

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Peace through Justice

Semester: 1-11

Country	Afghanistan
Thematic Window	Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Peace through Justice
Report Number	
Reporting Period	1-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * UNDP * UNICEF * UN Women * UNODC
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Children in Crisis * International Legal Forum of Afghanistan * Legal Aid Forum of Afghanistan

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

	UNDP	\$5,663,288.00
UNICEF		\$155,150.00
UN Women		\$521,062.00

UNODC	\$160,500.00
Total	\$6,500,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

	UNDP	\$2,937,345.00
UNICEF	\$104,860.00	
UN Women	\$281,396.00	
UNODC	\$85,600.00	
Total	\$3,409,201.00	

Total Budget Committed To Date

	UNDP	\$1,307,480.00
UNICEF		
UN Women		
UNODC		
Total	\$1,307,480.00	

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

	UNDP	\$1,062,615.00
UNICEF		
UN Women		
UNODC		
Total	\$1,062,615.00	

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					
Cost Share					
Counterpart					

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

Indirect Beneficiaries

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 progressing well toward its desired developmental impact.

Progress in outputs

Progress in Outputs: Although the programme has faced numerous internal and external challenges, significant progress was achieved in establishing programme structures and processes and implementation of activities.

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

After a long procurement process, the Joint Programme contracted the Centre for Afghan Civil Society (CACSS) in September 2010 to implement public legal awareness activities starting in October 2010. CACSS implemented activities through community mobile theatre performances, video screenings followed by focus group discussions and distribution of posters. Twenty-three districts in Badghis, Daykundi, Ghor Laghman, Panjsher and Sari Pul were targeted for these public legal awareness activities.

Community Theatre Performances

In 2011, 23 performances were conducted in districts, communicating 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, and divorce. The mobile theatre script was developed by a consultant hired by CACSS and was reviewed and approved by the Joint Programme 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 are designed in a culturally sensitive manner to make them acceptable in the context the Joint Programme operates, but still convey powerful human and legal rights messages.

Mass Media Communications

Twenty-six human rights videos shows and focus group discussions (FGDs) were held in the reporting period. The videos focused on unlawful age of marriage, prohibition of forced marriages under Islam, and were selected based on the predominant language used in the region.

The sessions were held across all six target provinces (Daykundi 5, Ghor 2, Badghis 5, Sari Pul 5, Pansher 4 and Laghman 5), and attended by 310 participants. The discussion groups generated good discussions and resulted in an increased awareness of human rights and women's rights. For many of the participants, this was the first time they had the opportunity to attend this type of training. Community members attending the program in Daykundi, Ghor and Badghis provinces have requested more awareness sessions for the villages, particularly with regard to women's and children's rights. Two specific legal cases were raised for discussion by participants in Ghor province, and possible solutions were provided by the trainers.

The video screenings and FGDs help both literate and illiterate people to learn about laws and human rights in a culturally acceptable setting, and the basic human rights and women's rights principles were received well by the attendees. Many participants, especially the women, learned that they have a right not to marry someone and that they can contact the police to prevent being forced into marriage.

The project distributed 520 posters on underage and forced marriages during the video discussion groups for participants to take home and to distribute in their villages.

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.

UNDP has contracted implementing partner CACSS to carry out trainings for primary and secondary school children in Badghis, Daykundi, Ghor Laghman, Panjsher and Sari Pul provinces. CACSS is currently developing new curricula for both primary and secondary schools based on prior secondary school materials used by the project.

1.3 Technical advice and inputs into curriculum development, training and monitoring gender components for awareness raising of community members.

UNDP and UN Women provided CACSS with ongoing support in the formulation of their public and media outreach materials to ensure their compliance with international human and women's rights standards, as well as their support of specific UN gender mainstreaming priorities.

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 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.

