

**FINALMDG-F JOINT PROGRAMME
NARRATIVE REPORT**

Participating UN Organization(s)	Sector(s)/Area(s)/Theme(s)
<i>UNDP (Lead Agency)</i> <i>UNICEF</i> <i>UN Women</i> <i>UNODC</i> <i>UNAMA (Coordinating agency)</i>	Justice and Human Rights

Joint Programme Title	Joint Programme Number
Peace through Justice	00071109

Joint Programme Cost [Sharing - if applicable]	Joint Programme[Location]
[Fund Contribution): USD Govt. Contribution: USD Agency Core Contribution: Other: TOTAL: USD	Region (s): Afghanistan Governorate(s): Badghis Ghor Sari-Pul Daykundi Panjshir Laghman District(s): 45 Total

Final Joint Programme Evaluation	Joint Programme Timeline
Final Evaluation Done Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evaluation Report Attached Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date of delivery of final report	Original start date <i>1 January 2010</i> Final end date <i>4 June 2012</i>

Participating Implementing Line Ministries and/or other organisations (CSO, etc)	
Primary Govt Partners:	Ministry of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Supreme Court
Secondary Govt Partners:	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Interior
CSO Partners:	Children in Crisis, War Child UK, Legal Aid Organization of Afghanistan, International Legal Foundation – Afghanistan, Centre for Afghanistan Civil Society, Social Development and Legal Rights Afghanistan, Afghan Construction Company, Naemi Safi Construction Company, Sefat Construction Company, Afghan Trust Construction Company

I. PURPOSE

a. Provide a brief introduction on the socio-economical context and the development problems addressed by the programme.

Afghanistan's justice system faces extraordinary challenges. After decades of war, Afghanistan is the poorest country in Asia and among the poorest in the world, leaving resources in terribly short supply. Justice sector infrastructure has been destroyed or damaged in many places by fighting or decay during the years of conflict, and many parts of Afghanistan cannot be fairly called "post-conflict" as intense fighting between Taliban and international forces continues. Corruption is a constant concern; judges and other justice system officials are poorly paid, and justice system capacity to prosecute corruption is so lacking that corruption both within and outside the justice system is perceived to be rampant.

The Afghan Government and the international community are both concerned about bolstering the credibility of the "formal" justice system, recognizing that Afghanistan's traditional justice system has a far longer historical role in resolving conflicts, yet often does so in violation of national and international human rights obligations, particularly in regard to the rights of women. Security is a constant concern, because of both the ongoing conflict and because of criminality, and the constant sense of danger has a disproportionate impact on women, limiting their movement and access to education, employment, government services, and democratic participation.

The combination of insecurity and inadequate provision of justice services in communities has significant impacts. Without justice and security, other public services, such as education and health, cannot be delivered by the Government of Afghanistan or NGOs, and such services that do exist cannot be accessed by community members. Additionally, inconsistent service delivery as a result of insecurity can exacerbate conflicts in communities, due to perceptions of bias or favouritism by service providers.

The Afghan government and international community have made progress in the area of justice strengthening and reform over the past few years. However, significant gaps and challenges remain. The vast majority of justice reform projects focus solely on the formal justice system, partner exclusively with the central government, work primarily or exclusively in Kabul, and prioritize "supply" side reforms, i.e., building the capacity of the justice system to meet the needs of the people who come seeking help.

Unfortunately, very little justice sector assistance has reached the district or village level in Afghanistan. The district level is the lowest level of the court system and the level at which the vast majority of Afghans interact – or not – with the justice system. While the central government institutions in Kabul may be relatively well resourced, have access to many national and international advisors, and have a fairly sophisticated understanding of both national and international law and justice standards, at the district level the situation is very different. Judges, lawyers and prosecutors often have had very little training, have limited if any supervision or oversight, work in poor or non-existent facilities, and lack basic equipment and transport necessary to enable them to work effectively.

While many initiatives take a top-down approach in developing justice sector policy and working with senior officials, it is important to complement these initiatives with bottom-up approaches that support local justice sector officials through basic institution building, including training, emergency infrastructure works, and essential equipment. Without these basics, justice institutions cannot work effectively at the local level – and the lack of effective formal justice options in Afghanistan's districts hinders the central government's ability to assert its presence and control and maintain peace, stability and the rule of law in these areas.

The Peace through Justice Joint Programme (PtJ) brings the joint expertise of UN Afghanistan to the most neglected part of Afghanistan's justice system – the district level. Through a partnership between UNAMA, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and UNODC, PtJ aims to significantly strengthen both supply and demand for access to justice for women and men at the district level across Afghanistan.

b. List joint programme outcomes and associated outputs as per the final approved version of the joint programme Document or last agreed revision.

JP Outcome 1: Local community capacity to understand the justice system, demand access to justice, and protect its vulnerable members' rights is strengthened.

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

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

JP Output 3: Government officials and CSOs demonstrate greater ability to respond to victims of violence.

JP Outcome 2: The professionalism and accountability of district-level formal justice system actors is strengthened.

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

JP Outcome 3: The facilities of the formal justice system at the district level have greater capacity and are more accessible to community members.

JP Output 5: Physical infrastructure conditions of justice sector institutions at the local level are improved.

c. Explain the overall contribution of the joint programme to National Plan and Priorities.

