

## Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation – Annual Reporting

<b>Name of Partner</b>	UNDP
<b>Name of Programme</b>	Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand (SRLM) Program
<b>Place of Implementation</b>	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
<b>Reporting Period</b>	September 2014 – August 2015

### INTRODUCTION

In 2009, the Government of Pakistan undertook a military offensive in the Swat Valley to resist militant expansion. The area experienced destruction, death and the displacement of three million people. The scale of violence led one resident to remark, “staying here just means death.”<sup>1</sup>

Years of intense extremist activities in the Malakand Division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province had a damaging impact on the functionality of governance institutions including the targeted killing of police personnel. The formal justice system virtually broke down with lawyers threatened if they took cases and the population prevented from approaching the formal judicial system. The courts did not function for most of the time and related government services were disrupted and at times discontinued.

After counter-militant operations were taken by the military, the provincial government began immediate measures to restore the writ of the state and the rule of law. Support for these efforts, from both ‘supply’ and ‘demand’ perspectives, remains a recognized need by national partners. The UNDP rule of law program is aligned with these needs and priorities.

Since 2009, the situation has evolved and the region has become more stable. Long awaited local government elections were held in late May 2015 kick-starting representation at local levels and setting the stage for new structures such as the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism and the Panel of Conciliators. However, the devastating attack at the Army Public School in Peshawar on December 16, 2014 was a grim reminder of the need for constant and vigilante crisis-sensitivity and risk management in rule of law efforts. Targeted killings and the fear of repercussions from militants after the North Waziristan Agency’s (NWA) ongoing military operation since June 2014 continue to undermine security in the region.

As a consequence of the NWA operations, the Program responded by mobilizing legal aid providers to Bannu (the district with the largest population of TDPs). The Program also engaged with the humanitarian cluster framework, sharing and coordinating its efforts with humanitarian actors. As such, the development space evolved to be responsive to emerging crisis needs, while continuing early recovery initiatives which included building the local capacity of service providers in a crisis setting.

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<sup>1</sup> Pakistanis flee offensive, Swat Valley curfew eased, Mail and Guardian, May 10, 2009 (<http://mg.co.za/article/2009-05-10-pakistanis-flee-offensive-swat-valley-curfew-eased>)

## **1. RESULTS REPORTING (MAX THREE PAGES):**

### **2.1 Results at Impact, Outcome and Output Level**

The Program's overarching goal is to support sustainable peace through improved access to justice for men and women through effective and accountable justice and security service delivery. This outcome necessitates working on policy, institutional and individual levels to ensure that both 'top down' and 'bottom up' interventions are implemented for sustainable results. This outcome is achieved through 4 outputs:

- (a) Increased access to justice, legal aid and representation mechanisms, including for vulnerable groups;
- (b) Supporting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms consistent with the Pakistan Constitution and human rights standards;
- (c) Improved court capacity to provide effective and timely justice services; and
- (d) Improved police service to local communities via policy and operational reform as well as targeted criminal justice system support to prosecution services.

During the reporting period, the results achieved were as follows:

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

A study conducted by UNDP in 2012<sup>2</sup> indicates 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, a lack of practicing female lawyers, expensive and prolonged litigation and inadequate legal aid services for the poor and marginalized. To fill the gaps, the SRLM program utilized different interventions were including holding mobile legal aid clinics and legal awareness sessions at the community level, established legal aid desks and provided provisions of legal aid services to poor and marginalized community members at Tehsil and District Bar levels. 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. The community members embraced the legal aid interventions because access to the formal justice system had been previously out of reach but was now easily accessible. The interventions pertaining to legal aid and access to justice have been designed to dovetail with the efforts of other justice sector stakeholders who will take ownership when the project closes. For this reason, close and consistent coordination continues to be maintained with justice sector stakeholders, particularly the Bar and Judiciary at district level.

More women are accessing justice via an increased number of female professionals and staff 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 with an upward trend). Moreover, the Program continued to pursue provisions of scholarships and traineeships for newly qualified female lawyers. The rule of law program

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<sup>2</sup> Voices of the Unheard, UNDP (2012)

provided free legal awareness and legal aid services to vulnerable population through legal aid clinics and desks.

