

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Peace through Justice

Semester: 2-11

Country	Afghanistan
Thematic Window	Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Peace through Justice
Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-11
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 Aghanistan

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	\$2,957,345.00
UNICEF	\$104,860.00
UN Women	\$281,396.00
UNODC	\$85,600.00
Total	\$3,429,201.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$429,662.00
UNICEF	\$0.00
UN Women	\$0.00
UNODC	\$0.00
Total	\$429,662.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$1,880,975.00
UNICEF	\$115,734.00
UN Women	\$0.00
UNODC	\$0.00
Total	\$1,996,709.00

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 for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cost Share		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Counterpart		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Government	3	3	National Institutions	Court and Judicial System Infrastructures
Government	6	6	National Institutions	Strengthening the Rule of Law
Government	10	28	Local Institutions	Strengthening the Rule of Law
Civil Society	0	54	Civil Society Organisations	Access to Justice
Women	170	160	Citizens/Women	Access to Justice
Men	1,700	1,536	Citizens/Men	Access to Justice

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 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

Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)

Progress in outcomes

The programme is progressing well toward its desired developmental impact.

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

UNDP has contracted the Center for Civil Society Support (CACSS) to deliver the remaining community outreach activities under this output. CACSS has developed media materials for dissemination to media providers with nationwide reach, and targeted media in the six PtJ target provinces. Topics to be covered under the mass media campaign are: introduction of the AGO and introduction to the Afghan court system; duties of the police, including due process; access to civil law and land issue procedures in the Afghan court system; women's rights in Islam, Afghan Constitution and international law; violence against women; child rights in Islam, Afghan Constitution, civil and international law; human rights from the Islamic perspective; AIHRC and its duties; introduction of the police and role of the defense lawyer; distinctions between the criminal and civil codes. Broadcasts will be aired on mid-afternoon and evening programming, to ensure even listenership for men and women.

Due to severe weather conditions in the PtJ provinces, which affect both air and land travel, community theater activities will commence in March-April 2012. This will also maximize the audiences able and willing to attend the open-air activities.

UN Women conducted an awareness-raising training for Provincial Department of Women Affairs staff at the request of the Ministry of Women's Affairs. The trainees were provided with information on the EVAW Law, Women's Protection Centre Regulation, and the standard VAW data collection system.

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.

CACSS has worked with the Ministry of Justice Human Rights Support Unit (established with support from UNDP) to develop targeted training of trainer materials for teachers in PtJ target provinces. The Human Rights Support Unit is the main government agency responsible for streamlining Afghanistan's international human rights commitments into national law and policy, and is working with the Ministry of Education to develop a national human rights curriculum. CACSS will ensure common messaging in the national curriculum and ToT trainings, to reach an additional 43,000 school children. To date, PtJ has trained 441 teachers and reached over 67,000 students with its human rights

programming for primary and secondary schools.

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

UNDP and CACSS have coordinated with UN Women and the Ministry of Women's Affairs to ensure all curriculum content supports women's rights, with particular focus on the right to education for girls.

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.

UN WOMEN works with the ERAW Commission to facilitate a series of workshops on the ERAW law, women's rights issues and other legal issues for the commissions in Kabul and 3 PtJ provinces (of a total of 9) where new provincial commissions have been established. UN WOMEN is establishing 9 community resource centers to support the provincial commissions serve as a space for women and children in the community where they can receive basic information on their rights, VAW, basic computer skills training and other types of support services.

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

UN WOMEN has been working with the Ministry of Justice to develop and publish a Paralegal Manual, which provides guidelines for paralegals on the scope and parameters of their work and coordination with the state justice system. In support of the manual, UN Women has trained over 200 women and men. In 2011, UN WOMEN conducted a follow up assessment of previously trained paralegal trainees in Helmand province to assess additional training needs.

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.

2.4. Technical advice and inputs into curriculum development, training and monitoring gender components for community representatives and leaders.

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.

As a result of the increased coverage of legal aid services for children in conflict with the law (63% of all provinces), some 1851 juveniles received legal representation throughout the country through partnership with LAOA and ILF between August 2010 and November 2011. In terms of specific results achieved under through PTJ, 248 juveniles, including 20 girls in conflict with the law, were identified and provided with legal representation by UNICEF partners.

War Child UK held trainings on social work and interventions for 17 social workers (11 Males, 6 Females) from Badghis Province. A total of 28 Social Inquiry reports (23 boys and 5 girls) for children in JRC were submitted to Prosecutor's office in Badghis. 8 children were released from detention (6 boys and 2 girls).

