



**Ministry of Internal Affairs
of Islamic Republic of
Afghanistan**

**Deputy Director of Policy
and Strategy**

**Overall assessment of the Deputy for
Combating Violence against Women
and the future reform plan**

Contents

Background	3
Situation Analysis	3
Profile of the organization and implementation of the Department for the Prevention of Violence against Women	4
Methodology / research method.....	5
Study the legal framework.....	6
Study current work processes.....	6
Study of the state of human resources.....	9
Study access to facilities	10
findings.....	10
Strengths:.....	14
Opportunities:.....	14
threats:.....	14
priorities.....	15
Offers	15
Plan for implementation of recommendation	18
Proposed process for dealing with cases of violence in districts and provinces (Figure 1).....	20
Proposed Process for Addressing Violence Cases at the Center (Figure 2)	21

Background

Violence against women is one of the most serious problems for women in Afghanistan, limiting their access to human rights. Violence against women is rooted in illiteracy, poverty, cultural restrictions, the rule of law and bad traditions, and a weak rule of law in which thousands of defenseless Afghan women fall victim to being women every year.

Violence against women in Afghanistan is a central issue for the leadership of the Ministry of Interior. The organization has made many efforts to improve the human rights situation of women across the country, but despite the efforts and activities of this organization and other human rights organizations for eighteen years, violence against women is still strong. And it takes victims from the women and girls of our society. The findings of this institution in 1398 show the continuation of violence against women that has been perpetrated on women at various levels from family to society and has led to violations of their human rights. Taking into account the above problems, the Ministry of Interior of Afghanistan to combat this ominous phenomenon in 1389 created a specific organization called the prohibition of violence against women. The deputy minister for Combating Violence against Women is located in the new building of the Ministry of Interior, which has a large organization at the district level in the center and provinces, as well as (2) regular organizations at the provincial and district levels. In this deputy, since its establishment until now (6684) cases have been registered at the central and provincial levels. The Office for the Elimination of Violence against Women through the Domestic Problem-Solving Directorate in Kabul, the Domestic Problem-Solving Directorate in 33 provinces and the district directorates registered cases of violence against women using a special form and followed up in a specific procedure. It is handled by the Judiciary.

