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Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

Afghanistan*

The present report is a summary of 12 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Resolution 16/21 of the Human Rights Council, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

I. Information provided by the accredited national human rights institution of the State under review in full compliance with the Paris Principles

A. Background and framework

1. Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) highlighted the fact that lack of political will, corruption, impaired judiciary system, nepotism, meritocracy, impunity, interference/influence of powerful government and local authorities to perpetrators, and poor rule of law, are factors that continue to challenge the promotion and protection of human rights.²
2. AIHRC noted that the new Election Law of 2013 has reduced women's participation in the Provincial Council Elections by reducing the percentage of their seats in the Provincial Council from 25 per cent to 20 per cent.³
3. AIHRC stated that the Shia Personal Status law of 2009 still posed a challenge as no steps were taken to review the law and ensure its conformity to international standards as per the recommendations of the UPR working Group in 2009.⁴
4. AIHRC noted that even though the government has agreed to establish the Human Rights Support Units (HRSU) including the National Directorate of Security (NDS), the units have not been funded.⁵

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

5. According to AIHRC the death penalty in Afghanistan still poses a challenge. In some cases, individuals are sentenced to death and executed as a result of public pressure.⁶
6. Even though the number of reported cases has decreased, torture inflicted to obtain confession is still practiced by police and staff of the NDS during detention.⁷
7. According to AIHRC, the increasing number of reported cases of forced marriage, cases of violence against women and cases of women running away from home, indicate severe violence against women.⁸
8. AIHRC noted that gender equality remains a challenge albeit steps taken to improve the situation of women and girls.⁹
9. AIHRC stated that despite the legal prohibition of child labour, about 1.9 million children aged 6–17 engage in 22 kinds of hard labour in Afghanistan.¹⁰
10. Regarding access to justice, AIHRC stated that the Government and some of the donor agencies unfortunately insist on extending informal justice system that deals with disputes and criminals cases at village level. In most cases, resolutions made by the informal justice system clearly contradicts human rights standards particularly women rights. The informal justice system provides influence to powerful local authorities, including groups of local police, commanders of illegal armed groups and tribal leaders, which in the long run, undermines the rule of law.¹¹
11. AIHRC was concerned that the situation of media workers has deteriorated with media workers threatened by conservative elements, and killed by insurgents. Attacks took different forms as one Member of Parliament announced a "Jihad" against the media and

blamed it for disseminating Western and non-Islamic culture.¹² In this regard, AIHRC recommends that Government pass the law on access to information.¹³

12. Statistics provided by AIHRC show that women constitute only 20 per cent of the workforce of Government employees.¹⁴

13. According to AIHRC, insecurity, lack of qualified health personnel, particularly female health staff, and lack of reproductive health facilities are the most important challenges to attaining right to health for women.¹⁵

14. AIHRC stated that many children, including girls with disabilities, are deprived of their right to education. There are only three schools for blind persons and four schools for children with hear impairment across the country. Continuation of insecurity further effects the situation negatively, hinders provision of education and health services to the public, and increases the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).¹⁶

II. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

15. Regarding on the 2009 Law on Violence against Women (EVAW Law), Amnesty International (AI) stated that the law was passed by Presidential Decree while parliament was in recess. The law, which criminalizes 20 acts of violence against women, is considered to be one of the government's landmark achievements since the Taliban era. However, challenges remain in fully implementing the law, including application of the law by police, prosecutors and the courts. In May 2013, the Parliamentary Committee on Women, Human Rights and Civil Society sought parliament's endorsement of the law. Many Afghan women's rights activists and civil society organizations fear that parliament, with its conservative majority, will water down the bill or throw it out completely.¹⁷

16. HRW observed that even though the EVAW law imposed tough new penalties for a range of abuses against women, it is largely an unfulfilled promise, as the government has done a very poor job of enforcing it. Enforcement of the law is hampered not only by a lack of leadership and political will, but also by practical problems that the government has failed to take adequate measures to address.¹⁸ HRW recommends that the government should ensure the enforcement of the EVAW law and should abolish the practice of prosecuting women for "moral crimes".¹⁹

17. JS1 warned that the current laws regulating social organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) contain unwarranted and intrusive requirements which undermine the independence of civil society groups. The current law on NGOs (2005) gives the government outsized discretion to dissolve organisations.²⁰

2. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

18. According to AI, the stewardship of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) has been weakened with the recent appointment in June 2013 of five new commissioners, several of whom have a poor record of protecting human rights. The appointments were made after only little consultation with civil society, which is a requirement of 1993 Paris Principles. The independence of the AIHRC has been precarious since December 2011 when the President decided not to renew the terms of the then three commissioners. The AIHRC chairperson attributed this decision to the anticipated release of the AIHRC's conflict mapping report covering serious crimes and abuses committed by

armed factions from 1978 to 2001, which has not received government or international backing, and remains unpublished.²¹

19. HRW criticised the actions taken by the President regarding AIHRC as they have severely hindered the ability of AIHRC to carry out its functions.²²

20. HRW recommends the government to take steps to ensure a proper appointment of members of the AIHRC and to protect the Commission from political interference and to support it by including its operational funding into the government's budget.²³

21. According to AI, government and international donors have identified "governance, rule of law and human rights" as the key pillar of development for Afghanistan and have built in commitments and benchmarks for performance in these areas in key national policy documents, including the 2006 Afghanistan Compact, the Afghan National Development Strategy (2008–2013) and its related National Priority Programmes, and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework agreed at the Tokyo Development Conference in July 2012. However, the government has fallen short on delivering in these areas due in major part to significant funding gaps. Moreover, the government and its international partners have focused on short-term stability and security, without strengthening human rights and the rule of law.²⁴

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

Cooperation with special procedures

22. CIVICUS recommended the government to issue a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedures.²⁵

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

23. HRW observed that, Afghanistan is committed to intensifying efforts to promote gender equality, as required by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). However the situation of women and girls remains of grave concern and the government has done far too little to comply with its CEDAW obligations.²⁶

24. AI warned of a significant gap between commitments to gender equality and women's rights and their implementation. Many of the objectives outlined in the National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan (2008–2013) remain unfulfilled. In March 2012, the President endorsed an *Ulema Council* (Council of Religious Scholars) code of conduct, which stipulates that women should only travel with a male guardian and not mix with men in the workplace or educational institutions.²⁷

25. HRW noted that the government failed to comply with its obligations regarding women's rights, especially when the President endorsed a set of guidelines issued by a religious council that described women as "secondary" to men, called for full segregation of the sexes, and implied that violence against women can sometimes be justified.²⁸

26. Regarding the right to health, observations by JS1 show that even though the Public Health LAW assures the provision of health care to all, implementation of the law remains

a challenge as a result of discrimination and stigma against HIV patients and People Who Inject Drugs (PWID).²⁹

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

27. HRW stated that the death penalty is problematic especially because the justice system is riddled with corruption.³⁰ AI recommended that the government commutes all death sentences and introduce a moratorium on executions with a view to abolish the death penalty.³¹

28. JS1 noted that the increasing insecurity in Afghanistan is the major concern for deterioration of human rights. It is difficult for the human rights organizations to monitor and protect human rights in this context. Another source of concern is the lack of sufficient commitment and follow up by the Government in the promotion, protection and monitoring of human rights. The increasing number of civilian casualties by the international and NATO forces is another source of concern for human rights protection.³²

29. According to Human Rights Watch (HRW), the human rights situation is deteriorating, especially as international engagement in the country wanes. Taliban control and violence related to the on-going conflict are major factors in human rights abuses, but the Afghan government is also failing in many areas to comply with its obligations under international human rights law.³³

30. According to AI, thousands of civilians have suffered targeted and indiscriminate attacks by armed opposition groups, with national and international security forces also responsible for civilian deaths and injuries. During 2009–2012, the UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA) reported a total of 28,532 civilian casualties, including 8,333 civilian deaths. Civilian casualties have increased by 24 per cent in the first five months of 2013, with 3,092 civilians killed or wounded.³⁴ The majority of civilian deaths have been attributed to insurgent groups.³⁵

31. JS2 has warned of the increased attacks against medical personnel and humanitarian aid workers, which resulted in a decline in humanitarian space and constitutes a violation of international humanitarian law.³⁶

32. HRW observed that torture by the police and intelligence services continues to be widespread and systematic, with the government's failure to end the use of torture part of a broader lack of accountability for government and government-supported security forces.³⁷

