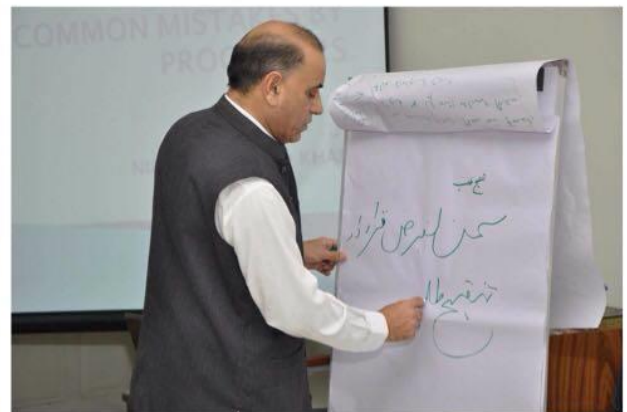




## Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Annual Progress Report September 2015 to August 2016



### Strengthening Rule of Law Project (SRLP) UNDP

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<b>Name of Partner</b>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
<b>Name of Programme</b>	Strengthening Rule of Law Project (SRLP)
<b>Place of Implementation</b>	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
<b>Reporting Period</b>	September 2015 – August 2016



## 1. Introduction

During 2015, the security situation throughout the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KP) remained volatile and unpredictable. Although the terrorist related incidents such as IED, suicide and complex attacks have continued, there has been a noted reduction in the frequency of such incidents that led to improved law and order situation. Despite this fact, the devastating attack at the Bacha Khan University in January 2016 was a grim reminder of the need for constant and vigilant crisis-sensitivity and risk management in rule of law efforts.

Against this backdrop, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued its partnership with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to implement the Strengthening Rule of Law Project aimed to support justice sector institutions to deliver effective justice services and facilitating accessible and affordable legal aid and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

During the year in review, UNDP adjusted structural and geographical scope of SRLP to continue delivering on results. The first phase of the Project (2012-2015) was initiated in seven districts of the Malakand Division including, Swat, Malakand, Dir Lower, Dir Upper, Buner, Shangla & Chitral. With a view to leverage the lessons learnt from the first phase, and responding to the recommendations of the Independent Midterm Evaluation conducted in 2015, and the 6<sup>th</sup> Project Review Board held on 9 September, 2015, the Project was extended to three more districts of southern KP, namely Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat.

In order to meet this widened scope, UNDP reorganized SRLP structure balancing strategic leadership and management of the Project. This included appointment of the International Project Manager, Senior Programme Specialist, International Policing Specialist and Finance & Operations Manager to streamline programme and operations of the project.

On the development space, as a positive step, the local government elections in KP were held in late May 2015 availing representation at local levels and setting the stage for new structures such as the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism. However, the long-awaited notification of the Panel of Conciliators is still remains to be seen.

In 2016, the Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency's (PILDAT) released Pakistan's first-ever Provincial Rule of Law Index rating KP highest among Pakistan's four provinces<sup>1</sup>. This reflects the tremendous strides made by the KP Provincial Government, rule of law actors, development partners and community stakeholders in filling the rule of law vacuum.

## 2. Results Reporting

### 2.1.1. Outcome Level Results Achieved

#### a. Improved citizen trust in the state institutions

An Independent Midterm Evaluation<sup>2</sup> revealed that the focus on pro-bono legal services helped restore confidence of common citizens in the formal justice sector in Malakand. Efforts made

<sup>1</sup> Rule of Law Index, PILDAT, 2016

<sup>2</sup> Independent Midterm Evaluation, 2015



through legal aid desks and clinics brought back common citizens (especially the less advantaged) to the formal justice system for restoration of rights and entitlements.

