF.⁵² The ARTF is “the largest contributor to the Afghan budget – for both operating costs and development programs. [The] ARTF’s support for national priority programs, operating costs of government operations and the policy reform agenda is contributing to the achievement of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy goals.”⁵³

Recognizing the need to improve coordination and funding in the justice sector, participants at the Rome Conference on the Rule of Law in Afghanistan asked the World Bank “to assist in the design of a pooled funding mechanism and noted that the ARTF showed the most potential in this regard.”⁵⁴ In 2008, the Justice Sector Reform Project (JSRP) was prepared with funding in the amount of US \$27.75 million approved and coordinated through the ARTF.⁵⁵

The JSRP was active from July 15, 2008 – December 30, 2011.⁵⁶ The JSRP was aligned with the ANDS and the Afghan Nation Justice Sector Strategy (NJSS) with the “objective [] to enhance [the] capacity of the justice institutions to deliver justice.”⁵⁷ The JSRP consisted of three components: 1) Enhancing the Capacity of Justice Institutions; 2) Legal Empowerment; and 3) Strengthening Implementation Capacity.⁵⁸ The JSRP key activities included: Human Resource Management (HRM) for judges; Reform Implementation and Management (RIMU) to support HRM for court staff and the Afghan Attorney General’s Office (AGO); training and Training Management Capacity (TMC); establishing legal libraries in Kabul and the provinces; international and national assemblies of legal professions; legal aid and legal awareness

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² U.S. Special Inspector General Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) Quarterly Report to Congress, January 2014, p. 80: <http://www.sigar.mil/pdf/quarterlyreports/2014Jan30QR.pdf>.

⁵³ WB Country Update October 2013, *supra* note 49, p. 4.

⁵⁴ The World Bank’s Interim Strategy Note for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan FY09-FY11 (May 05, 2009) Report No. 47939-AF (hereinafter WB ISN FY09-FY11), p. 16, ftnt. 13:

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/AFGHANISTANEXTN/Resources/305984-1237085035526/5919769-1245293050780/AFISN2009.pdf>. See also, Rome Conference on the Rule of Law in Afghanistan, Joint Recommendations: <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/Romejointrecommandations.pdf>

⁵⁵ See WB Projects & Operations, Afghanistan Judicial Reform Project, Abstract:

<http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P107372/afghanistan-judicial-reform-project?lang=en>; see also WB ISN FY09-FY11, *supra* note 54, p. 16, ftnt. 13. Canada, the European Commission/European Union, Italy, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States contributed to the JSRP. See WB’s ARTF Annual Report SY1389: March 20, 2010, to March 20, 2011, p. 69, Table 2: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFGHANISTAN/Resources/Afghanistan-Reconstructional-Trust-Fund/Quartely_Report_Mar2010_Mar2011.pdf.

⁵⁶ See WB Projects & Operations, Afghanistan Judicial Reform Project, Abstract:

<http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P107372/afghanistan-judicial-reform-project?lang=en>.

⁵⁷ WB Quarterly Country Update, Issue 39, July 2011, p. 22:

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFGHANISTAN/Resources/CountryUpdateJUL2011.pdf>. See Chapter 1.1 for a discussion of the ANDS and NJSS.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

programs; and financing the institutional structure for the implementation of the NJSS and the JSRP.⁵⁹

The World Bank's second justice project, the Justice Sector Delivery Project (JSDP) for Afghanistan, builds upon the JSRP with an aim "to increase access to and use of legal services."⁶⁰ The JSDP is a five-year, ARTF funded operation with an estimated cost of US \$85.5 million.⁶¹ The JSDP consist of four interrelated components: 1) Partnership for Justice; 2) Legal Empowerment; 3) Organization and Capacity of Justice Institutions; and 4) Implementation Capacity.⁶²

NATO/ISAF

ISAF was established in accordance with the Bonn Conference in December 2001, to assist the Afghan government to create a secure environment in and around Kabul.⁶³ In August 2003, at the request of the Afghan Government and the UN, NATO assumed command of ISAF. ISAF has a peace-enforcement mandate under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, but it is not a UN force. ISAF is a coalition of the willing deployed under the authority of the UN Security Council.⁶⁴ In October 2003, the UN extended ISAF's mandate from Kabul and the surrounding areas to the entire country.⁶⁵ By the end of 2006, ISAF gained command of security for the whole country.⁶⁶

⁵⁹ Ibid. More detailed information on JSRP activities can be found on in the WB's JSRP Implementation Status and Results Report, June 26, 2011: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/SAR/2011/06/26/E86B96A6513DF0A0852578BC0013B550/1_0/Rendered/PDF/P1073720ISR0DI026201101309145716424.pdf. General information about the JSRP can also be found on the WB's Afghanistan website under Projects & Programs, JSRP: <http://www.worldbank.org.af/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=305985&menuPK=306017&Projectid=P107372>.

⁶⁰ Afghanistan - Justice Sector Delivery Project (JSDP), pdf link available: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2012/05/16284413/afghanistan-af-artf-2nd-judicial-reform-project>. The JSRP is often referred to as Phase I and the JSDP as Phase II.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ UN Security Council Resolution 1386 (2001): http://www.nato.int/isaf/topics/mandate/unschr/resolution_1386.pdf; see also Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions (Bonn Agreement), Annex I: <http://www.afhangovernment.com/AfghanAgreementBonn.htm>. ISAF's tasks are detailed in a Military Technical Agreement between ISAF and Interim Administration of Afghanistan, January 4, 2002: <http://www.privatesecurityregulation.net/files/isafmta.pdf>.

⁶⁴ There are fifteen UN Security Council Resolutions related to ISAF: 1386, 1413, 1444, 1510, 1563, 1623, 1707, 1776, 1817, 1833, 1890, 1917, 1943, 2011, and 2069.

⁶⁵ UN Security Council Resolution 1510 (2003): http://www.nato.int/isaf/topics/mandate/unschr/resolution_1510.pdf

⁶⁶ See NATO-ISAF's Mission in Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014): http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-81EA0569-2EBFC3EA/natolive/topics_69366.htm.

