



UN
DP

Pakistan

RULE OF LAW PROGRAM

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

PROJECT SNAPSHOT (SRLM)

Date:	3/1/2014			
Award ID:	00061652			
Project ID:	00078193			
Project Title:	Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand - SRLM			
Project Start Date:	August, 2011			
Project End Date:	July, 2014 as per Project Document			
Implementing Partner:	UNDP Pakistan			
Responsible Parties:	Justice Sector Institutions and CSOs			
Project Budget (all years):	USD 15 Million			
Core Resources:				
Non-Core Resources:	1,250,000			
Government of KPK contribution:	3,600,000			
Embassy of Kingdom of Netherlands	2,000,000			
Swiss Development Cooperation	3,600,000			
Gap (unfunded)	4,400,000			
Project Brief Description and Outputs:				
<p>Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand Project (SRLM) 2011 – 2014, was designed to address gaps in the justice sector; to this effect UNDP extended support to institutions responsible for ensuring rule of law so as to enable them to provide adequate security services, and ensure effective and speedy provision of justice services. The Project supported efforts to ensure that provision of Justice is accessible and cheap, fair and so that communities' confidence in justice system is established. In doing so, SRLM engaged all relevant actors in Malakand and KP, including the Judiciary, Police Department, Prosecution, existing alternative disputes resolution (ADR) mechanisms, bar associations, NGOs and all related institutions and local initiatives.</p>				
Output 1: Access to justice, legal aid and representation mechanism for men, women and vulnerable groups in Malakand improved				
Output 2: Informal justice mechanisms provide fair and effective services, in accordance with the Pakistan constitution and human rights standards				
Output 3: The capacity of district courts to provide effective and timely justice services to the people in Malakand developed and strengthened				
Output 4: The police provide effective security and protection to the Malakand people, citizen's trust and confidence is enhanced, criminal investigation and prosecution are improved and civilian oversight mechanisms are in place				
Overall Project Quality Rating (mark on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):				
Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
All outputs are rated High or Exemplary	All outputs are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least two criteria are rated High or Exemplary	One output may be rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher	Two outputs are rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher	One output is rated Inadequate, or more than two criteria are rated Poor
Budget 2013	USD 3,354,343			
Expenditure 2013	USD 2,742,837			
Delivery %	82 %			

PROJECT SNAPSHOT (AIP)

Date:	6 December 2013			
Award ID:	00061652			
Project ID:	00085653			
Project Title:	Adal o Insaf Project			
Project Start Date:	1st April 2013(as per PIP)			
Project End Date:	31st December 2013 (as per PIP)			
Implementing Partner:	UNDP			
Responsible Parties:	Insaf Network Pakistan INP			
Project Budget (all years):	8,000,000			
Core Resources:	USD 210,643			
Non-Core Resources:				
Government contribution:				
Donor 1				
Donor 2				
Project Brief Description and Outputs:				
<p>The project initiation plan is the forerunner of Adal o Insaf project (AIP) designed to be operationalized in 2014 as an expansion to UNDP's pilot rule of law initiative. The project will build on the interventions of the Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand (SRLM) project with the overall objective to support the governance and justice recommendations of the PCNA and providing access to justice to the target population.</p> <p>Under this project, assistance will be provided for institutional and capacity development to the Rule of Law institutions to ensure effective security services. UNDP will work closely with key stakeholders at national and provincial levels including Judiciary, Police Departments, prosecution, bar association and CSOs. The activities and outputs under the project will enhance confidence and trust of the local communities in the Rule of Law institutions and result in improved law enforcement and speedy access to justice.</p> <p>Output 1: Developed policy engagement platform with key institutional stakeholders at the national/ provincial level</p> <p>Output 2: Infrastructure and human resource capacity of duty bearers enhanced for better service delivery in the justice sector</p> <p>Output 3: Vulnerable population groups are aware of their rights and are able to access formal and informal justice forums</p> <p>Output 4: Conduct research and consultations to design rule of interventions in FATA</p>				
Overall Project Quality Rating (mark on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria):				
Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
All outputs are rated High or Exemplary	All outputs are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least two criteria are rated High or Exemplary	One output may be rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher	Two outputs are rated Poor, and all other criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher	One output is rated Inadequate, or more than two criteria are rated Poor
Budget 2013	USD 210,643			
Expenditure 2013	USD 207,133			
Delivery %	98%			

ACRONYMS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
AIP	Adal-o-Insaf Project
APR	Annual Progress Report
BOQ	Bills of Quantity
DBA	District Bar Association
TBA	Tehsil Bar Association
CERD	Centre for Excellence and Rural Development
CO	Country Office
CD	Country Director
CP	Community Policing
CPF	Community Policing Forum
CTS	Chief Technical Specialist
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DADO	Dir Area Development Organization
FJA	Federal Judicial Academy
INP	Insaf Network Pakistan
KPJA	Khyber Pakhtunkhawa Judicial Academy
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhawa
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
LAPH	Legal Awareness Programme for Human Rights
LAD	Legal Aid Desk
NGO	Non - Governmental Organization
NAR	Nizam e Adl Regulation
PCNA	Post Crises Needs Assessment
PHCBA	Peshawar High Court Bar Association
PRB	Project Review Board
PTC	Police Training College
PHC	Peshawar High Court
PARD	Pakistan Academy of Rural Development
SHs	Stake Holders
SRLM	Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UOM	University of Malakand

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INTRODUCTION

Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand Program (SRLM)

The intense extremist activities by the militants during 2008-09 in Malakand Division had a detrimental impact on the local governance institutions. During the three years of militant activities the State institutions were rendered almost non-functional in the region. The police, which is the front line agency for maintaining law and order in the region were targeted and mercilessly killed, In order to impose their will on the local inhabitants, the militants systematically targeted the formal legal system. Lawyers were threatened not to take cases, while the public was also prevented from approaching the formal judicial system. Infrastructure, such as government buildings and bridges, were attacked and damaged. The Judicial System remained paralyzed for most of the time and government services were disrupted, at times even discontinued. After the operation by the law enforcement agencies in 2009, there was a governance vacuum wherein the Provincial Government had to undertake immediate measures to restore the writ of the State and the rule of law.

UNDP's Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand Project (SRLM) 2011 – 2015, was designed to address gaps in the justice sector; to this effect UNDP extended support to institutions responsible for ensuring rule of law so as to enable them to provide adequate security services, and ensure effective and speedy provision of justice services. The Project supported efforts to ensure that provision of Justice is accessible and cheap, fair and so that communities' confidence in justice system is established. In doing so, SRLM engaged all relevant actors in Malakand and KP, including the Judiciary, Police Department, Prosecution, existing alternative disputes resolution (ADR) mechanisms, bar associations, NGOs and all related institutions and local initiatives.

All the interventions based on the Project strategy are linked to three key principles 1) comprehensiveness 2) Coordination and 3) Continuance. SRLM Project is based on a 'top-down and bottom-up' approach, addressing both the 'supply' and 'demand' sides of the justice equation. The Project has adopted a balanced approach, where, on the one hand, it is building the capacities of the State institutions in the rule of law sector and on the other, targeting its activities to reach the most vulnerable communities (especially women and children).

In order to avoid duplication and maximize effectiveness, the SRLM Project has actively sought to ensure its coherence with government strategy, policy and commitment. This included, but not limited to, the PCNA, the Malakand Comprehensive Stabilization and Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2009) as well as the National Judicial Policy, 2009. The continuance component of the programmatic strategy has meant to ensure that the Project is forward looking in terms of ensuring sustainability of results, as well as, providing catalytic support for future developments.

The AWP was approved in March, 2013 and the main focus areas for the project in 2013 were: establishing and functioning Legal Aid System in all districts of Malakand, training of MJs and Paralegals, Improvement of training module and rollout trainings for lawyers, judiciary, police and prosecution, Partnership building with gov't stakeholders, establishment of Forensic Science Lab, establishment of Regional Training Center RTC at Swat, provision of Institutional support for strengthening of justice sector institutions, refurbishment of courts, DPP offices, Bar rooms and information centers etc.

The Project outputs (given as under) are the focused areas where local population is facing problems in accessing justice, these are:

Output 1: Access to justice, legal aid and representation mechanism for men, women and vulnerable groups in Malakand improved

Output 2: Informal justice mechanisms provide fair and effective services, in accordance with the Pakistan constitution and human rights standards

Output 3: The capacity of district courts to provide effective and timely justice services to the people in Malakand developed and strengthened

Output 4: The police provide effective security and protection to the Malakand people, citizen's trust and confidence is enhanced, criminal investigation and prosecution are improved and civilian oversight mechanisms are in place

Aid-o-Insaf Project (AIP)

Justice sector service providers, police, and prosecution, judiciary and public sector redressal mechanisms lack institutional capacity to administer and provide justice judiciously. The service providers comprehend their duty as owed to the State rather than to the citizens. This skewed perception affects the orientation of systems and makes justice delivery machineries unaccountable to the population. Lack of awareness, low literacy, lack of equality, lack of respect for human rights and poverty further aggravates the problems in the sector. For many in Pakistan; accessing formal court houses is beyond their means. According to a study conducted by the Asia Foundation, more than 33% of the population prefers alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; as they are less costly, easy to access and deliver fast.¹

Building on the experiences of SRLM, AIP has been designed after a thorough consultative process to address the institutional and capacity gaps of the Rule of Law institutions and to ensure effective security services in four districts of KP namely Bannu, Kohat, Karak and Haripur. Strong linkages will be maintained with SRLM seeking to replicate its successful models and processes related to project implementation.

The Project outputs are the focused areas where local population is facing problems in accessing justice, these are:

Output 1: Developed policy engagement platform with key institutional stakeholders at the national/provincial level

Output 2: Infrastructure and human resource capacity of duty bearers enhanced for better service delivery in the justice sector

Output 3: Vulnerable population groups are aware of their rights and are able to access formal and informal justice forums

Output 4: Conduct research and consultations to design rule of interventions in FATA

¹ Citizen's Voice Project, Asia Foundation, 2012

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand Program (SRLM)

It is heartening to note that the overall law and order situation in Malakand remained conducive during the year, despite some sporadic incidents and threats. There have been some incidents where efforts were made to disturb the peaceful and tranquil atmosphere of Malakand but the authorities with the support of the public managed to control successfully. The statistics show that crime level in Malakand has also registered a sharp decrease. This has generated an atmosphere of security and order and also strengthened the citizens' sense of security. The increasing numbers of the tourists visiting Swat and the organization of sports and cultural events and the greater participation of the tourists and local population in large number is yet another indicator of the improvement in law & order situation.

SRLM-UNDP with the support of Government of KPK addresses the core issue of rule of law in the region. However, the core responsibility lies with the people of Malakand – who must overcome several hurdles in order to realize their rights. In light of UNDP baseline survey of 2010 (assessing the rule of law) in Malakand, the findings reveals 1) low legal literacy about individual rights amongst the population, 2) Lack of free or subsidized legal advice at local levels, 3) NGO-provided legal services insufficient to meet demand, 4) Prohibitive court fees; as well as, the need for greater recognition of rights within the justice systems. Evidence and engagement with justice actors since, including CSOs, are the main point for access to justice. Only a few public or private initiatives exist to provide access to justice to the underprivileged. In light of the ground realities and baseline conducted, following factors that affect the performance of justice system can be summarized as below:

- a. Weak capacity of formal court system, including judiciary and prosecution;
- b. Under-trained and under-resourced police, including limited community policing;
- c. Absence of effective legal aid mechanisms within a context of low legal literacy;
- d. Different and non-harmonized legal frameworks operating in the Malakand region; and
- e. Urgent need to build public confidence in justice and security institutions.

SRLM with limited resources cannot address all the issues and problems to cover the needs of the people in Malakand region pertaining to rule of law. However, the project is instrumental in designing systems, building capacities, creating awareness and strengthening institutions to address the age old problems that the people are facing in accessing/ seeking justice or resolving their disputes through ADR mechanisms.

Because of the ground realities and the priority need of the region, SRLM received strong institutional support. The KPK Judiciary, police, home department, prosecution and P&DD, demonstrated strong ownership of the Project. Not only the government institutions but the bar association/s and local CSOs / NGOs also partnered with the Project – thus resulting into a strong social, human and institutional capital to address the needs pertaining to rule of law in the region.

During the reporting period the Project was confronted with the following challenges.

- Because of socio-cultural constraints and limited mobility of the women there is currently no/less number of women practicing lawyers in the region. Moreover, due to lack of enabling environment women lawyers do not choose Malakand region for their practice / career.

- Cost sharing agreement between UNDP and KP Government was signed in September 2012 but the share of KP Government received by the end of financial year in June, 2013. However, UNDP continued implementation with its own resources till the amount received to UNDP

Regardless of the fact that project has faced some challenges in reporting period, SRLM project has also got wide popularity and ownership from various stakeholders of government, these include: Judiciary, Police, Home Department, Bar Association and CSOs of Malakand. These stakeholders extended all their support to SRLM interventions and endorsed the actions coming out of these interventions, which demonstrate the ownership and interests on the part of government stakeholders. Keeping in view the successful model of implementation this year, the same coordination and communication with all relevant stakeholders will be carried out in next year for the smooth and effective implementation of SRLM's intervention on grounds.