A study<sup>3</sup> conducted by UNDP in 2015 revealed that for high stake cases like theft and robbery, a sizeable majority (80%) showed their intent to approach the police for dispute resolution. This attitude is indicative of the change in attitude that the project has been able to forge. The study also revealed that in most of the areas where the project was active during the reporting period (2012-2015) members of the community who reported facing a dispute, took their disputes / cases to local courts and police followed by traditional *jirga* and village / family / religious elders. Given the general preference for traditional *Jirga* as a preferred remedy mechanism in the region, change in people's preference in the Project districts from choosing *Jirga* as the first choice to formal institutions (courts and police) is a testimony of increased trust in the formal system. Moreover, dispute resolution timeliness, access, comfortability, attitude of members, interest in dispute resolution, and overall satisfaction with respect to *Musalihati Jirga*<sup>4</sup> was much better in Project's interventions area as compared to control area (where the Project was not active).

#### b. Demand for justice has increased (Output -1)

Collaboration with academic institutions for encouraging women to join the legal profession has also resulted in successful outcomes. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)<sup>5</sup> conducted as part of an independent evaluation in 2015 clearly pointed out that appetite for improved legal awareness, demand for legal rights and desire for seeking justice through state edifice has been tangibly enhanced in the project areas. Women from Lower Dir and Buner districts maintained that police are performing better and the general security situation has improved since the military operation in 2009. The FGDs also confirmed that there is an appreciation of improved facilities of courts and cooperative behavior of court officials. Partnership with the University of Malakand has enabled the University to incorporate legal themes in its academic activities including clinical legal education aimed at boosting the knowledge base of female students in legal subjects.

#### c. Formal institutions are better equipped to provide services (Output – 2 and 4)

On the supply side, the Project's strategy to pursue a parallel course of action to enhance reforms and foster institutionalization has been found to be successful. The Project's support to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy (KPJA) enabled KPJA to take forward a continuous analytical and training support to the district judiciary. The academy became a leading state institution in KP to design and deliver independently designed quality trainings<sup>6</sup>.

Courts, police and prosecution are better resourced in terms of infrastructure including enhanced citizens' information desks and facilities for litigants which have improved the visibility of state institutions and hence confidence of the general public. Strengthening of prosecution services has been done through measures aimed at capacity building of field level staff in addition to development of critical skills in modern forensic investigations<sup>7</sup>.

The police is fully behind the reforms both at the policy as well as at operational level. In addition, there is strong willingness of the provincial government to strengthen forensic services which has the potential to improve investigation and to subsequently improve conviction rates. Moreover, the police has improved its evidence based investigation, community policing and operations<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Alternative Dispute Resolution Impact Evaluation, 2015

<sup>4</sup> Statutory ADR mechanism defined under Local Governance Act 2013 and established and notified through support from UNDP-SRLP in Malakand.

<sup>5</sup> Independent Midterm Evaluation, 2015

<sup>6</sup> *ibid*

<sup>7</sup> *ibid*

<sup>8</sup> *ibid*

#### d. Culture of pro-bono Legal Aid has been promoted (Output - 1)

The Project supported the amendment and adoption of the Pakistan Bar Council's rules for pro-bono legal aid. An agreement has been reached at the Bar Council's leadership level to adopt the new rules. As proposed, the rules will require all law apprentices to take four pro-bono cases of the poor and disadvantaged litigants annually as a qualifying criteria for the attainment of licenses. In addition, the Project was also successful in institutionalization of the legal aid services as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bar Association will take responsibility over the legal aid desks and clinics established by the Project<sup>9</sup>.

#### 2.1.2. Output and Activity Level Results

##### **Output 1: Increased access to justice, legal aid and representation mechanisms, including for vulnerable groups**

A study conducted by UNDP in 2012<sup>10</sup> indicated that the people of Malakand division face considerable hurdles in accessing the formal justice system which *inter-alia* include a lack of knowledge of legal rights, civic duties and remedial forums; shortage of practicing female lawyers; expensive and prolonged litigation and inadequate legal aid services for the poor and marginalized. To fill the gaps, SRLP launched mobile legal aid clinics and legal awareness sessions at the community level, established legal aid desks to provide free legal aid services to poor and marginalized people at Tehsil and District Bar levels, details of which are provided in table 1 and table 2 below. In order to strengthen the system on a long-term basis, dialogues with policy makers including the Law & Justice Commission and Pakistan Bar Council to amend the legal aid regime were initiated.