Through Children in Crisis intervention, 15 out of 30 children were released from police custody through intervention of social workers. 11 social inquiry reports were submitted for boys detained in Panjshir and Daikundi JRC out of which 5 from Panjshir were released by court.

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

As part of the referral mechanisms and case management committees, in each CPAN there is a sub-committee on gender based violence whose role is to follow-up all GBV incidents identify and take appropriate responses. CPAN are linked with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and have been included in the formal structure of this Ministry. However, more efforts are still needed to develop linkages with the justice system to provide appropriate legal redress to victims of gender based violence who wish to pursue their cases in Justice.

UN Women is currently working with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to develop SOPs for cases concerning violence against women. A Violence against Women Intake Form for tracking VAW cases has been completed with the Ministry, and distributed to the provincial support centers that UN Women has established in 26 (of 34) provinces, including PtJ target provinces. The six PtJ provinces have been supported in the collection and registration of cases of violence against women using the intake forms and SOPs for case identification and tracking.

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.

UNDP worked with national and provincial justice institutions, as well as the provincial governors, provincial councils, and justice and human rights related civil society organizations to deliver conferences on the national Public Legal Awareness Strategy and Legal Aid Policy for Badghis, Ghor and Daykundi provinces. The national heads of the MoJ Legal Aid Department and Public Legal Awareness Unit presented the national priorities to provincial- and district-level justice officials and community representatives, who then mapped needs, challenges and opportunities for coordinated implementation and developed actions plans for execution of the national policies within their provinces and districts.

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.

CPANs have been established and continue to be operational in all 6 PTJ target provinces. In addition to regular meetings, each CPAN has a case management committee that assesses and reviews all individual cases submitted by CPAN members to identify appropriate responses based on the assessment. As a result, there is an increase in the number of child protection cases identified and followed-up by CPAN members. In provinces where districts CPAN have been established, there is an increasing linkage between district and provincial CPAN. This has been witnessed through the number of children in conflict with the law who received legal representation (248 children in 6 provinces) or the number of child protection cases identified and followed-up through CPAN support (468 children from January to December 2011).

Children in Crisis has trained 179 juvenile justice officials including judges, prosecutors, lawyers and police in Daykundi and Panjshir on the implementation of a Letter of Agreement on alternatives to detention for children. 69 members of provincial CPAN and 78 members of 4 District CPANs in Panjshir and Daykundi received orientation on child

rights and dealing with cases through emergency case planning meetings. Seven child protection cases have been referred to the district CPANs in Panjshir.

4.3. Technical advice and inputs into curriculum development, training and monitoring gender components for local justice sector actors.

4.4 Training of 140 Prison and detention centre staff.

UNODC is conducting training to district detention centre staff in 17 detention facilities representing six provinces and will enable staff to provide basic life support pending the arrival of or access to advanced life support services. These trainings also provide local communities with trained personnel who can provide medical assistance to the citizenry in emergencies. The training is being delivered in two phases, 1) 15 master trainers will be certified through a train the trainer course to continue training additional staff beyond the life of the project; 2) 150 frontline prison staff (eight from each facility) will be certified to perform basic life support care.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

UNICEF, in partnership with SDLR, its new partner for legal aid for children in contact with the law, is mapping legal aid providers in all 21 provinces covered by UNICEF supported legal aid project, including 4 provinces under PTJ (Daykundi, Panjshir, Ghor and Badghis) to improve coordination between legal aid providers and establish a database of defence lawyers specialized in children cases for more integration of legal services within the AIBA.

As also noted above, nearly each CPAN has a technical advisor with extensive experience in child protection whose role is to provide overall technical support to CPAN members and case management committees in undertaking appropriate assessment of child protection cases and ensure that proper follow-up is conducted. Thanks to UNICEF advocacy, CPAN technical advisor positions have now been included with the official structure of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Therefore, all established CPAN, including those established in PTJ target provinces will continue to be monitored and supported by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

UN Women has worked intensively with the Ministry of Justice to ensure the national government's approval and ownership of the Paralegal Manual. This Manual, and the trainings held to support its implementation at the district level, are published and executed as government activities. National-level government officials are working with UN Women to ensure they will be able to assume sole responsibility for the application of the Paralegal Manual beyond UN Women's support and involvement.