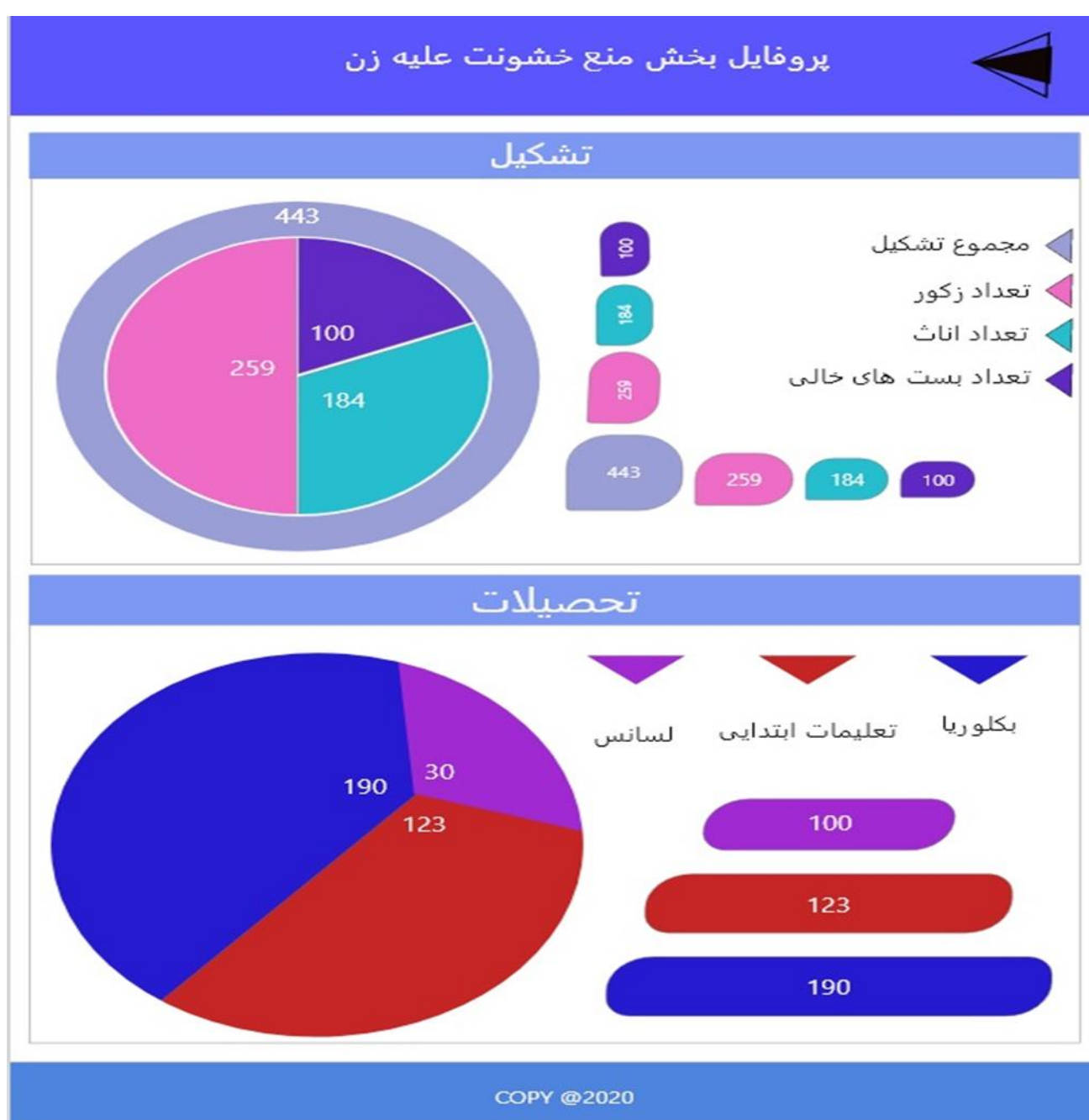
Situation Analysis

In order to know the general situation in the fight against violence against women and to formulate a comprehensive and responsive strategy considering the current situation in the country, it is necessary to consider the current situation of the Deputy for Combating Violence against Women, taking into account the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Faced with it, to gain a full understanding, it should be noted that these factors are evaluated separately and frequently so that we can draw a complete picture of the situation and make the necessary suggestions to prepare an effective plan. Assessment of strengths and weaknesses includes the study of internal factors in the Deputy for Combating Violence against Women, which includes the assessment of human resources, physical resources, financial resources (facilities), procedures and past processes and experiences. External and influential factors outside the administration that consider the political, economic (funding sources), social, technological, security and legal status.

Assessing these factors and their impacts helps to identify existing capacities and challenges in a professional manner and to propose effective reform proposals.

Based on the evaluation, all items related to the analysis of the current situation, including crime statistics, organization and other issues related to the capacity and implementation of the Department for the Prevention of Violence against Women are described in a specific profile below.

Profile of the organization and implementation of the Department for the Prevention of Violence against Women



This evaluation is based on two main methods, which include collecting, studying and analyzing pre-prepared information on combating violence against women in the Ministry of Interior (Deputy for Combating Violence against Women) to obtain information and information about the current situation of the Prohibition Department. Violence against women Major issues, including the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the standard enforcement procedures of the Deputy for Combating Violence against Women, the bills of duty and the reports on the implementation of the Office have been reviewed.

In addition to reviewing the documents in order to prevent violence against women in order to enrich the process of assessing and identifying job vacancies in the office with a number of staff of the Deputy for Combating Violence against women located in the central repair of the Ministry of Interior and family problem solving officers in 5 security areas. During the interview, an attempt was made for the relevant officials to express their work challenges and reform proposals, and subsequently to include a reform plan.

Study the legal framework

The Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women has been in force for more than a decade and has been enforced by law enforcement. The remarks of one of the staff members of the Deputy for Combating Violence against Women regarding the guarantee that the perpetrator of violence will not commit a recurring or more serious crime after being punished by law, which will lead to further harm, and the current law does not provide for such cases. In view of such cases and challenges, it is suggested that the applicable law be reviewed by the relevant authorities under the auspices of the High Commission for the Prevention of Violence, and that the relevant authorities submit their proposals for the amendments to be made.

In addition to the law prohibiting violence against women, standard enforcement procedures are also available in this section, and all activities of this department are carried out in accordance with the law and enforcement procedures. No action has been taken (establishment of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for employees). Bring to the current situation in the work processes of this department. Also, according to the evaluation findings, there is no specific policy in the fight against violence against women in this sector and there is an urgent need to design and develop a comprehensive policy in the field of professional and effective fight against violence to be effective on the one hand. The administration should be increased and the law should be enforced on the other hand.