Adl-O-insaf project (AIP)

Past assessments and literature available in the sector confirms that upholding rule of law has been extremely weak in Pakistan. It is currently perceived as the bane of development, prosperity, and progress. It had been identified and continues to be, one of the major problems Pakistan faces today.

The denial of justice and the trust deficit in justice provision has led to the destruction of 'sense of well-being' among other factors. Over a period of time, the mistrust has created fear of the justice system among population and has resulted in a mass avoidance of law and all the justice sector service providers. It hinders the population to gain access to knowledge and information of and about their legal rights. According to a study conducted by UNDP in 2012 titled 'Voices of the Unheard', case duration is daunting for potential and current poor litigants. In KP alone, 23% of cases are undecided.²

Low legal literacy persists among poor and vulnerable citizens in KP mainly in targeted four districts where unsubsidized legal assistance represents an affordability barrier; lack of awareness concerning legal rights and procedures constitutes an information barrier. The poor and vulnerable are mostly unaware of their legal rights, how to access them and what to do or who to approach when those rights are denied. The problem intensifies amongst women, particularly with regard to inheritance rights. This information asymmetry exposes them to a host of exploitation risks at the hands of lawyers, court staff, police, and prosecutors. They are open to victimization by all justice sector agents. The service provider institutions, on the other hand, face problems with regard to structural, policy and institutional environment. One of the most common complaints of the poor and vulnerable regarding government officials was propriety of attitude and they were thoroughly conscious of the fact that they were made to wait outside an office, or not allowed into an office, or not spoken to cordially because they were poor and even that their apparel reflected them as such.³

Moreover, Bar Councils are obligated by statute to provide pro-bono legal assistance through free legal aid committees. Where a heinous crime has been committed and a defendant is on trial for life imprisonment or death, he/she cannot be tried until the state provides him/her with a lawyer. In other

² UNDP Voices of the Unheard Report 2012

³ Ibid

cases, a person may petition for a state appointed lawyer for 'pauper suits' who are provided lawyers from Bar Councils. The Legal Rights Forum worked on 600 pauper suits which the Finance Ministry was committed to fund, but this funding never materialized.⁴

The project cannot make a breakthrough but it can certainly contribute to capacity building of the justice sector stakeholders, strengthen the justice sector institutions and create awareness among the target population especially poor and the vulnerable that will ultimately lead to demand for justice and effective delivery of justice by all the actors of the state who are responsible to implement justice.

Though initiation phase, the project established and maintained cordial working relationship with the justice sector stakeholders and gained their confidence and trust. The project received tremendous support and strong ownership of the concerned government institutions. According to the data received from KP police department for 2013, nine rape cases were reported only in Haripur and 160 murder cases were report in Bannu which is the highest number among all 4 districts. However, 45% challans were submitted in stipulated time.

Some Constraints: in the reporting period, there were a few impediments that effected implementation and goal achievement of the project. They are:

- Law and order greatly deteriorated the security situation in the target districts. This has a negative impact on monitoring and providing quality assurance to the project activities. In addition, this hindered mobility of female lawyers and mobilizers to the areas where Taliban influence and sectarian conflict is prevalent.
- Special permission /NOC is required to visit three targets districts (Kohat,Karak and Bannu). Significant time was used in obtaining NOCs that somewhat affected the project monitoring and quality assurance
- Though the project is addressing lack of legal literacy effectively, low literacy rate and low quality of education made the task of legally empowering the masses somewhat challenging.

Despite the above sited constraints, the intended beneficiaries greatly participated and appreciated the project interventions. Moreover, the project conducted the awareness sessions and other activities in partnership with the local NGOs that bore fruitful results. This shows that the project interventions are timely and well-received by the community and government institutions alike.

PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS (SRLM)

Contribution towards Country Programme Outcome

Country Programme Outcome: Rule of law and public security institutions strengthened to enhance public trust and social stability, and provide improved safety and security, including measures to address transnational crimes and trafficking.

Country Programme Output: Formal and alternative access to justice and rule of law mechanisms strengthened, with a focus on the rights of women and vulnerable populations

Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of public confidence in the justice system. • % of court cases pending as a proportion of cases filed in Malakand disaggregated by civil and criminal cases • A sustainable legal aid mechanism synergizing with existing legal aid systems (DLEC and Bar) in place in Malakand • # of complaints against police officers / police authorities addressed through an institutionalized accountability mechanism in Malakand 	<p>-Lack of capacities. -Trust deficit -Lack of grassroots linkages -Backlog -Prolong and hectic litigation -Trust deficit -Barriers in accessing justice services -Courts data Dec 2009: (Malakand division except Chitral) Total pendency = 19355 Total Disposal = 24568 Total = 43923 (includes both civil and criminal - includes district and sessions courts. Total institution = 3220</p> <p>-No systematic legal aid for the vulnerable population. -No women legal practitioners in Malakand region -Limited free legal aid for vulnerable people</p>	<p>By end of 2015: -10% increase in disposal -10% increase in case institution -10% decrease in pendency</p> <p>Consultative dialogues /workshops conducted - recommendations shared with PBC and Law and Justice commission</p> <p>By end of 2013: Legal aid rules amended:</p> <p>By end of 2014: System in place for legal aid.</p> <p>By end of 2015: Women legal practitioners providing services to women litigants</p>	<p>The knowledge and performance of judges and court staff improved after trainings as per the pre and post training evaluations. (181 judges trained 150 Court staff Trained)</p> <p>The existing legal aid system in Malakand has improved through establishment of Legal aid Desks at Bar level and by holding regular mobile legal aid clinics in communities. (422 Legal Aid Clinics conducted benefited 21140 (11255 male and 9885 female) 1983 Consultation provided) 957 Referred to Legal Aid Desks</p> <p>(131 Lawyers trained)</p> <p>(14 female law students Provided scholarships 9 Internships)</p>

DESCRIPTION OF OUTPUT LEVEL HIGH/OUTCOME LEVEL RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2013

Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand SRLM

During reporting period, the results achieved from outputs and outcome levels are aligned and contributing to CPAP Outcome and output. Strengthening and developing the capacity of the justice sector institutions remained SRLM's priority. With the SRLM's support the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy has been enabled to conduct regular trainings programme for judiciary, prosecution and lawyers in different thematic areas. These trainings are not only targeting justice sector of Malakand but the entire province as whole. The Academy has so far conducted trainings of 1590 participants since it received support from SRLM. The KPJA's research wing established with the support of the SRLM has independently conducted two research studies related to contemporary issues of judiciary and interesting findings have been collected, which are expected to generate important recommendations for improvement of judicial system. Institutional support was also provided to other institutions such as Police Training College Hangu, Prosecution Department, and Home and Tribal Department, and Bar Association across Malakand Division. Besides making endeavours for strengthening the formal justice sector, SRLM has also focused on the informal justice sector during the reporting period. Informal system of dispute resolution prevails in rural communities of Pakhtunkhwa. Alternative Dispute Resolution was strengthened by providing trainings and mass awareness campaigns. Community paralegals at gross root level in communities were identified and trained. These paralegals are now providing support to the communities by helping them in resolving disputes and referring their issues to the relevant institutions. . Since the MJs and paralegals are within community and they undertake volunteer services at village and UC level, vulnerable population can access them easily and get valuable legal advice at their doorstep. SRLM has developed strong linkages with relevant government stakeholders to institutionalize and improve the role of informal justice sector.

Under the Legal Aid output, 14 legal aid desks were established in all districts of Malakand for providing legal assistance, 422 mobile legal aid clinics were held in the communities where 21140 (11255 male and 9885 female)community members were made aware of their legal rights and duties. In these clinics consultations were provided to 1983 community members and 957 community members including 448 females were referred to the SRLM's established Legal Aid Desks for further legal aid support. The legal aid clinics and other legal aid interventions are becoming a symbol of community empowerment. The interventions are also enhancing community trust on the justice institutions. It is highly encouraging to note that the average participation in one legal aid clinic has increased from 44 to 50 in 2013 and similarly the women participation has increased from 42% to 47% per clinic in reporting year.

In order to help Malakand Police build its capacity, various activities were implemented during the reporting period. The activities included training programme, conducting advocacy events on issues related police, institutional support to police including practical steps to establish forensic science lab and police Regional Training Centre. Community policing is yet another successful idea piloted in selected districts (Swat, Buner, Dir Lower) during the reporting period. The community policing initiative is aimed at creating greater coordination and establishing channels for effective two way communication between police and community so that Police with the help and support of the local communities could fight against

crimes and establish the writ of the law. With all these above mentioned activities, the performance of the police is expected to improve tremendously people trust in the Police Department is expected to enhance.

As per survey conducted in three districts of Malakand in 2013, almost 72% of the respondents believed that the community's perception of the police in their jurisdiction area is 'Positive'. One of the main objectives of the Program is to bridge the gap between police and the community so that the police is responsible to the community needs and community should be involved in the process of policing. This is a good beginning which can be further built on in 2014.

Precisely, the Project made significant progress in 2013 under all components namely Police, Prosecution, Bar, ADR and Judiciary. Results were achieved chiefly in the areas of staffs capacity building, institutional strengthening and development, policy advocacy and provision of legal aid to the vulnerable population of Malakand.

Adl-o-Insaf Project AIP

Management Arrangements

In the initiation phase, the project focused on staff recruitment, partnership building with government institutions. Recruitment process for hiring of project staff and preparatory work of selecting implementing partner (IP) were completed.

Programmatic Interventions

During the reporting period, MCGA was signed with INP in August for implementation of the legal aid component. The project achieved a lot in terms of reaching out to and creating awareness among 0.175 million poor and vulnerable on their legal rights. INP established 4 legal aid centers to provide legal aid awareness and counseling to the poor and vulnerable in court premises for their convenience. INP also established 5 legal aid desks in southern districts of KP 2 in Kohat and 1 each in Karak, Bannu and Haripur. 56 legal aid clinics in targeted Union Councils (UCs) provided legal advice to 336 citizens 199 males and 137 females. 12 cases have been resolved out of 67 cases represented in the courts on behalf of poor litigants. Moreover, two PILs on (i) the constitutionality of the levy of court fees and ii) implementation of DLECs filed at the Peshawar High Court are nearing finalization. These PILs, once decided, will provide relief to the poor and vulnerable of the entire KP province.

Means of Verification

Justice sector institutions records

Progress reports

Surveys (Research study on Community Policing conducted by DTCE, 2013)

Interviews/FGDs

Attendance sheets

Event Reports

STRENGTHENING RULE OF LAW IN MALAKAND SRLM

Progress towards Project Results/Outputs⁵

Project Output I:			
Access to justice, legal aid and representation mechanism for men, women and other vulnerable groups (Returnees& children) in Malakand improved.			
Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal aid system in place in 7 districts of Malakand by end of 2015. % of Female litigants provided legal aid as a proportion to the male litigants in target areas Representation of local NGOs/CBOs ensured in DLECs at Malakand region by end of 2015. # Women legal practitioners taking part in active main stream legal practice in 7 districts of Malakand by end of 2015. 	<p>No systematic legal aid for vulnerable population.</p> <p>No women legal practitioners at Malakand region.</p> <p>Limited free legal aid for vulnerable people by Bar.</p>	<p>By end of 2013: Legal aid Rules amended.</p> <p>By end of 2014: System in place for Legal Aid.</p> <p>By end of 2015: Women legal practitioners provide services to women litigants.</p>	<p>The Targets of 2013 have been achieved. (131 Lawyers trained)</p> <p>During 2013 two Legal Aid workshops were conducted at national level. As a result of extensive advocacy, a Legal Aid Declaration was unanimously agreed and adopted by the Pakistan Bar Council and Bar Associations.</p> <p>Legal awareness through legal aid clinics has been launched in selected UCs. (422 Legal Aid Clinics conducted benefited 21140 (11255 male and 9885 female) 1983 Consultation provided) 957 Referred to Legal Aid Desks</p> <p>Female law practitioners have been encouraged through providing them with scholarships and apprenticeships. (14 female law students Provided scholarships 9 Internships)</p>

⁵ Outputs are short-term development results produced by project and non-project activities. They must be achieved with the resources provided and within the time-frame specified (usually less than five years).

Description of output level results achieved in 2013

The baseline indicates that people of Malakand division face considerable hurdles in accessing the formal justice system which inter-alia include lack of knowledge of legal rights, civic duties and remedial forums, lack of female practicing lawyers, expensive and prolonged litigations and inadequate legal aid services for the poor and marginalized community members. To fill the gaps, under SRLM-UNDP, different interventions were initiated including holding mobile legal aid clinics & legal awareness sessions in communities, establishment of legal aid desks and provision of legal aid services to poor and marginalized community members at Tehsil and District Bar level. In order to strengthen the system on long term basis, policy dialogues are underway with the policy makers including Law & Justice Commission and Pakistan Bar Council to amend the legal aid regime. The community members embraced the legal aid interventions as a blessing because access to formal justice system which was previously out of their reach was made available at their doorstep through different channels. The interventions pertaining to legal aid and access to justice have been designed in a way that gradually these interventions will be taken over by the relevant justice sector stakeholders when the project withdraws or exits. For this reason, close and consistent coordination is being maintained with the justice sector stakeholders particularly the Bar and Judiciary at district level.