Implementing partner Social Development and Legal Rights (SDLR) executed its training programs in Sari Pul, Daikundi, Ghor, Panjshir, Laghman and Badghis provinces. The trainings targeted 314 beneficiaries (53 women), including judicial police, judges, prosecutors and community elders, on the Land and Family laws and the Protection of Women and Children in Criminal Proceedings.

Child Protection Action Networks (CPANs) established in Panjshir, Daikundi, Laghman and Sari Pul Provinces continue to identify and respond to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation of children, including referral services. The cases from Ghor and Badghis are usually reported by CPAN in Herat. One hundred and fifty - nine child protection cases, including 39 cases of children in conflict with the law, were identified and followed-up by CPANs between January 2011 and May 2011. Support provided included legal aid and follow up to ensure that the children are diverted or sentenced for a minimum number of days. The CPAN in Sari Pul conducted community awareness on child protection and child rights in 110 mosques - 30 in Sari Pul City and remaining 80 in 6 districts.

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

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.

Child Protection Action Networks (CPANs) in Panjshir, Daikundi, Laghman and Sari Pul provinces identify and respond to cases of violence, abuse and exploitation of children. Cases from Ghor and Badghis are reported by CPAN in Herat. CPANs handled 159 child protection cases, including 39 cases of children in conflict with the law, from Jan-May 2011. Support included legal aid to ensure that the children are diverted or sentenced for a minimum number of days. The CPAN in Sari Pul conducted community awareness on child protection and child rights in 110 mosques in seven districts.

Trainings on children's rights, the Afghan Juvenile Code, and international conventions and treaties were held for 300 Legal Aid Organization of Afghanistan (LAOA) lawyers, paralegals and monitors from Badghis, Daikundi and Panjshir, expanding legal aid provision to 21 provinces and benefitting 14 children.

UNICEF continued to provide technical support to the 6 ministry LoA signatories. A national working group has been established and meets regularly under leadership of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Provincial focal persons for each ministry have been assigned throughout the country, and will participate in orientation sessions in July 2011.

Output 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 trained in rights awareness, desegregated by institution.

Implementing partner Social Development and Legal Rights (SDLR) executed its training programs in the Sari Pul, Daikundi, Ghor, Panjshir, Laghman and Badghis Provinces. The trainings targeted 314 beneficiaries (53 women) including judicial police, judges, prosecutors and community elders in the topics of Land and Family Law and the Protection of Women and Children in Criminal Proceedings.

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.

Following the dormant winter, judicial infrastructure works “sprung” to life during the reporting period, with several construction works completed or nearing completion for handover to local justice officials. Given the insecurity of many remote districts, the UNDP engaged the support of third parties for both preliminary assessments of potential worksites and for monitoring and evaluation on on-going projects. For assessments, UNDP Engineers collaborated with justice sector engineers (primarily from the Supreme Court) to prioritize as equal a distribution as possible among all nine UNDP/ PtJ provinces. The Supreme Court also conducted several field assessments based on UNDP technical specifications. The Afghan Trust Construction Company is contracted for M&E, providing regular inspections inputs and certifications of completed works.

Works in progress

Sari Pul Province (3)

Rehabilitation of one Primary Court and two Justice Residential houses in Sari Pul and Sagi Charak Districts were re-advertised on 22 June, with deadline for submission of bids 30 June 2011.

Panshjer Province (3)

The construction of a Detention Center, a Primary Court and a Joint Office Building progress, with the latter two nearing completion.

Daykundi Province (2)

The land allocated for construction of a Primary Court and Joint Buildings are on the top of rocky hill and therefore required additional work. After the joint visit by the monitoring firm and construction company around 800 cubic meters of additional excavation were approved by UNDP. Now the leveling (cutting and filling) has been completed for further development.

Interests to Bid (ITB's/ Tendering)

The ITB for construction in Alishing/Laghman of one Joint Office Building and one Primary Court have been posted on the web, deadline for submission for both by end June 2011. The ITB's for rehabilitation of Sari Pul Justice Residential House and Sagi Charak Justice Residential House and Primary Court were re-advertised, with the deadline for

submission of bids 30 June.