More women are accessing justice via an increased number of female professionals in the justice sector and an increased number of legal aid clinics and desks (e.g. over the programmatic cycle, almost 50% of cases at legal aid desks were brought by women<sup>11</sup> with an upward trend). Moreover, the Project continued to pursue provisions of scholarships and traineeships for newly qualified female lawyers alongside providing free legal awareness and legal aid services to vulnerable population through legal aid clinics and desks.

Interventions	Men	Women	Total
Number of Legal Aid Clinics	1,028	1,247	2,275
Legal Aid Clinics Participants	57,014	54,325	111,339
Free legal aid provision	7,862	6,492	14,354
Scholarships	--	55	55
Apprenticeships	--	40	40
License support	--	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,904</b>	<b>62,167</b>	<b>128,071</b>

Interventions	Men	Women	Joint men & women	Total
Number of Legal Aid Clinics	448	479	23	950
Legal Aid Clinics Participants	24334	24809		49143
Litigation support to poor	266	260		526

<sup>9</sup> Project Annual Progress Report, 2015

<sup>10</sup> Voices of the Unheard, UNDP, 2012

<sup>11</sup> Legal aid desks' administrative data



Cases Referrals	1076	1129		2205
Legal advice /Consultations	1823	1638		3461
Awareness outreach				1020260
Scholarships		10		10
Apprenticeships		10		10
License support		4		4
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>27947</b>	<b>28339</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1076569</b>

## Output 2: Improved court capacity to provide effective and timely justice services Cumulative achievements: 2012 – August 2016

KP Judicial Academy (KPJA) has emerged as a policy and research generating body<sup>12</sup>, and is being supported by the Project since its establishment in 2012. To date, the KPJA has trained more than 2,000 judges and court staff. As study to measure the effectiveness and utilization of these trainings is planned in the last of 2016. Project also created enabling environment to court staff and litigants by refurbishing and furnishing 6 courtrooms, 5 information centers and 5 litigants waiting areas. Based on the training needs assessment conducted in 2012, three training toolkits (manuals) were developed and three Training of Master Trainers (ToTs) held for 45 master trainers in Court and Case Management, Office and Case Management and Substantive and Procedural Law. The beneficiaries' detail of the trainings are as follows:

S. No	Title of the trainings	Participants		
		Men	women	Total
1	Court and Case Management	312	30	342
2	Judgement writing skills	100	--	100
3	Substantive and Procedural Law	314	54	368
4	Office and Case Management skill	399	--	399
5	Mediation skills	55	28	83
6	Gender Mainstreaming	20	4	24
7	Juvenile and Justice System	21	3	24
8	Intellectual Property Rights	23	2	25
9	Cyber crimes	21	4	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,265</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1,390</b>

### September 2015 to August 2016

In 2016, three manuals were upgraded for the trainings of court staff and judges. Besides capacity building the Project also supported the up-gradation of existing three training manuals for judges and court staff to bring it in line with present day developments and to accommodate new amendments in the existing laws. Based on upgraded manuals various trainings were delivered to judges and court staff. The details are as follows:

S. No	Title of the trainings	Participants		
		Men	women	Total
1	Court and Case Management	129	11	140
2	Substantive and Procedural Law	141	--	141
3	Office and Case Management skill	86	--	86
4	Mediation skills	55	28	83
5	Gender Mainstreaming	20	4	24

<sup>12</sup> KPJA administrative data



6	Juvenile and Justice System	21	3	24
7	Intellectual Property Rights	23	2	25
8	Cyber crimes	21	4	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>496</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>548</b>

### Output 3: Supporting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms consistent with the Pakistan Constitution and human rights standards

Local communities lack knowledge of basic laws, rights and procedures for redress of injustice. To meet this challenge, the Project initiated the creation of social capital within the local communities by establishing community paralegals networks. The community paralegals are volunteers who are trained on basic laws and dispute resolution techniques and are engaged in activities to facilitate access to forums of justice and assist in dispute resolution. SDC's support to this output continued until 2015.