Legal Aid Clinics SOPs Workshop

On 12-13 November 2013 a Legal Clinics SOPs Workshop was held at Swat. The objective of this workshop was to develop standards for the legal aid clinics conducted at the grassroots level. The workshop was attended by 22 legal aid lawyers engaged with the SRLM in seven districts of Malakand. On the day one, the participants shared their experiences from the field. On the day two the lawyers were divided into groups to work and suggest recommendations on the methodology and contents of the awareness session, consultation and referral to the legal aid desks. The group work was followed by recommendations. Key recommendations of the workshop are; the legal aid clinics should have a standard curriculum to be followed by all partners in order to have uniformity in the clinics, maintain close coordination with the bar associations to support the legal aid team in facilitation of legal awareness session, privacy of the persons to whom consultation is provided and proper record keeping of the consultation/advice provided. The recommendations will help in developing a standard curriculum for the legal aid clinics and improve the quality of legal aid clinics and other legal aid services accordingly.

Establishment of Legal Aid Desks and Legal Aid Clinics

The baseline shows that people do not have adequate access to the formal justice due to poverty and lack of awareness. In this regard SRLP has started interventions simultaneously at the UC, Tehsil and District levels. At the District and Tehsil level legal aid desks were established and at the UC level legal aid clinics and awareness sessions were organized. The legal aid desks serve as a coordination body between the justice sector stakeholders and SRLP interventions at the community level. The legal aid clinics serve to create public awareness on legal rights and legal aid services available and also provide legal consultation to the needy people on the spot. Legal aid clinics are mobile in nature and have been proceeding in selected project UCs of Malakand division during reporting period.

SRLM jointly with CSO partners, District Judiciary and Bar Associations, has established 14 legal aid desks in seven project districts of Malakand. During the period a total 21140 (11255 male and 9885 female) community members benefited from 422 legal aid clinics (203 Male & 191 Female, Joint Clinics 28) and

awareness session. In addition 1983 community members (1063 male and 920 female) received consultation and 957 needy persons (469 male and 488 female) were referred to legal aid desks for further legal assistance. The average participation in one legal aid clinic has increased from 44 to 50 in 2013 and similarly the women participation has increased from 42% to 47% per clinic in reporting year, which shows the public interest especially the women folk of Malakand in the SRLM's interventions.

The table of statistics is attached as annexure.

By holding the Legal Aid Desks and Clinics, SRLM is directly responding to the needs of the vulnerable population at their doorstep. The cases referred to Legal Aid Desks include a variety of cases relating to family, inheritance, human rights abuse and other such violations. The huge attendance of the local population at these legal aid clinics speaks volumes of the growing demand on the ground. SRLM has fully ensured that the competent staff members at these Desks patiently hear their grievances, document these and provide them the best possible support.

Encouragement of Female Lawyers

The baseline indicates the lack of female practicing lawyers in the Malakand division. To fill the gap, SRLM has initiated interventions to encourage female law students and law graduates through scholarship to support their studies and stipend to support them during their apprenticeship.

Because of the cultural barriers and male dominated society, women often don't enjoy their rights as they have limited access to justice both formal and informal. An increase in the number of female practicing lawyers will provide platform for the women folk of the region to conveniently access courts and to claim & defend their legal rights and entities.

Jointly with law faculties, bar associations and CSOs 14 LLB and LLM students were identified and provided scholarships and In addition, 09 female law graduates were motivated through providing them stipend to join legal profession during this year.

Inauguration of first Female Bar Room

On 9th November 2013, the foundation stone of the first female bar room at Swat was laid down. During the inaugural ceremony the speakers appreciated UNDP effort for strengthening rule of law in the region. The ceremony was attended members of the bar, representatives of CSOs, female lawyers, female apprentice and female law students. A similar female bar room is being established in Chitral and contract has been awarded to construction firm for this purpose.

Clinical Legal Education

Clinical legal education is a fast emerging notion. The objective of the clinical legal education is to build the capacity of law students and to involve them in legal awareness activities. The purpose of this activity is to train and develop spirit of volunteerism in the students and to utilize their potential for promoting legal education, sensitization of students, teachers and building an environment where rule of law can flourish. This activity has the following interconnected objectives; to train the law students, improve their advocacy, presentational, legal research and legal drafting skills.

University of Malakanad has adopted a step-wise methodology to implement this activity. At the first phase 16 students of law were provided training on laws, legal rights, role plays and mock community interactive sessions were conducted and finally they were sent to field to conduct awareness sessions.

During the period University of Malakand has conducted 10 awareness sessions which were attended by more than 300 female school and college students - between 15 to 19 age group and 44 female school and college teachers. Keeping in view the needs/demands from the target group, separate sessions were conducted for the students and teachers separately. In addition, on the request of female teachers special sessions were conducted on specific family issues identified during the previous awareness session. These issues included right to inheritance and remedies available, exercise right of 2nd marriage by husband, limitations and remedies available in case their violation, domestic violence and cruelty of husband & in-laws and preventive mechanisms available under the legal framework of the country with special focus on the Malakand region. The law faculty trained the law students on the above mentioned topics who further delivered awareness sessions on the said topics.

Participation of Law Students in the Legal Aid Clinics

The objective of this activity is to provide training window to the law students to participate in the legal aid clinics. The students were taken to observe and participate as well in the awareness sessions. This also provides them an opportunity to learn the methodology and process, how a legal aid clinic is conducted. During the reporting period students of University of Malakand participated in four legal aid clinics. During the clinics students provided support in organizing the clinics, conduction of awareness sessions and conducted role plays on social issues.

Expert Lectures for the Lawyers

The objectives of this intervention are: (a) to motivate lawyers towards legal aid to the poor and vulnerable segments of the society; (b) to build the capacity of lawyers through expert lectures and generating discussion on complex legal, jurisprudential and ethical issues pertaining to legal profession that block the smooth delivery and dispensation of justice; (c) to bridge the gap between the young and senior lawyers and building an environment where young lawyers can learn from their seniors; and (d) to enhance access of poor and marginalized segments to justice and establishing 'rule of law' through the voluntary and concerted involvement and participation of the lawyers. During the period University of Malakand has organized 14 expert lectures for the lawyers on International Law and Its Domestic Application, Legal Aid and Social Justice, Role of Law and Role of Lawyers, Right of Female to Inheritance, etc. in seven districts of Malakand. The lectures were attended by more than 440 lawyers; out of them 16 were female lawyers, law students and apprentice. .

Research Study

To assess the situation on the ground whether the existing legal aid system and services are sufficiently addressing women's issues in the region, a reach study was designed in partnership with the University of Malakand. The title of the study is "*Are Legal Aid Systems sufficiently and effectively addressing Women's issues in Malakand Division?*"

The study focuses on the existing legal aid system and to investigate whether such system provide sufficient legal aid to women litigants in their respective litigations. During the period, data collection was completed and data processing and analysis initiated. The findings and report is likely to be prepared and published shortly.

It is hoped that the recommendations of the study will help SRLP in reviewing its legal aid strategy, refine and redesign its legal aid initiatives accordingly.

District Stakeholder Dialogues

In order to involve the justice stakeholders at the district level, dialogue forums were initiated to discuss the issues of legal aid and access to justice, to increase coordination between the stakeholders and legal aid providers and to find out solutions to streamline the legal aid services at the district level. This forum serves as a place for discussion and building consensus and supplements the justice sector in improving peace and security initiatives in the target area through establishing effective coordination amongst the justice sector stakeholders.

During the period 16 stakeholders' dialogues were conducted attended by delegates from the district judiciary, bar associations, police, civil society organizations, prison, prosecution and district administration. The forum helps in experience and progress sharing and identifying gaps, which are addressed by concern stakeholders.

Engaging Lawyers

Lawyers are an important stakeholder in promoting legal aid and access to justice. Support of the bar for legal aid can be ensured through regular interactive consultative sessions, capacity building and making courts' environment conducive. SRLM on regular basis organized orientation sessions for the lawyers in order to share the project progress and to motivate them to provide pro-bono legal aid services to needy people. During the reporting period, 12 orientation sessions were conducted in seven districts of Malakand in which 432 lawyers were provided orientation on SRLM legal aid and access to justice initiatives.

Training of Lawyers

The Training Need Assessment for the lawyers conducted in 2012 highlighted some weaker areas for training like advocacy skills, research capability and drafting skills. In order to strengthen these areas, a robust training programme was designed in collaboration with the national and international legal experts. During the reporting period 05 training events for lawyers were successfully conducted targeting 131 lawyers from 7 districts of Malakand. Lawyers were trained on Legal Research, Client Interview, Legal Drafting, Court presentation. Through these trainings the existing capacity of the lawyers has been improved with latest practicing skills and legal aid. The training participants were found very enthusiastic to provide legal aid to needy and deserving people. The pre and post training tests scores indicate the improvement in the knowledge of lawyers. Moreover some senior lawyers from District Bars of Malakand have also shown their interests in getting such training.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): 4				
Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

Means of Verification

- Workshop reports
- Progress reports
- Draft Rules
- Amended Rules
- Academic Institutions records
- Lawyers' chambers/firms/NGOs records

Project Output II:

Informal justice mechanisms provide fair and effective services, in accordance with the Pakistan Constitution and human rights standards

Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of selected union council has an ADR forum duly represented by women, functioning in 7 districts of Malakand region by end of 2015. • Monitoring system and review of performance of ADR forums established indicating no of cases registered and resolved by informal justice system. • Mechanism / System in place for referral of cases between formal and informal justice system is established by end of 2015. 	<p>Informal Justice System goes unrecorded and undocumented.</p> <p>There is no way to monitor the decisions dispensed by the Informal justice system.</p> <p>There is no mechanism for review of the decisions dispensed by the ADR forums</p>	<p>Institutional support and training of ADs-LG and data entry staff.</p> <p>Capacity building program of Musalihati Jirga MJs.</p> <p>Identification and Trainings of Community Paralegals</p> <p>By 2013: ROBs revised.</p>	<p>The training/orientation of 14 ADs-LG and data entry operators.</p> <p>Furniture and IT equipment have been procured for 7 ADs-LG offices.</p> <p>Training of 215 MJs members conducted &</p> <p>Identified and Trained of 852 Community Paralegals.</p> <p>-Legal framework for the Musalihati Jirga has been abolished with the promulgation of the Local Government Act 2013. The new Act provides that Nazim of Village Council shall chair panels constituted for the amicable resolution of disputes. However, the Rules under this Act are yet to be framed and the actual shape of the ADR mechanism will only be clear after the Rules are framed. Alongside that Home and Tribal Affairs Department has also initiated draft legislation for the ADR. The programme is assisting the government in preparation of the legislation.</p>

Description of output level results achieved in 2013

Informal Justice System is a preferred system for resolution of disputes among the vast majority of the communities in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa⁶. One of the programme's overall goals is to support and strengthen informal justice forums to enable them to dispense justice which is free, accessible and is in accordance with the Constitution of Pakistan. Musalihati Jirga—constituted under the Local Government Act 2012 and governed by the Rules of Business (MJ)—is a forum of informal justice system available to the communities for amicable resolution of disputes and dispensation of justice at the door steps. Assisting the Local Government and Rural Development Department in notifying the MJs and establishing monitoring and reporting mechanism for tracking progress of MJs' disputes resolution; and developing an integrated training programme for building the capacity of the MJs is covered under this output.

The local communities have lack of knowledge of the basic laws, rights and procedures for redress of injustice. To meet this challenge, the programme has adopted to create social capital in the local communities by establishing community paralegals networks. The community paralegals are volunteers who are trained in basic laws and dispute resolution technique and are engaged in activities to facilitate the community members in accessing the forums of justice and assist them in resolution of disputes.

Notification of Musalihati Jirga (MJs)

Musalihati Jirga MJ is a community based Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) forum at the Union Council. It was mandated under Local Government Act 2012 for conciliation, arbitration and mediation in civil and compoundable criminal cases. As per Work Plan of 2013, 85 Musalihati Jirga (MJ) were planned to be mobilized and trained (15 MJs in each of Swat, Buner and Dir Lower, and 10 MJs in each of the rest 4 districts). The Local Government and Rural Development (LG&RD) authorities at the provincial level as well as at the district level were approached and engaged by the PMU and SRSP for the notification of MJs. Resultantly 5 MJs were notified in Shangla and Chitral respectively. MJs in Swat and Buner were also re-notified where in females were included as members of the MJs. All the 40 notified MJs have the women representation for the first time, which ensures the gender equality in all MJs. By giving the representation to female in Musalihati Jirgas will not only ensure gender equality but it would also increase the trust of women in MJs while approaching for any legal help. With the women participation in Jirga will also help in protecting the rights of women.