At the NATO Summit in Lisbon in 2010, NATO agreed to support transition of lead security responsibility to Afghanistan by the end of 2014.⁶⁷ Transition to Afghan security lead began in July 2011.⁶⁸ The last “tranche” of provinces entered the transition process in June 2013.⁶⁹ The whole country will transition to Afghan control and ISAF’s mission will terminate at the end 2014.⁷⁰ NATO intends to have a follow-on mission, “Resolute Support,” post-2014 that will train, advise, and assist the Afghan army and police.⁷¹ Without a NATO-Afghan pact, however, there is no proper legal framework to support the mission.

With the shift of responsibility for security transitioning to the Afghans, ISAF’s mission “has shifted from a combat-centric role to a more enabling role focusing on training, advising and assisting the Afghan National Security Forces [ANSF] to ensure that they are able to assume their full security responsibilities by the end of transition”⁷² Originally, advising and mentoring “was carried out by NATO’s Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams (OMLTs) and Police OMLTs (POMLTs). These have gradually evolved into Military Advisory Teams (MATs) and Police Advisory Teams (PATs). The Operation Co-ordination Centres Advisory Teams (OCCATs) are key elements in the support of ANSF commanders in coordinating the employment of forces in their area, and are the means through which ISAF support may be requested. All these teams are now more generically named Security Force Assistance Advisor Teams (SFA-AT).”⁷³

The Security Forces Assistance (SFA) model “calls for advisor teams to train, advise and assist . . . the ANSF at the tactical and operational levels until they are able to conduct operations

⁶⁷ Declaration by NATO and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on Enduring Partnership, Lisbon, Portugal, Nov. 2010: <http://www.isaf.nato.int/images/stories/File/official-texts/Enduring%20Partnership%20NATO-GIRoA%2020%20Nov%202010.pdf>. The commitment was reaffirmed in the Chicago Summit Declaration on Afghanistan, 21 May 2012: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-918CF0AB-1EA85FB8/natolive/official_texts_87595.htm? The Lisbon Declaration provides a framework designed to allow NATO to build its long-term engagement with Afghanistan after the ISAF mission concludes. There are a series of agreed upon programs and activities, which will continue to be modified as Afghanistan progresses. See Lisbon Declaration; See also Backgrounder on Afghanistan and NATO’s Enduring Partnership: http://www.nato.int/nato_static/assets/pdf/pdf_2011_04/20110414_110414-AfghanPartnership.pdf.

⁶⁸ See NATO, *Inteqal: Transition to Afghan lead, Key Dates*: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_87183.htm; See also NATO Media Backgrounder, Transition to Afghan lead: *Inteqal* (May 2012):

http://www.nato.int/nato_static/assets/pdf/pdf_topics/20120516_media_backgrounder_transition_en.pdf; see also U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) Report on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan, April 2012, p. 50: http://www.defense.gov/pubs/pdfs/Report_Final_SecDef_04_27_12.pdf.

⁶⁹ NATO-ISAF’s Mission in Afghanistan, Mission Evolution (accessed January 29, 2014):

http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-81EA0569-2EBFC3EA/natolive/topics_69366.htm

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ NATO and Afghanistan, The transition to Afghan lead for security and beyond (accessed January 29, 2014):

http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_8189.htm?

⁷² Ibid; see also NATO-ISAF’s Mission in Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014): http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-81EA0569-2EBFC3EA/natolive/topics_69366.htm.

⁷³ Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF), NATO Media Backgrounder, October 2013:

http://www.nato.int/nato_static/assets/pdf/pdf_2013_10/20131018_131022-MediaBackgrounder_ANSF_en.pdf.

independently.”⁷⁴ SFA- ATs are assigned to ANSF units and “tailored to include individuals with specific skills associated with the ANSF unit to which it is assigned.”⁷⁵ “At the ministerial level, ISAF assistance is focused on planning, programming, budgeting, acquisition, and personnel management. At the corps level and below, there are five areas of focus: [command and control]; combined arms integration; sustainment; collective training; and accountable, effective leadership.”⁷⁶ These five focal areas are “deemed key to long-term sustainability:”⁷⁷ SFA Teams will draw down as the ANSF units are assessed as capable.⁷⁸

“Developing professional, capable and self-sustaining Afghan National Security Forces is at the centre of ISAF’s efforts and the core mission of the NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan (NTM-A).”⁷⁹ “NTMA’s key tasks include the provision of training and mentoring to the Afghan National Security Forces, support the [Afghan National Army’s (ANA’s)] institutional training base, and the [Afghan National Police (ANP)] reform at the district level and below. It also aims at addressing the ANA enabling capability shortfalls (including close air support, medevac, intelligence) through ‘train the trainer’-modeled programmes.”⁸⁰ NTM-A works in partnership with the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior (MOI) and collaborates with the European Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL).⁸¹ “NTM-A focuses on training the initial recruits and building the institutional training capability of the Afghan National Security Forces.”⁸² The ISAF Joint Command (IJC) “is responsible for developing fielded ANSF units through advising and assisting teams.”⁸³ As of October 1, 2013, IJC had 150 fielded SFA Teams.⁸⁴

Through the Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs), “ISAF has also helped the Afghan authorities strengthen the institutions required to fully establish good governance and the rule of law as well as to promote human rights. The principal role of the PRTs in this respect is to build capacity, support the growth of governance structures and promote an environment in which governance can improve.”⁸⁵ Rule of law projects through ISAF’s PRTs vary based on security,

⁷⁴ DOD Report on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan, July 2013, pp. 7-8:
http://www.defense.gov/pubs/Section_1230_Report_July_2013.pdf.

⁷⁵ Ibid, p. 8.

⁷⁶ DOD Report on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan, November 2013, p. 35:
http://www.defense.gov/pubs/October_1230_Report_Master_Nov7.pdf.

⁷⁷ Ibid, p. 3.

⁷⁸ Ibid, p. 35.

⁷⁹ NATO and Afghanistan, The transition to Afghan lead for security and beyond (accessed January 29, 2014):
http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_8189.htm.

⁸⁰ NATO and Afghanistan, NATO’s training, mentoring and advising role in Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014):
http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_8189.htm?.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid; see also NATO Backgrounder, Afghan National Security Forces, March 2011:
[http://www.isaf.nato.int/images/stories/File/factsheets/0423-11_ANSF_LR_en\(1\).pdf](http://www.isaf.nato.int/images/stories/File/factsheets/0423-11_ANSF_LR_en(1).pdf)

⁸⁴ DOD Progress Report Nov. 2013, *supra* note 76, p. 35.