The PtJ programme aims to meet the priorities of the Afghanistan Government's National Justice Programme and UNDAF Outcome 1, Country Team Output 4 – "More Afghans have increased access to a reformed, comprehensive and effective justice system." This is achieved through a combination of different capacity development activities:

- Increasing community-level demand for access to justice and realization of human rights, with particular attention to the rights of women, through public legal awareness, training of community leaders, and strengthening of the capacity of local CSOs;
- Strengthening local capacity to meet these demands through training of formal justice actors and community representatives; and
- Improved capacity and conditions in local justice facilities, through emergency infrastructure works.

The PtJ Joint Programme addresses two outcomes in the MDG-F Conflict Prevention and Peace-building window:

- Strengthen the capacities of justice and security service providers – both civilian and uniformed – to respect and promote human rights and deliver justice and security on the basis of accountability, transparency, predictability and equality before the law; and
- Improve the performance of rule of law institutions (Ministry of Justice, judiciary, Ministry of the Interior, correctional facilities) and the capacity of civil society to enhance access to justice for all.

d. Describe and assess how the programme development partners have jointly contributed to achieve development results.

UNDP has experience implementing district-level justice reform programming in Afghanistan, including working with local NGOs in Afghanistan to conduct human rights awareness activities and training for communities and local justice officials and in managing contractors to rehabilitate justice sector infrastructure facilities in district locations. It built on this experience by playing a lead role in infrastructure rehab and some public awareness and training activities. UNDP's Institutional Capacity Building for Gender Equality Project collaborated with UN Women in ensuring a strong focus on gender in all facets of the joint programme's implementation. UNDP also provided operational support to the joint programme by housing the jointly-funded programme coordinator and being the administrator of the consolidated procurement process.

UN Women has experience in gender awareness raising and advocacy in Afghanistan, including training of formal justice sector and civil society organizations. UN Women has also piloted advocacy activities with paralegals and conducted research on the operation of local dispute resolution, particularly in relation to women's experiences. UN Women continued these activities under the joint programme, and provided technical advice to ensure that gender issues were appropriately mainstreamed in all other programme activities, particularly training and rights awareness.

UNICEF has experience in juvenile justice and child rights advocacy in Afghanistan. In this programme, UNICEF targeted human rights awareness for youth programmes in conjunction with the Ministry of Education.

UNODC has experience designing and constructing prisons in Afghanistan and training prison detention centre officials. In this programme, UNODC provided technical expertise on international prison design standards, and trained prison and detention centre officials from districts on fundamental professional and legal skills required to perform their responsibilities.

II. ASSESSMENT OF JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS

- a. Report on the key outcomes achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results. The narrative should be results oriented to present results and illustrate impacts of the pilot at policy level)

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

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

UNDP 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 in Dari and English by a consultant hired by CACSS and was reviewed and approved by the Joint Programme and its partners. 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. The performances were carried out in all six PtJ provinces, and were attended by 15,250 village residents.

Mass Media Communications

In 2010-11, 26 human rights videos shows and focus group discussions (FGDs) were held. 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 in selected districts across all six target provinces (Daykundi 5, Ghor 2, Badghis 5, Sari Pul 5, Panjshir 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 10,500 posters on underage and forced marriages during the video discussion groups for participants to take home and to distribute in their villages.

UNICEF prepared and distributed 900 copies of information sheets on the Child Protection Action Networks (CPANs) (more details provided in Expected Result 4.2.) to promote the public understanding of the alternative justice mechanisms available to children in contact with the law. In addition, 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.

Expected Result 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.*

In 2011, UNDP contracted CACSS to provide workshops for primary and secondary school teachers in 21 districts across the six PtJ provinces. The materials and curriculum for the training of teachers were developed by Humanitarian Assistance Muska (HAM), in consultation with the Ministry of Justice, particularly the Human Rights Support Unit and the Legal Affairs (*Huquq*) Department, and UN Women, and covered:

- Ethics, values and principle of justice in Islam
- The Afghan Constitution, international conventions, human rights and child rights
- Gender and justice in schools

The three-day sessions were held in April 2012 in 180 schools for 421 teachers, with an ultimate projected reach to 42,100 students. CACSS provided the participants with handouts (materials received from PtJ) and training materials for primary and secondary school students on:

- 1) Ethics, Values and Human Rights
- 2) Principles of Justice in Islam, Constitution and International Conventions
- 3) ChildRights, Gender and Justice in the Schools
- 4) Stories about Child (primary school) and Youth (secondary school) Rights
- 5) Two-page take-home factsheet for students
- 6) Feedback evaluation form for students to be collected teachers

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

UN Women worked with all joint programme agencies to provide technical gender inputs in the development of training and public awareness materials. UN Women was also active in the planning and coordination processes to ensure that gender priorities were included in PtJ annual work plans, and to remain up to date on the programme development and review initiatives undertaken by all PtJ agencies to facilitate coordination for gender emphasis.

UNDP's Gender Equality Project also provided technical inputs and assistance for programming to ensure women were appropriately targeted and women's participation in activities, particularly community-focused activities, was encouraged.

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

Expected Result 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.*

In order to increase citizens' ability to access both formal and informal legal services, Social Development and Legal Rights/Organization for Social Development in Afghanistan (SDLR/OSDA) was contracted by UNDP in December 2010 to carry out trainings to community representatives and opinion shapers increasing community leaders' knowledge of the law, the roles and responsibilities of justice providers, and accessing legal processes. SDLR/OSDA developed the materials based on an initial needs assessment to each of the target districts, which informed the curricula as to the perceptions and level of awareness of the community leaders in each area, as well as providing insight into the way in which these interpretations manifested themselves through the execution of justice in both the formal and informal sectors. In total, SDLR/OSDA trained 653 (101 women) community leaders in the six PtJ target provinces.