After the general elections in May 2013, the provincial government issued a policy statement for introduction of a new Local Government Act. The Local Government Departments, in view of the impending promulgation of a new law, delayed the notifications of further MJs. The newly promulgated Local Government Act 2013 does not contain any specific section for the constitution and functioning of the MJs. However, it speaks of the panels to be constituted for the amicable dispute resolution. However, the Rules under this Act are yet to be framed and the actual shape of the ADR mechanism will only be clear after the Rules are framed. Alongside that Home and Tribal Affairs Department has also initiated draft legislation for the ADR. The programme is assisting the government in preparation of the legislation.

⁶Shinwari, Naveed and Neha Ali Khan (2013) Understanding Justice System of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Baluchistan, CAMP, p V, <http://www.slideshare.net/fatanews/understanding-jirga-june2013>, accessed on December 4, 2013

Orientation and training of Distracts Focal Persons of LG&RD and Data Entry Operators

LG&RD Department notified Assistant Directors Local Government as the Focal Persons for the activities related to MJs. To maintain and continuously update the progress data of the MJs at district level it was thought necessary to entrust Data Entry responsibilities to a specific official of the ADLGs office. For that matter every ADLGs office nominated officials from their office. To familiarize the ADLGs and the Data Entry Operators (DEOs) to the concept, functions, responsibilities, monitoring and reporting of the MJs, a two day workshop was arranged. The participants ranked the training “excellent” and maintained that it had brought improvement in their overall understanding of the ADR and MJs working. The DG Local Government in concluding remarks stated that LG&RD was committed to make the community based ADR more robust and would try to link it up with the formal justice forums.

Development of MJs Manual and TOT

Based upon the existing ADR Manual, the PMU developed a skill based ADR Manual for the MJs, the new manual was developed as per the needs of the MJs make it more user friendly. SRSP, our partner organization, conducted an internal training of the trainers for its Master Trainers on this improved manual of ADR. After successful conduct of ToT, a pool of master trainers was established and later these master trainers conducted the MJs training at UCs level.

Trainings of Musalihat Jirgas (MJs)

Musalihat Jirgas (MJs) have been notified in only 40 UCs (Swat and Buner 15 MJs each district; and Shangla and Chitral 5 MJs in each district) so far. Members and secretaries of these notified MJs were trained during reporting period. The annual target for notification of MJs was 85. However, there have been delays in the notification of the MJs. The delays were caused by the announcement of the newly elected provincial government about promulgation of a new Local Government law. The officials of the Local Government Department—who are responsible for the notification of the MJs—are of the view that that it would be futile or a short lived exercise to notify MJs keeping view promulgation of new law in the next few months.

During the reporting period, the MJs have registered 83 cases from members of rural communities and out of them 54 were resolved where the 29 are under process. In those cases 31 are related to women’s issues of matrimonial, early marriage and inheritance.

Following table explains the MJs so far notified and the trainings imparted to the MJs members.

#	District	No of Union Council	No of Training Events	Men MJ Members	Women MJ Members	UC Secretaries	Total
1	Swat	15	3	47	15	13	75
2	Buner	15	4	45	15	15	75
3	Shangla	5	2	25	8	2	35
4	Chitral	5	4	15	10	5	30
	Grand Total	40	13	132	48	35	215

Review of the MJs Rules of Business

The currently existing Rules of Business were promulgated under in 2006 under the Local Government Ordinance 2001. With the promulgation of new Local Government Act 2012, there was a need to introduce certain amendments in the Rules. Therefore, the activity of “Revision of RoBs” was included in the work plan 2013. However, in 2013 yet another LGA has been passed which has not provided for the establishment and working or the MJs, and thus practically MJs stands abolished. In this scenario, this target was not able to be achieved.

Review and development of Paralegal’s Manual

Review of the existing Paralegals’ Manual was one of the planned activities under the 2013 work plan and SRLM Programme with the help of SRSP and Foundation Open Society Institute Pakistan reviewed and expanded the existing manual. New chapters on women rights, ADR, and fundamental rights were added to the manual along with extensive revision of the chapters in the existing manual. Partner organization SRSP has conducted a training of the trainers on the reviewed manual.

Training of Paralegals

Community paralegals are volunteers in local communities of Malakand, who have been trained in basic laws and dispute resolution technique and are engaged in activities to facilitate the community members in accessing the forums of justice and assist them in resolution of disputes. During reporting period 852 paralegals were identified and trained in partnership with SRSP. In the MCGAs signed with SRSP, it was also includes the activity of incentivizing active paralegals to give input into the MJs work; and to contribute the activities of legal aid i.e., Legal Clinics and Legal Aid Desks. SRSP and the legal aid implementing partners had developed a joint plan for the involvement of the paralegals in legal aid activities, accordingly, these paralegals (311 male and 185 female paralegals) have participated in the legal aid clinics to facilitate and support the legal aid awareness and consultation. Paralegals are the social capital, living in local communities and community members approach them to seek any advices related to legal aid or justice system. Paralegals are the greater sustainable source within communities of Malakand.

The following table shows the breakup of paralegals trained so far.

#	District	No of Union Councils	Male Paralegals	Female Paralegals	Total
1	Swat	15	75	75	150
2	Lower Dir	15	75	75	150
3	Buner	15	75	50	150
4	Malakand	10	50	50	100
5	Shangla	10	50	50	100
6	Upper Dir	10	50	50	100
7	Chitral	10	50	52	102
	Grand Total	65	325	275	852

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): 3				
Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

Means of Verification

Quarterly progress review reports by AD-LG

Project Output III:			
Improved capacity of courts to provide effective and timely justice services to the people of Malakand.			
Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judiciary in KP has an established and functioning institution for capacity building of judges and court staff by end of 2015. % of cases disposed within the stipulated time limits stated in the NAR / NJP # Of the judges' performance improved after training. 	<p>Lack of training institution for judges and court staff.</p> <p>Total Disposal 2009 = 24568</p>	<p>By Year 2012: KPJA strengthened</p> <p>By Year 2013: KPJA Research wing operationalized</p> <p>By Year 2014: 5% increase in case disposal</p> <p>By Year 2015: 5% increase in case disposal</p> <p>Total: 10% increase in case disposal</p>	<p>KPJA has been substantially strengthened and now it's providing trainings to judicial officers.</p> <p>Overall, KPJA has trained 1590 Judicial Officials since it has established in 2012.</p> <p>Establishment of Mediation Centre</p> <p>With support of SRLM-UNDP, KPJA research wing has been established and operationalized. In the reporting year, two research studies were conducted by KPJA.</p> <p>The pre and post training evaluations indicate that the knowledge of judges and court staff has been improved. With the support of SRLM(181 judges trained 150 Court staff Trained)</p>

Description of output level results achieved in 2013

Judiciary at district level is confronted with numerous challenges, particularly during and in aftermath of the crises in Malakand. Resultantly, the pendency of cases in courts increased, which consequently led to trust deficit between community and judiciary. This output contributes to strengthen the capacity of the courts and court officials at the district level in the Malakand Division.

Through developing capacity of the courts, including physical infrastructure, the Programme will help improve the delivery of justice services in the region. The capacity enhancement of the judges and court staff will improve case disposal and quick dispensation of justice for the people of Malakand.

Review and Improvement of the Training Manuals of Judges and Court Staff

During the reporting period, international consultant who was hired earlier visited Pakistan and not only assisted and guided the trainers in the conduct of the TOTs but also reviewed all the training manuals for the judiciary in consultation with the authors of those manuals. Considering the importance of the training toolkits, SRLM made sure that the manuals are developed in the best possible way. Manuals designed after TNA were sent to the consultant for review and so as to bring the manuals in line with the international standards.

Training of Trainers (ToTs) for Judiciary

After the revision of these training manuals, the ToT phase was launched and TOTs on “Court and Case Management” and “Substantive and Procedural Law” for judges and another on “Court and Office Management” for court staff were conducted. All the participants of these three ToTs, were identified and selected in consultation with Peshawar High Court, Peshawar. These master trainers will serve as a resource pool for the future trainings of the judicial officers by judiciary and this will ensure the sustainability of the programme.

Training of Judges and Court Staff

After the completion of ToTs Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy has started training rollout programme for the capacity building of judicial officers and court staff. During the reporting period, 111 Judges were trained on Court and Case Management, 25 on Substantive and Procedural Law and 150 court staff trained on Court and Office Management. In order to improve judge’s skills further, more training on Substantive and Procedural Law is planned for the first quarter of 2014.

As evident from the pre and post training evaluations and impact assessment, these trainings enhanced knowledge of judges and court staff.

Handing Over of 22 Motor Bikes for Court Process Servers to PHC

Malakand Division is comprised of geographically tough and scattered areas and the court staff was facing problems of mobility for reaching out to the far flung and remote areas for the service of summons. This would necessarily cause delay in service of summons and ultimately would cause delay in the trial proceedings. Realizing this need of the courts staff in these remote areas, SRLM – UNDP at the request of Peshawar High Court provided a total number of 22 motor bikes which were handed over to Chief Justice Peshawar High Court. The Chief Justice appreciating the assistance of UNDP hopes that with that support, the process serving would become very swift and effective.

Strengthening of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy

The establishment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy (KPJA) was a milestone accomplished in 2012. SRLM-UNDP, provided institutional support both in hard and soft to the Academy during reporting period and the Judicial Academy is now fully functional and providing trainings to judicial officers in different skills. Apart from the training activities of judges, the Judicial Academy is also providing training to the prosecution officers, lawyers and other legal practitioners in different thematic fields. The academy has provided trainings to 1590 participants since its inception, and moreover KPJA is going to be degree awarding institution soon and for this purpose the Higher Education Commission HEC’s Officials has visited the KPJA and after getting accreditation from HEC, the KPJA will start degree courses.

Establishment of Research Wing at KPJA, Peshawar

SRLM-UNDP has provided support to KPJA for its establishment of the research wing in KPJA during reporting period. The research wing is now fully equipped with modern IT equipment, furniture, accessories and technologies required for research and analysis. The Research Wing, jointly inaugurated by the Chief Justice and Country Director UNDP, has huge capacity and many researchers can benefit from the facilities at a time.

Conduct of Research Studies

To strengthen and bolster the research wing of the KPJA, SRLM-UNDP provided support to conduct research studies on the contemporary issues of the justice system. Research is a new initiative in the justice system and research particularly in the field of justice will help in finding out the gaps and weaknesses in the existing system. During the reporting period, KPJA has almost completed two research studies on “Linkages between the Formal and Informal Justice Systems”, and “Civil Cases Culminating into Criminal Cases”. Research team has completed data collection and data processing has been completed. These research studies have interesting findings, which are in the process of compilation of report. The findings from these research studies will be used for reforms and improvement in the justice system.

For the research study on Linkages between the Formal and Informal Justice Systems, 498 decided cases were selected from three courts in district Swat from 01-01-2012 to 30-06-2013. Case files were studied, and 10 cases were selected as case studies. One initial finding is that while judges do adopt mediation proceedings wherever provided by law, like in case of family matters, 11 cases were resolved through mediation conducted by judges. But otherwise judges very rarely resort to mediation. According to another preliminary finding, the cases which were settled informally; were decided expeditiously, if compared with other cases which were decided formally (by court decisions).

In case of the study on Civil Cases Culminating into Criminal Cases, the initial findings reflect that key motives are disputes over money, family matters, easement rights, and land ownership and possession. In most of the cases a trend was reported that people don't want to take their disputes to formal justice forum. The main reason for this was cited as lack of confidence over the formal justice system, as a whole. People found it as “alien”, not in their own language, inaccessible, complicated, and is mostly abused and misused.

Establishment of Mediation Centre

In line with the overall aim of promoting mediation and dispute resolution at local level, UNDP provided support to KPJA to establish a mediation center in the academy. The objective of the center is to impart mediation trainings for the lawyers and other stakeholders. This is also a new initiative started by KPJA in reporting period. The training to lawyers and related stakeholders will also contribute to resolve many issues through mediation and this will be helpful in reducing the case load of the courts. This is a paradigm shift in judiciary.

Refurbishment of Court Houses

To strengthen the district judiciary in Malakand division an assessment exercise of districts courts was undertaken in 2012. During this process 44 buildings of judiciary (court houses, information centers and litigants' facilitation centers) were identified for refurbishment. This year refurbishment of 06 districts court houses, 02 female Bar rooms, 07 litigation centers, 06 information and facilitation centers for litigants and witnesses will be undertaken in selected districts of Malakand division. The BoQs and designs of these building were prepared, ITB (Invitation To Bid) launched and bids were collected from various bidders/contractors and as a result the contracts for civil work have been awarded to successful bidders. Civil work on sites has been initiated and these will be completed within stipulated time. With the refurbishment of these facilities, the environment of courts will be more conducive and litigants especially women litigants will be benefitted most.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): 4				
Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

Means of Verification

Peshawar High Court
 District Courts records
 KPJA Reports

Project Output IV:

The police provide effective security and protection to the Malakand people, citizen’s trust and confidence is enhanced, criminal investigation and prosecution are improved and civilian oversight mechanisms are in place.

Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardized training program for investigation and prosecution officers in place. • Performance based review system of the investigation and prosecution officers in place. • Police Investigation capacities supported and enhanced by forensic lab facilities • Community Policing model in place in selected Thanas (Police Stations) and functioning • # of complaints against police officers raised and addressed by police dept. • Conviction rate = Total number of conviction / total number of trials X 100 	<p>No effective trainings for investigation and prosecutors</p> <p>No formal complaint system exists in police department</p> <p>Conviction rate is very low 7%</p>	<p>By Year 2013: Rollout training program initiated</p> <p>The formation of community policing forums in selected Thanas</p>	<p>Roll out training program initiated and trained:</p> <p>117 Police Official on Supervisory & Communication skills,</p> <p>84 Police officials on Investigation skills and</p> <p>86 Police officials on Technical Investigation Sills.</p> <p>72 Prosecutors case management techniques</p> <p>The establishment of Forensic Science Lab at Swat is under progress and some key milestones have been achieved.</p> <p>10 Community Policing Forums formed in selected Thanas (police Stations of three districts (Swat, Buner & Dir Lower) and the members of these CPFs (152) Trained on Community Policing.</p> <p>160 Police personals trained on Community Policing.</p> <p>86 Muharars and Madad Muharars trained through Behavioural Change Communication</p>

Description of output level results achieved in 2013

The dynamics of policing and law enforcement have changed and so have the expectations. Police is to day expected to be professionally competent, politically neutral and responsive to the public needs. With the deteriorating law and order situation, it is becoming increasingly clear that the capacity of police has to be built according to the changing needs of the day and that police has to take concrete steps to gain the public trust which is clearly lacking.

A multi-faceted approach of intervention in the capacity building of the police department has been developed. On one hand the programme is supporting police department in enhancing its training and

forensic infrastructure and on the other hand it is helping the Police department in building capacity of its personnel. The programme is also involved in policy level reforms in the police department such as piloting of the Community Policing Initiative.

Policy Dialogue on the reforms in Police Stations

The programme supported the Police department in organizing a policy dialogue on reforms in Police Station. The theme of the dialogue was “Police Station: How it is; how it ought to be?”. The purpose was to generate a policy dialogue to develop actionable recommendations for reforms at the Police Station—the operational and investigation unit at the cutting edge of the Police Department. This Workshop brought together almost 100 participants from various backgrounds i.e., academia, bar, media, students, civil society, politics, trade union, and the police department. The workshop was organized at a key moment for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as the newly elected provincial government has identified Policing as one of the three priority areas for reforms.

In the concluding ceremony, the Chief Minister Pervez Khattak said that key recommendations would be implemented in letter and spirit. The key recommendations presented were: 1) training and capacity building of police personals, 2) introducing and strengthening the concept of Community policing, 3) modernization and automation of police Thanas (Police Stations) and 4) strengthening the female police force. These recommendations are in line with the Project’s vision and goals. The project is making interventions in these areas in close collaboration with the concerned institutions.

Community Policing

The new Provincial Government soon after taking over showed great interest in launching a Community Policing model for KP Police. However, it is interesting to note this was key priority area for SRLM from the very inception and launch of Community Policing is part of the program’s mandate. Work plan for the current year entails the introduction of the community policing interventions 10 selected police stations of three districts in Malakand Division.

With the technical support of the Programme, the KP Police issued executive order providing guidelines for the initiation of the Community Policing—the first ever community policing model in the province. Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment (DTCE), based on its previous expertise in the area of community policing, has been selected as implementation partner.

Piloting the Community Policing in Malakand

For piloting the first ever community policing of the province, ten police stations—4 in District Swat and 3 in Dir Lower and Buner respectively—have been identified. With the support of the DTCE, the Malakand Police Community Policing Forums at 10 Police Stations. The selection of the CPF was done after consultative sessions at all 10 target police stations where the community was made aware about the concept of the community policing. In these sessions, the community elders appreciated the efforts of the police department to bridge the gap between the local communities and the police stations. The elders ensured their full support the community policing interventions. During these sessions the names of the potential members of the community policing forums were proposed. The office of the relevant District Police Officers after due scrutiny of all the proposed names selected 15 individuals to become members of the CPFS.

The following table presents and itemized snap shot of the activities conducted under the pilot community policing initiative.

Activity	Details
Behavior Change Communication Training	86 Muhahrars and Madad Muharars trained
Training on community policing.	160 police personnel from 10 target police stations trained
Notification of Community Policing Forums (CPF)	10 CPF notified. Every CPF has 15 members.
Training of CPFs	152 members of the 10 CPF were trained on Community Policing Guidelines
Holding Public Forums	10 public forums were held to engage police with the community for a transparent and community based selection of the CPFs
Events for Police and Public Engagement	30 sports and cultural events were held. Each event attended by 50-100 community members
FM Radio Campaign through short messages on CP	125 Messages were broadcasted through FM 96

Selection of the community elders the CPFs and the resultant dialogues between the Focal Persons and the local police functionaries is contributing the building of trust between the two. This trust is further strengthened by the undertaking joint cultural and sporting events. It is probably the first time ever in the post military operation scenario that Police and Communities have started opening themselves up to each other have begun to hold collaborative activities.

As per the UNDP’s Social Audit of local Governance and Delivery of Public Services’ report of 2010; the citizens were found significantly expressing “Allah” as an only source of help in times of threats to their lives and properties. There were only one-fifth (21%) of the respondents, who wanted to contact police in case of such threats, in the year 2009-10. If compared with those respondents catering for police help; significantly a higher number of respondents suggested contacting family or community elders (42%). Similarly, there were over one-half (58%) of the respondents, reported registering of FIR by the police, when they contacted them. A slightly higher no of citizens reported as unsatisfied (54%) with the police treatment, if compared with those who were found as satisfied; when contacted (41%) with the police.

As per the survey conducted by DTCE on Community Policing in three districts of Malakand, 2013, an overwhelming 77% of general citizen respondents said that there will be an increase in existing level of trust between the community and the police provided that both of them work together on public safety issues by means of community policing. A number of respondents with 19% also cited that they ‘Don’t know’ whether any community policing initiatives will affect existing level of trust or not. This is an important finding for agencies endeavoring to implement community policing in the area, they may like to put more efforts in sensitizing community on the benefits of such an initiative, one of them being elevated level of trust between the community and the police.

Forensic Science Laboratory

‘Forensics Science Laboratory, (FSL) Malakand Division’ is a joint venture of UNDP, the KP Government and KP Police. Five disciplines of Forensics have been prioritized which include fingerprints, firearms &

explosives, question document, chemical examination and photography. The KP Police has handed over a building at Police Post Landakay, Swat for this purpose UNDP has also facilitated an exchange of experiences and expertise among the Punjab Forensic Science Agency, Forensic Science Division Sindh and Forensic Science Laboratory. UNDP has initiated the process of procurement in reporting year for purchase of equipment. Meanwhile the services of an Operations Expert have been hired for supervising the process of establishment of FSL. . The draft Designs and Drawings have been prepared and are being further reviewed and soon ITB will be launched.

Establishment of Regional Training Center

Establishment of the Regional Training Center (RTC) at Swat was another important activity and during the reporting period Police Department has allocated premises at the old police Lines for the establishment of the RTC. The training center will be fully operationalized in 2014 and will be equipped with modern equipment, and state of the art lecture rooms along with admin and manager rooms. With establishment of Police Training Center, Malakand Police will get a state of the art training facility. The project is on advance stage of kick off physical activities.

Training of Trainers (ToTs) for Police

The training manuals were developed for police in 2012 after TNA and during the reporting year, these manual were reviewed and were improved with inputs from the experts. During reporting year, 2 ToTs for police were conducted on “Supervisory and Communication Skills” and “Criminal Investigation and Crime Science Management”. As a whole, 38 Master trainers were trained in these TOTs. These master trainers were identified and selected in consultation with KP Police for ensuring the ownership of the police department. Most of these master trainers are serving police officers; however a few retired police officers were also given training, because of their expertise and practical experiences in these fields. These training manuals and master trainers are an asset and police department has already planned training events for their staff utilizing the Master Trainers and manuals developed by the Project. This is a very heartening development and this is the sustainability which the Project aims to develop across all the sectors.

Rollout Training Program for Police

After successful conduct of the ToTs, Police Training College Hangu in collaboration with SRLM, has launched a rollout training program for the training of police officials. As a whole, 117 subordinate police officials were given training on Supervisory & Communication Skills and 84 on Criminal investigation and Crime scene Management Skills. All these trainees were nominated by KP Police. The pre and post training evaluation indicated that the training of police officials improved their capacity especially in communication and investigation skills and police department has also strongly acknowledged the training program of SRLM.

On the special request of Provincial Police Department of KPK, a two days training course was conducted for police officials on “Technical Investigations Skills” and the said course has been attended by 86 police officials of different ranks. The course was helpful in improving the exiting investigation skills of police officials especially of the investigation unit.

ToT and Rollout Trainings of Prosecution Department

In order to address the training needs of Prosecution Department, a training manual was developed in 2102 which was refined this year in consultation with the Prosecution Department. This year, 5 days ToT-

II extended ToT on “Case Management Techniques” has been conducted for master trainers of prosecution department, this ToT was conducted in the continuation of 2012 ToT phase 1. This TOT was attended by 18 trainees nominated by Prosecution Department.

After successful conduct of ToT- phase 2, the training rollout programme was carried out. In these rollout trainings 72 prosecution officers were given training to improve their skills on case management techniques. The pre and post training evaluation shows that these prosecutors have better understanding and skills related to their professional responsibilities now.

Refurbishment of 04 District Public Prosecutors Offices

To strengthen and support the District Public Prosecutors in Malakand division an assessment exercise of District Public Prosecutor Offices was undertaken in 2012 and 4 DPPs office were selected in 2013 work plan for refurbishment. The BoQs and designs of these building were prepared, ITB (Invitation To Bid) launched and bid collected from various bidders/contractors and result the contracts for civil work have been awarded to successful bidders. Civil work on sites has been initiated and these will be completed within given time. With the refurbishment of these facilities, the environment of DPPs Offices will be more enabling and conducive for working.

Provision of furniture and equipment to Prosecution Department

In order to better equip DPP offices with necessary furniture and fixture, SRLM has procured the required items which will be provided to District Public Prosecutors Offices of Malakand soon. The Officials of Prosecution Department has already inspected and verified the quality of furniture procured by SRLM-UNDP and has furnished a satisfactory report to Director General (Directorate of Prosecution) The furniture will be delivered to the DPP Offices of Malakand Division after completion of the refurbishment of these offices.

Seminar on “Peace building through strengthening criminal justice system in conflict affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”

In collaboration with the Home and Tribal Affairs Department, a two day seminar on "Establishing Peace through Strengthening Justice Sector Institutions in Conflict Affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa" was held in Peshawar. The overarching purpose of the seminar was to bring together individuals from various but relevant backgrounds to deliberate upon the issue of strengthening of the Justice Sector Institution including Police, Prosecution, Judiciary and Prisons departments could contribute to the establishing of peace in the province. The participants were divided into four thematic areas along the mentions justice sector institutions and they were asked to come up with the detailed recommendations. The participants in their rigorous discussion touched upon various aspects of their relevant sector. From the human and material resources and organizational culture reforms and improvements needs, the participants came up with specific and comprehensive list of the policy options.

Manual Development and Training of Executive Magistrates

Executive Magistrates are an important segment of Justice System in Malakand therefore it was deemed necessary to help them polish their skills. An LOA is being signed with Pakistan Academy for Rural Development (PARD), Peshawar in reporting year. Under this LOA, PARD will develop curriculum for training for the executive magistrates and will impart two training to 50 Executive Magistrates subsequently.

Revenue Courts

The system of Revenue Courts in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa needs support to improve the existing system and it was included as an activity in 2013 work plan related to Revenue Courts for identification of its capacity gaps and recommendations for improvement. SRLM has involved Individual Consultant (IC) who is expert in Revenue Sector and he will further identify the gaps that exist in Revenue Sector for its further improvements and capacity building. When these gaps and issues are identified will be shared by SRLM with Provincial Government for further action in order to fulfill the gaps & problems of Revenue Sector.