⁸⁵ NATO-ISAF’s Mission in Afghanistan, ISAF’s Priorities (accessed January 29, 2014):
http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-81EA0569-2EBFC3EA/natolive/topics_69366.htm.

resources and personnel.⁸⁶ Activities are also be affected by the phasing out of PRTs through the Transition process.

In June 2011, the NATO Rule of Law Field Support Mission (NROLFSM) was established.⁸⁷ NROLFSM's mission is to "provide essential field capabilities, liaison and security to Afghan and international civilian providers of technical assistance supportive of building the Afghan criminal justice capacity, increasing access to dispute resolution, thereby helping to improve the efficacy of the Afghan Government."⁸⁸ The NROLFSM does not engage in direct rule of law activities, but focuses on the following five primary tasks in support of Afghans and internationals with a rule of law mandate:⁸⁹

- Security - for civilian rule of law experts;
- Coordination – to facilitate movements of the experts in conjunction with other actors also working in the area in Afghanistan, and to provide a liaison and outreach function;
- Movement support – such as secure convoys
- Engineering support – for possible infrastructure upgrades at designated Rule of Law facilities; and
- Oversight of the contractual process – in connection with the engineering support and in accordance with current ISAF practices.

As noted in Chapter 1.3, the NROLFSM assumed "the lead for rule of law activities previously provided for by the US-led [Rule of Law Field Force-Afghanistan] programme."⁹⁰ In line with the Transition process, the NROLFSM's "coordination efforts will be centered on finding a suitable follow-on rule of law entity or entities to assume ongoing rule-of-law field functions currently supported by NROLFSM-A. Follow-on entities may include members of the international community, the Afghan government, or Afghan civil society."⁹¹

A separate task force, Combined Joint Inter-Agency Task Force (CJIATF) *Shafafiyat*, meaning Transparency, was established in August 2010 to lead ISAF anti-corruption initiatives.⁹² "CJIATF-*Shafafiyat* coordinates anti-corruption efforts and facilitates anticorruption unity of effort with ISAF, USFOR-A, the Government of Afghanistan, and the international community.

⁸⁶ See Chapter 1.3 for a brief discussion of PRTs. For a full discussion, see ISAF's Provincial Reconstruction Team Handbook, Edition 4, available at: <http://publicintelligence.net/isaf-provincial-reconstruction-team-prt-handbook/>.

⁸⁷ See NATO in Afghanistan, Backgrounders, NATO Rule of Law Field Support Mission (NROLFSM): http://www.nato.int/nato_static/assets/pdf/pdf_2011_06/20110609-Backgrounder-Rule_of_Law-en.pdf

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ Ibid. See Chapter 1.3 for a discussion of the Rule of Law Field Force-Afghanistan (ROLFF-A).

⁹¹ DOD Report on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan, December 2012, p. 111: http://www.defense.gov/news/1230_Report_final.pdf.

⁹² DOD Report on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan, April 2011, p. 78: <http://www.defense.gov/news/1231rpt.pdf>.

It does this by fostering a common understanding of the corruption problem, planning and coordinating ISAF anti-corruption efforts, and integrating ISAF anticorruption activities with the efforts of key partners.”⁹³ Beginning in August 2010, CJIAF-*Shafafiyat* was “responsible for integrating the efforts of three existing task forces engaged in counter-corruption and counter-organized crime activities: Task Force 2010, Task Force Spotlight, and CJIAF-Nexus. Task Force-2010 and Task Force Spotlight have been integral in providing increased coordination and oversight of U.S. and ISAF contracting processes and in ensuring that international resources do not inadvertently strengthen criminal networks or insurgent groups.”⁹⁴ TF Spotlight no longer exists, but TF-2010 continues to oversee contracting processes.⁹⁵ “CJIAF-Nexus analyzes the intersection of corruption, the narcotics trade, and the insurgency as a basis for Afghan and coalition law enforcement and military efforts. CJIAF-Nexus, in coordination with other ISAF and interagency elements, has contributed to the integration of law enforcement and military operations in support of enduring counternarcotics efforts.”⁹⁶ In 2013, CJIAF-*Shafafiyat*, CJIAF-Nexus, and Task Force 2010 were realigned and nested under a newly established CJIAF-Afghanistan.⁹⁷ CJIAF *Shafafiyat* and the coordinating task forces are discussed more fully in Volume 4, Chapter 4.4.

The European Union

The European Union (EU) has had a Special Representative in Afghanistan since January 2002.⁹⁸ EU “assistance is aligned with the Afghan Government's priorities and progressively, with National Priority Programmes (NPPs).”⁹⁹ The EU’s legal and strategy framework is still currently embodied in the plan for Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan (EU Action Plan),¹⁰⁰ the EU-Afghanistan Country Strategy Paper,¹⁰¹ the Multiannual Indicative Programme,¹⁰² and the Annual Action Programme.¹⁰³ “In March 2012, in Kabul, the EU

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ DOD Progress Report Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan, October 2011, p. 89: http://www.defense.gov/pubs/pdfs/October_2011_Section_1230_Report.pdf.

⁹⁵ Information provided by U.S. Embassy, IROL.

⁹⁶ DOD Progress Report October 2011, *supra* note 94, p. 89.

⁹⁷ See DOD Progress Report July 2013, *supra* note 74, p. 144.

⁹⁸ See Delegation of the European Union to Afghanistan, EUSR:

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/more_info/eusr/index_en.htm

⁹⁹ European Commission, Development and Cooperation- EuropeAid, Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014): http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/asia/country-cooperation/afghanistan/0-0-0-afghanistan_en.htm.

