

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Peace through Justice

Semester: 2-10

Country	Afghanistan
Thematic Window	Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Peace through Justice
Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-10
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * UNAMA * UNDP * UNICEF * UNIFEM * UNODC
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Children in Crisis * International Legal Forum of Afghanistan * Legal Aid Forum of Aghanistan

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UNDP	\$5,663,288.00
UNICEF	\$155,150.00

UNIFEM	\$521,062.00
UNODC	\$160,500.00
UNAMA	
Total	\$6,500,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNDP	\$2,937,345.00
UNICEF	\$104,860.00
UNIFEM	\$281,396.00
UNODC	\$85,600.00
UNAMA	\$0.00
Total	\$3,409,201.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$942,161.00
UNICEF	\$0.00
UNIFEM	\$0.00
UNODC	\$0.00
UNAMA	\$0.00
Total	\$942,161.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$455,262.00
UNICEF	\$0.00
UNIFEM	\$0.00
UNODC	\$0.00
UNAMA	\$0.00
Total	\$455,262.00

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of U\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012	
Parallel	-		0	0	0	0
Cost Share	-		0	0	0	0
Counterpart	-		0	0	0	0

DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through Un agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	200	20	120	12	200	120	6	10
Reached Number	13		1				6	10
Targeted - Reached	187	20	119	12	200	120	0	0
% difference	6.5	0.0	0.83	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	50	5	30		50	30		

Reached Number

Targeted - Reached

% difference

50

5

30

0

50

30

0

0

0.0

0.0

0.0

0

0.0

0.0

0

0

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Progress in outcomes

The programme is just starting implementation and the full developmental impact will only be measured with time.

Progress in outputs

Output 1: Community members have a greater awareness of constitutional and human rights

1.1 Awareness of the general public raised regarding the constitutional and human rights in the six provinces and districts identified

The purpose of this activity is to increase the demand for access to justice and realization of human rights, with particular attention to women and children, through public legal awareness, training of community leaders, and strengthening the capacity of local CSOs. After a long procurement process the JP managed to contract the Centre for Afghan Civil Society (CACSS) to implement activities. The NGO signed the contract in September and implementation of activities commenced in October. The activity is implemented through community mobile theatre performances, video shows followed by focus group discussions and distribution of posters. 22 Districts in six Provinces of Badghis, Daikundy, Ghor Lagman, Panjsher and Sari Pul were targeted for the legal awareness.

Community Theatre Performances

21 performances in 21 districts were conducted during the reporting period. The performance communicated messages around human rights, women's rights, unlawful age of marriage, prohibition of forced marriages under Islam and international human rights standards, rights relating to marriage, divorce etc. The mobile theatre script was developed by a consultant hired by CACSS and was reviewed and approved by the JP and its partners. It is both in Dari and English. Guided rehearsals were held in Kabul to ensure that the performances were sending out the right messages. All materials designed are culturally sensitive in order to make them acceptable in the context the JP operates, but still convey powerful human and legal rights messages.

The duration of each performance was between 30 and 45 minutes and was followed by coordinators conducting post performance interviews to get the views and impressions of participants

Participants' feedback

After each performance, coordinators interviewed participants about the usefulness and relevance of the messages. The interviews were also recorded. Most of the feedback was positive and appreciated the theatre as it made messages easy to understand. They said the messages were very helpful and would pass them on to other family members. Some participants said that there is need more legal awareness as village elders were marrying girls without their consent. They were also happy to learn about laws and human rights in community where illiteracy was prevalent.

Video Shows and Focus Group Discussions

The FGDs commenced on 11 December and 851 participated in the discussions. A total number of 60 discussions were conducted in the six PtJ provinces. The awareness messages were around human and constitutional rights.

Posters Distribution

10,000 posters were printed and will be distributed throughout the villages, district offices, CDCs and schools. The posters carry messages on forced marriages and women's

rights.

1.2: Human rights awareness of young people and their families raised through human rights activities in primary and secondary Schools and non-formal classes for out of school children and adolescence

An RFP to undertake this activity was re-advertised in September and considered at a CAP meeting early November. Minutes for the case referring it to ACP for approval were signed only in the last week of November.