Revenue Courts Workshop

The purpose of this workshop is to identify the gaps and loopholes in the existing revenue system of KPK, in this regard a one day consultative workshop was held at PC Peshawar on 20th Dec, 2013. 26 participants from revenue department participated; these include Senior Member Board of Revenue, Secretary Revenue Board, Ex-members revenue department, Advocates, Tehsildars, Patwari, Qanungo, landlords and tenants. The participants were distributed in five groups and they were asked five questions to identify the lacunas in the existing revenue system and revenue courts of KPK. Each group came with separate recommendations. These recommendations along with detailed report are shared with provincial government for improvement and uplifting the existing revenue system.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): 4				
Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

Means of Verification

- Pre/post training tests
- Training Reports
- Participants list, Monitoring Reports
- Progress Reports

ADL-O-INSAF PROJECT AIP

Progress towards Project Results/Outputs⁷

Project Output I: Developed policy engagement platform with key institutional stakeholders at the national level			
Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
1.1- Improved legislation on Free Legal Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft amendments to Legal Aid Rules 1999 prepared and ready for notification by PBC • Infrastructure to be assessment and procurement plan prepared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification of amended Legal Aid Rules issued by PBC • FJA Needs assessment conducted • 1 video conferencing unit and other equipment installed in FJA premises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2013 two Legal Aid workshops were conducted at national level. As a result of extensive advocacy, a Legal Aid Declaration was unanimously agreed and adopted by the Pakistan Bar Council and Bar Associates. • Ongoing • IT, video conferencing and office equipment installed in FJA
1.2-Improved training facilities at FJA			

Description of output level results achieved in 2013

Conduct TNA for FJA

UNDP's Rule of Law program in Malakand has successfully conducted TNA; trained master trainers and roll out trainings for judiciary and court staff for KPJA. Replicating the KPJA experience, AIP was conducting training needs assessment of the FJA to enhance knowledge, skills and competence level of human capital of judicial sector to justice services. The TNA aimed to study the relationship between Federal and Provincial judicial academies to overcome the overlapping of functions, standardization of training curriculum and courses and provide the base for the development of policy on judicial training. Several brainstorming sessions between UNDP and FJA were held to draft and refine the TORs following which an action plan, methodology and timelines of the assignment agreed upon with IMS. While LOA with IMS

⁷ Outputs are short-term development results produced by project and non-project activities. They must be achieved with the resources provided and within the time-frame specified (usually less than five years).

was being finalized, FJA requested UNDP to consider the recent development; establishment of the Center of Excellence in FJA. Responding to the emerging needs and priority areas of the FJA, UNDP extended its support to strengthen the Center of Excellence. Further discussion will be held to mutually develop a cooperation framework in this regard.

Facilitated Federal Judicial Academy to boost training and research facilities

FJA is mandated to impart trainings to serving and newly recruited judges. Recognizing the need, AIP provided financial and technical support to strengthen this key institution. A needs assessment was conducted, procurement plan developed and some state of the art facilities and IT/office equipment was delivered and installed at FJA.

FJA has the mandate of carrying out research and publishing research papers/ reports in the areas of law and jurisprudence including the current legal issues in the broader context of Pakistani society to address legal and juridical issues. Keeping in mind the mandate, AIP under UNDP's ROL program provided IT equipment and furniture to establish a Research Wing in FJA. Next year, access to regional and international e-libraries will be provided to carry out research on legal issues to make the Research Wing fully operational. AIP will continue supporting the Center of Excellence/FJA next year.

Training Needs Assessment of Women Police

A Focused Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with women police officials from different ranks including Inspectors and Constables; in lieu of the on-going TNA exercise to understand their skills' gaps and training needs. Women constables were found lacking communication and professional skills. It was also revealed that a few among them had not received any basic trainings that are compulsory at the time of joining the police service. Similarly, some of the women police officials also expressed interest in receiving job related skills. Overall, the women police officials were found happy with the on-going research assignment as it provided an opportunity to discuss their skills' gaps and training needs in detail.

Seminar on Article 10-A 'Right to Fair Trial' Constitution of Pakistan

On 25-26 September 2013, a two-day conference was held at Islamabad. The workshop was attended by senior lawyers, member of Pakistan Bar Council, Provincial Bar Council and Law and Justice Commission. During the workshop, issues pertaining to the legal aid and fair trial were discussed and it was recommended that a follow up workshop must be organized at Lahore on the issue and hence, a Conference on Legal was organized on 29-30 November 2013 in Lahore.

Conference on Legal Aid: Devising mechanisms for increasing access to justice

On 29-30 November 2013, a two-day workshop was organized by UNDP in collaboration with Pakistan Bar Council. Some 60 representatives from Pakistan Bar Council, Provincial Bar Councils, Supreme Court and Provincial High Court and Bar Associations participated in the workshop. At the end of the Conference; a 'Legal Aid Declaration' was passed and adopted by the Bar Councils and Bar Associations. The highlights of the Declaration are; (a) the Right to Fair Trial is now a constitutionally guaranteed Fundamental Right, it is, therefore, the duty of the State to provide free legal services to persons who cannot afford or for any reasons can obtain adequate legal representation; (b) the Government is to set up a professional, independent and impartial 'Legal Aid Authority'; (c) Government Legal schemes should provide comprehensive legal representation and advice services to any person accused of a criminal offence from the moment of arrest to culmination of the proceedings; (d) the Federal and Provincial Governments should allocate adequate funds for legal aid and advice services, which shall ensure the sustainability of

the Legal Aid Services; (e) the Federal and Provincial Governments should take appropriate steps to provide such information through the proposed ‘Legal Aid authority’ or ‘advice and information’ centers or any other mechanisms; (f) Pakistan Bar Council should set up standards for Clinical legal education and also make appropriate rules for advancement of Clinical Legal Education Programs in institutions of legal education in the country; (g) Pakistan Bar Council and the Provincial Bar Associations should take steps to educate the lawyers and other justice sector stakeholders on the importance of legal aid and protection of human rights of all concerned; (h) Pakistan Bar Council and the Provincial Bar Councils are urged to take steps to encourage lawyers through appropriate incentives to provide pro bono legal aid services to indigent litigants; and (i) Lawyers seeking License to practice before the High Courts and the Supreme Court of Pakistan to conduct a required/appropriate number of legal aid cases.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): 4				
Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

Means of Verification

- Procurement list
- Certification of equipment by FJA
- Women Police FGD report

Project Output II: Infrastructure and human resource capacity of duty bearers enhanced for better service delivery in the justice sector			
Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
<p>1.1 Enhanced knowledge and skills of duty bearers for better service delivery.</p> <p>2.2 Improved working environment of supply side institutions and enhanced public trust</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For 13% of cases, police investigation duration is more than 1 year in KP • 6% litigants dissatisfied with court because of capacity gaps • Very low conviction rate (7% in murder cases) in KP • 106,783 cases pending in KP lower courts as of 1st July 2012 • 73% of poor citizens never contacted the courts in KP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processes automated through IT equipment installation at up to 2 police stations • Approximately 20 judicial officers, 70 investigation officers and 20 prosecution officers trained • Technical support provided to launching and assessment of 1 mobile court pilot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 mobile court bus successfully launched and provided technical support

Description of output level results achieved in 2013

First-ever Mobile Court Launched

First ever mobile court was launched by the Peshawar High Court on 27th July 2013. UNDP’s AIP provided the technical and financial support that materialized in mobile court with all necessary equipment and arrangements to function as a court. All staff of mobile court; judges, lawyers and administration staff, received special trainings in specific areas including operations of mobile court in the field and maintenance of record the documentation. With operational, administrative and staff capacity matters streamlined, the mobile court provided inexpensive and expeditious justice to the vulnerable population of KPK at their doorstep and resolved 120 cases. By doing so, the mobile court will help reduce the litigation charges of litigants who have to travel from far-flung areas of KPK. Moreover, this form of speedy justice will also reduce court pendency.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): 3				
Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

Means of Verification

Case verdicts

Project Output III: Vulnerable population groups are aware of their rights and are able to access formal and informal justice forums			
Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
3.1 Enhanced outreach and awareness on legal rights and procedures among vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely low awareness among vulnerable groups regarding legal rights and procedures Only 5% of vulnerable litigants received legal aid in KPK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 200,000 citizen made aware of legal rights and procedure Approximately 100 court cases filed and contested on behalf of vulnerable litigants Approximately 400 citizens provided legal advice through clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 175,000 citizens made aware of legal rights and procedures through mass and targeted awareness campaigns. 67 court cases filed and contested on behalf of vulnerable litigants. 12 cases resolved 336 citizens provided free legal advice through 56 legal aid clinics 434 community paralegals identified and sensitized on project 4 DLECs activated 5 legal aid desk established in 4 districts

Description of output level results achieved in 2013

Greater Awareness among the Poor and Vulnerable

175,000 poor and vulnerable population were made aware of their legal rights and procedures that resulted in 242 issue-based letters sent to local and higher authorities to reflect voice of poor and vulnerable in all justice forums. This was made possible by keeping in mind cultural values and employing locally customized mass and targeted awareness techniques, identifying and training 434 community paralegals to provide awareness on legal rights to the target population. Once trained and being party of the community itself, paralegals are playing a key role in contributing to referral system and readily available assistance to the needy without external help. The role of paralegals is further enhanced through the number of cases referred for legal aid that makes 36% of the total cases.

The project focused much on legal empowerment of women in extremely conservative districts. Special attention was paid to reach out to the women thus female lawyers were engaged in all four districts. Separate legal aid clinics for females were held, women focused IEC material was developed and radio awareness programs were developed specifically for women.

Free Legal Aid/Counselling of Poor and Vulnerable Litigants

In the reporting period, 67 court cases were filed and contested on behalf of vulnerable litigants and 12 cases have been resolved. INP established 4 legal aid centres in court premises and 5 legal aid desk in target districts. On the whole even in pilot phase, average of per clinic participation was 31.1% in 56 legal aid clinics with 40% females.

“It was almost impossible for me to approach the relevant persons in order to guide me and or help me get legal assistance from someone. A relative of mine heard about the free legal aid initiative by INP under the Adl-o-Insaf Project; they conducted a free legal counseling session in our area. I am thankful to all those who have helped me in preparing and filling my case” Noor Khubana, free legal aid client, Karak.

Efforts were also made to activate DLECs created under District Legal Empowerment Committee Rules 2011 mainly for Poor & Vulnerable population. Before the project intervention in target areas, DLECs were dormant. INP implementing partners maintained close coordination with Bar & Sessions Judges of the respective districts which resulted in activation of these DLECs.

During a discussion with INP partners, Mr. Ali Raza (Representative DLEC Law & Justice Commission) appreciated UNDP support for strengthening DLECs and providing awareness to communities. He acknowledged that DLECs are not properly active due to lack of public awareness. He was thankful to UNDP for taking this initiative.

Alongside that, the Project facilitated the filing of two important cases of Public Interest Litigations (PILs) in Peshawar High Court. Two important legal issues have been challenged including the constitutionality of the levy of court fees and implementation of DLEC. Given that the PILs are nearing conclusion to strike down/ rationalize court fees and proper functioning of DLEC under the law and the constitution. This achievement will go a long way in upholding legal rights and ascertaining free legal aid of the poor and vulnerable population of KP.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): 4				
Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

Means of Verification

MOU with INP

List of 40 UCs targeted

List of 56 legal aid clinics – district wise

List of community paralegals – district wise

Verdicts of xx court cases resolved on behalf of vulnerable litigants

Project Output IV: Conduct research and consultations to design rule of interventions in FATA			
Indicator(s):	Baseline:	Target(s):	Achievement(s):
4.1 Quality research conducted on ROL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None conducted thus far 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research study prepared detailing survey, FGD and KII findings • Approximately 3 consultative events held with gov't. and justice sector stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TORs drafted for FATA study; proposals received and shortlisted

Description of output level results achieved in 2013

Study of Rule of Law in FATA

The Study will assess the rule of law environment in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), focusing on the prevailing legal framework as well as the perceptions of ordinary citizens regarding the justice provision in the region. TORs were floated, and proposals received. Out of the two shortlisted firms, finalization of the consulting agency is in the process.

AIP Baseline

The objective of the baseline study is to gauge the level of access, satisfaction and perceptions of citizens towards justice sector institutions; the reasons of strong/ poor access and satisfaction level and perceptions, and the challenges to address in the 4 AIP districts. TORs are being developed and the study will be launched soon.

Overall Output Status (mark the output on the scale of 1 to 5 as per the following criteria): 3				
Exemplary (5) *****	High (4) ****	Satisfactory (3) ***	Poor (2) **	Inadequate (1) *
The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality, and there is evidence that outputs are contributing to targeted outcomes	The project is expected to over-achieve targeted outputs and/or expected levels of quality	The project is expected to achieve targeted outputs with expected levels of quality	The project is expected to partially achieve targeted outputs, with less than expected levels of quality	Project outputs will likely not be achieved and/or are not likely to be effective in supporting the achievement of targeted outcomes

Means of Verification

LESSONS LEARNT

- The biggest achievement of the SRLM Project is the trust and encouragement received during reporting period from government stakeholders and donors as well. The SRLM's interventions were widely recognized by stakeholders and similarly more donors are interested in SRLM project appreciating the project achievements. This shows the confidence and trust on SRLM.
- UN is the accepted system by Government because of its impartial and neutral role and government feel comfortable while partnering or executing any project with UN system. The partnership of the KPK Government is the living example of it.
- SRLM project has developed good linkages and coordination with provincial representatives of government stakeholders and this has been result in enhancing the confidence and trust on the part of stakeholders. The management of SRLM has established good working relation with key officials of KPK's government and as result the KPK's gov't is extending all its supports to SRLM.
- SRLM project has involved the stakeholders in all stages of project and consultation, the involvement of stakeholders and to give them the credit will not only ensure the ownership on the part of gov't but it will also ensure the future sustainability of project interventions.
- SRLM project has promoted and used the talent of locals. The talent of the relevant departments or stakeholders has been encouraged in project interventions.