In 2012, UNDP contracted CACSS to provide trainings on the Civil Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Elimination of Violence against Women Law to community leaders. The training materials were developed by CACSS in coordination with PtJ technical staff, Afghan Women's Network, and academics at Kabul University. All trainings were conducted with cultural sensitivity with the aim of teaching the subjects in a manner that they will be accepted, understood, shared and practiced at the conclusion of the training. Materials were developed for lectures, group discussions, role plays, and PowerPoint presentations (where possible) and use a variety of interactive techniques with the participants to engage their interest and participation. In total, 614 community elders in the six PtJ target provinces attended the trainings to gain a better understanding of the basic laws in Afghanistan, and those with the most relevance to systemic justice procedures and social norms.

Expected Result 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 conducted paralegal trainings in Panjshir and Sari-Pul Provinces. The trainings focused on promoting the paralegal manual, developed by the MoJ with technical support from UN Women, among provincial- and district-level justice officials. A total of 43 (Panjshir – 23, Sari-Pul – 20) participants from the MoJ, Attorney General's Office, local shuras and Ministry of Women's Affairs attended the trainings, which provided an overview of the role of paralegals; gender justice; the Elimination of Violence against Women Law; and harmful traditional practices against women, with specific reference to force marriages within the context of shariah, national and international laws.

The aim of these training were to i) enable paralegals to deliver quality legal assistance and services to Afghans who need to access the justice system; and, ii) to make the public aware of their rights and responsibilities, how to access justice sector facilities and services and to understand how these entities function. Paralegal professionals are essential to defending the rights of Afghans and promoting the rule of law. They raise public awareness of their rights in the judicial system when they are suspected or accused of a crime, or their rights are violated. Paralegals can refer violence against

women cases to justice entities and are expected provide the necessary information to citizens in their communities to help promote the rule of law, avoid unnecessary conflicts, promote empowerment and contribute to a sustainable society where rights and obligations go hand in hand. A further aim of this training was to provide basic information to respected members of the community to enable them to provide accurate legal information to people in need of resolving issues and contribute towards increasing legal awareness within the community.

The 1st edition of the paralegal manual was printed and disseminated to stakeholders. The manual is certified by the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association. The main aim of this manual is to provide paralegals with basic guidance on how to provide guidance to women victim of violence.

Expected Result2.3. *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.*

UN WOMEN works with ERAW Commissions, which are run through the Provincial Councils and Governor's Offices, to facilitate a series of workshops on the ERAW law, women's rights and other legal issues for the commissions in Kabul and three PtJ provinces where new provincial ERAW commissions have been established. UN WOMEN is establishing community resource centers to support the provincial commissions in serving as a space for women and children in the community to receive basic information on their rights, violence against women, basic computer skills training and other types of support services.

Expected Result2.4. *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.

Expected Result 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.*

In response to the challenges faced by children in contact with the law, mainly the lack of legal representation, UNICEF trained 300 Legal Aid Organization of Afghanistan (LAOA) lawyers, paralegals and monitors from Badghis, Daykundi and Panjshir on child rights, the Afghan Juvenile Code, and international conventions and treaties. Through these trainings and UNICEF's ongoing partnership with LAOA and the International Law Foundation – Afghanistan (ILF-A), coverage for legal aid provision has been expanded to 21 provinces (61 percent of Afghanistan), including the six PtJ provinces. As a result of this expansion of services, 2,559 children in detention benefited from legal representation for the combined period 2009-April 2012. Of these cases, 265 juveniles (including 20 girls) were from the 6 provinces covered by the joint programme.

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

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

In addition, the Letters of Agreement require the appointment of child protection focal persons for each government institution. In total, 204 focal persons were identified throughout the country, 36 of which are working in PtJ provinces. These focal persons were trained on child rights and how to properly fill in and analyze the SIRs.

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

Expected Result 4.1. *Capacity of formal justice sector strengthened through training of 840 justice sector officials in rights awareness, disaggregated by institution.*

In 2010-2011, SDLR/OSDA was engaged by UNDP to deliver trainings on Land Law, Family Law (in the Civil Code and other supporting laws, as this is not a stand-alone law), and laws concerning the protection of women and children to justice providers. Challenges were faced in securing sufficient numbers of justice officials in each province, as in many districts the required positions in justice institutions simply were not filled. In total, SDLR/OSDA provided trainings to 27 judges, 124 prosecutors, and 163 judicial police.

In 2012, CACSS continued trainings to justice officials on the Civil Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Elimination of Violence against Women Law, which was run with a slightly altered curriculum to the trainings provided to community leaders on the same topics. The streamlining of training materials was established in response to the Mid-Term Evaluation, which suggested that activities should be more mutually complementary within communities to ensure all actors have similar knowledge and understanding of the application of justice within Afghanistan. In total, 226 justice officials were trained in 2012 in all six PtJ provinces.

UN Women trained 45 Heads of Provincial Departments of Women Affairs (DoWAs) and the MoWA legal section on the Elimination of Violence against Women Law and the newly enacted Women's Protection Centers' Regulation (WPC). The main aim of this training was to provide the DoWAs with information on how these policies will affect their work and how they can support women victims of violence.