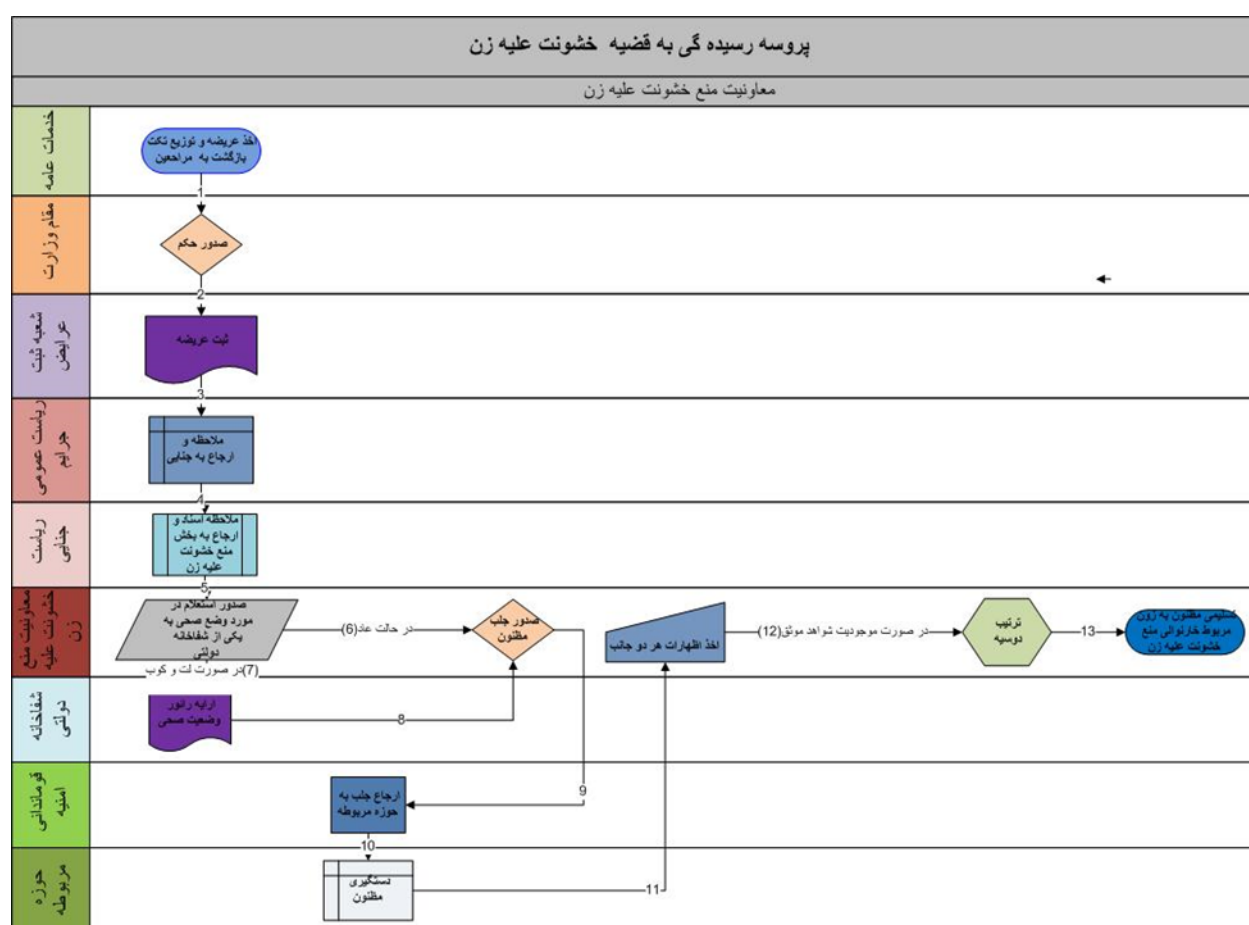
It should be noted that paragraph 5 of Article 7 of the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women recognizes that the authorities referred to in paragraph 1 of this article (the perpetrator of violence, himself or his relatives can complain in writing to police and law enforcement agencies, courts or other relevant authorities. .) The above-mentioned departments are obliged to observe the special conduct procedure established by the Commission for the Prevention of Violence for this purpose when handling the received complaint. However, according to the assessment, the officials of the Department for the Prevention of Violence against Women are not aware of such a procedure.

Another major challenge is that not all professionals are fully aware of the rules and regulations in this area and usually prefer traditional promotional processes in advancing cases.

Study current work processes

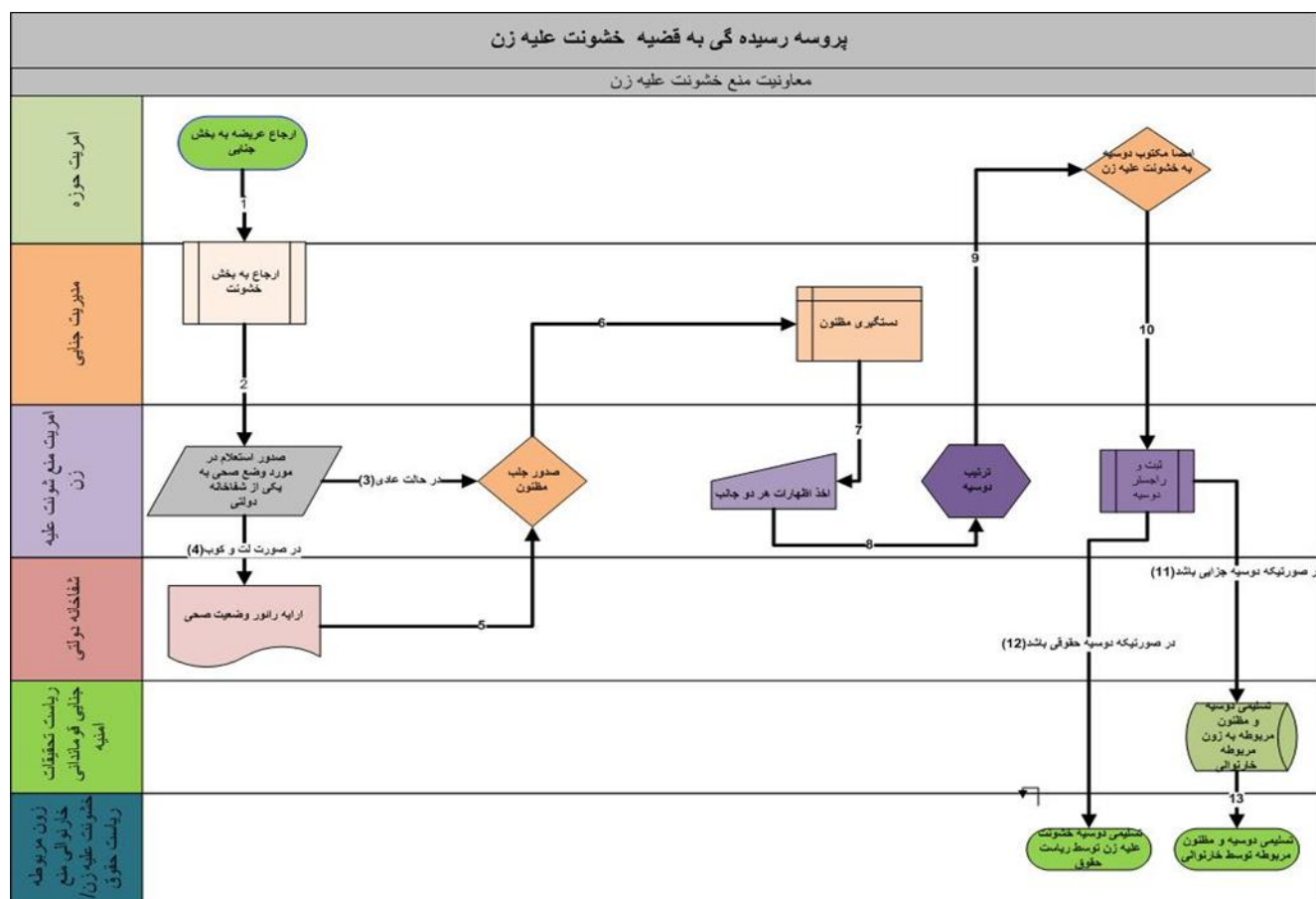
Existing administrative processes for dealing with cases of violence against women have complex and unnecessary steps that have resulted in wasted time and confusion for victims of violence. Described in detail.