¹⁰⁰ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, 27 Oct. 2009:

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

¹⁰¹ EU-Afghanistan Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013:

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/eu_afghanistan/csp_afg_07-13_en.pdf

¹⁰² Conclusions of the Mid-Term Review of the Country Strategy Paper and Multiannual Indicative Programme 2011-2013:

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/content/multiannual_indicative_programme_2011_13_en.pdf

launched negotiations for a long-term Cooperation Partnership Development Agreement [CPDA] with Afghanistan, covering a broad range of sectors including trade, development and justice and home affairs.¹⁰⁴ As of January 15, 2014, negotiations for the CPDA were not yet concluded.¹⁰⁵ The EU expects to have a new strategy defining the EU's strategic engagement with Afghanistan post-2014 ready for endorsement by mid-2014.¹⁰⁶

The Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2011-2013 provide for three focal areas: 1) rural development; 2) governance and 3) health.¹⁰⁷ Within this comprehensive framework, the EU launched the EU Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan) in June 2007.¹⁰⁸ EUPOL Afghanistan's Mission Statement provides:¹⁰⁹

EUPOL Afghanistan shall significantly contribute to the establishment under Afghan ownership of sustainable and effective civilian policing arrangements, which will ensure appropriate interaction with the wider criminal justice system, in keeping with the policy advice and institution building work of the Community, Member States and other international actors. Further the Mission will support the reform process towards a trusted and efficient police service, which works in accordance with international standards, within the framework of the rule of law and respects human rights.

¹⁰³ Commission Implementing Decision of 21/11/2013 on the Annual Action Programme 2013 in favour of Afghanistan to be financed from the general budget of the European Union (hereinafter 2013 AAP): http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/documents/aap/2013/aap_2013_afg_en.pdf. Since 2007, EC bilateral assistance to Afghanistan is no longer decided on the basis of individual project or program proposals, but on the basis of the strategic Annual Action Programmes (AAP) prepared in consultation with the Afghan Government and stakeholders. See European Commission, Development and Cooperation- EuropeAid, Afghanistan: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/asia/country-cooperation/afghanistan/afghanistan_en.htm; see also Delegation of the European Union to Afghanistan, Cooperation for Development: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/eu_afghanistan/development_cooperation/index_en.htm.

¹⁰⁴ European Commission, Development and Cooperation- EuropeAid, Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014): http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/asia/country-cooperation/afghanistan/0-0-0-afghanistan_en.htm.

¹⁰⁵ See *ibid*, website updated January 15, 2014.

¹⁰⁶ See Council of the European Union, Council Conclusions on Afghanistan, Foreign Affairs Council Meeting, Luxembourg, 24 June 2013, para. 15: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/137590.pdf.

¹⁰⁷ Additional non-focal and cross-cutting areas are also discussed in the strategy documents including regional cooperation, gender and children's rights, subnational governance, and counter-narcotics.

¹⁰⁸ European Union Police Mission (EUPOL) in Afghanistan: <http://www.eupol-afg.eu/>. In May 2012, the Council extended EUPOL's mission until 31 December 2014: COUNCIL DECISION 2013/240/CFSP of 27 May 2013, amending Decision 2010/279/CFSP on the European Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan): http://www.eupol-afg.eu/sites/default/files/Council_decision.pdf.

¹⁰⁹ COUNCIL JOINT ACTION 2007/369/CFSP of 30 May 2007 on establishment of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan: <http://81.17.241.206/sites/default/files/lb11en.pdf>

EUPOL Afghanistan has identified three focal areas: 1) institutional reform of the MOI; 2) professionalizing the ANP; and 3) connecting police to justice reform. In these three focal areas, EUPOL Afghanistan has identified six strategic objectives:¹¹⁰

1. Develop police command, control and communications for the Ministry of Interior and the Afghan National Police
2. Develop intelligence-led policing
3. Build the capabilities of the Criminal Investigations Department
4. Develop anti-corruption capacities
5. Improve cooperation and coordination between Police and Judiciary, with a particular emphasis on prosecutors
6. Mainstream gender and Human Rights aspects within the Ministry of Interior and Afghan National Police.

To accomplish the objectives, EUPOL Afghanistan has a Police Component, a Police Training Component, a Rule of Law Component, and a Field Component.¹¹¹ The Police/Police Training Components focus on monitoring, mentoring, training, and advising the ANP and mentoring/advising the Ministry of Interior.¹¹² The Police Components are discussed in Chapter 8.5: International Support to the Afghan National Police.

The Rule of Law Component supports the administrative and judicial authorities of Afghanistan and focuses on three of the strategic objectives of the Mission: 1) Police-Justice Cooperation; 2) Anti-Corruption; and 3) Human Rights/Gender issues.¹¹³ The main initiatives under the Police-Justice Cooperation objective are the CoPP Training; the Justice and Criminal Procedure (JCP) Training; and the Access to Legal Aid System (ATLAS) Training. The CoPP Training is implemented in partnership with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) to improve cooperation between police and the formal justice sector.¹¹⁴ The CoPP Training provides advanced trainings to prosecutors on crime scene management, forensics, and interview techniques.¹¹⁵ The core document for the CoPP Training is the Police-Prosecutor

¹¹⁰ EUPOL Afghanistan, About Us (accessed January 9, 2014): <http://81.17.241.206/?q=node/4>; see also European Commission Country Strategy Paper, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan 2007-2013: http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/eu_afghanistan/csp_afg_07-13_en.pdf.

¹¹¹ See EUPOL Afghanistan (accessed January 9, 2014): <http://81.17.241.206/>. In October 2013, staffing levels were “approximately 310 international and 200 local staff,” coming from 24 member states as well as Canada. EU Police Mission in Afghanistan, EUPOL Afghanistan Factsheet, October 2013: http://www.eupol-afg.eu/sites/default/files/FACTSHEET%20EUPOL%20Afghanistan_EN_October2013_Kabul.pdf.

¹¹² For more detailed information on EUPOL’s Police Component, see EUPOL Afghanistan, Police Component: <http://81.17.241.206/?q=node/8>.

¹¹³ EUPOL Afghanistan, Rule of Law Component (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://81.17.241.206/?q=node/9>.

¹¹⁴ See *infra*, p. 15, International Non-Government Organizations for a discussion of GIZ.

¹¹⁵ EUPOL Afghanistan, Rule of Law Component (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://81.17.241.206/?q=node/9> See EUPOL - Serving Afghanistan: Online Bi-weekly Newsletter 09/10: http://www.eupol-afg.eu/pdf/EUPOL-Serving_Afghanistan_09_10.pdf; see also EUPOL Afghanistan Factsheet: <http://www.eupol-afg.eu/pdf/WEB%202.pdf>.