During 2012-2013 under the Local Government Ordinance 2001, *Musalihati Jirgas* (MJs) community-based-dispute resolution forums were notified in 40 Union Councils across four districts. For the first time in Malakand division each MJs has a female member duly notified by the Local Government Department. During the reporting period, a training manual for strengthening ADR skills was developed for training of MJs members. 495 MJs members, including UC Secretaries, were trained. From 2012-2013, 1,152 community paralegals were identified and trained in Malakand division.

### Output 4: Improved police service to local communities via policy and operational reform as well as targeted criminal justice system support to prosecution services.

The Project developed combined approach to modernize police services including policy reforms, trainings, forensic investigations and community and gender responsive policing. A training needs assessment was conducted in 2012 and on the basis of the recommendations from the TNA, two training toolkits (manuals) for police and one for prosecution were developed.

From 2012 to 2015, the Project through three ToTs trained 38 master trainers from the police and 18 from the prosecution departments. The capacity of 312 police officials was improved by providing trainings on supervisory and communications skills. The capacity of 308 police investigation officers was improved by providing trainings on criminal investigation and crime scene management, these also included 25 Levies officials from Malakand district. The work environment in 36 police stations was improved through the provision of necessary furniture and IT equipment in Malakand division. In addition, 48 Executive Magistrates were trained on criminal law, local and special laws, judgment writing skills, *Qanoon-e-Shahadat*, and alternate dispute resolution. 145 prosecution officers were trained on case management techniques. 2 District Public Prosecutor (DPP) offices were refurbished and 7 DPP offices were provided with necessary equipment and furniture. 7 district prosecution libraries were equipped in all districts of Malakand, 4 district prosecution offices refurbished and a prison management information system was installed at the Timergara Prison, Dir Lower and linked to the Central Jail, Peshawar.

## 2.2. General Comments On Program Impact

While the overall situation in the province still remains volatile especially in the Southern parts of the province, the security situation in the Malakand Division has improved. Reports from the police and media show declining trends in crimes ratio<sup>13</sup> and the case backlog in the lower courts has reduced 12%<sup>14</sup> since 2012. Change in the rule of law situation is exemplified by the fact that the province stood on top in the Cumulative Rule of Law Index<sup>15</sup>, followed by Punjab.

<sup>13</sup> Policing with Passion, KP Police, 2016

<sup>14</sup> [http://www.peshawarhighcourt.gov.pk/statistics\\_readmore.php](http://www.peshawarhighcourt.gov.pk/statistics_readmore.php)

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.pildat.org/eventsdel.asp?detid=806>