33. AI noted that on 25 March 2013, Afghan authorities assumed formal custody of the Bagram detention facility, despite concerns expressed by Amnesty international over the torture and other ill-treatment of detainees carried out by Afghan security forces.³⁸

34. GIEACPC warned that the government continues to use corporal punishment against children in penal institutions and as a sentence for crime under sharia law.³⁹

35. GIEACPC reported that Afghanistan did not comply with the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to prohibit corporal punishment in schools and other setting including the home and all institutions.⁴⁰

36. AI warned that despite the passing of the 2009 Elimination of Violence against Women law, women and girls continue to face endemic domestic violence, trafficking, so-called "honour" killings, forced and child marriages, and being traded to settle disputes. Attacks on schools and on female students also continue.⁴¹

37. AI noted that the Case of the Director for Women's Affairs in Laghman Province, who was shot dead in July 2012, and her successor, who was killed in December 2012, show the risks that female civil servants and human rights defenders face.⁴²

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

38. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment for Children (GIEACPC) warned that corporal punishment against children is not explicitly prohibited in the Juvenile code.⁴³

39. The Child Rights Advocacy Forum (CRAF) reported that there is an increase in the number of children being detained, and that juveniles are held in inadequate facilities. Their report also warned that the juvenile justice system does not comply with the principle of the best interest of the child nor does it comply with the relevant international norms and standards.⁴⁴

40. AI observed that justice sector officials seldom address women's complaints of abuse, including beatings, rape and other sexual violence, and frequently fail to press charges against and prosecute suspected perpetrators of violence against women.⁴⁵

41. AI noted that forces that remain outside the regular chain of command of NATO, must be held accountable for their actions. AI remained concerned by the apparent lack of effective and independent investigations into civilian casualty incidents and access to justice for all surviving civilian casualties and their families.⁴⁶

42. HRW warned of the accountability of security forces beyond the issue of torture. The afghan local police, a force designed to supplement the army and the police, are an entity particularly lacking accountability and oversight mechanisms and have repeatedly been implicated in human rights violations. Government partnerships with autonomous militias continue to be problematic in terms of human rights compliance and lack of accountability. All of the security forces should be subject to oversight by an external body with adequate authority and resources.⁴⁷

43. AI recommended the government to ensure that all allegations of torture or ill-treatment, are promptly, thoroughly, effectively impartially, and independently investigated in accordance with international law, and that those responsible are prosecuted in fair trials, without recourse to the death penalty.⁴⁸

44. AI also recommended the government to ensure investigation, accountability and remedy for civilian casualties resulting from national and international military operations.⁴⁹

45. AI raised concerns over allegations of human rights violations by members of the Afghan Local Police (ALP) and weaknesses in vetting processes, training, command and control, and accountability and oversight mechanisms. More than 100 ALP members were reportedly jailed for murder, rape, bombings, beatings and robbery in 2012.⁵⁰

46. AI warned that the "National Reconciliation General Amnesty and National Stability law", grants immunity from criminal prosecution to people involved in serious human rights violations and war crimes and to members of the Taliban and other armed groups who pledge to cooperate with the Afghan government.⁵¹

47. HRW warned that the adoption of the National Stability and Reconciliation Law, which promises amnesty to all parties involved in the conflict, undermines accountability.⁵²

48. According to HRW, there is a strong risk that immunity for past serious crimes in violation of international law will become a feature of any future negotiations between the government and insurgent groups.⁵³

49. AI urged the government to repeal the National Reconciliation General Amnesty and National Stability Law and to ensure that all pro-government military action, including by Afghan National Security Forces and international forces, agencies and civilian contractors, is fully compliant with international humanitarian and human rights law.⁵⁴

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

50. According to CRAF, early marriage still constitutes a severe problem with severe consequences for girls' health and education. The government has to take measures to prevent child marriages.⁵⁵

51. Regarding the Shia Personal Status Law (2009), CRAF recommended the government to change the legal provisions regarding women's rights and marriage age to be in line with human rights standards and Afghanistan's obligations.⁵⁶

E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

52. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (CSW) noted that the Constitution contains highly contradictory mandates between the formation of Afghanistan as an Islamic State and its professions of free religious worship and abidance by international human rights treaties. Article 130 of the Constitution requires courts to apply Islamic law in the absence of applicable provisions in the Constitution or other laws. In the case of apostasy this has serious consequences for the accused as the interpreted punishment is the death penalty.⁵⁷