Expected Result 4.2. *Capacity of officials and service providers built to provide timely and appropriate response to victims of violence, at-risk children and children in conflict with the law.*

In March 2010, UNICEF supported a two-day Interagency Taskforce Workshop on Alternatives to Detention for Juvenile Offenders for 120 participants to raise their awareness in support of the protection needs of Children in Conflict with the Law. Participants included representatives from main justice institutions (MoJ, AGO, SC), Juvenile Courts, MoI, MoLSAMD, legal and paralegal organizations; NGOs supporting Juvenile Rehabilitation Centers (JRCs).

The two agencies who have been supported under this initiative to build the capacities of social and community workers are War Child UK for Badghis and Children in Crisis (CIC) for Daykundi and Panjshir. During the project period, eight children were released from Badghis JRC with timely intervention of social workers preparing SIRs. The increase in the number of children in conflict with the law who benefited from the SIR can be partly attributed to the intervention that was provided; training them on child protection and making prosecutor's understand that there are alternative measures that can be used for children accused of committing petty crimes, most of which are not considered crimes in other countries. The CIC social workers submitted nine SIRs for children in the Panjshir JRC, five of whom were released by the court. Three children were released in Daykundi as a result of intervention of the social worker.

Child Protection Action Networks (CPANs) have been established in 28 provinces and 51 districts, and are supported by UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs throughout the country. The CPANs comprise representatives from government institutions, civil society organizations and UN agencies active in promoting the respect and protection of children's rights. CPAN role is to identify, follow-up and refer vulnerable children, including children who are victims of abuses to mainstream services.

In the six PtJ provinces, 639 child protection cases (458 boys, 181 girls) have been identified and followed-up by the CPANs. This is part of an overall caseload of 4,496 child protection cases (3,310 boys, 1,336 girls) identified and followed-up by the CPANs throughout the country in 2010-2011.

War Child UK held trainings on social work and interventions with 17 social workers (11 male, 6 female) in Badghis Province. During the project period eight children out of a total of 23 (6 boys and 2 girls) were released from JRCs through social worker intervention. Children in Crisis trained 20 social and community workers in Panjshir and 25 community and social workers in Daykundi. Both the organizations held orientation and trainings for juvenile justice actors, including police, prosecutors, judges and lawyers, on child rights, the juvenile code, child-friendly policing, diversion and alternatives to detention in Badghis, Panjshir and Daykundi.

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

UN Women provided introduction training to the DoWAs of Panjshir, Badghis and Sari-Pul provinces on utilizing Violence against Women Standard Intake Form and tracking VAW cases. In order to support MoWA/DoWA to consider global standards associated with conducting and planning of data collection, UN Women provided technical support to MoWA to revise and develop VAW Intake Form according to the context of Afghanistan based on standard GBV/IMS. As a result, MoWA endorsed the standard VAW Intake Form includes standard classification tools was to improve the process of data collection and analysis. 7000 of VAW Intake Form plus 7000 Consent Form have been printed with financial support of UN Women to enable ongoing support for MoWA /DoWA to ensure standardization of incidents with fully consideration related to confidentiality. Also, as an ongoing collaboration between MoWA and UN Women, initially, UN Women provided technical support for introduction training 16 DoWAs on how to use the VAW Standard Intake Form.

Expected Result 4.4. *Training of 140 Prison and detention centre staff.*

Training was organised to develop a cadre of 15 trainers to undertake direct training to detention centre staff on basic life support in six provinces and sixteen districts. UNODC completed the training to the 12 trainers (two districts did not have facilities) who in turn will deliver the training. Trainers received in-depth information on providing appropriate medical services for prisoners, developing the knowledge and skills of the penitentiary staff on basic medical and first aid procedures, and building the capacity and skills of detention officers to provide basic life support to detainees in need of immediate medical response pending the arrival of advanced life support.

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

Expected Result 5.1. *Emergency infrastructure works at 18 justice facilities in districts, desegregated by type of facility and are gender specific to needs of women and children.*

UN Women worked with UNDP and Supreme Court engineers to ensure construction designs for justice facilities were gender inclusive (women and children friendly).

Expected Result 5.2. *Nine rehabilitated justice facilities are equipped and functional.*

UNDP engineers have worked with the Supreme Court infrastructure section to assist the government in constructing and rehabilitating prioritized justice facilities in PtJ provinces. In 2011 and 2012, PtJ has constructed a primary court, joint prosecutor/*Huquq* office and detention center in Dara District, Panjshir, and a primary court and joint prosecutor/*Huquq* office in Shahrستان District, Daykundi.

- b. In what way do you feel that the capacities developed during the implementation of the joint programme have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes?

The UN agencies involved in this joint programme work primarily to build the technical and professional capacity of their partners, both in government and CSOs, through training, coaching, supervision and provision of required technical and material assistance. For example, each CPAN has one technical assistant appointed by UNICEF through MoLSADM, whose role is to provide overall technical assistance and guidance to the CPAN members. This has increased the quality of CPAN to identified child protection cases through the establishment of proper case management protocols. Coordination of legal aid services for children in contact with the law is also improving as a result of a recent mapping of all legal providers conducted by SDLR, our new partner for legal representation for children in contact with law.

Capacity of social workers and community workers being built has improved services to the children leading to their reconciliation with family and the judicial system. Interventions by social workers have resulted in mediations leading to acceptance of children by their family especially of girls charged with honor crimes. Training and orientation of police and social workers have resulted in lesser number of children charged with offences. In 2011, in Panjshir 15 out of 30 children were released by the police after the social workers from CIC intervened.