Cooperation Manual, which was ratified as an official training resource in February 2012 by the MOI, Ministry of Justice (MOJ), AGO, Supreme Court, Afghanistan Independent Bar Association (AIBA), and the Independent National Legal Training Center (INLTC – now the National Legal Training Center).¹¹⁶ The manual is available electronically on EUPOL Afghanistan’s website.¹¹⁷

The JCP Training began in 2011 and “targets mainly Criminal Prosecutors and Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Officers with the aim of facilitating the cooperation between the police and the wider criminal justice system.”¹¹⁸ The JCP Training uses the Practical Training Guide on Criminal Justice and Judicial Procedures in Afghanistan developed by Global Rights.¹¹⁹ A copy of the guide can be obtained from Global Rights.

The ATLAS Training project “seeks to strengthen the linkages between the ANP and the legal aid system through legal awareness materials, workshops to foster institutional interaction, and activities aimed at building training capacity.”¹²⁰ The main beneficiaries of the ATLAS Training are judges, defense lawyers from the Legal Aid Department at the MOJ, AIBA, the MOI, the AGO, NGOs, and other civil society legal aid providers.¹²¹

Under the Police-Justice Cooperation objective, EUPOL Afghanistan also provides trainings for justice actors either “jointly with police or individually, in areas of identified need.”¹²² For example, prosecutors from the National Directorate of Security (NDS) have received training on investigative techniques as well as on laws and legal procedures.¹²³ EUPOL also provides advisory and mentoring support to the MOJ’s *Taqnin* (General Directorate of Legislative Drafting and Legal Research) and Legal Aid Department, the MOI’s Legal Advisors’ Office and Legal Affairs Department, as well as to the AGO, and the Afghan National Assembly.¹²⁴

Under the Anti-Corruption objective, EUPOL Afghanistan trains and mentors the anti-corruption units established by the MOI, including regional anti-corruption teams, as well as the AGO Anti-

¹¹⁶ See EUPOL – Press Release 8 February 2012: Police and justice actors agree on first joint Police-Prosecutor Cooperation Manual: http://81.17.241.206/sites/default/files/PR_MANUAL_%20EN.pdf; see also: <http://www.eupol-afg.eu/?q=node/139> (accessed June 5, 2012). The INLTC is now the National Legal Training Center (NLTC), see Chapter 3.1: Legal Education and Training in Afghanistan.

¹¹⁷ Police-Prosecutor Cooperation Manual: <http://www.eupol-afg.eu/?q=node/309>.

¹¹⁸ EUPOL Afghanistan, Rule of Law Component, Justice Department, Training, Justice and Criminal (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://www.eupol-afg.eu/?q=node/310>.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ EUPOL Afghanistan, Rule of Law Component, Justice Department, Training, Access to Legal Aid (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://www.eupol-afg.eu/?q=node/311>.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² EUPOL Afghanistan, Rule of Law Component (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://www.eupol-afg.eu/?q=rule-of-law>.

¹²³ EUPOL - Serving Afghanistan: Online Bi-weekly Newsletter 05/11: http://www.eupol-afg.eu/pdf/EUPOL-Serving%20Afghanistan%2005_11.pdf

¹²⁴ EUPOL Afghanistan, Rule of Law Component (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://www.eupol-afg.eu/?q=rule-of-law>.

Corruption Unit.¹²⁵ The EU's anticorruption efforts are discussed in Chapter 4.4: UN, ISAF, and EU Support to Afghanistan's Anti-Corruption Efforts.

EUPOL Afghanistan's Human Rights and Gender Unit works with the MOI's Department of Gender and Human Rights, the AGO's Elimination of Violence against Women Unit, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), and the Police Academy.¹²⁶ The Unit focuses on three main areas: 1) capacity building in the elimination of violence against women and children; 2) capacity building in internal and external police oversight and accountability mechanisms; and 3) mainstreaming gender and human rights in police and prosecutor training.¹²⁷

International Non-Governmental Organizations

There are several international NGOs working on rule of law issues in Afghanistan. A comprehensive list can be found in AREU's *A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance*.¹²⁸ The AREU is "an independent research institute based in Kabul" and governed by "a board of directors with representation from donors, the United Nations and other multilateral agencies, and non-governmental organisations."¹²⁹ The *A to Z Guide* aims "to enhance [an] understanding of the actors, structures and government processes related to aid and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan."¹³⁰ The guide provides: "a comprehensive glossary of assistance terms; an overview of Afghanistan's system of government; key primary documents; and, extensive contacts directory."¹³¹ This section highlights only a few of the larger international NGOs providing rule of law assistance.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ EUPOL Afghanistan, Rule of Law Component, Human Rights and Gender (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://81.17.241.206/?q=Human-Rights-and-Gender%20>.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ AREU *A to Z Guide*, *supra* note 2. The guide is available in English, Dari and Pashto.

¹²⁹ AREU: <http://www.areu.org.af/ContentDetails.aspx?ContentId=1&ParentId=1>.

¹³⁰ AREU *A to Z Guide*, *supra* note 2. Additional AREU publications include briefing papers on provincial governance structures, sub-national corruption, and community dispute resolution. See AREU Publications Catalogue: <http://www.areu.org.af/EditionDetails.aspx?EditionId=534&ContentId=7&ParentId=7>. In addition to its online publications database, AREU's physical library houses over 13,000 titles that are searchable online. See AREU Library: <http://www.areu.org.af/ContentDetails.aspx?ContentId=16&ParentId=16>. The collection "includes Afghan government publications from all periods as well as donor and NGO materials published about Afghanistan, relevant publications from UN agencies, periodicals, maps, CDs and DVDs. Of particular note are the holdings of the Official Gazette (Rasmi Jaridah) and the Statistical Handbook of Afghanistan." If a document is available online, a URL link is provided in the bibliographic record.