53. Jubilee Campaign (JC) noted that despite improvements since the fall of the Taliban, religious freedom still remains extremely poor as religious groups are marginalised and persecuted. The only Christian Church in the country was closed in 2011.⁵⁸

54. RSF noted the intervention of religious institutions with the media. It observed that "the media also face attempts to exert influence by some of the religious institutions, in close cooperation with those in power. Since 2009, the close relationship between the Afghan *Ulema Council* (the Council of Religious Scholars) with the President and his Administration has regularly threatened freedom of the press. The Ulema Council influences the President with the aim of establishing regulations to thwart press freedoms."⁵⁹

55. OSCE observed that the Parliamentary Elections of 2010 witnessed scores of violations of freedom of expression and the right to participate in public and political life. One of the TV channels was closed down by executive decision (for allegedly fuelling religious tensions) bypassing the established regulatory bodies. International media also reported that at least three journalists were arrested and detained during Election Day. Media commentators have expressed concern at the rising levels of violence against journalists.⁶⁰

56. JS2 warned about the attempt to limit access to information before the Presidential Elections of 2014 as the President has issued a declaration requiring the Ministry of information to "suspend all broadcasting programs which are vulgar, obscene and un-Islamic and are counter to social morality." The declaration significantly undermines the independence of the media.⁶¹

57. According to AI, Afghan journalists continue to face threats and attacks by both state and non-State actors. A draft Mass Media law, tabled in 2012, proposes greater government control over the media, allowing the creation of a 15-member High Media Council, mandated to check and control the media. In areas under Taliban influence or control, journalists face severe restrictions in reporting, and are frequently subject to threats and attacks.⁶²

58. RSF observed that "the Taliban are responsible for most 'religious' reprisals against journalists. The Blasphemy Act is regularly applied against the press. It is also forbidden to disseminate information about religions other than Islam (art. 14-4)."⁶³

59. Regarding the safety of journalists, RSF observed that “while the coalition forces have been implicated in journalists’ deaths in recent years, the Taliban have remained the main threat to the security of media professionals and to freedom of the press and information in the country”.⁶⁴

60. AI recommended that the government ensures that the right to freedom of expression is not restricted, and that media regulations conform to Afghanistan’s international obligation.⁶⁵

61. AI recommended that the government should fully and effectively prosecute all those responsible for attacks on journalists, human rights defenders and others exercising their right to freedom of expression.⁶⁶

62. CIVICUS has also recommended that the government release all journalists detained for exercising their right of freedom of opinion and expression, and their sentences should be reviewed to prevent further harassment.⁶⁷

63. JS2 reported its concerns regarding the legislative and extra-legal measures taken by the Government that curtail the freedom of association.⁶⁸

64. JS2 recommended that the laws regulating Social Organisations and NGOs should be amended to ensure that restrictions on freedom of association are removed.⁶⁹

65. JS2 warned that Afghanistan violates its obligations regarding freedom of association, by adopting legal restrictions and unwarranted closures of civil society groups – that are critical to the government.⁷⁰

66. JS2 reported that the police forces have used excessive and deadly force to control demonstrations and disperse demonstrators. The government has also imposed sanctions on opposition parties for organising peaceful demonstrations.⁷¹

67. According to the Office for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE), there were numerous reports of abductions and coercion before and during the Parliamentary Elections of 2010 in Afghanistan. Consequently, citizens had limited ability to enjoy the fundamental right of freedom of movement which is necessary for the conduct of democratic elections.⁷²

68. JS2 warned of the increase in physical harassment, intimidation, and murder against human rights defenders and NGO members, and the impunity for the groups that commit those attacks. JS2 cited a number of cases where senior civil servants at the Ministry of Women’s Affairs were murdered in an attempt to discourage others from promoting women’s rights.⁷³

69. AI noted that Women’s participation in peace and reconciliation processes remains limited. Only nine women have been appointed to the High Peace Council, and they have been side-lined in key peace negotiation. There is concern that human rights are being traded away for the sake of political expediency.⁷⁴