### 2.3. Thematic Comments on Gender, Human Rights, Conflict Sensitive Programme Management

- Output -1 pertaining to free legal aid and legal empowerment promotion was of direct relevance for local communities. As a matter of fact, the whole rationale of the Project was predicated upon building the confidence of common citizens in Malakand in the state edifice mandated to provide justice services and security. FGDs clearly point that appetite for improved legal awareness, demand for legal rights and desire for seeking justice through state edifice has been palpably enhanced in the project areas. In all male FGDs, participants affirmed their increased level of awareness about legal rights and in this regard mentioned the positive role of SRLP. Evidence of demand mobilization for improved justice sector performance has come out in a big way during discussions with local communities. Women from Lower Dir and Buner confirmed in FGDs that police are performing better, saying situation has improved a lot since military operation in terms of accessing justice either formally or informally. People have also shared their frustration on limited scope and coverage of essential services such as free legal aid and opportunities for enhancing legal awareness about rights and entitlements<sup>16</sup>.
- Data and interaction with DIG -- SRLP Focal Person at CPO Peshawar points to a positive and significant improvement in police image in public perception in Malakand which can be partially attributed to SRLP interventions. At the outset of the Project, policing in Malakand was facing a wide range of internal and external challenges, having a direct bearing on its performance. It was for this reason that a holistic approach appears to have been pursued by police leadership in eliciting SRLP support during the Project life. The Central Police Office in Peshawar has been fully engaged with UNDP project team as well as other institutional forums such as PRB. The project support has been designed to address both supply and demand side of policing reform agenda. On supply side, infrastructure development facilities' provision at the level of police stations in Malakand has helped nurture better working environment for field formations. Similarly, core police function of investigation has been supported through capacity building efforts at police training facilities. However, little evidence is available to suggest that institutional capacity building of training facilities in police has received the same level of support as is the case with KPJA<sup>17</sup>.
- Stakeholder feedback (especially CEO DTCE) and data analysis of FGDs also reveal that demand side measures on bridging gap between citizens and police have been meticulously followed through SRLP support. Notion of community policing has been piloted and implemented with a decent level of success and effectiveness in parts of Malakand region. Establishment of Community Policing Forums (CPFs) has been a step in right direction promoting closer societal relationships between the state and citizenry. Bringing together police and local communities has also served the purpose of nurturing an environment of overall security and peace in the region. CPFs have also helped in providing a forum for redress of grievance to common citizens who otherwise feel hesitant to approach state institutions for relief and justice<sup>18</sup>.
- Focus on bar bodies under SRLP was incorporated for addressing the critical dimension of "demand mobilization" in justice sector. It was based on realization that by limiting focus on supply side of justice sector, objectives of improved rule of law regime would remain elusive. For this purpose, the Project has been implementing targeted interventions in the areas of enhancing and promoting legal awareness, free legal aid, ADR and a focus on gender and marginalized groups. Feedback and data analysis reveal that focus on pro-bono legal services has helped restore confidence of common citizens on formal justice sector in Malakand. By conducting legal aid clinics and establishing legal aid desks, an effort has been made to bring back common citizens (especially the less advantaged) to the formal justice system for restoration of rights and entitlements.

<sup>16</sup> Independent midterm Evaluation, 2015

<sup>17</sup> Independent Midterm Evaluation, 2015

<sup>18</sup> *ibid*





Collaboration with academic institutions for encouraging women to join legal profession has also bore initial success which is critical in the peculiar social context of Malakand<sup>19</sup>.

- The Project undertook a risk assessment as part of the feasibility study for a *dar al-aman* (women's shelter) to ensure security measures are sufficient for such a shelter and it does not become a target<sup>20</sup>.
- The Project supported the establishment of 23 community policing forums where the public openly discuss their concerns with the police. Moreover, the Project supported the development of the public-consultative-annual district policing plans wherein the public provided input on their concerns (including security concerns in their communities) and will use the plans to track police progress on quarterly basis.

## 2.4 Security

The security situation, by and large, remained stable in the Project's districts. There were minor incidents, however, they didn't hamper the Project delivery. Initially the Project's implementing partners for legal aid interventions encountered difficulty in acquiring NoC in Dera Ismail Khan due to uncertain law and order situation and the return of the Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs) to North Waziristan Agency. The implementing partner actively followed up on the issue with support from the Project and secured the NoC. It's pertinent to mention that the delivery wasn't hindered and the Project is well on the way to achieve its target.

The Project was challenged by the Local Government's failure in holding local government elections; the LG also couldn't notify the Panel of Conciliators – a dispute resolution forum. However, the Project held a series of discussions with the concerned departments. And it was decided that the Project would extend support to Dispute Resolution Councils (DRCs), organized by the KP police and having statutory status. The DRCs are mandated to resolve petty issues at community level.

## 2.5 National Achievements and Swiss Contribution

The Strengthening Rule of Law Project continued its efforts to support the rule of law sector in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) through increasing access to justice and citizen demand as well as building the capacity of duty bearers to provide quality services to its citizens and foster trust. In 2016, the Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT) released Pakistan's first-ever Provincial Rule of Law Index. It is a public opinion survey of 2000 adult men and women with 38 expert interviews across Pakistan's 4 Provinces. The results of the perception survey ranked Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at the top with an overall score of 0.63<sup>21</sup>. The survey reflects the tremendous strides made by the KP Provincial Government, rule of law actors, development partners and community stakeholders in filling the rule of law vacuum left by the militant insurgency from 2006-2009.