- 1- The victims of violence in the petition center submit their petitions to the public service center. In terms of communication, the matter is assigned to the Criminal Directorate, and then it is referred to the Deputy for Combating Violence against Women, which takes an average of 3 to 4 days. The victim is introduced to the government hospital during an inquiry and after the hospital confirms the victim, the victim is summoned and the relevant command seeks to arrest the suspect. The Deputy Minister for Combating Violence against Women, who sometimes takes up to 20 days, is responsible for resolving the problems of the center, taking statements from both sides. Salary is assigned and read According to the officials of the Office for the Prevention of Violence against Women, their responsibilities and actions end at this point, and there is no system or mechanism to follow up on cases registered with the Department of Violence. Which has caused a long process and reduced client satisfaction and you need to make a series of fundamental improvements and changes in this process. The process map is presented during the current stages of the following violence cases.



Victims whose cases are referred from the provinces to the transportation center: The cases are referred from the provinces to the aggrieved request of Kabul, who has sent a letter to the General Directorate for Combating Criminal Offenses and through the directorate to the Deputy for Combating Violence against Women. The victim is transferred to the house of his relatives or to a safe house with his consent and receives a guarantee from the perpetrator and submits the case to the center. If the case has a criminal aspect, the perpetrator is transferred to the house and the victim Transfer safe.

2. Victims of violence who refer to the constituencies, their petitions are referred to the criminal management by the prefect or deputy director of the constituency and from the criminal administration to the directorate for solving family problems. During an inquiry, he was introduced to the government hospital, and after confirming the hospital, the victim was summoned from the injured party and the relevant district was arrested. Report the perpetrator of violence to the Directorate for Combating Violence against Women. The Department of Family Problems, after receiving a valid guarantee from the defendant, assigns the case to the law, and the statements of the officials under his responsibility end at this point, and no system or mechanism for following up the cases registered in the case. There are no family problem-solving tools. It should be noted that the current process during the litigation process involves a number of unnecessary bureaucracies that prolong the process and reduce client satisfaction, and you need to make a series of fundamental corrections and changes in this process. The process map for the current stages of violence cases is presented below.



Study of the state of human resources

The Deputy Minister for Combating Violence against Women is well-established in the capital, provinces and districts, with a total of 443 staff members, including 184 female employees and 259 male employees. In 33 provinces, including 148 security areas. And 76 districts with the number of each administrative unit in the provinces, one officer and one lieutenant, which is a total of 257 administrative units. According to interviews conducted with the officials of the Deputy Minister for Combating Violence at the headquarters of the Ministry of Interior and 5 districts in the center of Kabul province, most of the family problems are solved by 12th or 14th grade graduates and some have primary education and Only a handful of them have higher education.

According to anti-violence officials, several training programs have been organized for them under various headings, and most of the training programs have been launched through the IDLO Office, the Hivad Institute, and the Afghan Police Capacity and Training Institute (ACDEO).

Considering the importance and sensitivity of the issue of violence against women, ensuring religious and legal rights and preserving women's human dignity, maintaining family health and fighting against customs, customs and habits contrary to the rules of the holy religion of Islam cause violence against women, protecting vulnerable women and preventing violence. Violence against women should be employed in provincial centers with higher education who

are at least graduates of the faculties of psychology, law and sharia and have the ability to manage this phenomenon. There is no violence against women and there is even a danger that these units themselves will increase violence and disrupt the stability of families.

In addition to the above, it should be noted that according to the above formation, more than 50% of the formation of this office has been achieved by the male class, which has led to the lack of referral of victims according to Afghan culture and ultimately creates a vacuum and challenge in combating violence. Against women, on the other hand, security threats in the center and provinces of the country and the low number of privileges for women have made it impossible for this office to attract capable and highly educated women.