70. According to OSCE, women’s rights to participate in public and political life were a major concern during the Parliamentary Elections of 2010. The under-representation of women remained a key feature of the 2010 parliamentary elections. Only 16 per cent of all candidates were female. Women candidates and their staff appeared to be particular targets of violence and intimidation by the Taliban and other illegally armed groups. The low number of female domestic observers and candidate agents increased opportunities for fraud in female polling stations.⁷⁵

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

71. According to JS2, aid and humanitarian workers, especially females, continue to face a high risk of attacks as they do their work in aid programme delivery. JS2 cited a number of cases in which female aid workers were kidnapped, tortured and killed.⁷⁶

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

72. JS3 noted that lack of adequate housing for IDPs has led to the death of over 100 IDPs (children included) in the slums of Kabul during the severe winter of 2011–2012.⁷⁷

H. Right to health

73. JS1 noted that the government should address the pressing need to deliver right-based and stigma-free health services for all Afghan citizens, particularly with HIV and People Who Inject Drugs (PWID).⁷⁸

74. JS1 reported that there are only two cities that have Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) centres in the whole country, which poses a significant challenge to citizens requiring services outside those cities, hence, limiting their right to attainable standard of physical health.⁷⁹

75. JS1 recommended that the government should increase the number of antiretroviral service centres across the country and adopt an effective supply management system to ensure timely and continuous supply of antiretroviral drugs. They also recommended the implementation of full harm reduction packages in prisons and detention facilities.⁸⁰

I. Right to education

76. AIHRC observed that girls do not have equal access as boys to schooling because of insecurity; shortage/lack of schools facilities for girls and shortage of female teachers for girls' schools; and poor facilities of higher education for young girls and women.⁸¹

J. Internally displaced persons

77. According to AI, internal displacement has almost doubled since the last UPR in 2009.⁸² Some half a million — 493,000 — people are now displaced within Afghanistan, with over 100,000 people newly-displaced in 2012 by conflict alone. Returning refugees frequently find that they are unable to return to the areas they originally fled. For most IDPs, their rights to adequate housing, food, water and sanitation, health, education and other human rights have been violated. Over the past two winters there were over 100 confirmed IDP deaths in settlements in Kabul, mostly of children, who reportedly died from the cold or illness. Displaced communities are also under constant threat of forced eviction.⁸³

78. JS3 noted in their joint report that authorities have not taken adequate steps to establish conditions for durable solutions for Internally Displaced People (IDPs). IDPs right to local integration is not formally recognized, and the government continues to link assistance and solutions for IDPs to return to their place of origin. Some provincial authorities are unwilling to assist IDPs arriving from other provinces. Many urban IDPs have been left without any significant government support or public services, making

protracted urban displacement a major concern. The government has also failed to meet minimum obligations to provide vulnerable IDPs with access to food and water.⁸⁴

79. According to JS3, women and girls among the IDP population suffer immensely as they face double discrimination due to their low economic status, isolation, and absence of protections mechanisms.⁸⁵

80. AI research has found that humanitarian organizations are constrained by a de facto Afghan government policy which discourages humanitarian assistance which might provide a degree of permanence for the settlements. This means that provincial authorities often deny permission to humanitarian organizations to drill wells and instead groups wishing to provide clean water must pay for tanker deliveries. The Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation has drafted a national policy to address the protection needs of Afghanistan's IDPs. The draft contains significant measures that, if implemented and adequately resourced, could dramatically help to fulfil the rights of IDPs.⁸⁶

81. JS1 reported the lack of quality health services in rural areas where most IDPs live, which makes them more vulnerable to health risks compared to the rest of the population.⁸⁷

82. JS1 warned that the IDP population in Afghanistan suffers from higher HIV prevalence. The displacement, poverty and deprivation contribute to their increasing probability of their HIV risks. Drug users among the IDP population are more likely to engage in risky behaviour for HIV transmission.⁸⁸

83. JS3 recommended the government to adopt a national IDP Policy in line with the UN Guidelines on Internal Displacement and establish conditions for the local integration of IDPs guaranteeing their right to adequate housing.⁸⁹

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with "A" status).

Civil society

Individual submissions

AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom)
CSW	Christian Solidarity Worldwide
CRAF	Child Rights Advocacy Forum
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to end all corporal Punishment of Children
HRW	Human Rights Watch
JC	Jubilee Campaign
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-Operation in Europe
RSF	Reporters Sans Frontiers

Joint submissions

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: AFGA: Afghan Family Guidance Association; ARI: Sexual Rights Initiative; and IPPF: International Planned Parenthood Federation
JS2	Joint Submission 2 submitted by: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa); and Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: IDMC: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre; and NRC: Norwegian Refugee Council

National human rights institution

AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Institution
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² AIHRC, pp. 3–4.