The Project supported the amendment and adoption of the Pakistan Bar Council's rules for pro-bono legal aid. An agreement has been reached at the top tier of the Bar Council's leadership to adopt the new rules. The rules will require all law apprentices to have taken up a certain number of pro-bono cases of the poor and disadvantaged litigants as a qualifying criteria for the attainment of license to practice as lawyers. In addition, the Project was also successful in institutionalization of the legal aid services as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bar Association will now be taking care of the legal aid desks and clinics established by the Project<sup>22</sup>.

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<sup>19</sup> *ibid*

<sup>20</sup> Feasibility Study of Dar ul Aman, 2015

<sup>21</sup> Rule of Law Index, PILDAT, 2016

<sup>22</sup> Project Annual Progress Report, 2015



Working with University of Malakand has been of crucial impact as it has enabled University to incorporate legal areas in its academic activities in a bigger way. These areas include clinical legal education and boosting knowledge base of female students in legal subjects<sup>23</sup>.

For output related to judiciary, institutional capacity of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy (KPJA) has been boosted on long-term basis both in terms of processes and contents of the service delivery. KPJA is well poised to take forward capacity building agenda in support of district judiciary both in terms of quality of training contents and processes and systems which have been institutionalized through the Project support<sup>24</sup>.

Similarly, the Project has helped Regional Police Training Center in Swat to boost its capacity. Police is fully geared to go along with reforms both at the highest policy level as well as at operational level. Similarly, willingness of provincial government to strengthen forensic laboratory facilities would also have a lasting impact in terms of improving performance of investigation and prosecution through availability of more reliable evidence for achieving improved rates of conviction. Project strategy to pursue parallel course of action in terms of reform institutionalization has been found to be successful<sup>25</sup>.

Courts, police and prosecution are better resourced in terms of infrastructure including enhanced visibility of citizen information desks and facilities for litigants at the police stations and courts. District police and judicial officers confirmed in their interviews the positive impact the Project has made in improving the performance of rule of law institutions. Judicial officers trained under the Project support are presently performing their duties throughout the province which implies that benefits of newly learned skills would accrue to larger public throughout the province. Similarly, police and prosecution trainings provided to field level officials would ensure better performance from these functionaries who are highly likely to stay in Malakand region for longer durations. Strengthening of prosecution services has been addressed through SRLP by adopting a two-pronged strategy. Interaction with Director General Prosecution, and Provincial Government revealed several interesting findings in this regard. At the district level, missing facilities and hardware support has been provided to enhance service delivery potential of prosecution services. Similarly measures for capacity building of field level prosecution functionaries have also been implemented for better results. Proposed measures for upgrading forensic facilities through modern Forensic Science Laboratory arrangements are also expected to improve the quality and outputs of prosecution services locally<sup>26</sup>.

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<sup>23</sup> Independent Midterm Evaluation, 2015

<sup>24</sup> *ibid*

<sup>25</sup> *ibid*

<sup>26</sup> *ibid*



### 3. Case study

Ms. Zartaja of 25 years, belongs to Swat. She's mother of two. She is happy with her kids and husband. However, two years back, she was a victim of domestic violence. She would be beaten up by her husband and mother-in-law, and was forced to leave home. "My husband kicked me out of the house and carried off my one-year-old son too; I tried a lot to see my son, but he did not allow me. so I spent one year without seeing my son", she said.

Her sister provided her with shelter. However, having no resources she couldn't take her case to the court. For one year Zartaja lived there. Her sister Khadija Bibi said, "not a single time Zartaja's husband contacted us to solve the problem; people would suggest us to file the case, but I was not able to pay for the lawyer".

She was losing hope with the passage of time, but one day her elder sister came to know about the free legal aid services that the Project has been providing. She filed a case against Zartaja's husband. "The day when my sister instituted the case, ray of hope twinkled in my eyes again; and within two months my dream came true, when I hugged my son", Zartaja said. She also shared that with the help of the free legal aid, she got peace back in her life.