In order to achieve the goals set out in the Non-Violence Law, it is necessary to review the establishment of this office in the provincial capital and a series of fundamental changes and reforms, in which it is better to focus more on the recruitment process. Because the principal and their members are in direct contact with the victims, these employees need to have special knowledge and skills in resolving family disputes and the ability to interrogate so that they can manage the victim both psychologically and to the victim. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to consider the command units for dealing with family problems, including a skilled psychologist and an experienced trainer in the formation of the future.

Study access to facilities

The Deputy Minister for Combating Violence against Women, given her workload and responsibilities, faces severe facility constraints in the provincial capital, including shortages of office equipment, computers, printers, scanners, and vehicles. According to the provincial officials and the center, most of the facilities allocated for the family problem-solving department have not been provided to the district and district officials, which has caused a slowdown in daily affairs.

findings

Challenges facing the Office for Combating Violence Against Women:

1. Non-acceptance of the Department for Combating Violence against Women as a mission in the center and provinces: Although in the center and provinces of the country are active offices to solve family problems, but according to information obtained from district officials in Kabul and provinces, The district administrators and criminal managers do not have the necessary cooperation and coordination with the family problem solving staff, and they are not even treated kindly. Income is not referred to the Family Problem Solving Authority, and cases where the suspects and defendants are poor are referred to the Directorate for Combating Violence against Women, which on the one hand has increased corruption and on the other hand the rule of law and the role of the police. Undermines the credibility between the police and the citizen and reduces the satisfaction of the victims of violence and leads to the disruption of the stability of society.

2. Complexity and complexity of administrative processes to deal with cases of violence: Existing administrative processes to deal with cases of violence against women have complex and unnecessary steps that have wasted time and confused the victims of violence. At the same time, the complexity of the process has slowed down access to victims of violence. For example, during the process of a violence case, it takes about two to three working days for the competent authorities to refer the case to the violence department, which has led to a lack of timely response from the authorities and a decrease in client satisfaction. Puts into question. The number of steps in the current violence process is illustrated in detail in the image above.

3. The Office of the Deputy Minister for Combating Violence against Women does not have access to the Case Management System (CMS): Considering that the Case Management System or CMS is a common information system between the police department and the judiciary, Unfortunately, the Deputy Minister for Combating Violence against Women does not have access to this system. Lack of awareness of the progress of the case and follow-up by the officials of the deputy and finally to reduce the satisfaction

According to the findings of the current implementation, the majority of non-violent clients are not completely satisfied with the subsequent processes of their cases, and this problem is due to the lack of coordination between the police department and the judiciary, as well as the lack of a prosecution department. And the pursuit of cases with the judiciary in the formation of the Deputy for the Prevention of Violence against Women has caused the victims of violence to not refer to this office, and finally challenged the fight against violence against women and overshadowed the implementation of the law and the effectiveness of this office.

4. Lack of necessary knowledge of officials about the laws and procedures in the field of action: Assessment of the current situation of the Deputy for Combating Violence against Women in the center and provinces shows that those in charge of violence cases are not highly educated and most of them have professional knowledge in management. They do not have violence against women. The members of the directorates who play the role of assistants do not have enough knowledge about the existing laws and procedures in the fight against violence against women, which creates a gap in decision-making and advice. It has become necessary and weakens the role of the police in the system and ultimately leads to the undermining of the rule of law in the country.

5. Lack of necessary and accountable capacity in the fight against violence against women in the capital and provinces: According to the assessments made by the staff and officials of the Department for the Prevention of Violence against Women, it was found that the vast majority of this department has very low professional and elementary capacity. 343) Personnel (123) have primary education, (190) have 12 passes and (30) have a bachelor's degree, while the majority of officials have a bachelor's and master's degree, which weakens the rule of law and fights. The profession of violence against women has faced many challenges, and finally the implementation of the law in the fight against violence against

women has not materialized and the number of victims and perpetrators of these cases is increasing.

Given the sensitivity of cases and professional treatment of cases of violence against women, there is no psychologist and experienced staff in the formation of the Deputy for Combating Violence against Women, while the presence of a professional psychologist in the department of violence against women is an urgent need. Investigate the case professionally.