Output 2: Community representatives and leaders have improved knowledge of human rights and skills to manage disputes

2.1: Knowledge of human rights (including women's rights, CRC principles and the role of the formal justice system) of 840 community representatives and opinion shapers (community leaders, religious leaders and teachers) raised through training conducted in 7 districts

A contract to implement the activity was awarded to a local NGO, SDLR at the end of November. Although the organization has commenced mobilization of the necessary inputs and personnel, including production of training materials, actual implementation of activities will take place in the New Year. This activity has also been affected by the snowy winter weather that limits access to the districts.

2.2 Community members responsible for dispute resolution (including women and young people) receive paralegal training enabling them to assist other community members with advice and referrals in relation to legal rights and dispute resolution

Activity not included in the 2010 work plan.

3. Government officials and CSOs demonstrate greater capacity to respond to victims of violence

3.1 Capacity of officials and service Providers built to provide timely and appropriate response to victims of violence, at-risk children and children in conflict with the law
Child Protection Action Networks were established in Panjshir, Daikundi, Laghman and Saripul provinces. In year 2010 cases of children in conflict with law reported to the CPANs were as follows: Panjshir – 4, Daikundi- 2, Laghman-0 and Saripul- 4

The cases from Ghor and Badghis are usually reported by CPAN in Herat. In the month of September 2010 Herat reported 23 cases of children in conflict with law.

CPAN has provided legal aid to these cases and follow up to ensure that the children are diverted or sentenced for a minimum number of days. There are plans to strengthen the data base management system for CPAN which will ensure consistent follow up of the cases and update information for reporting.

Children in Crisis, was contracted to conduct training on social work in 6 provinces in central regions including Panjshir and Daikundi. They conducted a needs assessment in all provinces. In Panjshir no child was found in the JRC whereas Daikundi has three children and one among them was on pre trial detention. There were no individual case filing systems in either of these JRCs. Social Work Mentors for both the provinces were trained during this period and 12 community workers (including 8 social workers) in Panjshir and 7 community workers and 9 social workers in Daikundi were provided training on social work interventions and introduced to the functioning of CPAN. 1 pre trial child was released from the JRC through intervention of the social workers.

War Child UK is implementing social work coaching interventions in Herat and Badghis. The training programme for Badghis will be implemented to reach out to 12 social workers from orphanages and JRC. A training needs assessment was conducted for police officers, prosecutors and defence lawyers working with children in conflict with law in order to design the training for this quarter for 40 participants. Information materials on CPAN were prepared for the purpose of advocacy and disseminated in various forums. 900 copies were printed for this purpose.

3.2 Standing operating procedures to deal with cases of violence against women and children are integrated within the justice system

Activity not included in the 2010 work plan.

4. District level formal justice sector actors have increased capacity to uphold legal rights

4.1 Capacity of justice sector at the district level strengthened through training of 840 justice sector officials in rights awareness, disaggregated by institution. The contract to implement this activity was awarded to the same NGO as in 2.1. Implementation of activities will take place in 2011

4.2 Capacity of officials and service providers built to provide timely and appropriate response to victims of violence, at-risk children and children in conflict with the law
In response to the challenges faced by the children in conflict with the law; in particular the lack of legal representation and length of sentences, 100 LAOA lawyers, paralegals and monitors (from Kabul, Herat, Badghis, Fariyab, Jawzjan, Mazar, Baghlan, Kunduz, Jalalabad, Ghazni, Daikundi, Samangan, Panjsher, Bamiyan) received training on children's rights, the Afghan Juvenile code and international conventions and treaties, increasing the pool of resource persons for monitoring of the situation of children in conflict with the law and provision of legal aid representation to detained children. Coverage for legal aid provision has been expanded to 21 provinces through partnership with LAOA and ILF.

To ensure that detention is used as a last resort and promote community rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law, UNICEF facilitated the signing of a revised Letter of Agreement between the Ministry of Interior (MoI), the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Supreme Court (SC), the Attorney General's Office (AGO), the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Disabled & Martyrs (MoLSAMD). This agreement formalizes the role of social workers and the use of social inquiry reports (SIR's).

In addition to the above, UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Interior is supporting the development of guidelines on diversion that will provide the Afghan National Police with a procedural framework for dealing with children in conflict with the law.

4.3 Curricula training programmes and monitoring tools for local justice sector personnel include gender components
UNIFEM reviewed all training curricula and monitoring tools to ensure that they are gender sensitive.