Needs Assessment

For future projects surveys of the Laghman Province have been completed, and the mission plan for Ghor and Badghis Provinces has been shared with SCT Engineering for need assessment in the last week of June.

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. Provision of equipment is awaiting finalization and certification of facilities.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

As the Joint Programme progresses into its second year, focus has increased empowering local institutions and professionals to secure opportunities for long-term sustainability. By focusing trainings on communities as well as leaders from major sectors directly related to or influencing justice at the village and district levels (justice providers, religious leaders and community leaders), the Joint Programme is laying the foundations for a transfer of skills and capacity. Against this background, the Peace through Justice (PtJ) Joint Programme has begun to recruit national regional coordinators. A regional coordinator has been hired and has already established a regional office in Bamiyan, to coordinate activities in Daykundi and Ghor; one regional coordinator has been chosen for Jalalabad, to coordinate activities in Laghman; and recruitment of two more regional coordinators in Mazar-i-Sharif and Herat is planned in the coming semester to cover activities in Sari Pul and Badghis. Activities in Panshjer will continue to be coordinated from Kabul.

Further, implementation of activities is done largely through national organizations. The programme has been involving government counterparts in all stages of the inception phase and processes (including recruitment and procurement, joint coordination meetings, planning and field missions) as a way of creating ownership of the programme and transferring skills to ensure sustainability.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Implementation of the programme was disrupted due to the departure of the International Programme Coordinator in March 2011, who has not yet been replaced. The JP has a very thin human resource base, as recruitment of a new International Programme Coordinator and National Deputy Coordinator have not been approved. Also, the JP has relied since its inception on the limited human resources of the UNDP/JHRA for both operational issues (most significantly procurement) and project implementation (only three officers implementing two projects simultaneously).

The management and human resource gap has impacted the overall functioning of the JP, including but not limited to coordination with the O/RC and UN agencies, budget allocations, Outreach/Communications and M&E. In Q2 2011, JP has vastly improved all areas, and will continue to do so through the addition of two international professional staff to UNDP.

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

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, Badghis and Laghman are still difficult to access. Security situations are constantly shifting, affecting both short term implementation and longer-term strategic planning.

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

The JP has begun to strengthen its field presence through the establishment of its first regional coordination office in the Bamiyan province, which serves as a central base of operations for JP implementation in surrounding provinces, thus strengthening the M&E capacities in the Central Highland Region. The UNDP has proposed the establishment of two more strategically-located field offices to similarly cover the entire geographic scope of the JP.

The only means of addressing the volatile security situation is to maintain a flexible approach to programming, based on continuous assessments provided by DSS.

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 true
No false

What types of coordination mechanisms

Besides the regular coordination meetings on monthly and quarterly basis RCO convenes quarterly JPCs meetings to brief the RC /RCO on the challenges faced, progress made and lessons learnt. JPCs use this platform to interact more frequently with each other and share how similar issues were tackled in their respective projects and coordinate among themselves relevant issues.

JPCs are actively participating at the UNDAF working groups relevant to the JPs and contributing to the substance of the group with technical knowledge and expertise. JPs were invited to make a presentation to the UNDAF Gender Working Groups on the advantages and disadvantages of Joint Programming GWG intends to follow the JP model in order to bring together various UN agencies to work and deliver as one UN in selected UNDAF priority province.

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				
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs				

Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs

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?

The PMC is led by the Government of Afghanistan and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

Number of meetings with PMC chair

0

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 false
Slightly involved true
Fairly involved false
Fully involved false

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

Management: service provision

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

UN Agency

Current situation

Government is regularly consulted on programme management, procurement and implementation issues. They have been involved in identification of their rehabilitation and construction needs and approval of construction designs. They have also been involved in joint missions. Civil society organizations are implementers of programme activities but there is a need to develop stronger relations with them and where necessary strengthen their capacity. Citizens' consultations have been limited because of the security situation but need to be improved.