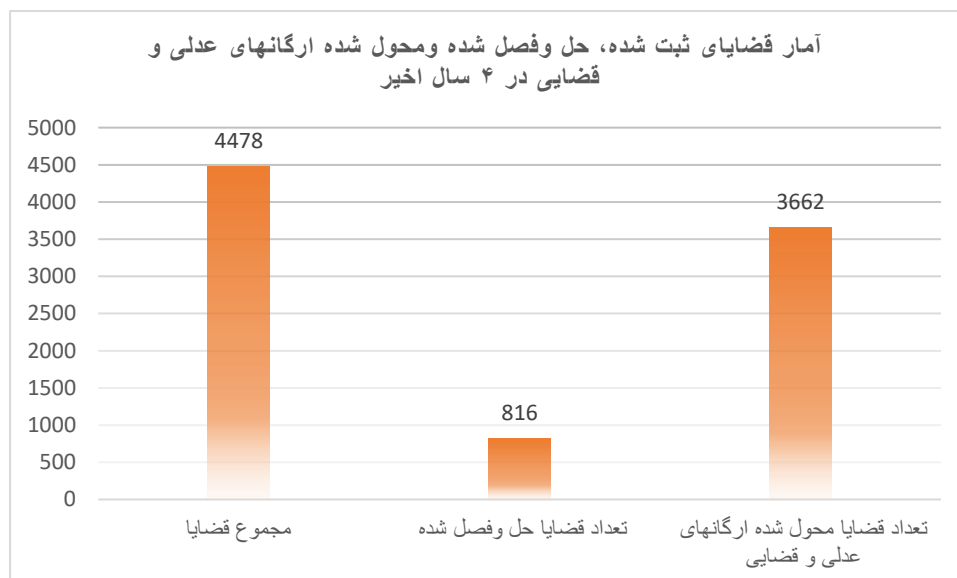
6. Lack of monitoring and evaluation mechanism of officials' performances. According to the standard implementation procedures of the Family Dispute Resolution Directorate, all employees will participate in the monitoring and evaluation process, and it has been noted that the Family Conflict Resolution Directorate should have a system for monitoring and evaluating the activities of its employees. The work plan of that department has been stated and they will also achieve how to work successfully with the complainants and other stakeholders. The purpose of the monitoring and evaluation process is how the staff of this department can properly carry out their internal and external responsibilities as a stakeholder within the framework of the system for the prevention of violence against women. Improve its services for victims of violence, while so far the directorate has not taken any action to design a monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

7. Poor coordination between officials in the center and the provinces and relevant bodies. Coordination between the relevant departments is one of the basic principles of any organization, but the evaluation showed that the coordination between the central and provincial departments in the fight against violence against women is very weak. Unaware and with bodies such as the Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Human Rights Commission, Civil Society, Education, Guidance, Hajj and Endowments, Martyrs and the Disabled, Labor and Social Affairs, Court, Independent Bar Association and Higher Education There is no work relationship or coordination meetings, while according to Article 15 of the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the High Commission for the Elimination of Violence against Women, composed of members from It has been established under the chairmanship of the Minister of Women's Affairs, but unfortunately it has not acted as it should, and this has weakened the coordination between the relevant bodies in the fight against violence against women, and as a result has increased cases of violence and weakened the rule of law in the field of violence against women. Has become women.

8. Lack of cooperation between criminal and district officials in the provincial capital with the officials of the Deputy for Combating Violence against Women. There is also the issue of combating violence against women, but unfortunately this section has not been accepted by the leadership of the districts and districts in practice, and it is considered as the sixth finger, and no cooperation with the officials of this section has been discovered by criminal officials There is no constituency. In addition, the staff of this department is used by the officials as a crew, which has caused the vast majority of constituencies and districts in this department to be inactive and has increased cases and weakened the rule of law.

Lack of trust of the victims above the administration. According to the reports received in the Prohibition of Violence cases in four years, a total of (4478) cases were registered and (816)

cases were resolved through the mediation of the Family Problems Solving Department and a total of (3662) cases were discovered and It has been entrusted to the judiciary, but the statements of the Department for the Prevention of Violence against Women in relation to the lack of access to prosecution of cases and sluggish executions in the judiciary have overshadowed the function of this office and resulted in reduced trust of victims and ultimately the rule of law. Violates women with violence.



In addition, according to the interviews conducted with the officials during the evaluation, it was revealed that most of the clients complain about the lack of attention to their cases at the appointed time, due to unnecessary bureaucracies in administrative processes and lack of coordination between officials and relevant departments. The judiciary has ruled that violence against women is a case in point.

9. Poor management of information in the field of collecting and analyzing statistics. According to the standard execution procedure, the Family Conflict Resolution Authority is obliged to create a comprehensive database for recording cases of violence and to include all figures and information of cases in a certain time. Database. It should be noted that the nature of the information for registering the file and how to enter the information in the database under a specific guideline for the institutions involved in the prevention of violence against women, which has been developed by (UNDP, UNFPA). But according to the evaluation, so far which database has not been created based on the above remark. In addition, according to the standard procedures of the Family Conflict Resolution Authority, in order to collect information through the victim of violence or the Family Conflict Resolution Authority, the information source (database) of the Ministry of Interior was to record the information of the Family Conflict Resolution Directorate with other units, especially The Department of Criminal Investigation should communicate through the central database system, but so far no such database has been created, which is an urgent need.

10. Lack of regular reporting system: As the existence of regular reporting system in the department is considered one of the main tasks and important issues and helps the

department in managing performance, awareness of gaps and work challenges in the office, it is necessary for the department to pay more attention. However, according to the Deputy Minister for Combating Violence against Women, it does not have a regular system for collecting reports in the center and provinces, and most of its reporting figures are inconsistent. Due to the inefficiency of the activities of this office.

Strengths:

- Having a constitution, especially a law banning violence against women, that protects women's rights.
- Standard implementation procedures for combating violence against women.
- Having sufficient formation in the center and provinces.
- Experiences in combating violence against women.

Existence of a case management system (CMS).

- Available administrative capacity.
- Relative facilities available.
- Leadership attention to broad reforms in the Department of Prohibition of Violence against Women.