¹³¹ Ibid.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) began working on rule of law issues in Afghanistan in 2003. GIZ was created in January 2011, bringing together three German development agencies including GTZ.¹³² In partnership with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, and EUPOL GIZ compiled the “*Basics of Afghan Law and Criminal Justice: A Manual for the Afghan Police and Legal Professionals*.”¹³³ GIZ’s current work in Afghanistan includes: advising the Afghan government on judicial reform issues; mentoring and training police, prosecutors, MOJ huquq staff, and religious scholars; supporting legal awareness campaigns; providing trainings, legal texts, and literature to the *Shari’a* and Law faculties in the Northern provinces; supporting the Kunduz regional office of the AIBA; and constructing new judicial buildings in Kunduz.¹³⁴

Global Rights

Global Rights “works to increase access to justice for poor and marginalized people and promote women’s rights in Afghanistan.”¹³⁵ Global Rights’ programs include: the Young Lawyers in Training Program, the Legal Fellowship Project, and the Family Legal Clinical Training Program.¹³⁶ Global Rights’ Legal Advice Bureaus are located at the family courts in Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar, and Balkh.¹³⁷ The Legal Advice Bureaus “assist clients finding and completing the appropriate forms to register their cases, provide basic advice on simple family law matters, and, if necessary, refer them to attorneys willing to provide pro bono legal assistance.”¹³⁸

The International Development Law Organization

The International Development Law Organization (IDLO) has been working in Afghanistan since 2001.¹³⁹ IDLO “has supported the development of the Legal Aid Organization of Afghanistan (LAOA), the Violence Against Women (VAW) Units within the Office of the Attorney General and the Independent National Legal Training Center (INLTC), and has contributed to capacity building for thousands of legal professionals, including judges,

¹³² GIZ combined Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (DED) gGmbH (German development service), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH (German technical cooperation) and Inwent – Capacity Building International, Germany.

¹³³ The manual is available online at: <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/343976/publicationFile/3727/Polizei-Legal-Manual.pdf>; and also at http://www.inprol.org/files/GTZBasicsOfAfghanLaw_Eng.pdf.

¹³⁴ See GIZ, Promotion of the Rule of Law in Afghanistan (2003-2017), More Rights and Security for All Afghans (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/14663.html>.

¹³⁵ Global Rights: Partners for Justice, Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014): http://www.globalrights.org/site/PageServer?pagename=www_asia_afghanistan.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ Ibid.

¹³⁹ International Development Law Organization (IDLO), Where We Work, Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://www.idlo.int/english/WhereWeWork/Afghanistan/Pages/default.aspx>. IDLO’s website previously stated it began working in Afghanistan in 2003 (accessed June 5, 2012).

prosecutors, defense lawyers, members of parliament, civil servants and academics.”¹⁴⁰ IDLO’s current training program, the Justice Training Transition Program (JTTP), provides “nationwide criminal justice training and mentoring for prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys and criminal investigators.”¹⁴¹ The JTTP was launched in March 2013 and is a two-and-a-half year project that will transfer to the Afghan Government by the end of 2015.¹⁴² IDLO also supports a public awareness campaign focused on combating gender violence. “IDLO has developed training materials and tools, including a judicial bench book and legal textbooks, and a law library at the University of Kabul.”¹⁴³

International Legal Foundation-Afghanistan

The International Legal Foundation (ILF) “is an international nongovernmental organization that assists post-conflict and transitional countries in establishing public defender systems.”¹⁴⁴ Established in 2003, “ILF-Afghanistan is a country-wide public defender office that provides free criminal defense services to Afghanistan’s poor.”¹⁴⁵ ILF-Afghanistan provides “systematic representation to all indigent Afghans accused of crimes.”¹⁴⁶

In addition to providing direct legal aid services, ILF-Afghanistan is active in developing the justice sector of Afghanistan. In 2007, ILF-Afghanistan established the first legal aid clinic at Herat University.¹⁴⁷ Since that time, ILF-Afghanistan has established legal aid clinics in Jalalabad, Kabul, and Mazar-e-Sharif.¹⁴⁸

Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and Rule of Law

Since 2003, the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law (MPI) has carried out multiple projects to bolster the Afghan judicial and public administration systems. The Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and Rule of Law (Max Planck Foundation) was founded in 2013, assuming the responsibility for providing assistance “to the reconstruction or restructuring of the internal organization to States which have experienced radical change in relation to their constitutional law,” including Afghanistan.¹⁴⁹ The Max Planck Foundation implements all of its projects in Afghanistan in cooperation with the Kabul-based Hamida

¹⁴⁰ Ibid. The INLTC is now the National Legal Training Center (NLTC) and does not currently receive support from the international community. See Chapter 3.1: Legal Education and Training in Afghanistan.

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

¹⁴² Ibid. The JTTP is funded by the U.S. Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ The International Legal Foundation (ILF) Home page (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://theilf.org/>.

¹⁴⁵ ILF Our Programs ILF-Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014): <http://theilf.org/our-programs/ilf-afghanistan>.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and Rule of Law (hereinafter Max Planck Foundation)(accessed January 29, 2014): <http://www.mpfpr.de/foundation/>.

Barmaki Organization for the Rule of Law.¹⁵⁰ It's current projects include: 1) Public International Law for Ministries; 2) Constitutional Law; 3) Foundations of Administrative Law; 4) Strengthening of the "Legislative Chain;" 5) Ph.D. Programme; 6) Training of Judge-Applicants; 7) Legal Education in "Forgotten Provinces;" 8) Trainings in Kunduz, Takhar, Badakhshan, and Helmand Provinces; 9) Informal Justice as Restorative Justice; 10) Training programmes, advice on administrative law and support for academic research.¹⁵¹

MPI developed several manuals on the law of Afghanistan that serve as both instruction and reference tools. The manuals cover constitutional law, fair trial standards, criminal law, family law, judicial ethics, organization and jurisdiction of the courts, and administrative law.¹⁵² "In 2009, the libraries of all law schools, of the Supreme Court, the Justice Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the Prosecutor General, the National Assembly, the Independent Legal Training Centre (INLTC), the Bar Association (AIBA), the Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), the police academy in Kabul and Mazar-e Sharif, and of many other institutions and organizations were all equipped with the "Max Planck Manuals" in Dari and Pashto."¹⁵³ Over 3,000 copies have been distributed.¹⁵⁴ All of the manuals, except for the manual on administrative law, are available online in English and Dari; the Manual on Fair Trial Standards is also available in Pashto.¹⁵⁵

Norwegian Refugee Council

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) "has been active in Afghanistan since 2002, providing protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons."¹⁵⁶ The NRC provides legal assistance, education, shelter, and emergency assistance to returning Afghan refugees.¹⁵⁷ The NRC has provided trainings to Afghan lawyers, judges, and community elders on property and family law. The NRC has six Information and Legal Aid Centers (ILACS)

¹⁵⁰ Max Planck Foundation, Projects, Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014):
<http://www.mpfpr.de/projects/country-based-projects/afghanistan/>.