Adl-o-insaf Project (AIP)

- A systematic approach was adopted by policy engagement through multiple, parallel efforts involving all concerned stakeholders gave far reaching results. For instance, formulation of a declaration on free Legal Aid. This was achieved first by creating conducive environment, holding consecutive sessions/workshops to define problems and proposing solutions and then advocating for it.
- The project has immensely enjoyed stakeholders' appreciation, drawn donors' interest and financial support by valuing and exercising its partnership with all stakeholders in letter and spirit. UNDP has been very much welcomed and recognized by the government of KP due to its mandate and expertise in the area of ROL. UNDP let the stakeholders take the due credit of achievements that amplified their ownership.
- In order for Rule of Law to prevail in KP, the project adopted a holistic approach covering all components of ROL. A platform was provided to all stakeholders through formation of Focal Persons forum which served as a core group on ROL. Regular meetings of the forum were held to mutually look at the gaps and progress and improve coordination among stakeholders. This further led to donor interest and financial support to the project.
- Identification and engagement of good technical resource/ right champions in police, judiciary and bar etc. proved useful in meeting targets. Use of local talent as trainers made the trainings very successful and appreciated by trainees.
- The level of commitment among stakeholders increased during the year 2013. UNDP developed the training modules through a 100% consultative process and conducted TOTs. Taking it forward, stakeholders such as KPJA conducted roll out trainings on its own using the same modules demonstrating great ownership by stakeholder.

THE WAY FORWARD/ KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2014

- Implementation of Rule of Law Program will continued in 2014 with some on going and some new activities, approved by the Project Review Board in its meeting held on December 6th, 2013 and co-chaired by the additional Chief Secretary KPK and Deputy Country Director (Programme) UNDP. The priority with new mile stones have been given in the AWP 2014
- Rule of Law Program will focus on more interaction with primary beneficiaries at field level. To reach the ultimate beneficiary on grounds and to exactly know their feedback, the project staff will increase this interaction during 2014. Previously the project has been more relied on partner organizations and since the project has hired sufficient staff, in the 2014 year, the staff will ensure frequent interaction with local communities to develop close linkages and trust; this will allow the communities to freely express their needs and provide their feedback on project's interventions.

SUCCESS STORY

Anila – A Role Model for KP Women

“When I joined the police force, my uncle told me not to enter the village in uniform, saying he will feel embarrassed telling people his niece had joined a male-dominated profession. Now he has a sense of pride in his voice when he mentions me as Inspector of Police to others”, says Inspector Anila

Anila was born to a middle class family in District Lakki Marwat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 1971. She has one sister and three brothers. Her father, a Government servant got settled in Peshawar on account of his transfer to the city. His traditionalist background, however, did not desist him from getting his children educated, especially the girls. “He was always of the view that daughters have an equal right to education and that he will never discriminate against them,” she said. The result was that all the five siblings got educated and are working at different Government institutions now.

Cognizant of the plight of other females of her area, Anila was determined to make the best of the opportunities provided by her father. She joined the Police force as an Assistant Sub-Inspector after her Graduation and, later on, completed her Master of Arts from Peshawar University.

Her quest for excellence continued on job as well. She completed various professional courses with distinction and rose to the rank of Inspector. “I had to justify my father’s confidence in me, and silence the critics within the family. It was only possible if I could reach a position where they were forced to look upto me for inspiration,” she said.

As a result of all these trainings, Anila developed her capacity as a Master Trainer for imparting “Supervisory and Communication Skills” under the Rule of Law program being implemented by UNDP in the Malakand region. “I am the first female master Trainer in KP Police, who has trained her male counterparts,” she says proudly.

The feat was not so easy to accomplish, though. Anila had to brave an immense amount of skepticism from the trainees, not regarding her capabilities, but on account of her being a woman. “They were extremely ‘surprised’ to see a female trainer. One even remarked, ‘will a woman teach us?’” she recalled.

It was, however, her professionalism and command over the subject, which enabled Anila to cross the threshold from being an unwelcome entity to a trainer commanding respect of the trainees. “As the course progressed, they started becoming more and more comfortable on seeing that I was equally capable as a trainer,” she recounted.

This is not the end of the road for Anila, however. She is committed to continue with the same zeal in future too. “If I have learnt one lesson in my life, it is that success is only possible through continuous hardwork. I have to work not only for myself, but also to become a role model for my sisters in KP,” she concludes with a resolve in her voice.

Annex: AWP based Reporting Matrix (SRLM)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)	Activity Status <i>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</i>	AWP Budget (\$)	Expenditure (\$)	% Delivery
<p>1. Access to justice, legal aid and representation mechanism for men, women and other vulnerable groups (returnees & children) in Malakand improved.</p> <p>Output Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited legal aid services with no systematic coordination mechanism • Limited capacity of NGOs working on justice issues, including 89% of NGOs reporting capacity gaps on gender justice and research skills • Limited legal awareness amongst population <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in coordinated legal aid services, including the establishment of # functioning legal aid desks and # mobile legal aid clinics in each district in Malakand • % increase in number of NGOs providing legal assistance and legal aid services in all Malakand 	Activity 1.1.1-Review and amendments of the legal aid rules/laws in light of the recommendations of legal aid workshops in 2012 in collaboration with PBC and L&JCP	Completed			
	Activity 1.1.2-Develop SOPs to streamline mechanism and procedure of legal aid clinics	Completed			
	Activity 1.1.3-Stakeholders Dialogues on legal aid at district level(4 dialogues p/district)	Completed			
	Activity 1.1.4-08 Legal Aid Desks established and functioning in 4 districts (Dir upper, Chitral, Malakand, Shangla).	Completed			
	Activity 1.1.5-06 Legal Aid Desks (established in 2012) continue functioning in 03 districts (Buner, Dir Lower and Swat)	Completed			
	Activity 1.1.6-140 Mobile Legal Aid Clinics and Awareness sessions providing services to communities of 85 UC's in 7 districts of Malakand	Completed			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase in number of cases processed through legal aid services • 10% Increase in the number of women seeking and using legal aid services • Improved capacity of NGOs to provide legal aid support, especially related to gender justice and research skills <p>Targets:</p> <p>By end of 2012: Legal aid mapping, recommendations shared with PBC and Law and Justice commission.</p> <p>By end of 2013: Legal aid Rules amended.</p> <p>By end of 2014: System in place for Legal Aid.</p> <p>By end of 2015: Women legal practioners provide services to women litigants.</p>	Activity 1.2.1-Develop and Operationalize SRLM Communication Strategy	Completed			
	Activity 1.3.1- A total of 14 scholarships and 14 stipends for female law students and graduates respectively for Malakand	On-going			
	Activity 1.3.2-Establishment of Female Bar rooms in 2 districts of Malakand division	On-going			
	Activity 1.3.3-Clinical education in partnership with University of Malakand & Swat	Completed			
	Activity 1.4.1-Roll out 5 days training courses targeting 125 male and female lawyers of Malakand Division on 'Leadership and Practical Legal skills'	Over-achieved			
	Activity 1.4.2-Conduct 14 expert lectures in 7 districts targeting 1400 participants from justice sector	On-going			
	Activity 1.5.1-Provide books, furniture, fixtures, equipment and online libraries to bar associations in Malakand division	Completed			
	Activity 1.5.2-Research Conducted on GBV and inheritance rights and identify recommendations to address issues through legal aid	On-going			
	a) Conduct workshop on need basis	Completed			
	b) Hiring of firm for 3rd party monitoring	Plan for 2014			

	C) Hiring of HR Firm for provision of Personnel for the Project	Completed			
	d) Design and print training manual for lawyers	Plan for next year			
	Activity 1.5.3 - Workshops/ Meetings conducted by PMU	On-going			
Total Budget of Output 1			886,583	764,520	86%
<p>2. Alternative justice mechanisms provide fair and effective services in accordance with the Pakistan Constitution and human rights standards.</p> <p>Output Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional justice systems are well anchored and respected in Malakand culture, delivering justice services in most part of Malakand Division, with almost a quarter (23.6%) of the population preferring it the formal courts on average (based on survey of 6 of Malakand's 7 districts) • Jirga system is affected with violence. • Women often do not enjoy equal rights within the Jirga system. • No systematic data is available to assess the current dispensation of decisions by the Jirgas • New emerging potential conflicts on land tenure and violence against women among IDPs 	Activity 2.1.1-Review and amendments of Rules of Business for Musalihati Jirgas in collaboration with Local Govt Dept.	Dropped			
	Activity 2.1.2-Development of reporting and monitoring mechanism for MJs (software, registers, reporting formats)	On-going			
	Activity 2.1.3-Strengthening of focal person offices (AD LG) for effective functioning of Musalihati Jirgas in Malakand Division	On-going			
	Activity 2.1.4- Review of existing ADR module to make it more skill-based	Completed			
	Activity 2.1.5-Conduct 5 days Training for Master Trainers (ToT Phase-II) pertaining to module on Alternate Dispute Resolution, designed in 2012	Dropped			
	Activity 2.1.6- Two days orientation of district focal persons (AD LG) and data entry operators on MJ, ROB and reporting (2 events)	Completed			

<p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved conflict and dispute resolution developed and used among communities in Malakand (including via the establishment of a paralegal network) • Enhanced linkages between formal and informal/traditional justice systems, resulting in improved access to justice, especially for women <p>Targets:</p> <p>By 2013: ROBs revised.</p> <p>By 2014: Referral mechanism established.</p> <p>By 2015: Performance Monitoring System in place.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.7-Roll out 5 days training courses targeting 425 MJ members in 85 UC's of Malakand Division on ADR Module</p>	Discontinued			
	<p>Activity 2.1.7-Development of TORs for Paralegals, review of the training manual for paralegal, development of monitoring and reporting mechanism for paralegal's interventions</p>	Completed			
	<p>Activity 2.1.8-05 days training of 850 Paralegals (in old districts 300 + in new districts 550) in 85 UC's of 7 districts</p>	Completed			
	<p>Activity 2.1.9-Facilitate participation of Paralegals in Legal aid clinics and Musalihati Jirgas</p>	Completed			
	<p>Activity 2.1.10-Launching of MJs and Paralegal in 4 districts (8 events)</p>	On-going			
	<p>Activity 2.1.11-Support to district focal persons (AD LG) for monthly progress sharing meetings at district levels</p>	Completed			
	<p>Activity 2.2.1-Conducted 07 District and Intra-district Consultative dialogue forums on contemporary issues related to ADR</p>	On-going			
	<p>Activity 2.2.2-Research Study on Formal and Informal Justice Systems and circulate findings of the study to all stakeholders of justice sector</p>	On-going			

	Activity 2.2.3-Develop linkages across various ADR forums	On-going			
	Activity 2.2.4-Operationalize SRLM Communication Strategy	Completed			
	Activity 2.2.5-KAP survey, and based on this survey development of communication strategy, and implementation	Non-budgeted			
	a) Hire services of firm for 3rd party monitoring	Plan for 2014			
	b) Design, translate and Printing ADR Training Manual and MJ ROBs for MJ and Paralegals	On-going			
	c) Hiring of HR Firm for provision of Personnel for the Project	Completed			
	d) Conduct Workshop on need based	On-going			
	Activity 2.2.6 - Workshops/ Meetings conducted by PMU	On-going			
Total Budget of Output 2			453,636	329,810	73%
3. Improved capacity of courts to provide effective and timely justice services to the people of Malakand. Output Baseline:	Activity 3.1.1-Conduct 5 days Training for master trainers (TOT-Phase-II) pertaining to module on "Court and Case Management", designed in 2012 (for judges)	Completed			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courts houses and facilities in Malakand heavily damaged. • 4000 case backlog pending in Malakand Division Sessions Courts (as of March 31, 2012) • Lack of adequate system wide case management system (almost 40% of court staff in Malakand grade their case management skills as 'poor') • Capacity gaps on legal areas within criminal, civil and Islamic law • Limited outreach and information on justice services in rural areas <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved court infrastructure and capacity (10 functioning court houses in Malakand Division) • Operationalized strategy to reduce criminal and civil case backlog • Effective case management in place • Enhanced technical knowledge of judges in criminal, civil & Islamic laws • Increased outreach to public resulting in greater access to justice 	Activity 3.1.2-Conduct 11 days training for master trainers (TOT) pertaining to module on 'Substantive and Procedural Laws', designed in 2012 (for judges)	Completed			
	Activity 3.1.3- Conduct 11 days training for master trainers (TOT) pertaining to modules on Office and Case Management', designed in 2012 (for court staff)	Completed			
	Activity 3.1.4- Roll out 5 days training courses on Case and Case management targeting 125 judges of Malakand Division	Completed			
	Activity 3.1.5- Roll out 5 days training courses on 'Substantive and Procedural Laws' targeting 125 judges of Malakand Division	On-going			
	Activity 3.1.6-Roll out 8 training courses on 'Office and Case Management' targeting 200 court staff of Malakand Division	On-going			
	Activity 3.1.7-Provide 7 access points to the court of Malakand Division for online national and international law journals including DSL facility	Over-achieved			