Likewise, through the delivery of trainings and entrenchment of a coordinator at the regional hub for governance activities, UNDP has increased the overall capacity of justice providers to understand the legal system and deliver justice in a fair, informed and equitable fashion. By linking similar trainings to community leaders, and often including both groups in joint sessions, training programming has encouraged more interaction and cooperation between the formal and informal justice sectors, which has increased the overall community-level trust in the justice sector.

- c. Report on how outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes based on performance indicators and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions of these outputs. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes, including capacity development, amongst beneficiaries/right holders.

Overall, rights and protection trainings received by the justice actors, paralegal and monitors has increased the pool of resource persons for provision of legal aid services and monitoring of the situation of children in conflict with law detained throughout the country. CPANs have also been trained on how to identify and respond to child protection cases, with a focus on sexual abuse and children in contact with law. This has increased their capacities to protect vulnerable children and to provide appropriate responses to the identified cases.

- d. Who are and how have the primary beneficiaries/right holders been engaged in the joint programme implementation? Please disaggregate by relevant category as appropriate for your specific joint programme (e.g. gender, age, etc)

N/A

- e. Describe and assess how the joint programme and its development partners have addressed issues of social, cultural, political and economic inequalities during the implementation phase of the programme:
 - a. To what extent and in which capacities have socially excluded populations been involved throughout this programme?

In Afghanistan, those living in remote areas are significantly removed from the decision makers in Kabul, the provincial capitals, and often even the district capitals. Lack of infrastructure, coupled with the restrictions on movement and communication due to the ongoing conflict in many parts, has led to a rural population in Afghanistan that is almost completely disconnected from the government serving them. By focusing programming on district-level public, PtJ is one of the few programmes extending programming on justice, legal awareness and human rights to this audience.

Vulnerable children identified as key beneficiaries (children in conflict with the law, orphans and sexually exploited girls) are in the general the most disadvantaged children. They are in general from socially excluded and poor families and often suffer from stigmatization and discrimination.

Women, in general are not included in social political processes, particularly in more remote areas. By ensuring that programming is developed that promotes women's inclusion and/or is solely tailored to women, PtJ has decreased the marginalization of women from the justice system.

- b. Has the programme contributed to increasing the decision making power of excluded groups vis-a-vis policies that affect their lives? Has there been an increase in dialogue and participation of these groups with local and national governments in relation to these policies?

Although not directly supported under this joint programme, UNICEF is currently supporting the government of Afghanistan and most specifically the MoJ in developing a comprehensive Child Act which will supersede all national child related legislation. The Child Act is being developed through a participatory process which entails a series of consultations with all stakeholders, including communities and children with particular attention to socially excluded and most at risk children.

UN Women in its development of the Paralegal Manual together with the MoJ has brought the justice needs of women victims of violence and social oppression through input from representatives of shelters and women's organizations to the forefront of policy-making processes within the MoJ. Also, through both UN Women and UNDP programming, coordination between the MoJ and MoWA has been strengthened to ensure that women are accommodated within the justice system to not only access fair justice practices, but also to receive adequate protection for the duration of legal cases to ensure their safety.

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.

- c. Has the programme and its development partners strengthened the organization of citizen and civil society groups so that they are better placed to advocate for their rights? If so how? Please give concrete examples.

UNDP has worked with its implementing partners to ensure all training, public legal awareness and infrastructure activities are conducted in close coordination with government counterparts. This has strengthened the overall access civil society organizations have with the national, provincial and district-level government agencies of relevance to their work, and increased future opportunities to advocate for programming that supports public access to and protection under justice.

- d. To what extent has the programme (whether through local or national level interventions) contributed to improving the lives of socially excluded groups?

All programming carried out under the PtJ programming has assisted vulnerable and marginalized populations in Afghanistan to secure better access to and protection within the justice system. In a society largely driven by social and financial stratas, in which influence and power are largely linked with family relations and financial capacity, strengthening the representation for remote, lower-capacity populations to understand and access their rights has increased equality within the system.

- f. Describe the extent of the contribution of the joint programme to the following categories of results:

a. Paris Declaration Principles

- Leadership of national and local governmental institutions

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.

- Involvement of CSO and citizens

CSOs were engaged as primary implementing partners for all field-level activities to ensure localized presentation of content and a thorough understanding of the context of the justice system in the particular areas of engagement. Through national CSOs with reach down to the district level in the target provinces, PtJ programming not only increased the overall impact of content presented to the public and other end beneficiaries, but also strengthened relationships between civil society and the government by encouraging professional interactions to strengthen the overall provision of justice.

- Alignment and harmonization

While of the overall impact of the PtJ programming will require more time to measure accurately, an increase in the alignment of government priorities at all levels is evident. By facilitating policy development at the national level, and its instruction at the subnational levels for proper implementation, the PtJ programming has increased lines of communication within the government and strengthened the capacity of the government to deliver justice services as a unified entity.

- Innovative elements in mutual accountability (justify why these elements are innovative)

b. Delivering as One

- Role of Resident Coordinator Office and synergies with other MDG-F joint programmes

The Resident Coordinator Office has played an integral role in ensuring coordination between the UN partner agencies in country continues in a regular fashion, as well as facilitating coordination between the joint programme and the MDG-F Secretariat in New York. Particularly due to the absence of exclusively-dedicated staff for the majority of the PtJ programmatic life, the role of the Resident Coordinator Office has been of high import.

- Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices (justify why these elements are innovative)
- Joint United Nations formulation, planning and management

Through the coordination mechanisms prescribed under the joint programme, programmatic coordination between the UN partner agencies involved in the PtJ has increased considerably. As the joint programme closes, all four agencies are continuing close coordination to take full advantage of the joint initiatives already started, as well as exploring other avenues for future coordination to increase overall impact to the Afghan public and government stakeholders.

III. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

- a. Report key lessons learned and good practices that would facilitate future joint programme design and implementation.

Programme coordination proved to be a major challenge in the implementation of this joint programme. The role of UNDP as the lead agency as well as the primary implementing partner resulted in managerial and financial disputes that could have been overcome had the RCO (UNAMA) been designated as the main coordinating agency. Because UNAMA did not have an implementation role in this programme, its involvement could have been maximized by positioning the RCO as a clear and impartial oversight mechanism for programme management.

Related to the coordination roles outlined above, communication with the MDG-F Secretariat in New York was slowed due to its distance from the implementing partners. Most communication between the programme implementers and the Joint Secretariat required at least four levels of communication, which significantly prolonged dialogues that could have otherwise been more direct and immediate. This was exacerbated by the requirement to get head of agency approval for all decisions taken, as the frequent rotation and leave schedules inherent to the mission resulted in longer delays and/or inconsistencies in representation, which influenced the extent of agency ownership and dedication to the joint programme priorities.

- b. Report on any innovative development approaches as a result of joint programme implementation

Establishment and support to CPANs is increasing community ownership in responding to protection needs of the vulnerable children. CPANs are now functional in the majority of provinces; they have been identified as a model of system that can also be used to raise community awareness on human rights, access to justice and not only on the child protection issues as it has been the case up to now. This said, CPANs can facilitate and support the work of other agencies participating in the joint programme. Social Workers are being recruited in 33 DOLSAMD across the country to provide services to vulnerable population including children and women.

- c. Indicate key constraints including delays (if any) during programme implementation
 - a. Internal to the joint programme
 - b. External to the joint programme

In almost all the six provinces, the prevailing security situation limited the implementation and monitoring of programme activities specifically at district level. As local implementing partners were often used to carry out activities in some of the more remote and insecure areas, activities could progress despite changing security levels. However, without sufficient MOSS-compliant facilities or transportation, UN partners were limited in their ability to monitor the progress and impact of PtJ activities.

Another challenge has been the limited cooperation of government institutions dealing with issues of import for PtJ programming and partner agencies. In some cases, policy priorities put forward as PtJ initiatives were incongruent with the governance and social norms within the Afghan context.

- c. Main mitigation actions implemented to overcome these constraints

Security issues affect the majority of PtJ areas of engagement, and have impacted the timeliness of programme implementation as well as the extent to which oversight mechanisms can be utilized in programme monitoring. To mitigate this challenge, PtJ partner agencies employed external, national M&E firms when possible (due to high costs) and a network of UN agency and mission staff to assist in monitoring activities.

To address the issue of lack of coordination and cooperation of government institutions, UN partner agencies have developed binding Letters of Agreement and Memorandums of Understanding with

key government counterparts to formalize collaboration with justice and law enforcement actors, such as the police, prosecutors, judges, and social workers. These contracts establish appropriate referral mechanisms between different actors and provide the PtJ partner agencies with formal mandates to carry out PtJ activities in through subnational offices. The identification of provincial focal persons for the implementation of this agreement has also supported implementation.

- d. Describe and assess how the monitoring and evaluation function has contributed to the:
 - a. Improvement in programme management and the attainment of development results.
 - b. Improvement in transparency and mutual accountability
 - c. Increasing national capacities and procedures in M&E and data
 - d. To what extent was the mid-term evaluation process useful to the joint programme?

The substance of the mid-term evaluation was of great value to the PtJ implementing partners, both in the continuation and refinement of PtJ activities, as well as informing improvements to individual agency programming. However, as the mid-term evaluation was conducted well into the second half of the PtJ Joint Programme, and distributed to partner agencies only one month before the announcement of the closure of the joint programme, very few of the insights and recommendations put forward in the mid-term evaluation were incorporated into PtJ programming.

- e. Describe and assess how the communication and advocacy functions have contributed to the:
 - a. Improve the sustainability of the joint programme

In order to increase the likelihood of sustainability of the programme, emphasis has been placed upon empowering local institutions and professionals. 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.

Further, implementation of activities is done largely through national organizations. The programme has involved 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.

All of the activities conducted under the joint programme have been implemented as integral and complementary parts of the individual agency programming, and therefore will be continued through advocacy and outreach efforts by each agency as their activities move forward. Through UNICEF, CPAN technical advisor and social worker positions have now been included with the official structure of the MoLSADM, and will therefore be continued through the government. Likewise, the paralegal manual and trainings developed by UN Women with MoJ, as well as the legal and human rights trainings developed by partners through UNDP in coordination with the MoJ, AGO and Supreme Court, and basic life skills training of trainers by UNODC, have been handed over to the government and key staff trained in their facilitation. Through this transfer of skills, knowledge and materials, the PtJ partner agencies have built the foundations for the continuation of the work conducted under this joint programme.

- b. Improve the opportunities for scaling up or replication of the joint programme or any of its components.

The PtJ Joint Programme was designed to complement pre-existing activities carried out by the UN partner agencies, increasing the geographic scope and scale to which they could be implemented. As such, the systems and programming introduced through PtJ will continue, and in many cases have been incorporated through government systems for ultimate nationwide application.