4.4 Promote access to basic health care by training CPD staff in basic life support

During September - December 2010, UNODC proposed to begin implementation of its PtJ project to provide selected district detention centre with basic life support training. The objective behind the project is to provide capacity within these facilities to respond to life threatening medical emergencies pending access to more advanced life saving support. Life Support kits will be provided to the facility as part of the training.

A secondary benefit to the surrounding communities will be the availability of these basic life support responders who will be available and accessible to the communities. The project is scheduled to be implemented in two phases. Phase I will involve a Training of Trainers to develop a cadre of master trainers. Phase II will provide training to selected corrections staff to develop capacity to conduct basic life support.

During the period of August - December 2010, several local NGOs with reported capacity in this area were interviewed. One was invited to submit a proposal. However, the proposal, despite repeated support, did not satisfy the scope of what the ToR required. This demonstrated a challenge to engage NGOs with the requisite capacity to perform this work. As a result of not identifying a qualified NGO, implementing Phase I of the project has been delayed. The JP plans to begin implementation both phases of the project from January - September 2011.

Output 5: Physical infrastructure conditions of justice sector institutions at the local level are improved taking into account gender needs.

5.1 Emergency infrastructure works at 9 justice facilities in districts, desegregated by type of facility and are gender specific to needs of women and children.

As for rehabilitation and construction, the Ministry of Justice, Attorney-General's Office and the Supreme Court were allocated land to construct justice facilities in Sherastan District, Daikundy Province and Dara District, Panjsher Province. Daikundi and Panjsher are newly Provinces and all districts in both do not have justice facilities at all, save for the provincial capitals. As the Programme Document only provides for rehabilitation of facilities, it was agreed after consultation with all the stakeholders that the two provinces be an exception as long as construction costs are kept within the budget. The agreement was later endorsed by the PMC. The facilities the JP is constructing in both Provinces include joint office buildings for the Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Office and primary courts. In Panjsher a detention centre with separate facilities for women and children is also being constructed. Below is a summary of all construction work the JP has been supporting during the reporting period. They are all at the diffract stages of construction. Construction and rehabilitation will resume and be completed in 2011 after the winter season.

5.2 Nine rehabilitated justice facilities are equipped and functional

A contract to procure furniture and equipment for the rehabilitated and constructed justice facilities was awarded in December and procurement will take place in 2011.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme: Although the Joint Programme is still establishing, experience has shown that sustainability of the programme will be achieved through extensive use of local institutions and professionals for purposes of skills transfer and capacity development. Against this background, the Peace through Justice (PtJ) still intends to recruit a National Deputy Programme Coordinator and more national regional coordinators to work alongside the International Programme Coordinator if the positions are eventually approved. A national regional coordinator who had been hired in November could not take up his position due to the security situation in the region he was going to be located. Further, implementation of activities will be done largely through national organizations. The programme has been involving government counterparts in all stages of the inception phase and processes (that include recruitment and procurement, joint coordination meetings, planning, field missions etc) as a way of creating ownership of the programme and transferring skills to ensure sustainability.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Administrative / Financial

Management: 1. Activity and output management. 2. Governance/Decision Making 4.Accountability

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

The JP is currently suffering from a deficit of human resources capacity. The position of national programme coordinator was not approved by UNDP. Cost-sharing of positions with a sister UNDP Project has proved to be unworkable.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

The security situation remains the main external challenge to the implementation of the programme. Provinces like Ghor and Badghis as well as Laghman are still difficult to access. Elections also presented some security challenges as non critical international staff was encouraged to leave the country. During the Peace Consultation Jirga, a number of planned activities were cancelled (i.e. socialization and infrastructural assessment of justice institutions facilities in some of the provinces and districts.

The advent of winter means that access to most of the districts will be very much limited and this will affect construction projects and some legal awareness activities. Schools will close for a long time during the winter break and therefore, the human rights education activities in schools won't happen until next year. The JP will endeavour to plan its

activities in such a way that winter will not affect implementation of the activities. This will mean speeding up the procurement process etc.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

Regarding the security challenges, proposed national regional coordinators if hired will be based in targeted provinces to oversee the implementation and monitoring of activities. This will make implementation and monitoring of activities more effective and timely. A local private company has also been hired to monitor rehabilitation and construction works.