### **Cumulative: 2012 - 2015**

- During 2012 to 2015, a total 1,325 legal aid awareness sessions and legal aid clinics (644 male, female 567 and combine male and female 66) were conducted which benefitted 62,197 community members (32,065 male and 26,828 female). 5,329 community members (2,966 male and 2,363 female) received consultation and legal advice. 26 Legal Aid Desks were established. They continued to provide free legal aid and consultations. 2,832 needy persons (1,131 male and 1,701 female) cases were referred to the Legal Aid Desks for further assistance. 1,343 cases (685 male and 658 female) were filed and contested on behalf of the vulnerable litigants. 47 female law students were provided scholarship to continue their studies; similarly 28 female law graduates were given internship to join legal profession. Out of 28 female internees supported by the Program, 6 are now practicing lawyers with a caseload of 105, where more than 80% are women's cases. The capacity of 287 lawyers was developed in advocacy, leadership and practical legal skills. The capacity of district and tehsil bar associations of 7 districts of Malakand divisions was developed through provisions of law books, furniture and fixture and online access to law journals. Two female bar rooms were constructed, providing enabling environment to female legal practitioners. 25,145 TDPs of North Waziristan Agency, including 13,173 women were benefitted through legal assistance interventions for IDPs. Moreover, with the Pakistan Bar Council, Provincial Bar Councils, the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan, Peshawar High Court and Bar Associations, 5 national and provincial conferences were organized to build consensus on a uniform and sustainable legal aid system. The events were attended by more than 300 experts from the justice sectors.

### **September 2014 – August 2015**

- From September 2014 to August 2015, 220 legal aid awareness sessions and legal aid clinics (143 male, female 112 and combined male and female 38) conducted which benefitted 13,329 community members (7,285 male and 6,044 female). 1,648 community members (949 male and 699 female) received consultation and legal advice. 236 court cases (121 male and 115 female) were filed and contested on behalf of vulnerable litigants. 47 Lawyers were trained to provide services to Legal Aid Desks.

### **Support to Temporarily Displaced Persons (TDPs):**

- From September to December 2014, 3 Legal Aid Camps were established to raise legal awareness amongst displaced persons and to protect their rights and entitlements through the court system and other forums; 2 focal points were established (one at NADRA Office and other at the Education Office) and a helpline was also set up; over 25,000 displaced persons were provided legal assistance and legal advice via these camps, focal points and helpline.

- Over 5,000 TDPs (2,461 female) were assisted in documentation such as CNIC formation, domicile formation, TDP registration, personal documentation, vehicle permit issue, driving license registration of TDPs, and basic human rights concerns (shelter, food, health, etc.), family related issues, *nikah* registration, gender-based violence (including harassment, physical abuse, rape, early marriages, trafficking, child labour and child protection cases), school and college admissions issues, access to courts and justice institutions issues, discrimination issues, referral for psycho-social support especially to mothers and children (where required), and dispute resolution at FIs and NFIs distribution points.
- With support of Legal Aid Desks established under the Program in Bannu, 33 court cases have been filed for TDPs on different legal issues. This includes the “101 North Waziristan TDPs for clashing with the police arrested case” where out of 101, the Program was successful in releasing 92 TDPs.

## **Output 2: Supporting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms consistent with the Pakistan Constitution and human rights standards**

The informal justice system is the preferred system for dispute resolution among the vast majority of communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa<sup>3</sup>. One of the program’s overall goals is to support and strengthen the informal justice forums to enable them to dispense justice which is free, accessible and in accordance with the Constitution of Pakistan.

Local communities lack of knowledge of basic laws, rights and procedures for redress of injustice. To meet this challenge, the program 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.

### **Cumulative: 2012 - 2015**

- Seven offices of Assistant Directors – Local Government from Malakand division equipped with necessary furniture and fixture. A policy level workshop on ADR was held in collaboration with Local Government Department, where all relevant stakeholders participated and came up with important recommendations for future course of actions. 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

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<sup>3</sup> Shinwari, N. K. *Understanding Jirga* (2011)

Secretaries, were trained. The community paralegal initiative was an important intervention launched by the Program. From 2012-2013, 1,152 community paralegals were identified and trained in Malakand division.

### **September 2014 – August 2015**

- From September 2014 to August 2015, a policy level workshop was held at the School of Local Governance, Peshawar, in collaboration with the Local Government Department. The key recommendations emanating from the workshop included development and notification of ADR Rules of Business by the government as a top priority; and local government elections to be held on an urgent basis for the election of Village/Neighborhood Councils which would lead to the formation of the Panel of Conciliators. The workshop participants also proposed district level institutional support to facilitate ADR activities. The same, in their opinion, should be notified in the official gazette and the government should explore all potential sources, including national and international donors, to acquire physical, financial, technical and human resource support for the establishment of ADR mechanisms in every district. They also suggested creating awareness among the population regarding benefits of State-sponsored ADR mechanisms and its utilization. However, it's pertinent to mention that due to the delay of the Local Government election, the desired targets and results under ADR could not be achieved.