The CPAN concept has gained great support from MoLSADM , which has increased demand for the establishment of CPANs in districts and provinces where they do not yet exist. Social worker positions have been officially recognised by the ministry and its departments in 33 provinces. UNICEF is also supporting the establishment of formal training and education for Social Work profession with Ministry of Higher Education and Kabul University.

c. Providing information to beneficiaries/right holders

The legal education materials generated by all agencies through the PtJ Joint Programme have been shared with the Public Legal Awareness Unit in the MoJ for distribution to all of its offices and focal points at the provincial and district levels, and will continue to provide relevant information to DoJ officials and the greater public on key issues concerning legal, human, women's and child rights. This distribution strategy has been formalized through the MoJ's Public Legal Awareness Strategy, which was developed with support from UNDP.

f. Please report on scalability of the joint programme and/or any of its components

- a. To what extent has the joint programme assessed and systematized development results with the intention to use as evidence for replication or scaling up the joint programme or any of its components?
- b. Describe example, if any, of replication or scaling up that are being undertaken
- c. Describe the joint programme exit strategy and assess how it has improved the sustainability of the joint program

IV. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

a. Provide a final financial status of the joint programme in the following categories:

MDG Achievement Fund

Project: 00071109 Peace Through Justice (PTJ)
 Provisional Financial Statement and Report
 as of 04 Jun 2012
 (US\$)

Participating UN Organization: UNDP

Theme/Country: Afghanistan

		Amount	
Funds Received from MPTF Office	A	2,957,345	
Total Expenditure	B	2,622,032	1
Commitments	C	552,922	
Balance	$D = A - (B + C)$	(217,609)	
Total Interest earned	E	-	2
Interest transferred to MPTF Office	F	(217,609)	
Interest due to be transferred to MPTF Office	$G = E - F$		
Total Balance to be returned to MPTF Office	$H = D + G$	(217,609)	3

Tick the box if the Financial Regulations and Rules does not require transfer of interest.

Total Interest earned but not returned as per FRR	-	-	4
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Total Expenditures	Previous periods	Current Period	Total
Supplies	5,691	-	5,691
Personnel	626,087	27,737	653,824
Training	-	-	-
Contracts	1,296,692	53,667	1,350,359
Other Direct costs	319,765	12,959	332,724
Total Programme costs	2,248,235	94,363	2,342,598
Indirect Costs	272,829	6,605	279,434
Total Expenditure	2,521,064	100,968	2,622,032

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V. ANNEXES

1. List of all document/studies produced by the joint programme

Document/Study	Produced By	Delivered By	Date of Delivery
Family law training	JHRA- PTJ	SDLR	March 2011
Land Law training	JHRA- PTJ	SDLR	March 2011
Protection of women and children and access to defence lawyer training	JHRA- PTJ	SDLR	March 2011
Criminal Procedure Code training	MoJ	CACSS	12Nov 2011
EVAW Law training	MoJ	CACSS	05Nov 2011
Civil Code training	MoJ	CACSS	13 Nov 2011
CPAN advocacy paper: "A child protection system for prevention and response to child protection violations in Afghanistan"	UNICEF	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	February 2010
Paralegal Manual	UN Women-MoJ	UN Women	March 2012

2. List all communication products created by the joint programme

Communication Materials	Produced By	Delivered By	Date of Delivery
Posters: - Human rights - Unlawful marriages	By CACSS and approved by PTJ	CACSS	September 2010
Messages: - Lawful age of marriage - Forced marriage - Free and full consent of spouses before marriage	CACSS developed and PTJ approved	CACSS	October 2010
Video Shows: - Legal age of marriage - Prohibition of forced marriage	AIHRC	CACSS	October – November 2010
Theatres: - Unlawful age of marriage and forced marriage	CACSS developed and PTJ approved	CACSS	January 2011
2010 CPAN achievement fact sheets	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	March 2012

3. Minutes of the final review meeting of the Programme Management Committee and National Steering Committee
4. Final Evaluation Report

5. M&E framework with update final values of indicators

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
Joint Output 1 - Community members have a greater awareness of constitutional and human rights.	Indicator (UNDAF): Number of advocacy and media campaigns launched on the constitutional and legal rights of all citizens Number of districts covered by media campaigns for access to justice and rights awareness	Baseline: pilot awareness raising activities conducted in some provinces. Some awareness raising resources developed and field tested	In 42 districts: 12 dramas 12 panel debates 24 interviews 12 talk-back shows 5 songs 30 PSAs	21 mobile theatres	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 Risk of raising community expectations which cannot be met by the formal justice system

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	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> <p>10,500 posters on human rights, legal rights and women's rights were distributed in the target provinces with an estimated reach of 105,000 people.</p> <p>900 information sheets on Child Protection Action Networks (CPANs) were distributed in Badghis, Panjshir and Daykundi.</p> <p>Sari Pul CPAN conducted community awareness on child protection and child rights in 110 mosques - 30 in Sari Pul City and remaining 80 in 6 districts.</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>
1.2. Human rights awareness of young people and their families raised through human rights activities in primary and secondary schools and non-formal classes for out-of-school children and adolescents.	<p>Human rights awareness raising initiatives in place in formal and non-formal schools</p> <p>Number of young people received full information on human rights disaggregated by gender</p>		<p>240</p> <p>30,000</p>	CACSS carried out trainings for primary and secondary school teachers in 180 schools, for 421 teachers, reaching a projected 42,100 students in the six PTJ target provinces.	Project progress reports, Awareness raising program reports	Quarterly from implementing partners	UNICEF, UN Women	Challenges of monitoring implementation due to security situation