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

The PtJ has worked with local CSOs to incorporate communications mechanisms in support of the achievement of the programme's overall development outcomes. However, the project has not yet developed a comprehensive communications strategy to underpin and drive all aspects of its policy objectives and development outcomes. The foundations for such a strategy have been initiated, and will take hold as human resources are provided to accommodate the coordination needs associated with rolling out a strong communications approach.

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

The JP works in cooperation with a number of civil society organizations, both as contracted implementing partners and through CSO forums. One such contractor focuses exclusively on media, reaching vast public audiences through radio broadcasts, community theater, newspaper articles and community leader outreach. Academic relationships include university professors and professional judicial training center staff. "Others" include the coalition of legal service providers and national bar associations.

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

The JP works in cooperation with a number of civil society organizations, both as contracted implementing partners and through CSO forums. One such contractor focuses exclusively on media, reaching vast public audiences through radio broadcasts, community theater, newspaper articles and community leader outreach. Academic relationships include university professors and professional judicial training center staff. "Others" include the coalition of legal service providers and national bar associations.

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

The JP works in cooperation with a number of civil society organizations, both as contracted implementing partners and through CSO forums. One such contractor focuses exclusively on media, reaching vast public audiences through radio broadcasts, community theater, newspaper articles and community leader outreach. Academic relationships include university professors and professional judicial training center staff. "Others" include the coalition of legal service providers and national bar associations.



Media outreach and advocacy

The JP works in cooperation with a number of civil society organizations, both as contracted implementing partners and through CSO forums. One such contractor focuses exclusively on media, reaching vast public audiences through radio broadcasts, community theater, newspaper articles and community leader outreach. Academic relationships include university professors and professional judicial training center staff. "Others" include the coalition of legal service providers and national bar associations.

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 2

Private sector

Academic institutions 1

Media groups and journalist 1

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

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 Joint Programme 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 Joint Programme is engaged in rehabilitation and construction of justice facilities to improve access to justice. The Joint Programme ensures that all the rehabilitated and constructed facilities are gender sensitive to ensure that they attract female employees and rights holders, and protect their privacy and dignity.

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 1
No. Regional
No. Local

Laws

No. National
No. Regional
No. Local

Plans

National 1
Regional
Local

Forums/roundtables

National 1
Regional 1
Local

Working groups

National 1
Regional
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 Joint Programme has worked with the Ministry of Justice to develop the National Public Legal Awareness Strategy, which was launched to national justice stakeholders in May 2011. The Joint Programme also worked with the Legal Aid Department within the Ministry of Justice to refine the Legal Aid Policy, announced at the same time. In the newly established regional office in Bamiyan, the Joint Programme Regional Coordinator has brought together justice providers and related civil society representatives in the Legal Working Group (LWG). The LWG is planning a provincial conference to familiarize provincial- and district-level justice providers with updated national policies.

The national policies in particular will have a significant impact on citizens across Afghanistan. However, as the national strategy and policy were only released at the end of this reporting period, it is not yet possible to ascertain the current scope of their impact.

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

Peace through Justice Joint Programme M&E framework

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	PIC	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, UN Women, UNICEF	De functioning of justice sector due to security situation in some provinces