### **Output 3: Improved court capacity to provide effective and timely justice services**

This output contributes to strengthening the capacity of the courts and court officials at the district level in the Malakand division. The judiciary at district level is confronted with numerous challenges, particularly during the aftermath of the crises in Malakand. As a result, the pendency of cases in the courts increased, which consequently led to a trust deficit between the community and the judiciary.

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

### **Cumulative: 2012 - 2015**

- KP Judicial Academy (KPJA) has emerged as a policy and research generating body, and is being supported by the Program since its establishment in 2012. The KPJA has developed the capacity of more than 2,000 participants from justice sector through different trainings. To provide enabling environment to court staff and litigants, 6 courtrooms, 5 information centers and 5 litigants waiting areas were refurbished and equipped with furniture and fixture. A training needs assessment

was conducted in 2012 and on the basis of recommendations from the TNA, three training toolkits (manuals) were developed. 3 Training of Master Trainers (ToTs) held wherein 45 master trainers were trained in Court and Case Management, Office and Case Management and Substantive and Procedural Law. Court and case management skills of 202 judicial officers were developed. The capacity of 100 judges developed in judgment writing skills. The capacity of 227 judicial officers was improved in substantive and procedural law. Office and case management skills of 313 court staff were improved. 7 access points to courts of Malakand division to online national and international law journals was provided to.

### **September 2014 – August 2015**

From September 2014 to August 2015, The Program worked on improving the existing physical infrastructure in district court houses of Malakand division and refurbished a number of facilities during the reporting period. These included six court houses, five information centres and five waiting areas for female litigants. The capacity of judicial officers and court staff from Malakand division was further improved in court and case management, substantive and procedural law through a series of training sessions held at KPJA, Peshawar. Capacity of 166 judges was enhanced in Court and Case Management, whereas 44 judges were trained in Substantive and Procedural Law. Pre- and post-evaluation of the training participants indicated a 42% increase in Court and Case Management skills and 37% improvement in Substantive and Procedural Law knowledge. Similarly 163 court staff was capacitated in Office and Case Management and indicated a 38% increase in knowledge. In court and case management 36% improvement was recorded in their skills and knowledge; whereas, in substantive and procedural Law, 39.54% showed an increase in skills and knowledge.

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

A multi-faceted approach for capacity building of police has been developed. The Program is supporting the police department in enhancing its training and forensic infrastructure and is also supporting the police in building its personnel capacity. The Program is involved in policy level reforms including the piloting of the community policing initiatives. 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.

### **Cumulative: 2012 – 2015**

- From 2012 to 2015, three ToTs were held whereby 38 master trainers from the police department and 18 from the prosecution department were trained. 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 in criminal law, local and special laws, judgment writing skills, *Qanoon-e-Shahadat*, and alternate dispute resolution. 145 prosecution officers were trained in 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 and linked to the Central Jail, Peshawar.

### **September 2014 – August 2015**

- From September 2014 to August 2015, a Regional Training Centre for Police at Swat was established to provide localized training services to Malakand police. The RTC conducted four training events after its inauguration. Moreover, a series of trainings on supervisory and communication skills and criminal investigation were held for police officials in partnership with University of Malakand, University of Hazara and School of Investigation, Peshawar. 13 training events were held; and as a result the capacity of 195 police officials on supervisory and communication skills and 225 police officials on investigation skills was enhanced. There was an improvement of 15.18% in supervisory and communication skills and a 17% increase in criminal investigation skills reported after conducting pre- and post-evaluations of the training. The Prosecutor Department's capacity was strengthened through imparting training to 25 prosecutors and 24 senior prosecutors on management. The training enhanced their capacity by 14.17%. Capacity of seven District Public Prosecutors' offices of Malakand division was strengthened through the provision of furniture, law books and IT equipment. The Home and Tribal Affairs Department was supported through the provision of IT equipment, furniture, and software development for the Strategic Analysis Wing (SAW) and renovation of a conference room. 36 police stations were provided with IT equipment and furniture support. A training manual on executive magistracy functions was developed and two training events were conducted in partnership with the Pakistan Academy for Rural Development (PARAD) wherein the capacity of 48 magistrates was developed. Pre- and post-evaluations of the training revealed that the capacity of the training participants increased by 16.50%. The Forensic Science Laboratory at Swat is near completion and will be inaugurated in November 2015. A consultancy for the Malakand Levies has been advertised and a consultant will be on board soon. The refurbishment of the Home Department conference room is completed. A data analysis center for informed decisions was operationalised in the Central Police Office (CPO)