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
1.3 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 provided 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.
Joint Output 2. Community representatives and leaders have improved knowledge of human rights and skills to manage disputes.	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries participating in training courses</p> <p>Number of Provincial Councils trained and applying Afghan laws and international obligations in dispute resolution</p> <p>Increase in the proportion of disputes observed during monitoring where Afghan laws and international obligations are correctly applied.</p>	0	840 6		<p>Knowledge level, attitudes and behaviours (project evaluation report)</p> <p>Pre-training and post-training observation by CSO partners.</p>	<p>End of the project</p> <p>Reports from CSO partners</p>	Joint UN program	<p>Challenges of getting community participation and ownership</p> <p>Community leaders allow access to dispute resolution information to NGO monitoring the processes</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Expected Target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	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. CACSS provided trainings on Civil Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Elimination of Violence against Women Law to 614 community leaders in the six target provinces. Total community leaders trained: 1,151 .	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
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			43 community leaders (government officials and civil society representatives) in Panjshir (23) and Sari-Pul (20).	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		No provincial councils were engaged through the PTJ Joint Programme.	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
Joint Output 3. Government officials and CSOs demonstrate greater capacity to respond to victims of violence.	Indicator (UNDAF): Number of beneficiaries in human rights and civic education Development and introduction of SOPs dealing with cases of violence against women Increase in the proportion of cases of violence against women where the SOPs are correctly followed in the justice system.	0			Project progress reports, training reports.	Quarterly from implementing partners	UN Women	SOPs can be negotiated with stakeholders Stakeholders will support, adopt and implement SOPs
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			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. This has provided 265 children (20 girls) with legal representation. War Child UK and Children in Crisis held trainings on social work and interventions (62 social workers) from Badghis, Daykundi and Panjshir Provinces. 61 vulnerable children in institutional care benefited from social follow-up through home visits and development of individual care plans.	Efficiency, cost effectiveness, trained human resources etc (Performance assessment reports)	Performance assessment at the beginning and end of the project	UN Women, UNICEF	Committed organizations are selected Challenges from culture and religious groups

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			36 government focal points identified and trained in social inquiry reports (SIRs) and management of cases of children in conflict with the law.	Activity reports	Quarterly progress reports	UNICEF, UN Women	Ability of Government institutions to implement the SOPs once developed
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			Activity reports Training records	Quarterly	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNODC, Government of Afghanistan	
Joint Output 4. District level formal justice sector actors have increased capacity to uphold legal rights.	Number of training programmes incorporating human rights in administration of justice curricula for judges, prosecutors and lawyers established and conducted, Percentage of women participating in such training programmes; Increase in the percentage of formal justice system users in the target districts who express satisfaction that their case was handled appropriately.	Some curricula developed and tested in pilot activities conducted in some provinces			Training records, activity reports Formal justice system user satisfaction survey	Quarterly Yearly	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UNODC, Government of Afghanistan	Successful participation from justice sector ensured Availability of funding and Government support for a client satisfaction survey

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>SDLR/OSDA provided trainings to 27 judges, 124 prosecutors, and 163 judicial police on Land Law, Family Law and the Protection of Women and Children in Criminal Proceedings, in all six PtJ provinces.</p> <p>CACSS provided trainings on Civil Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Elimination of Violence against Women Law to 226 justice providers in all six PtJ provinces.</p> <p>UN Women provided trainings on the Elimination of Violence against Women Law and the newly enacted Women's Protection Centers' Regulation to 45 heads of provincial-level Departments of Women's Affairs and national-level Ministry of Women's Affairs officials.</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>120 justice actors and staff of civil society organisations attended a two days workshop on alternatives to detention to raise their awareness on the protection needs of children in conflict with the law.</p> <p>Child Protection Action Networks (CPAN) established in all six PtJ Provinces. In the six PtJ provinces, 639 child protection cases (458 boys, 181 girls) have been identified and followed-up by the CPANs.</p> <p>War Child UK held trainings on social work and interventions with 17 social workers (11 male, 6 female) in Badghis Province. CIC trained 20 social and community workers in Panjshir and 25 community and social workers in Daykundi.</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
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			UNODC trained a cadre of 12master trainers to undertake direct training to detention centre staff on basic life support in six provinces and sixteen districts.	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)
Outcome 5 -- The facilities of the formal justice system at the district level have greater capacity and are more accessible to community members.	Indicator: Number of facilities rehabilitated, equipped and functioning, desegregated by institution and location. Baseline: Infrastructure efforts have focused on central and provincial levels. Limited infrastructure projects at district levels.				Activity reports Completion reports and site handover records for infrastructure works	Quarterly	UNDP	Priority facilities are agreed with Government counterparts. Limited access in winter does not obstruct sites. Security situation allows access to sites

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
Joint Output 5. Physical infrastructure conditions of justice sector institutions at the local level are improved.	<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>	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>
5.1. Emergency infrastructure works in 18 justice facilities in districts	Number of sites for infrastructure works				<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)			One primary court, one joint prosecutor/ <i>Huquq</i> office and one detention center constructed in Dara District, Panjshir, and one primary court and one joint prosecutor/ <i>Huquq</i> office constructed in Shahrستان District, Daykundi.	<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)			All projects meet international construction and human rights (for detention centres) standards.	Activity reports	Project activity reports on a quarterly basis	UNDP, UNODC, Government counterparts	Site designs are acceptable to local justice institutions Security situation allows access to sites