In some instances, partner institutions in Government staffs have been called upon to render assistance with assessments of justice facilities that needed to be rehabilitated and constructed in Sari Pul and Panjsher. As a long term measure it is recommended that the Programme should strengthen human rights/ justice and women’s csos to exercise oversight and representational functions and advocate for human rights and gender justice in the districts. A small grants facility can be established for such a purpose. Pilot Justice Confidence Centres and strong networks of paralegals will be established in the coming year.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes
No

What types of coordination mechanisms

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	0	0		
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	0		
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	3	Mission reports	Mission reports

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: budget
Management: procurement
Management: service provision

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

RCO and Ministry of Justice

Number of meetings with PMC chair

Regular meetings with both PMC Chairs

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Management: service provision

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved true
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

UN Agency

Current situation

Currently the JP is located within the UNDP Justice and Human Rights Programme

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes false
No true

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

Although the JP does not have a clearly defined and written strategy, its already communicating its outputs to different audiences through the UNDP website for the JHRA being developed. The M&E workshop that was facilitated by the Baseline Consultant was well covered by the UNDP Communications Unit. The JP plans to develop its own advocacy and communication strategy in the first quarter of 2011 and publish a newsletter.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

Media outreach and advocacy

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations -

Social networks/coalitions -

Local citizen groups -

Private sector -

Academic institutions -

Media groups and journalist -

Other -

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Focus groups discussions

Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers

Open forum meetings

Capacity building/trainings

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

The JP is conducting legal and human rights awareness at the district level to villagers, community and religious leaders, human rights education to primary and secondary schools students as well as school leavers, and capacity development of formal justice officials as a way of improving the understanding of gender equality, domestic violence, the illegality of forced marriages, empowering women and improving their access to justice. In addition, The JP is engaged in rehabilitation and construction of justice facilities to improve access to justice. The JP ensures that all the rehabilitated and constructed facilities are gender sensitive to ensure that they attract female employees. A detention centre being constructed in one of the districts and is intended to be a prototype for any such future centre for the JP, has separate facilities for female detainees to protect their privacy and dignity. The facilities are also conducive for employing female prison guards to supervise the women.

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 National capacities to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict strengthened

1.1 Type/number of new mechanisms (supported by the joint programme) that respond to popular demands/dissatisfaction related to existing and/or potential sources of conflict (i.e. denial of rights, urban violence, discrimination, etc.)

Policies

No. National
No. Regional
No. Local

Laws

No. National
No. Regional
No. Local

Plans

National
Regional
Local

Forums/roundtables

National
Regional
Local

Working groups

National
Regional 2
Local

Dialog clubs

National

Regional
Local

Cooperation agreements

National
Regional
Local

Other, Specify

National
Regional
Local

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the above mentioned mechanisms and the country/municipality where it will be implemented (base line, stage of development and approval, potential impact)

The JP plans to capacity develop community and religious leaders on human rights and mediation skills as well as training csos and establishing a network of paralegals – interventions that can contribute to the empowerment of women, children and minorities and at the same time monitoring the denial and violations of human rights. The JP has already designed a baseline survey and survey questions, and plans to conduct the baseline in the first quarter of 2011.

1.3 Number of citizens benefiting from the above mentioned mechanisms to channel their concerns

Total No. Citizens

Total
% Ethnic groups
Total Urban
No. Urban Women
No. Urban Men
Total Rural
No. Rural Women
No. Rural Men

Youth under the age of 25 years

Total
Total Urban
No. Urban Women
No. Urban Men
Total Rural
No. Rural Women
No. Rural Men

IDPs/Refugees

Total No.
Total Urban
No. Urban Women
No. Urban Men
Total Rural
No. Rural Women
No. Rural Men

Other, Specify

Total No.
Total Urban
No. Urban Women
No. Urban men
Total Rural
No. Rural Women
No. Rural Men

1.4 Number of local and/or community plans for violence prevention implemented

Total

No.

Youth

No.

% of ethnic groups

Women

No.

% ethnic groups

Ethnic groups

No

Other, Specify

No.

% ethnic groups

2 Capacity to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict strengthened

2.1 Number of organizations and individuals with strengthened capacity in the following areas

Religion Leaders

No.

% ethnic groups

Community Leaders

No.

% ethnic groups

Citizens

No. Women

No. Men

% ethnic groups

Judges

No.

% ethnic groups

Policeman

No.

% ethnic groups

Civil servants

No.

% ethnic groups

Government representatives

No.

% ethnic groups

Youth organizations

No.

% ethnic groups

Community based organizations

No.