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

¹⁵² MPI Manuals on the Law of Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014):
http://www.mpil.de/en/pub/service/globaler_wissenstransfer/afghanistan_project/publications/max_planck_manuals_on_the_law.cfm. At the time of this writing the manuals were not available on the Max Planck Foundation website. The manual on administrative law could not be found electronically. For a list of additional publications by the Afghanistan Country Team, see The Max Planck Foundation, Global Knowledge Transfer Working Group, Ten Years of Global Knowledge Transfer Projects and Research 2002-2012, pp 50-51:
http://www.mpfpr.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Global_Knowledge_Transfer_Report_English_130410_final.pdf.

¹⁵³ MPI Support of Legal Libraries (accessed June 5, 2012):
http://www.mpil.de/ww/en/pub/research/details/know_transfer/afghanistan_project/projects/support_for_legal_libraries.cfm. The website is no longer a working website. See Chapter 3.1: Legal Education and Training in Afghanistan for information on the INLTC - now the National Legal Training Center (NLTC).

¹⁵⁴ See MPI Distribution of Manuals since 2009 (accessed June 5, 2012):
http://www.mpil.de/ww/en/pub/research/details/know_transfer/afghanistan_project/projects/support_for_legal_libraries.cfm. The website is no longer a working website.

¹⁵⁵ See MPI Manuals on the Law of Afghanistan, *supra* note 152.

¹⁵⁶ Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC's) Country Programme in Afghanistan (accessed January 29, 2014):
<http://www.nrc.no/?did=9169435>.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

working through formal and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms “to resolve cases related to housing, land and property rights, family law and financial issues.”¹⁵⁸ The NRC has produced position papers that are available online and can serve as references on property issues and laws affecting internally displaced persons in Afghanistan.¹⁵⁹

In addition, in 1998 the NRC established the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) as “the leading international body monitoring internal displacement worldwide.”¹⁶⁰ The IDMC Afghanistan Country Page provides an enormous amount of material including an extensive list of documents, reports, news, maps, and links to other organizations.¹⁶¹ The IDMC also “carries out training activities to enhance the capacity of local actors to respond to the needs of internally displaced people (IDPs).”¹⁶² Although not tailored to country specific laws, a series of training modules on protecting IDPs has been developed and is available online in English, French, and Spanish to facilitate workshops on the issue.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ See A Guide to Property Law in Afghanistan (in cooperation with UNHCR), September 2005:

[http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/\(httpDocuments\)/86A7E9B3FE11392EC125716F002D49E8/\\$file/PropertyLawManual\(EngVer\).pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpDocuments)/86A7E9B3FE11392EC125716F002D49E8/$file/PropertyLawManual(EngVer).pdf); Realizing National Responsibility for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons in Afghanistan: A Review of Laws, Policies, and Practices (in cooperation with Brookings) November 2010: http://www.brookings.edu/reports/2011/11_afghan_national_responsibility.aspx; Landlessness & Insecurity: Obstacles to Reintegration in Afghanistan, February 2011:

http://www.refugeecooperation.org/publications/Afghanistan/04_macdonald.php.

¹⁶⁰ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) About Us (accessed January 29, 2014): [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BD0DA/\(httpPages\)/3E2B69E882ED03D380257099005AED1B?OpenDocument&count=1000](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BD0DA/(httpPages)/3E2B69E882ED03D380257099005AED1B?OpenDocument&count=1000).

¹⁶¹ IDMC Afghanistan Country Page (accessed January 29, 2014): [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/\(httpCountries\)/DFADB5842F9262BF802570A7004BA6F0?opendocument&count=10000](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpCountries)/DFADB5842F9262BF802570A7004BA6F0?opendocument&count=10000).

¹⁶² IDMC About Us (accessed January 29, 2014): [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BD0DA/\(httpPages\)/3E2B69E882ED03D380257099005AED1B?OpenDocument&count=1000](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BD0DA/(httpPages)/3E2B69E882ED03D380257099005AED1B?OpenDocument&count=1000).

¹⁶³ IDMC Training Material (accessed January 29, 2014): [http://www.internal-displacement.org/802570F8004C0A58/\(httpPages\)/27E7C556E3549FC8802570A100471F33?OpenDocument](http://www.internal-displacement.org/802570F8004C0A58/(httpPages)/27E7C556E3549FC8802570A100471F33?OpenDocument).

Resources

Strategy/Framework Documents

UN Country Team

- United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Support of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy 2010-2013:
<http://www.af.undp.org/content/dam/afghanistan/docs/UNDAF%20English.pdf>.
- UN Security Council Resolution 2096 (2013), S/RES/2096, 19 March 2013:
[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2096\(2013\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2096(2013)).
- The World Bank's Interim Strategy Note for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan FY12-FY14 (March 09, 2012) Report No. 66862-AF:
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/AFGHANISTANEXTN/Resources/305984-1326909014678/AFISN2012.pdf>.
- UN Security Council Resolution 1386 (2001):
http://www.nato.int/isaf/topics/mandate/unscr/resolution_1386.pdf.
- UN Security Council Resolution 1510 (2003):
http://www.nato.int/isaf/topics/mandate/unscr/resolution_1510.pdf.

NATO/ISAF

- NATO Chicago Summit Declaration on Afghanistan, 21 May 2012:
http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-918CF0AB-1EA85FB8/natolive/official_texts_87595.htm.
- Declaration by NATO and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on Enduring Partnership, Lisbon, Portugal, Nov. 2010:
<http://www.isaf.nato.int/images/stories/File/official-texts/Enduring%20Partnership%20NATO-GIRoA%2020%20Nov%202010.pdf>.
- Military Technical Agreement between ISAF and Interim Administration of Afghanistan, January 4, 2002 : <http://www.privatesecurityregulation.net/files/isafmta.pdf>.
- Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan Pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions (Bonn Agreement):
<http://www.afghangovernment.com/AfghanAgreementBonn.htm>.