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	PIC	Risks & assumptions
<p>Joint Output 1 - Community members have a greater awareness of constitutional and human rights.</p>	<p>Indicator (UNDAF): Number of advocacy and media campaigns launched on the constitutional and legal rights of all citizens</p> <p>Number of districts covered by media campaigns for access to justice and rights awareness</p>	<p>Baseline: pilot awareness raising activities conducted in some provinces.</p> <p>Some awareness raising resources developed and field tested</p>	<p>In each of 42 districts `12 dramas, 12 panel debates, 24 interviews, 12 talk-back shows, 5 songs, 30 community service broadcasts</p>	<p>21 mobile theatres</p>	<p>Project progress reports, Awareness raising program reports</p>	<p>Quarterly from implementing partners</p>	<p>UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF</p>	<p>De functioning of justice sector due to security situation in some provinces</p> <p>Risk of raising community expectations which cannot be met by the formal justice system</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)	PIC	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	<p>UNDP implementing partner CACSS held 23 community theatre sessions on human rights in this reporting period, reaching approximately 13,690 (89.77%) male and 1,560 (10.23%) female spectators.</p> <p>Twenty-six (Daikundi 5, Ghor 2, Badghis 5, Sari Pul 5, Panjshir 4 and Laghman 5) video screenings and discussion groups on human rights were held for 310 people. The sessions focused on unlawful age of marriage and prohibition of forced marriages under Islam.</p>	Project progress reports, Awareness raising program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF	<p>Challenges of monitoring implementation due to security situation</p> <p>Limited number of national CSO partners in provinces and districts</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)	PIC	Risks & assumptions
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.	Human rights awareness raising initiatives in place in formal and non-formal schools Number of young people received full information on human rights disaggregated by gender		240 30,000	Centre for Afghan Civil Society Support (CACSS) contracted, curriculum development for primary and secondary school curricula commenced.	Project progress reports, Awareness raising program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNICEF, UN Women	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			UNDP is providing technical assistance to implementing partner CACSS on gender for training and monitoring components.	Technical inputs provided by UN Women (Reports on technical inputs, awareness raising)	Quarterly	UN Women	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)	PIC	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>	<p>0</p>	<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>	<p>Joint UN program</p>	<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)	PIC	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	SDLR trained 552 male and 101 female community leaders in Land and Family laws and the Protection of Women and Children in Criminal Proceedings. Child Protection Action Networks (CPAN) in Sari Pul conducted community awareness on child protection and child rights in 110 mosques - 30 in Sari Pul City and remaining 80 in 6 districts.	Project progress reports, Awareness raising program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNDP, UN Women, 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

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	PIC	Risks & assumptions
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, UN Women, 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.	UN Women, 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)	PIC	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 UN Women (Reports on technical inputs, training curriculum)	Quarterly	UN Women	Training curriculum is based on needs

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	PIC	Risks & assumptions
<p>Joint Output 3. Government officials and CSOs demonstrate greater capacity to respond to victims of violence.</p>	<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	UN Women	<p>SOPs can be negotiated with stakeholders</p> <p>Stakeholders will support, adopt and implement SOPs</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)	PIC	Risks & assumptions
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			<p>300 Legal Aid Organization of Afghanistan (LAOA) lawyers, paralegals and monitors from Badghis, Daykundi and Panjsher trained on children's rights, Afghan Juvenile Code, international conventions and treaties.</p> <p>Coverage for legal aid provision has been expanded to 21 provinces through partnership with LAOA and the International Law Foundation.</p> <p>159 child protection cases, including 39 cases of children in conflict with the law, identified and followed-up by CPANs from Jan-May 2011.</p> <p>War Child UK held trainings on social work and interventions 17 social workers (11 Males, 6 Females) from Badghis Province. 61 vulnerable children in institutional care benefited from social follow-up through home visits and development of individual care plans.</p>	Efficiency, cost effectiveness, trained human resources etc (Performance assessment reports)	Performance assessment at the beginning and end of the project	UN Women, UNICEF	<p>Committed organizations are selected</p> <p>Challenges from culture and religious groups</p>
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, UN Women	Ability of Government institutions to implement the SOPs once developed

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	PIC	Risks & assumptions
Outcome 4 -- 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		314	Activity reports Training records	Quarterly	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, 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)	PIC	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</p>				<p>Training records, activity reports</p> <p>Formal justice system user satisfaction survey</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Yearly</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, 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)	PIC	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			Social Development and Legal Rights (SDLR) trained 261 men and 53 women in Land and Family Law and the Protection of Women and Children in Criminal Proceedings, in Sari Pul, Daykundi, Ghor, Panjshir, Laghman and Badghis provinces (disaggregated data attached).	Project progress reports, Training program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, 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			Child Protection Action Networks (CPAN) established in Panjshir, Daikundi, Laghman and Sari Pul Provinces.	Project progress reports, Training program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNICEF, UN Women, 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 UN Women (Reports on technical inputs, training curriculum)	Quarterly	UN Women	Training curriculum is based on needs