Khadija said "not a single time I felt that lawyer has low interest due to the low amount of honorarium they are paid by the Project. He was continuously struggling to get our legal right; and finally we got written proof, to not torture her again, as well as the gold and a separate house for my sister".

Zartaja has another kid now. She said now she doesn't have any issue. "He takes care of me and my kids; he doesn't torture me now. I am obliged to have such support from UNDP", she added.

Her sister said now she has referred two more cases to the same lawyer. She wants a society where no girl faces domestic violence.



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**Caption of the photo in the case study:** Ms. Zartaja with her kid and sister Khadija relating her story to the legal aid staff of Hujra Organization – SRLP partner organization. (SDC can use this picture)



### 1.1 Annex: Reporting Matrix

<b>EXPECTED OUTPUTS</b> <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES (as per AWP)</b>	<b>Achievements during Sep 2015 to Aug 2016</b>	<b>Consolidated Achievement Since 2012 to August 2016</b>
<b>Project Output 1:</b> Access to justice, legal aid and representation mechanism for men, women and other vulnerable groups (Returnees& children) in Malakand improved.  <b>Indicators:</b> # of districts with functional legal aid system in Malakand # of vulnerable litigants provided legal aid in target areas (disaggregated by sex) # legal women practitioners taking part in mainstream legal practice in 7 districts of Malakand	A conference on the establishment of legal aid authority / public office organized with representation from all over the country.	The proposed legal aid rules were revised and submitted to PBC for review and approval. The proposed rules has received approval of Central Legal Aid Committee and the Executive Committee of PBC and a final approval and notification by the General Body of PBC.	The proposed legal aid rules were revised and submitted to PBC for review and approval. The proposed rules has received approval of Central Legal Aid Committee and the Executive Committee of PBC and a final approval and notification by the General Body of PBC.
	Stakeholders dialogues on legal aid	7	12 dialogues conducted
	Mobile Legal Aid Clinics and Awareness sessions.	950 (502 for women) legal aid clinics and awareness sessions	2,275 (1,247 for women) legal aid clinics and awareness sessions
	Legal aid provided to vulnerable section of the community	6,193 (3,027 for women) persons	14,354 (6,492 for women) persons
	Community persons made aware regarding their rights and legal issues	49,143 (24,334 for women)	111,339 (54,325 women)
	women law practitioners taking part in mainstream legal practice	--	75 female practitioners
	Scholarships provided to law students	10 women law students	55 women law students
	Internship to law graduates	10 internships to women law practitioners	40 internship to women law practitioners
	License fee payment for women lawyers	4 women	8 women



	Establishment of LAD's in Tehsils Bar Associations.	2 Legal Aid Desks	22 Legal Aid Desks
	KAP survey	1 survey	1 Survey
	People's perception and satisfaction survey (a baseline survey for Kohat, Bannu and DIK)	1 survey	1 Survey
	Baseline survey for Tank and Hangue	1 survey	1 Survey
	Training courses targeting male and female lawyers of Malakand Division	--	263 (37 women lawyers) Lawyers
	Support to bar associations both districts and tehsil of target Districts in provision of law books, equipment & Furniture as well as internet access and online law library	60% support provided (8 district bar associations are being provided law books, equipment and furniture and subscription to online library)	Annual support is being provided to 8 district bar associations in terms of law books, equipment & furniture and subscription to online library
	Awareness campaign through radio/TV/cable, billboards, IEC materials, etc.	An estimated 1,020,260 population were reached out	An estimated 1,020,260 population were reached out in the target districts
	Refurbishment / renovation of female bar rooms	--	2 bar rooms
<b>Project Output 2:</b> Improved capacity of courts to provide effective and timely justice services to the people of Malakand.  <b>Indicators:</b> - No. of cases disposed by district judiciary within the stipulated time limits stated in the NAR - No. of established and functional judicial institutions in KP for trainings/capacity building of judges and court staff. - No. of judges with improved knowledge and skill	Training courses on Court & Case management targeting judges	140 (11 women)	342 (30 women)
	Training courses on 'Substantive and Procedural Laws' targeting judges	141 (12 women)	368 (54 women)
	Training on Mediation Skills for judges	83 (28 women)	83 (28 women)
	Training on Judgement Writing Skills	100	100
	Training courses on 'Office and Case Management' targeting court staff	86	399
	Training on Juvenile Justice System	24 (4 women)	24 (4 women)