- 3 AIHRC, p. 2.
- 4 AIHRC, p. 2.
- 5 AIHRC, p. 3.
- 6 AIHRC, p. 6.
- 7 AIHRC, p. 6.
- 8 AIHRC, p. 4.
- 9 AIHRC, p. 3.
- 10 AIHRC, p. 4.
- 11 AIHRC, p. 4.
- 12 AIHRC, p. 6.
- 13 AIHRC, p. 7.
- 14 AIHRC, p. 4.
- 15 AIHRC, p. 4.
- 16 AIHRC, p. 3.
- 17 AI, pp 1–2.
- 18 HRW, p. 2.
- 19 HRW, p. 5.
- 20 CIVICUS, p. 3.
- 21 AI, p. 2. See also CIVICUS, p. 3.
- 22 HRW, p. 1, p. 3.
- 23 HRW, p. 2. See also CIVICUS, p. 7.
- 24 AI, p. 2.
- 25 CIVICUS, p. 8.
- 26 HRW p. 1.
- 27 AI, p. 3.
- 28 HRW, p. 2.
- 29 JS1, p. 5.
- 30 HRW, p. 1.
- 31 AI, p. 5. See also CSW, p. 2.
- 32 JS1, p. 3.
- 33 HRW, p. 1.
- 34 UNAMA News, “Ahead of Council meeting, UN envoy highlights rise in Afghan civilian casualties”
11 June 2013,
<http://unama.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=12254&ctl=Details&mid=15756&ItemID=36932&language=en-US>.
- 35 AI, p. 2.
- 36 CIVICUS, p. 4.
- 37 HRW, p. 1.
- 38 AI, p. 3.
- 39 GIEACPC, p. 2.
- 40 GIEACPC, pp. 1–2.
- 41 AI, p. 3.
- 42 AI, p. 3.
- 43 GIEACPC, p. 3.
- 44 Child Rights Advocacy Forum, pp. 3–4.
- 45 AI, pp. 3–4.
- 46 AI, p. 2.
- 47 HRW, pp. 4–5.
- 48 AI, p. 5.
- 49 AI, p. 5.
- 50 AI, p. 3.
- 51 AI, p. 1.
- 52 HRW, p. 1.
- 53 HRW, p. 3.
- 54 AI, p. 4.
- 55 CFAF, p. 10.

- ⁵⁶ CRAF, p. 11.
⁵⁷ CSW, pp. 1–2. See also JC, p. 1.
⁵⁸ Jubilee, p. 1.
⁵⁹ RSF, p. 4.
⁶⁰ OSCE, Annex 1, p. 4.
⁶¹ JS2, p. 5.
⁶² I, p. 4. See also JS2, p. 5. See Also RSF, p. 3.
⁶³ RSF, p. 4.
⁶⁴ RSF, p. 1.
⁶⁵ AI, p. 5. See also JS2, p. 5.
⁶⁶ AI, p. 5. See also JS2, p. 7.
⁶⁷ JS2, p. 7.
⁶⁸ JS2, p. 2.
⁶⁹ JS2, p. 7.
⁷⁰ JS2, p. 3.
⁷¹ JS2, p. 6.
⁷² OSCE, Annex 1, p. 3.
⁷³ CIVICUS, p. 4.
⁷⁴ AI, p. 4.
⁷⁵ OSCE, Annex 1, p. 4.
⁷⁶ JS2, pp. 4–5.
⁷⁷ JS3, pp. 2–3.
⁷⁸ JS1, p. 1.
⁷⁹ JS1, p. 6.
⁸⁰ JS1, p. 7.
⁸¹ AIHRC, p. 3.
⁸² AI, p. 3.
⁸³ AI, p. 3. See also, AFGA, SRI, IPPF, p. 4.
⁸⁴ JS3, p. 2.
⁸⁵ JS3, p. 3.
⁸⁶ AI, p. 3.
⁸⁷ JS1, p. 7.
⁸⁸ JS1, p. 4.
⁸⁹ JS3, p. 4.
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