UNDP has strengthened its ties with the Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office and Supreme Court throughout the implementation of the Peace through Justice Joint Programme, and is continuing activities from within these institutions at the request of the Minister of Justice, Attorney General and Chief Justice. All future programming will be done by government officials from within the three justice institutions, with technical and strategic support from UNDP. In the medium-term, this approach will strengthen existing systems within these institutions, establish strategies to address capacity and procedural gaps, and build the overall ability of government officials to execute, evaluate, and coordinate their work in the areas of legal aid and public legal awareness.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Coordination with Government

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Limited cooperation of government institutions dealing with youth and women's issues such as police, prosecution and legal aid providers has been a challenge. Many of the socially accepted practices currently evident in Afghanistan require long-term social and behaviour change techniques to affect a noticeable shift, which can in turn affect

development of and adherence to supportive policy. These activities are being implemented in tandem, and will require sufficient time to observe their impact.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

In almost all the 6 provinces, the prevailing security situation limited the implementation and monitoring of programme activities, specifically at district level. Security threats and the reality in more remote areas of Afghanistan often prevent movement to the field, and have affected the joint programme's ability to conduct direct monitoring of activities.

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

To address the issue of lack of coordination and cooperation of government institutions, UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs through a letter of agreement that formalizes the collaboration between the police, prosecutors and social workers and establishes appropriate referral mechanisms between different actors. The identification of provincial focal persons for the implementation of this agreement is one of such mechanisms. Social coaching projects, supported by UNICEF, are implemented through Children in Crisis and War Child UK in Panjshir, Daykundi and Badghis. These agencies will continue to provide support toward building the capacity of social workers in DOLSAMD and JRCs to facilitate the implementation of the Letter of Agreement.

UN WOMEN aims to ensure that its role is one of providing technical assistance, substantive and financial support, rather than engaging in direct implementation of programmes. UN WOMEN also works to ensure that its partners and stakeholders take the lead on practical implementation especially at the provincial level, which serves to limit the impact of the security and political conditions on programming.

UNDP has entrenched its programming within the government, to ensure that the development of structures and capacity can be properly internalized and continued beyond the scope of external engagement.

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

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

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

GoAf/RCO

Number of meetings with PMC chair

1

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 true
No false

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 dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice
New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals
Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals
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 2

Private sector

Academic institutions 1

Media groups and journalist 3

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

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	4
Local	

Working groups

National	
Regional	6
Local	

Dialog clubs

National	
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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)

UNDP has worked with the Ministry of Justice to develop the national Legal Aid Policy and the Public Legal Awareness Strategy. These strategic products were launched nationally in MAY 2011, and UNDP has worked through the Ministry of Justice in the second half of 2011 to extend information on the Policy and Strategy to provincial- and district-level justice officials in Badghis, Ghor and Daykundi.

UNICEF-supported Child Protection Action Networks (CPANs) have been established in all six PtJ provinces, and function as frontline recipients of child rights and protection claims.

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

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 1 - Local community capacity to understand the justice system, demand access to justice, and protect its vulnerable members' rights is strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of participants in training courses and awareness raising activities, desegregated by location and gender.</p>				<p>Project progress reports, Awareness raising program reports</p>	<p>Quarterly from implementing partners</p>	<p>UNDP, UN Women</p>	<p>De functioning of justice sector due to security situation in some provinces</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 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>Project progress reports, Awareness raising program reports</p>	<p>Quarterly from implementing partners</p>	<p>UNDP, UN Women,</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 has contracted Center for Afghan Civil Society Support (CACSS) to deliver the following public outreach activities on Civil Code, Criminal Procedures Code, and the Law on Elimination of Violence against Women (EVAW) in 21 districts across 6 provinces.</p> <p>12 dramas 12 panel debates 24 interviews 12 talk-back shows 5 songs 30 community service broadcasts</p> <p>CACSS held 23 community theatre sessions on Family Law and Women’s social, family and legal rights, with reference to Islamic values, 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 have been 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,	<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. UN Women has provided introductory trainings on how to use Violence Against Women Standard Intake Forms and track VAW cases to the Department of Women's Affairs in Panjshir, Badghis and Saripul provinces.	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			<p>UN Women trained 45 heads of the Provincial Department of Women Affairs and their legal section on the Law on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and the newly enacted Women's Protection Centres' Regulation (WPC).</p> <p>UN Women drafted a Paralegal Manual in coordination with the Ministry of Justice and the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association and developed materials for paralegal trainings in Daykundi and Panjshir, scheduled for March 2012.</p>	Project progress reports, paralegal training reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNDP, UN Women,	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	<p>Number of provincial council representatives trained in dispute resolution, Afghan law and international obligations</p> <p>Well defined and functioning monitoring and reporting mechanism in place</p>	0			Monitoring activities Training records Reporting formats and completed reports	<p>Quarterly reports from and monitoring CSOs</p> <p>Annual reports from provincial councils.</p>	UN Women, F	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>UNICEF has trained 300 Legal Aid Organization of Afghanistan (LAOA) lawyers, paralegals and monitors from Badghis, Daykundi and Panjshir 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, including the 6 provinces covered by Peace through Justice.</p> <p>UNICEF worked with War Child UK held trainings on social work and interventions for 17 social workers (11 Males, 6 Females) from Badghis Province. In this reporting period, a total of 28 Social Inquiry Reports (23 boys and 5 girls) on children in the JRC were submitted to the prosecutor's office in Badghis. Eight children were released from detention (6 boys and 2 girls).</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>