Opportunities:

- Strong government leadership support for women's rights at the national and international levels.
- International community support for women's rights in combating violence against women.
- The resolute will of the leadership of the Ministry of Interior to strengthen and bring about fundamental reforms in this area.
- Active involvement of civil society in combating violence against women.
- Active presence of mass media in the fight against violence against women.
- Presence of non-governmental organizations () in the fight against violence against women.

threats:

- Security problems and threats in the capital and provinces.
- Continuation of the culture of violence against women and the culture of exemption and coercion

- Continued widespread corruption in offices.
- Weakness of the judiciary in the fight against violence against women.
- Reducing the financial and technical support of the international community.
- The political turmoil in the country.

Consequences of peace with the Taliban.

priorities

- Establish fundamental reforms in the work processes of the Department for Combating Violence against Women.
- Develop the administrative and professional capacity of the Department for Combating Violence against Women to provide effective services to victims.
- Cohesion of relevant departments within the Ministry and other departments registered in the Law on Combating Violence against Women in dealing with cases of violence against women to obtain the consent of the victims.
- Prepare a comprehensive public awareness plan in coordination with other relevant bodies to engage the public in combating violence against women in the capital and provinces.

Offers

- In order for the Department for Combating Violence against Women to be accepted as a mission in the provincial capital, it is necessary for this department to be somewhat independent in its implementation and the current work process to be modified and simplified so that clients and victims of violence go directly to the Family Problem Solving Directorate. See that the details of the proposed modified process are explained in (Figure 1-2).
- Simplification of existing administrative processes to achieve effectiveness and efficiency in combating violence against women, the proposed process with the proposed reforms in (Figure 1-2) below is presented in detail.
- Access to the Case Management System (CMS) of the Deputy for Combating Violence against Women to fill the information gap of the Deputy and follow up on cases registered with the Judiciary and increase client satisfaction.
- Preparing and arranging a collection of legislative documents related to the implementation of violence against women and making it available to the relevant authorities.
- Develop short-term, medium-term and long-term plans to increase staff capacity in the capital and provinces.
- Develop a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the performance of officials.

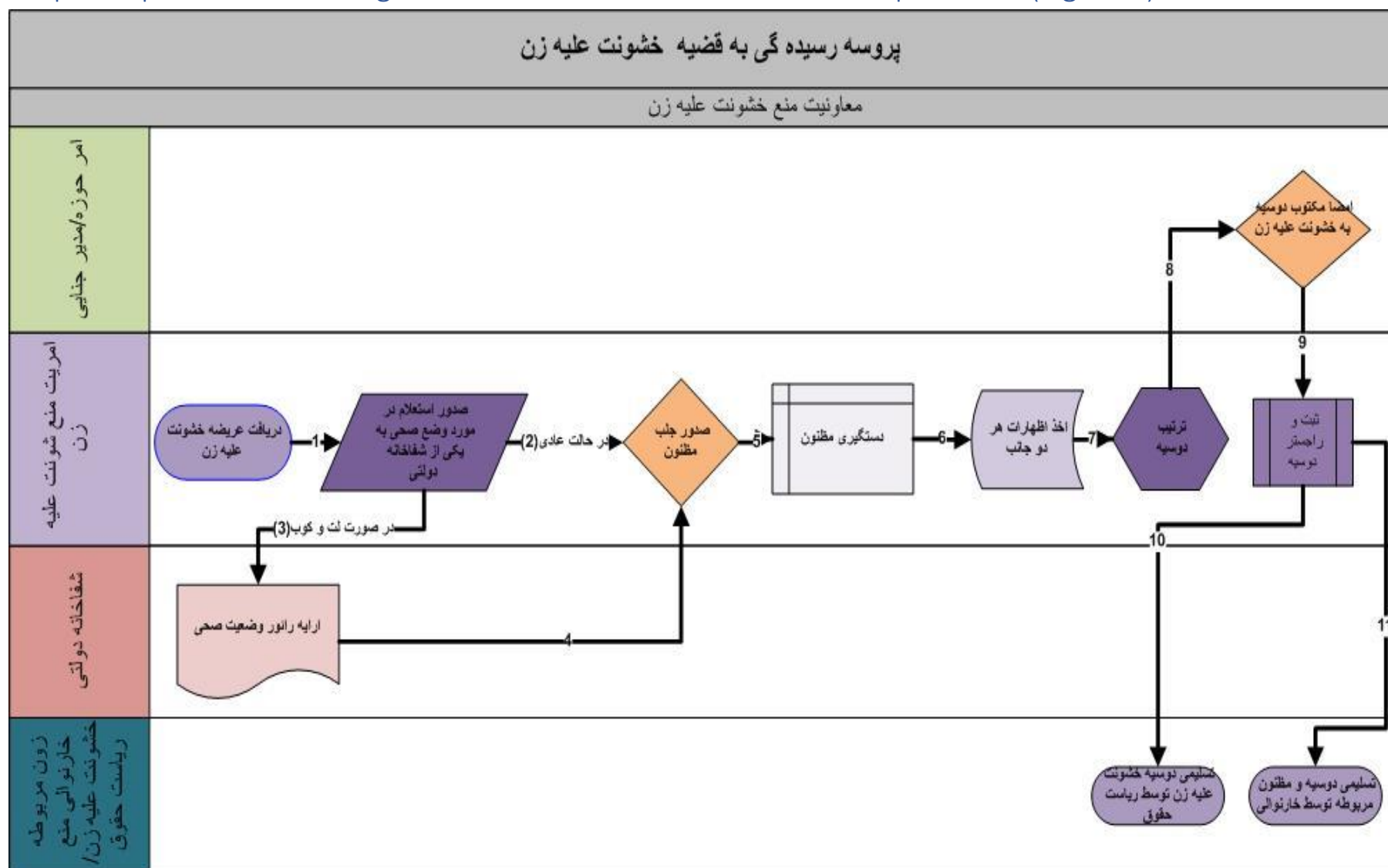
- Establish strong coordination between officials in the provincial capital and relevant bodies through meetings and meetings, and develop a clear procedure in this regard.
- Establishing cooperation and coordination between criminal officials in the provincial capital and officials of the Deputy Minister for Combating Violence against Women through meetings and sessions, as well as the development of specific procedures in this regard.
- Establish a grievance box and arrange specific forms to obtain the consent or dissatisfaction of clients and victims in the central offices of the provinces to increase the trust of citizens.
- Develop a clear procedure for dealing with complaints received and establish an impartial commission to deal with complaints.
- Creating a comprehensive database for the purpose of registering cases of violence and increasing coordination between the relevant departments and departments in the Ministry of Interior.
- Establish a regular reporting system in the center and the province, taking into account the need for assistance in the center.
- Review the existing structure and implement fundamental reforms in the provincial capitals and focus on hiring a psychological and rational counselor to form a deputy for combating violence against women in the provincial capitals as a member and member. In addition, raising the ban on violence against women in the constituencies from the second to the second.
- The Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women should be reviewed by the relevant authorities under the auspices of the High Commission for the Prevention of Violence, and the relevant authorities should submit their amendment proposals in order to enrich the law as much as possible.
- Comprehensively review and review the standard implementation procedure to enrich and facilitate as many facilities as possible according to the current situation and the desired improvements in the work processes.
- Develop a strategy to combat violence against women.
- Develop a comprehensive and accountable policy in the field of professional and effective fight against cases of violence to make the activities of this office effective and enforce the law effectively.
- Plan short-term, medium-term and long-term plans to launch training programs to improve the capacity of officials in the provincial capital in relation to laws, standard enforcement procedures and specific conduct procedures to deal effectively with complaints received.
- Provide the required requirements in the provincial capitals, taking into account the list of administrative requirements, and in the short term, allocating resources taking into account the volume of work and cases in the country.