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	PIC	Risks & assumptions
4.4 Training of 140 Prison and detention centre staff	Number of prison and detention centre staff trained disaggregated by type and gender				Project progress reports, Training program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNODC, Government of Afghanistan	<p>Challenges of monitoring implementation due to security situation</p> <p>Challenges of getting participation and ownership</p> <p>Limited number of female prison and detention centre staff (many work on a casual basis as needed)</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)	PIC	Risks & assumptions
<p>Outcome 5 -- 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>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	PIC	Risks & assumptions
<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)	PIC	Risks & assumptions
5.1. Emergency infrastructure works in 18 justice facilities in districts	Number of sites for infrastructure works			<p>Five facilities (Daykundi 2, Panjsher 3) started in 2010 are near completion (95%).</p> <p>Bids received for ITB's for five facilities (Laghman 2, Sari Pul 3). Evaluation of bids to commence upon approval of evaluation committee by Senior Management.</p> <p>ITB process for remaining four buildings (Ghor 2, Badghis 2) to commence upon completion of assessment by Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Completion reports and site handover records for infrastructure works.</p> <p>Reports from Government counterparts</p>	Project activity reports on a quarterly basis	UNDP	<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>
5.2 18 justice facilities are equipped and functional	Number of sites which are equipped and functional (under this programme)			Two sites in Panjsher 95% complete.	<p>Activity reports and asset transfer forms</p> <p>Reports from Government counterparts</p>	Project activity reports on a quarterly basis		<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)	PIC	Risks & assumptions
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	<p>Site designs are acceptable to local justice institutions</p> <p>Security situation allows access to sites</p>

Peace through Justice Joint Programme Results Framework with Financial Information

Joint Programme 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.	1.1 Awareness of the general public raised regarding constitutional and human rights in the 6 provinces and identified districts. 1.2 Awareness of the general public raised regarding constitutional and human rights in the 6 provinces and identified districts. 1.3 Baseline analysis in 6 provinces and district levels are disaggregated by social/gender, type of facilities, and existing infrastructures. 1.4 M&E tools and guidance developed are gender sensitised and effective in tracking progress on gender in programmes.	435,490			UNDP - UN Women	Centre for Afghan Civil Society Support (CACSS)	435,490	32,191	229,137	60%

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	184,288		UNDP	Social Development and Legal Rights (SDLR). Child Protection Action Networks (CPAN)	184,288	306,683	156,506	251%
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.	123,051		UNDP - UNICEF	Legal Aid Organization of Afghanistan (LAOA) Child Protection Action Networks (CPANs)	123,051	0	0	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.	281,938		UNDP – UNICEF - UNODC	Centre for Afghan Civil Society Support (CACSS). Social Development and Legal Rights (SDLR).	281,938	92,144	92,145	66%

<p>Out Put 5, Physical infrastructure conditions of justice sector institutions at the local level are improved taking into account gender needs.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>1,358,900</p>			<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Afghan Construction Company Naemi Safi Construction Company Sefat Construction Company Afghan Trust Construction Company (monitoring)</p>	<p>1,358,900</p>	<p>876,327</p>	<p>130,799</p>	<p>32%</p>
<p>Out Put 6, Other Direct Costs (Project Management)</p>	<p>6.1 Technical and management support provided to the project</p>	<p>553,680</p>			<p>UNDP</p>		<p>553,680</p>	<p>134</p>	<p>454,029</p>	<p>45%</p>
	<p>Total</p>						<p>2,937,347</p>	<p>1,307,479</p>	<p>1,062,616</p>	<p>81%</p>