### **Research Initiatives:**

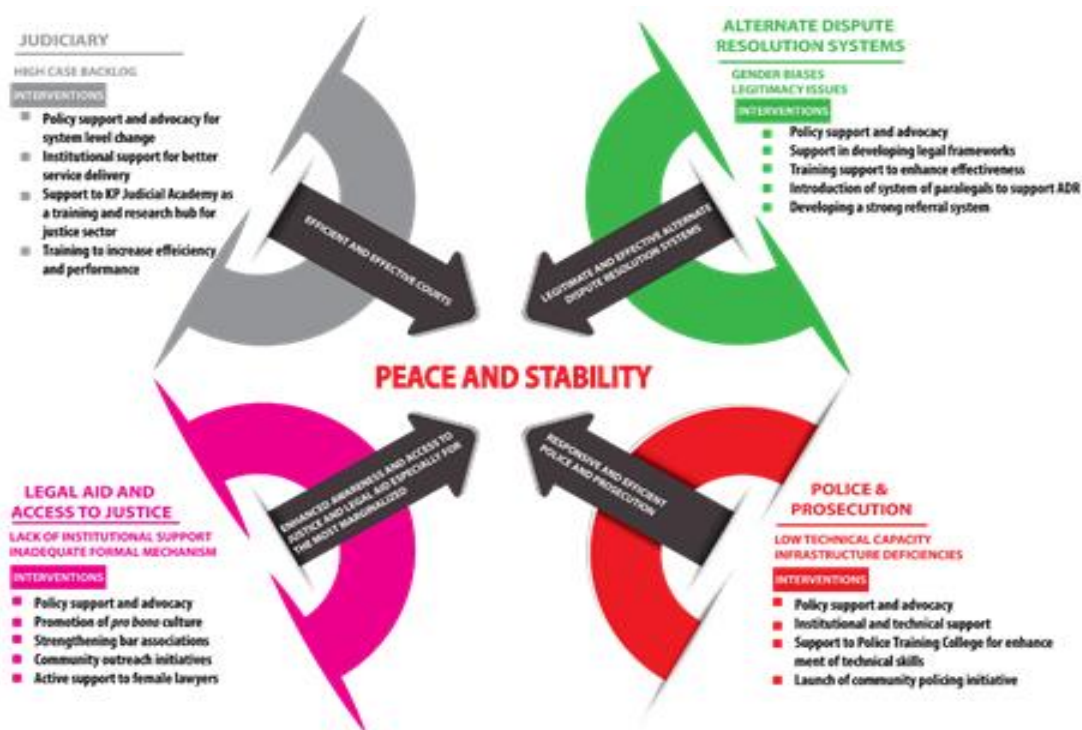
- The draft report of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey covering four districts (Swat, Buner, Lower Dir and Chitral) has been completed. Findings of the study will be shared with the stakeholders in November 2015. Also the Program received first draft of the Baseline Study conducted in Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The focus of the studies were to collect systematic information on and

analyze the 'level of awareness' of the population on their legal rights, statutory laws and of formal and informal institutions of justice delivery (police, courts, *jirgas*, *musalihati* committees, etc.).

## Thematic Comments on Gender, DDR, Conflict Sensitive Programme Management (CSPM)

The Program continues to be guided by efforts to reduce the root causes of conflict and improve human rights, the latter of which is at the core of all rule of law efforts.

The trajectory for positive change is evident (more active civil society organizations, national partners engaged on human rights training) but progress remains incremental and must assume a long-term perspective. Armed conflict, such as the NWA military operations to combat militants led to spikes in violations amongst vulnerable groups (IDPs/TDPs). As a consequence, the Program has tried to remain responsive to these needs via emergency legal aid providers as one example.



As per SRLM's theory of change, the Program supports increasing the state's capacity to provide services that will build public confidence. At the same time, the Program supports the public's ability to articulate demand as a means to ensure needed input, oversight and ownership. Overall, the focus remains to bring the state and the public closer to resolve issues before human rights violations and conflict occur.