	Strengthening of focal person in the relevant Gov't offices for the effective functioning of Musalihati Jirgas	Cancelled due to change of law	--
	Review of existing ADR module to suit the upcoming law on ADR	Cancelled due to change of law	--
	Conduct Training for Master Trainers (ToT) pertaining to module on Alternate Dispute Resolution, designed in 2012	Cancelled due to change of law	--
	Two days orientation of district focal persons for MJ and data entry operators on MJ, RoB and reporting (2 events)	Completed, only the nature of this activity has been changed (an ADR Workshop was conducted)	--
	Continue to facilitate participation of Paralegals in Legal Aid Clinics and <i>Musalihati Jirgas</i>	Cancelled due to change of law	--
	Community paralegal identification process (mobilization, broad based community meetings & sessions)	Cancelled due to change of law	--
	Support to district focal persons for MJ for quarterly progress sharing meetings at district levels	Cancelled due to change of law	--
	Formalize and support paralegal networks as independent legal entities working for the legal help in accessing justice and awareness about law and rights	Cancelled due to change of law	--
	Continue to conduct district and Intra-district consultative dialogue forums for developing linkages across ADR forums / discuss contemporary issues	Cancelled due to change of law	--
	Findings of the research study on formal and Informal Justice Systems circulated and recommendations forwarded to KP govt.	Cancelled due to change of law	--
<b>Project Output 4 :</b> 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  <b>Indicators:</b> - Extent to which citizen of Malakand have developed trust and confidence on police. - %of trained investigation and prosecution officers with improved knowledge.	Training courses on 'Supervisory and Communication Skills' targeting Police operational personnel	195	312
	Training courses on 'Criminal Investigations & Crime Scene Management' targeting Police investigation staff	225	308
	Establish and operationalize Regional Training School at RTC, Swat in collaboration with KP Police	--	The school established and has developed the capacity of more than 15,00 police personnel





- No. of <i>Thanas</i> with functioning community policing model.	Establish and operationalize Forensic Science Laboratory in Swat	The RFSL established and made operational	The RFSL established and made operational
	Feasibility study for the major FSL in Swat	Feasibility study completed	Feasibility study completed
	Capacity building of forensic scientists and photographer to run the RFSL, Swat	19 forensic staff including 3 supervisors and 2 photographers trained	19 forensic staff including 3 supervisors and 2 photographers trained
	Strengthening the capacity of police stations	--	36
	Roll out training courses on Case Management Techniques targeting prosecutors	25	145
	Training for senior prosecutors	24	24
	Capacity of Magistrates developed	48	48
	District Public Prosecutor's Offices refurbished	3	3
	District Public Prosecutor's Offices provided equipment and furniture	7	7
	One conference room refurbished and equipped at Home Department	1 Conference refurbished and equipped	1 Conference refurbished and equipped
	The Home Department provided IT equipment furniture and software development for Strategic Analysis Wing (SAW)	Support provided; SAW functional	Support provided; SAW functional
	Fine tune training manual for Executive Magistrate, Conduct (02) 5 days training courses targeting 50 Executive Magistrates of Malakand Division	48 magistrates trained	48 magistrates trained
	Master trainers trained through ToT	--	38 master trainers trained
	1 manual for Prosecution and 1 for Police for ToT trainings developed	--	2 manuals developed
Design and print 4 training manuals for Prosecutors, Police and Executive Magistrate -	Manuals designed and trainings conducted	Manuals designed and trainings conducted	