% ethnic groups

3 Impact of violent conflict reduced and/or mitigated

3.1 Number and type of violent incidents reported in the area of intervention through formal and informal channels

Social incidents (e.g. riots)

Crime (Violent incidents)

Ethnic groups related

Other, specify

Comments

The JP has not started implementing direct activities that provide mechanisms to prevent, reduce and mitigate conflict.

b. Joint Programme M&E framework

The Programme cannot at this stage provide information on the value for the indicators in many areas until a baseline assessment is carried out. A consultant was hired to design the survey and work will commence in the first quarter of 2011. Information on the value for indicators will therefore, be provided in the next reporting period.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
Outcome 1 - Local community capacity to understand the justice system, demand access to justice, and protect its vulnerable members' rights is strengthened	Indicator: Number of participants in training courses and awareness raising activities, desegregated by location and gender.				Project progress reports, Awareness raising program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF	De functioning of justice sector due to security situation in some provinces
Joint Output 1 - Community members have a greater awareness of constitutional and human rights.	Indicator (UNDAF): Number of advocacy and media campaigns launched on the constitutional and legal rights of all citizens Number of districts covered by media campaigns for access to justice and rights awareness	Baseline: pilot awareness raising activities conducted in some provinces. Some awareness raising resources developed and field tested	In each of 42 districts `12 dramas, 12 panel debates, 24 interviews, 12 talk-back shows, 5 songs, 30 community service broadcasts 21		Project progress reports, Awareness raising program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF	De functioning of justice sector due to security situation in some provinces Risk of raising community expectations which cannot be met by the formal justice system

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
1.1 Awareness of the general public raised regarding constitutional and human rights in 7 districts in each of 6 provinces	<p>Number of awareness programs conducted</p> <p>Number of people received full information on human rights disaggregated by gender</p> <p>Increase in the percentage of population in target districts who can correctly describe their constitutional and human rights.</p>		320,000	16,000	Project progress reports, Awareness raising program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF	<p>Challenges of monitoring implementation due to security situation</p> <p>Limited number of national CSO partners in provinces and districts</p>
1.2. Human rights awareness of young people and their families raised through human rights activities in primary and secondary schools and non-formal classes for out-of-school children and adolescents.	<p>Human rights awareness raising initiatives in place in formal and non-formal schools</p> <p>Number of young people received full information on human rights disaggregated by gender</p>		240 30,000		Project progress reports, Awareness raising program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNICEF, UNIFEM	Challenges of monitoring implementation due to security situation
1.3 Technical advice and inputs into curriculum development, training and monitoring gender components for awareness raising of community members.	Technically sound community awareness materials available				Technical inputs provided by UNIFEM (Reports on technical inputs, awareness raising)	Quarterly	UNIFEM	Community awareness activities are based on assessments and relevant to communities.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p>Joint Output 2. Community representatives and leaders have improved knowledge of human rights and skills to manage disputes.</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries participating in training courses</p> <p>Number of Provincial Councils trained and applying Afghan laws and international obligations in dispute resolution</p> <p>Increase in the proportion of disputes observed during monitoring where Afghan laws and international obligations are correctly applied.</p>	0	<p>840</p> <p>6</p>		<p>Knowledge level, attitudes and behaviours (project evaluation report)</p> <p>Pre-training and post-training observation by CSO partners.</p>	<p>End of the project</p> <p>Reports from CSO partners</p>	Joint UN program	<p>Challenges of getting community participation and ownership</p> <p>Community leaders allow access to dispute resolution information to NGO monitoring the processes</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
2.1. Knowledge of human rights (including women's rights and the role of the formal justice system) of 840 community representatives and opinion shapers (community leaders, religious leaders, teachers) raised through training conducted in 7 districts of 6 provinces.	Number of awareness programs conducted Number of people received full information on human rights disaggregated by gender		840		Project progress reports, Awareness raising program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF, Government of Afghanistan	Challenges of monitoring implementation due to security situation Challenges of getting community participation and ownership Limited number of CSO partners in provinces and districts
2.2. Community members responsible for dispute resolution (including women and young people) receive paralegal training enabling them to assist other community members with advice and referrals in relation to legal rights and dispute resolution.	Number of community members trained in paralegal disaggregated by gender, province				Project progress reports, paralegal training reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF	Challenges of monitoring implementation due to security situation Challenges of getting community participation and ownership
2.3. Capacity of 6 Provincial Councils and 6 local CSOs to monitor and report regarding local dispute resolution to promote compliance with Afghan laws and international obligations	Number of provincial council representatives trained in dispute resolution, Afghan law and international obligations Well defined and functioning monitoring and reporting mechanism in place	0			Monitoring activities Training records Reporting formats and completed reports	Quarterly reports from and monitoring CSOs Annual reports from provincial councils.	UNIFEM, UNICEF	Provincial councils are committed in the initiative