- Establishment of a client office to register cases under the supervision of female personnel with the necessary knowledge and experience.
- Establish more communication and coordination with the General Directorate of Assistance of the Ministry of Justice to deploy defense lawyers as soon as possible if necessary.
- Establish a hotline number to register and handle complaints of cases of violence against women and provide 24-hour legal advice.
- Establishment of a unit for combating violence against women within the framework of public services.
- Signing Memoranda of Understanding with the Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Human Rights, Civil Society, Ministry of Education, Hajj and Endowments, Higher Education, Municipality and other non-profit organizations to cooperate fully in dealing with cases of violence and struggle More in line with the phenomenon of violence against women.
- Establish a joint commission consisting of relevant bodies (Department for the Elimination of Violence against Women, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Attorney General, Supreme Court) and task it with continuous monitoring of the overall situation of the safe house and submit reform proposals and prevent violations in the form of reports. Satellite led by the High Commission for the Prevention of Violence.
- In order to improve the provision of services to victims of violence against women by the family problem solving agencies in the center and provinces, it is necessary for the relevant department to have all the equipment and tools related to this department and report its use and non-use by non-violence agencies. Specify and partner with the esteemed official of the Ministry of Interior as soon as possible to issue the necessary guidance to the violating departments in case of any violation of the leadership of the Ministry.

Plan for implementation of recommendation							
ایجاد اصلاحات بنیادی در پروسه های کاری بخش مبارزه با خشونت علیه زنان						محصول:	شماره
ملاحظات	ادارات همکار	اداره مسول	تارگیت	اندازه/مبدا	شاخص	فعالیت عمده	
							۱
							۲
							۳
							۴
							۵
انکشاف ظرفیت های اداری و ظرفیت های مسلکی بخش مبارزه با خشونت علیه زنان جهت عرضه خدمات موثر به متضررین						محصول:	شماره
ملاحظات	ادارات همکار	اداره مسول	تارگیت	اندازه/مبدا	شاخص	فعالیت عمده	
							۱
							۲
							۳
							۴
							۵

شماره	محصول:	انسجام ادارات ذيربط در داخل وزارت و ساير ادارات تسجيل شده در قانون مبارزه با خشونت زنان در امر رسیده گی به قضایا خشونت عليه زن جهت کسب رضایت متضررين.					
	فعالیت ها	شاخص	اندازه / مبداء	تارگیت	اداره مسئول	ادارات همکار	ملاحظات
۱							
۲							
۳							
۴							
۵							
شماره	محصول:	تهیه پلان جامع آگاهی عامه در هماهنگی با ساير ارگانهای ذيربط جهت جلب همکاری مردم در امر مبارزه با خشونت عليه زنان در مرکز و ولایات					
	فعالیت ها	شاخص	اندازه / مبداء	تارگیت	اداره مسئول	ادارات همکار	ملاحظات
۱							
۲							
۳							
۴							
۵							

Proposed process for dealing with cases of violence in districts and provinces (Figure 1)



Proposed Process for Addressing Violence Cases at the Center (Figure 2)