<p>Targets:</p> <p>By Year 2012: KPJA strengthened</p> <p>By Year 2013: KPJA Research wing operationalized</p> <p>By Year 2014: 5% increase in case disposal</p> <p>By Year 2015: 5% increase in case disposal</p> <p>Total: 10% increase in case disposal</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.8-Conduct 4 expert lectures / seminars on contemporary legal issues including Nizam e Adl Regulation targeting 300 participants of justice sector from Malakand</p>	On-going			
	<p>Activity 3.1.9- Hiring services of international/ national expert(s) to improve training modules/manuals for judges and court staff designed in 2012.</p>	Completed			
	<p>Activity 3.2.1-Refurbishment of 6 court houses of Malakand Division</p>	On-going			
	<p>Activity 3.2.2-Refurbishment of 6 information centers in district courts of Malakand Division</p>	On-going			
	<p>Activity 3.2.3-Refurbishment of 6 facilitation centers (waiting area for male and female litigants and witness) in district courts of Malakand Division</p>	On-going			
	<p>Activity 3.2.4-Provision of equipment and furniture for court houses, Court administrator, district and session judges and information</p>	Completed			
	<p>Activity 3.2.5-Support PHC to establish Office of Court Administrators in 7 Districts of Malakand Division and provide training to newly appointed court administrators</p>	Delayed			

	Activity 3.2.6- Introduce case management and system reform in 3 districts of Malakand Division	Completed			
	Activity 3.2.7-Strengthening of Khyber Pakhtunkhawa Judicial Academy (Phase-II)	Completed			
	Activity 3.2.8-Conduct research study on contemporary legal issues	On-going			
	Activity 3.2.9-Strengthening of P&D Cell of Peshawar High Court	Completed			
	Activity 3.3.1-Conduct workshop on need bases	Completed			
	Activity 3.3.2-Design, translate (for court staff only) and Print 3 training manuals for judges and Court Staff	Plan for next year			
	Activity 3.3.3- Hire services of firm for 3rd party monitoring	On-going			
	Activity 3.3.4-Operationalize SRLM Communication Strategy	Completed			
	Activity 3.3.5- Hiring of HR Firm for provision of Personnel for the Project	On-going			
	Activity 3.3.6- International Consultant	Completed			
	Activity 3.3.7- National technical Specialist SB-5				
	Activity 3.3.8 - Workshops/ Meetings conducted by PMU	Completed			

Total Budget of Output 3			368,100	330,412	90%
<p>4. The police provides effective security and protection to the Malakand people, citizen’s trust and confidence is enhanced, criminal investigation and prosecution are improved and civilian oversight mechanisms are in place</p>	<p>Activity 4.1.1-Conduct 5 days training for master trainers (TOT- Phase-II) pertaining to module on 'Supervisory and Communication Skills', designed in 2012 (for police operational personnel)</p>	<p>On-going</p>			
<p>Output Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited police capacity on provision of training • 7% conviction rate in murder cases in the whole KP, • Lack of clarity and limited use of community policing 	<p>Activity 4.1.2-Conduct 11 days training for master trainers (TOT) pertaining to modules on 'Criminal Investigations & Crime Scene Management' , designed in 2012 (for police investigating personnel)</p>	<p>Completed</p>			
<p>Output Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved police skills to respond to post-crisis needs via training • Enhanced police and community relations through improved community policing skills •Community policing concept and coordination mechanism in place 	<p>Activity 4.1.3-Roll out 5 days training courses on ' Supervisory and Communication Skills' targeting 125 Police operational personnel of Malakand Division</p>	<p>Completed</p>			
<p>Targets:</p> <p>By Year 2012: Training modules and Master trainers available</p>	<p>Activity 4.1.4-Roll out of 5 days training courses on 'Criminal Investigations & Crime Scene Management' targeting 125 Police investigation staff of Malakand Division</p>	<p>Completed</p>			
	<p>Activity 4.1.5-Strengthening and system support to Police Training College Hangu</p>	<p>In next year work plan</p>			
	<p>Activity 4.1.6-Establishment of Regional Training Centre at Swat in collaboration with KP Police</p>	<p>On-going</p>			

By Year 2013: Rollout training program initiated. By Year 2014: Rollout training program continued By Year 2015: Trained cadre of officer available By end of 2014: Police dept	Activity 4.1.7-Assist KP Police to develop Police Training Policy for enhancing police capacities in effective policing, operation and investigation	Next year plan			
	Activity 4.1.8-Establishment of Forensic Science Laboratory in Swat	On-going			
	Activity 4.1.9- Introduce procedural re-engineering in 14 selected thanas (police stations) in 3 districts of Malakand Division				
	Activity 4.1.10-Hold policy dialogue / workshop for effective policing and investigation	Completed			
	Activity 4.1.11-Hiring services of international/ national expert(s) to improve training modules / manuals for police and prosecution designed in 2012	Cancelled			
	Activity 4.2.1- Conduct 5 days training for master trainers (TOT-Phase-II) pertaining to module on Case Management Techniques, designed in 2012 (for Prosecution offices)	Completed			
	Activity 4.2.2-Roll out training courses on Case Management Techniques targeting 75 prosecutors of Malakand	Completed			

	<p>Activity 4.2.3-Conduct 30 days pre-service trainings for 30 newly recruited prosecution officers of KPK including 7 districts of Malakand (total amount estimated is Rs. 2.8 M - LEP to share 50%)</p>	<p>Dropped</p>			
	<p>Activity 4.3.1-Institutional Support to Decision Support System in Home Department</p> <p>a) IT related equipment's, hardware and Software.</p> <p>b) Human resource with requisite expertise.</p> <p>c) Furnishing of Judicial Wing & Media Cell.</p> <p>d) Software and Data base development.</p> <p>e) Extend Prisons Management Information System (PMIS) in Malakand Division.</p> <p>f) To provide institutional support to Prosecution department.</p>	<p>Completed</p>			
	<p>Activity 4.3.2-Develop training materials (training manual) for training of Executive Magistrates in light of TNA conducted in 2012</p>	<p>Delayed</p>			
	<p>Activity 4.3.3-Conduct 5 days training course targeting 50 Executive Magistrates of Malakand Division (2 events)</p>	<p>Delayed</p>			

	Activity 4.3.4-Strengthening communication system for Law enforcement agencies in Malakand District	Completed			
	Activity 4.3.5-Strengthening Reference and Research Cell and Monitoring Cell at Directorate of Prosecution (cost to be covered in activity No.				
	Activity 4.3.6- Undertake human and institutional assessment of revenue courts of Malakand Division	Completed			
	Activity 4.4.1-Finalize Community Policing Strategy and implement in 6 districts on pilot districts	Completed			
	4.4.2-Conduct discussion forums to exchange information on security issues between community and police in Malakand Division.	Completed			
	Activity 4.5.1-Replicate Prison Management Information (PIMS) system in 2 jails of Malakand Division (cost cover in activity No.)	Next year work plan			
	Activity 4.5.2-Hold 15 legal aid clinics in jails of Malakand Division				
	Activity 4.5.3-Conduct workshop on need based related to prosecution, police and Home Dept.	Completed			

	Activity 4.5.4- Hire services of firm for 3rd party monitoring	On-going			
	4.5.5-Design and print 4 training manuals for Prosecutors, Police and Executive Magistrate	Plan for next year			
	Activity 4.5.6-Hiring of HR Firm for provision of Personnel for the Project	Completed			
	Activity 4.5.7-Operationalize SRLM Communication Strategy	Completed			
	Activity 4.5.8- International Consultant				
	Activity 4.5.9- National technical Specialist SB-5				
	Activity 4.5.10 -Workshops/ Meetings conducted by PMU	Completed			
Total Budget of Output 4			794,820	690,069	87%
Program Management			851,204	628,026	74%
TOTAL BUDGET OF AWP 2013			3,354,343	2,742,837	82%

Annex: AWP based Reporting Matrix (AIP)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)	Activity Status <i>Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, Cancelled</i>	AWP Budget (\$)	Expenditure (\$)	% Delivery
Project Output 1: Developed policy engagement platform with key institutional stakeholders at the national level <i>Indicators:</i>	1. Activity: Organize meetings and workshops to advocate for notification of amended Legal Aid Rules by PBC	Completed			
	2. Activity: Install IT equipment to boost training and research facilities of FJA	Completed			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved legislation on Free Legal Aid Improved training facilities at FJA <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft amendments to Legal Aid Rules 1999 prepared and ready for notification by PBC Infrastructure to be assessment and procurement plan prepared <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification of amended Legal Aid Rules issued by PBC FJA Needs assessment conducted 1 video conferencing unit and other equipment installed in FJA premises 					
Total Budget of Output 1			35,000	64,159	183%
<p>Project Output 2: Infrastructure and human resource capacity of duty bearers enhanced for better service delivery in the justice sector</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p>	1. Activity: Automate business processes at up to 2 police stations to expedite investigations	Planned for 2014			
	2. Activity: Training for approximately 20 subordinate judicial officers of selected districts	Planned for 2014			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced knowledge and skills of duty bearers for better service delivery. Improved working environment of supply side institutions and enhanced public trust <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For 13% of cases, police investigation duration is more than 1 year in KP 6% litigants dissatisfied with court because of capacity gaps Very low conviction rate (7% in murder cases) in KP 106,783 cases pending in KP lower courts as of 1st July 2012 73% of poor citizens never contacted the courts in KP <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processes automated through IT equipment installation at up to 2 police stations Approximately 20 judicial officers, 70 investigation officers and 20 prosecution officers trained 	3. Activity: Training for approximately 70 investigation officers of selected districts	Planned for 2014			
	4. Activity: Training for approximately 20 Prosecution officers of selected districts	Planned for 2014			
	5. Activity: Technical support for launching and assessment of 1 mobile court pilot in Peshawar				
Total of Output 2			36,000	-	0%

<p>Project Output 3: Enhanced outreach and awareness on legal rights and procedures among vulnerable groups</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely low awareness among vulnerable groups regarding legal rights and procedures Only 5% of vulnerable litigants received legal aid in KPK <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 200,000 citizen made aware of legal rights and procedure Approximately 100 court cases filed and contested on behalf of vulnerable litigants Approximately 400 citizens provided legal advice through clinics <p><i>Targets:</i></p>	1. Activity: Conduct legal awareness campaigns in 4 districts	Completed			
	2. Activity: Establish and run 4 Legal Aid Centres and conduct approximately 18 legal aid clinics in each district	Completed			
	3. Activity				
	4. Activity				
Total Budget of Output 3			213,927	49,787	23%
<p>Project Output 4: Conduct research and consultations to design rule of interventions in FATA</p>	1. Activity: Conduct research in FATA	On-going			
	2. Activity: Consultative events	On-going			
	3. Activity				

<p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality research conducted on ROL <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None conducted thus far <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research study prepared detailing survey, FGD and KII findings • Approximately 3 consultative events held with SRLM partners in govt. and justice sector 	<p>4. Activity</p>				
<p>Total Budget of Output 4</p>			<p>40,000</p>	<p>4,135</p>	<p>10%</p>
<p>Project Management</p>			<p>175,073</p>	<p>89,052</p>	<p>51%</p>
<p>*TOTAL BUDGET OF AWP 2013</p>			<p>500,000</p>	<p>207,133</p>	<p>41%</p>

Annexure: Legal Aid Clinics Statistics (SRLM)

Legal Aid Clinics Statistics, 2013															
	CERD			LAPH			DADO			HUIRA			Consolidated		
Unit	Target	Progress	%	Target	Progress	%	Target	Progress	%	Target	Progress	%	Target	Progress	%
Legal Aid Clinics															
Target	150	151	100.67%	60	60	100.00%	150	150	100.00%	60	61	101.67%	420	422	100%
Male		77	50.99%		20	33.33%		76	50.67%		30	49%		203	48%
Female		74	49.01%		12	20.00%		74	49.33%		31	51%		191	45%
Combine			0.00%		28	46.67%		0	0.00%		0	0%		28	7%
Community Members Benefited from Legal aid clinics															
Target	7500	7433	99.11%	3000	3097	103.23%	7500	7362	98.16%	3000	3248	108.27%	21000	21140	101%
Male		4088	55.00%		1339	43.24%		4132	56.13%		1696	52.22%		11255	53%
Female		3345	45.00%		1758	56.76%		3230	43.87%		1552	47.78%		9885	47%
Cases filed in Courts															
Target	200	201	100.50%	100	100	34%	200	200	100%	50	50	100%	550	551	100%
Male		113	56%		58	16%		90	45%		15	30%		276	50%
Female		88	44%		42	18%		110	55%		35	70%		275	50%
Referrals to Legal Aid Desks															
Target	375	495	132.00%	100	50	50.00%	375	308	82.13%	375	54	14.40%	1225	907	74%
Male		251	50.71%		26	52.00%		143	46.43%		17	31.48%		437	48%
Female		244	49.29%		24	48.00%		165	53.57%		37	68.52%		470	52%
Beneficiaries of Consultation															

Target	750	768	102.40%	300	400	133.33%	750	695	92.67%	300	120	40.00%	2100	1983	94%
Male		391	50.91%		217	54.25%		408	58.71%		47	39.17%		1063	54%
Female		377	49.09%		183	45.75%		287	41.29%		73	60.83%		920	46%