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
2.4 Technical advice and inputs into curriculum development, training and monitoring gender components for community representatives and leaders.	Technically sound, need based training curriculum available				Technical inputs provided by UNIFEM (Reports on technical inputs, training curriculum)	Quarterly	UNIFEM	Training curriculum is based on needs
Joint Output 3. Government officials and CSOs demonstrate greater capacity to respond to victims of violence.	<p>Indicator (UNDAF): Number of beneficiaries in human rights and civic education</p> <p>Development and introduction of SOPs dealing with cases of violence against women</p> <p>Increase in the proportion of cases of violence against women where the SOPs are correctly followed in the justice system.</p>	0			Project progress reports, training reports.	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNIFEM	<p>SOPs can be negotiated with stakeholders</p> <p>Stakeholders will support, adopt and implement SOPs</p>
3.1 Capacity of local justice and social service sector CSOs to provide timely and appropriate responses to victims of violence and at-risk children is built.	Level of capacity of CSOs providing timely and appropriate responses to victims				Efficiency, cost effectiveness, trained human resources etc (Performance assessment reports)	Performance assessment at the beginning and end of the project	UNIFEM, UNICEF	<p>Committed organizations are selected</p> <p>Challenges from culture and religious groups</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
3.2 Standard Operating Procedures to deal with cases of violence against women and children are integrated within the justice system.	SOPs exist and have been adopted by Government institutions				Activity reports	Quarterly progress reports	UNICEF, UNIFEM	Ability of Government institutions to implement the SOPs once developed
Outcome 2 -- The professionalism and accountability of district-level formal justice system actors is strengthened.	Indicator: Number of participants in training courses desegregated by institution, location and gender.	0			Activity reports Training records	Quarterly	UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC, Government of Afghanistan	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p>Joint Output 4. District level formal justice sector actors have increased capacity to uphold legal rights.</p>	<p>Number of training programmes incorporating human rights in administration of justice curricula for judges, prosecutors and lawyers established and conducted,</p> <p>Percentage of women participating in such training programmes;</p> <p>Indicator (programme)</p> <p>Increase in the percentage of formal justice system users in the target districts who express satisfaction that their case was handled appropriately.</p> <p>Baseline: some curricula developed and tested in pilot activities conducted in some provinces</p>				<p>Training records, activity reports</p> <p>Formal justice system user satisfaction survey</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Yearly</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC, Government of Afghanistan</p>	<p>Successful participation from justice sector ensured</p> <p>Availability of funding and Government support for a client satisfaction survey</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
4.1. Capacity of formal justice sector strengthened through training of 840 justice sector officials trained in rights awareness, desegregated by institution.	Number of justice sector officials trained in rights disaggregated by gender and institution				Project progress reports, Training program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC, Government of Afghanistan	Challenges of monitoring implementation due to security situation Challenges of getting participation and ownership
4.2. Capacity of officials and service providers built to provide timely and appropriate response to victims of violence, at-risk children and children in conflict with the law.	Level of capacity of officials providing timely and appropriate responses to victims				Project progress reports, Training program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNICEF, UNIFEM, Government of Afghanistan	Challenges of monitoring implementation due to security situation Challenges of getting participation and ownership
4.3 Technical advice and inputs into curriculum development, training and monitoring gender components for local justice sector actors.	Technically sound, need based training curriculum available				Technical inputs provided by UNIFEM (Reports on technical inputs, training curriculum)	Quarterly	UNIFEM	Training curriculum is based on needs
4.4 Training of 140 Prison and detention centre staff	Number of prison and detention center staff trained disaggregated by type and gender				Project progress reports, Training program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNODC, Government of Afghanistan	Challenges of monitoring implementation due to security situation Challenges of getting participation and ownership Limited number of female prison and detention centre staff (many work on a casual basis as needed)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p>Outcome 3 -- The facilities of the formal justice system at the district level have greater capacity and are more accessible to community members.</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of facilities rehabilitated, equipped and functioning, desegregated by institution and location.</p> <p>Baseline: Infrastructure efforts have focused on central and provincial levels. Limited infrastructure projects at district levels.</p>				<p>Activity reports</p> <p>Completion reports and site handover records for infrastructure works</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Priority facilities are agreed with Government counterparts.</p> <p>Limited access in winter does not obstruct sites.</p> <p>Security situation allows access to sites</p>
<p>Joint Output 5. Physical infrastructure conditions of justice sector institutions at the local level are improved.</p>	<p>Indicator (UNDAF): Number of Provincial Courts, juvenile courts, Attorney General and MoJ offices established, functioning and staffed with vetted and qualified personnel, including Women</p> <p>Baseline: Infrastructure efforts have focused on central and provincial levels. Limited infrastructure projects at district levels.</p>				<p>Completion reports and site handover records for infrastructure works.</p> <p>Reports from Government counterparts</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Yearly</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Priority facilities are agreed with Government counterparts.</p> <p>Limited access in winter does not obstruct sites.</p> <p>Security situation allows access to sites</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
5.1. Emergency infrastructure works in 18 justice facilities in districts	Number of sites for infrastructure works				Completion reports and site handover records for infrastructure works. Reports from Government counterparts	Project activity reports on a quarterly basis	UNDP	Priority facilities are agreed with Government counterparts. Limited access in winter does not obstruct sites. Security situation allows access to sites
5.2 18 justice facilities are equipped and functional	Number of sites which are equipped and functional (under this programme)				Activity reports and asset transfer forms Reports from Government counterparts	Project activity reports on a quarterly basis		Priority facilities are agreed with Government counterparts. Limited access in winter does not obstruct sites. Security situation allows access to sites
5.3 18 justice facilities comply with international standards	Number of sites which comply with international standards (under this programme)				Activity reports	Project activity reports on a quarterly basis	UNDP, UNODC, Government counterparts	Site designs are acceptable to local justice institutions Security situation allows access to sites