European Union

- Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, 27 Oct. 2009:
http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf
- EU-Afghanistan Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013:
http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/eu_afghanistan/csp_afg_07-13_en.pdf

- Conclusions of the Mid-Term Review of the Country Strategy Paper and Multiannual Indicative Programme 2011-2013:
http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/afghanistan/documents/content/multiannual_indicative_programme_2011_13_en.pdf
- Commission Implementing Decision of 21/11/2013 on the Annual Action Programme 2013 in favour of Afghanistan to be financed from the general budget of the European Union: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/documents/aap/2013/aap_2013_afg_en.pdf.
- COUNCIL DECISION 2013/240/CFSP of 27 May 2013, amending Decision 2010/279/CFSP on the European Police Mission in Afghanistan: http://www.eupol-afg.eu/sites/default/files/Council_decision.pdf.
- COUNCIL JOINT ACTION 2007/369/CFSP of 30 May 2007 on establishment of the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan:
<http://81.17.241.206/sites/default/files/lb11en.pdf>

Additional Resources

- Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), *2013 A to Z Guide to Afghanistan Assistance* – Eleventh Edition:
http://www.areu.org.af/Uploads/EditionPdfs/A%20to%20Z%202013%20Final_web%20version.pdf.
- AREU Publications Catalogue:
<http://www.areu.org.af/EditionDetails.aspx?EditionId=534&ContentId=7&ParentId=7>.
- AREU Library: <http://www.areu.org.af/ContentDetails.aspx?ContentId=16&ParentId=16>
- Congressional Research Service (CRS) Report R40747, *United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan: Background and Policy Issues*, by Rhoda Margesson (December, 27, 2010): <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R40747.pdf>
- United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO), *Justice Review, Sustainable Peace through Justice and Security*, Vol. 3, June 2012:
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/cljas/justicemag052012.pdf>.
- UNDPKO, *Justice Update, Sustainable Peace through Justice and Security*, Vol. 2, May 2011: <http://www.unrol.org/files/DPKO%20Justice%20Update%20Vol.2.pdf>
- UNDPKO, *Justice Update, Sustainable Peace through Justice and Security*, Vol. 1, April 2010: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/cljas/justice042010.pdf>
- World Bank, Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF):
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/SOUTHASIAEXT/AFGHANISTANEXTN/0,,contentMDK:20152008~pagePK:141137~piPK:217854~theSitePK:305985,00.html>.

- The World Bank Group in Afghanistan, Country Update, Issue 043, October 2013:
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/11/19/000356161_20131119131504/Rendered/PDF/823090Revised000Box379874B00PUBLIC0.pdf
- World Bank, ARTF Third Quarter FY 1392 Report (June 22 – September 22, 2013):
http://www.artf.af/images/uploads/home-slider/ARTF_Quarterly_Report_Jun-Sept_2013.pdf.
- The World Bank Quarterly Country Update, Issue 42, April 2012:
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFGHANISTAN/Resources/CountryUpdateAPR2012English.pdf>
- The World Bank ARTF Annual Report SY1389: March 20, 2010, to March 20, 2011:
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFGHANISTAN/Resources/Afghanistan-Reconstructional-Trust-Fund/Quartely_Report_Mar2010_Mar2011.pdf
- The World Bank Country Brief Afghanistan: Supporting State-building and Development, March 2011:
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/AFGHANISTANEXTN/Resources/305984-1297184305854/Results2011-CB-SAR-update-AfghanistanCountryBrief.pdf>
- Afghanistan - Justice Sector Delivery Project (JSDP), pdf link available:
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2012/05/16284413/afghanistan-af-artf-2nd-judicial-reform-project>.
- The World Bank Justice Sector Reform Project (JSRP) Implementation Status and Results Report, June 26, 2011: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/SAR/2011/06/26/E86B96A6513DF0A0852578BC0013B550/1_0/Rendered/PDF/P1073720ISR0Di026201101309145716424.pdf.
- NATO and Afghanistan: <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/69772.htm>.
- NATO-ISAF's Mission in Afghanistan: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-81EA0569-2EBFC3EA/natolive/topics_69366.htm.
- NATO and Afghanistan, The transition to Afghan lead for security and beyond:
http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_8189.htm?
- Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF), NATO Media Backgrounder, October 2013: http://www.nato.int/nato_static/assets/pdf/pdf_2013_10/20131018_131022-MediaBackgrounder_ANSF_en.pdf.

Donor Country Web Resources

Canada

- Canadian Embassy in Kabul: <http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/index.aspx?lang=eng>.
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA): <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/home>.

France

- French Embassy in Kabul: <http://www.ambafrance-af.org/>.
- France At the United Nations, France's Commitment to Afghanistan: <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article4042>.
- France-Diplomatie: http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/afghanistan_498/france-and-afghanistan_2665/french-assistance-for-reconstruction_7338/index.html.

Germany

- German Embassy: http://www.kabul.diplo.de/Vertretung/kabul/en/03/Wiederaufbau/_Wiederaufbau_Unterbereich.html.

Italy

- Italian Embassy: http://www.ambkabul.esteri.it/Ambasciata_Kabul.

Japan

- The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) <http://www.jica.go.jp/afghanistan/english/index.html>.

Norway

- Norwegian Embassy: <http://www.norway.org.af/>.

Switzerland

- Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation's efforts in Afghanistan: <http://www.swiss-cooperation.admin.ch/afghanistan/en/Home>.
- Swisspeace: <http://www.swisspeace.ch/typo3/countries/afghanistan.html>.

United Kingdom

- Foreign & Commonwealth Office: <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/conflict-prevention/afghanistan21/uk-effort-in-afghanistan/010-progress-reports/>.
- British Embassy: <http://ukinafghanistan.fco.gov.uk/en/about-us/working-with-afghanistan/>.
- UK Department for International Development website: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/where-we-work/asia-south/afghanistan/>.