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
3.2 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			<p>UNICEF has established mechanisms for referring child protection cases, including gender-based violence cases, in each provincial CPAN.</p> <p>CIC has designed a Juvenile Justice poster which has been distributed to provincial and district police stations to promote awareness among the police to refer to social workers any child in their custody.</p> <p>UN Women has initiated work with the Ministry of Women's Affairs to develop a standardized SOP for cases of violence against women, and provided technical and financial support to develop and finalize the Standard Violence Against Women Intake Form for tracking and collecting VAW cases in all PtJ provinces.</p>	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
<p>Outcome 4 -- The professionalism and accountability of district-level formal justice system actors is strengthened.</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of participants in training courses desegregated by institution, location and gender.</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>314</p>	<p>Activity reports Training records</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNODC, Government of Afghanistan</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 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 from CSO partners</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			<p>UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Interior in developing national diversion guidelines for police and prosecutors to ensure children in conflict are dealt with in a child-friendly manner and are diverted from the formal system. Assessments of police procedures and practices in dealing with children in conflict with the law were conducted in Panjshir and Daykundi to inform the content of the guidelines.</p> <p>CIC trained 179 juvenile justice officials including judges, prosecutors, lawyers and police from Daykundi and Panjshir on how to implement a letter of agreement on child protection. 69 members of provincial CPAN and 78 members of 4 District CPANs in Panjshir and Daykundi received orientation on child rights and dealing with cases through emergency case planning meetings. Seven child protection cases were referred to district CPANs in Panjshir.</p> <p>UNDP held provincial conferences with the MoI for provincial- and district-level justice providers in Daykundi, Badghis and Ghor on the national Legal Aid Policy and Public Legal Awareness Strategy to ensure national priorities were understood and implemented at district level.</p> <p>UNICEF organized 3 awareness raising workshops on child rights and the Afghanistan juvenile code for CPAN members, law enforcements officials, judges, paralegal and prosecutors in Daykundi, Badghis and Panjshir.</p>	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			<p>CPANs operational in all 6 provinces. CPANs have identified and followed up on 468 child protection cases (135 concerning girls).</p> <p>UNICEF has trained 36 focal persons in PtJ provinces on how to implement the letter of agreement on applying alternatives to detention for children in conflict.</p>	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

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
4.3 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
4.4 Training of 140 Prison and detention centre staff	Number of prison and detention centre staff trained disaggregated by type and gender			UNODC has trained 150 staff in 17 detention facilities across the six PtJ provinces in basic life support.	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)	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) completed.</p> <p>Bids received for ITB's for five facilities (Laghman 2, Sari Pul 3).</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 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>

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
Output 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 disaggregated by social/gender, type of facilities, and existing infrastructures.</p> <p>1.4 M&E tools and guidance developed are gender sensitised and effective in tracking progress on gender in programmes.</p>	435,490			UNDP - UN Women	Centre for Afghan Civil Society Support (CACSS)	435,490	0	251,133	58%

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 lea	184,288		UNDP	Social Development and Legal Rights (SDLR). Child Protection Action Networks (CPAN)	184,288	85,816	276,154	196%
Output 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	70,682	57%
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 & 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	0	201,194	71%

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. 5.2 Nine rehabilitated justice facilities are equipped and functional	1,358,900			UNDP	Afghan Construction Company Naemi Safi Construction Company Sefat Construction Company Afghan Trust Construction Company (monitoring)	1,358,900	341,717	508,961	63%
Out Put 6, Other Direct Costs (Project Management)	6.1 Technical and management support provided to the project	553,680			UNDP		553,680	2,129	771,461	140%
	Total						2,937,347	429,662	2,079,586	85%