JP output:										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Out Put 1, Community members have a greater awareness of constitutional and human rights.	<p>1.1 Awareness of the general public raised regarding constitutional and human rights in the 6 provinces and identified districts.</p> <p>1.2 Awareness of the general public raised regarding constitutional and human rights in the 6 provinces and identified districts.</p> <p>1.3 Baseline analysis in 6 provinces and district levels are disagretated by social/gender, type of facilities, and existing infrastructures.</p> <p>1.4 M&E tools and guidance developed are gender sensetised and effective in tracking progress on gender in programmes.</p>	435,490			UNDP - UNIFEM		435,490	172,043	163,151	77%

Out Put 2, Community representatives and leaders have improved knowledge of human rights and skills to manage disputes.	2.1 Knowledge of human rights (including women's rights, CRC principles and the role of the formal justice system) of 840 community representatives and opinion shapers (community leaders, religious lea	184,28 8		UNDP		184,288	184,288	0.00	100%
Out Put 3, Government officials, institutions and CSOs demonstrate greater capacity to respond to victims of violence with a focus on children and women.	3.1 Capacity of local justice and social service sector institutions and CSOs to provide timely and appropriate responses to victims of violence and at- risk children is built.	123,05 1		UNDP - UNICEF		123,051	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Out Put 4, District level formal justice sector actors have increased capacity to uphold legal rights.	4.1 Capacity of formal justice sector strengthened through training of 840 justice sector officials & staff trained in rights awareness desegregated by institution and ensuring gender.balance.. 4.2 Capacity of officials and service providers built to provide timely and appropriate response to victims of violence, at-risk children and children in conflict with the law. 4.3 Training of 70 Prison and detention centre staff ensuring gender balance.	281,93 8		UNDP – UNICEF - UNODC		281,938	184,288	3,107	66%

Out Put 5, Physical infrastructure conditions of justice sector institutions at the local level are improved taking into account gender needs.	5.1 Emergency infrastructure works at 9 justice facilities in districts, desegregated by type of facility and are gender specific to needs of women and children. 5.2 Nine rehabilitated justice facilities are equipped and functional	1,358, 900		UNDP		1,358,9 00	401,541	32,718	32%
Out Put 6, Other Direct Costs (Project Management)	6.1 Technical and management support provided to the project	553,68 0		UNDP		553,680	0.00	256,286	45%
	Total					2,937,34 7	942,161	455,262	48%