Examples during the reporting period of specific efforts related to conflict sensitivity and human rights protection include the following:

#### *Conflict Sensitivity*

- Increasing legal aid for the public to access legitimate avenues of resolving disputes (instead of taking matters into their own hands, particularly critical in high-stress areas such as Bannu wherein IDPs/TDPs have clashed with local hosts);
- Supporting ADR facilities for dispute resolution, including the establishment of community of paralegals (who will be the basis of research and study at the University of Malakand to distill trends and best practices);
- In light of the Army Public School attack in December 2014, undertaking risk assessments, especially of the day-care facilities at the Regional Police Training Centre in Swat which is being built to encourage more female trainees. The Program also consulted with the UNDP-Afghanistan colleagues for lessons learnt and best practices;
- Undertaking a risk assessment as part of a 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; and
- Supporting community policing forums so that the public can bring concerns to the police as well as consultative development of annual district police plans wherein the public provided input on their concerns (including security concerns in their communities) and will use the plans to track police progress.

#### *Human Rights*

- Increased legal aid access to the public, especially women, on issues covering matters like SGBV;
- Working with the police to improve gender-responsive policing so that crimes against women can be better addressed;
- Working with the Local Government Department to support Rules of Business for the new ADR-mechanism of the Panel of Conciliators that are consistent with human rights standards; and
- Undertaking the training of rule of law actors on human rights law and standards.

## **2.5 National Achievements and Swiss Contribution**

During the reporting period, the key national achievements, with the support of the Swiss<sup>4</sup>, are as follows:

- An MoU was signed with the Pakistan Bar Council (PBC): SRLM's ongoing engagement with the PBC has enabled a space to introduce a number of policy level changes for legal aid system reform. It is hoped that the partnership with PBC will

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<sup>4</sup> This includes Swiss support to activities as well as staffing.

\*Name shortened to respect privacy

not only benefit the people of KP, but serve as a model for the country as a whole. As mentioned, through this MoU the PBC has agreed to inherit the legal aid desks established under the Program, as well as legal aid committees members, amend the existing legal aid rules of PBC and agreed to further cooperate with UNDP in reforming the existing legal aid system;

- For the first time in Malakand Division, the Program supports the development of consultative district annual local police against which the public has contributed and will use to monitor police performance;
- Increase in crisis-affected people directly accessing justice: As mentioned earlier, 3 Legal Aid Camps were established to raise legal awareness amongst the displaced and to protect their rights and entitlements through courts and other forums; 2 Focal points were established (one at NADRA Office and other at Education Office) and a helpline was also set up; over 25,000 displaced persons were provided legal assistance and legal advice via these camps, helpline and focal points.

### **3. CASE STUDIES**

Khunza Taj is the daughter of a retired police constable from Chitral. Raised in a household of eight, with four brothers and two sisters, her childhood was marred with want and poverty and her parents were only able to educate her to the 8<sup>th</sup> level in school. In 2003, she was married off to Qasim, a dweller of Mastuj, Chitral. Her husband was a private worker and the financial situation of her new home was in no way better than that of her parents.

The initial years of marriage passed without much eventuality as both the partners were committed to making their marriage work despite many compromises on the quality of life. They were blessed with two children during these years. As the household needs increased, so did the amount of discontent.

The conflicts first emerged with her in-laws over petty issues, especially on working in the fields. Khunza had spent her life in a city and was not used to agricultural labour, and also did not find much time to learn the new trade on account of raising her young children. She was, however, content that her husband usually stayed away from these altercations.

The situation, however, changed, when her husband balked under pressure from his family and evicted her from his house in 2007, along with her children. She had to seek refuge in her parents' house. Adding to her woes, her husband never paid for their expenses and she had to live a life of extreme want and destitution.

It was in these circumstances that she heard of a program providing free legal aid to people of the community, especially the women. She asked around and learnt that a legal aid clinic would be organized in her village as well. She attended the clinic and discussed her issue with the lawyers at the clinic, who decided to refer her to the legal aid desk for professional pursuance of her case in a court of law.

The case was lodged and after a few hearings the presiding judge was convinced that Khunza was a victim of injustice at her household. The case was adjudicated in her favour and her husband pledged to pay her dowry amount, as well as to take responsibility for the care of his children. He further pledged to construct a separate home to save her from further agony at the hands of her in-laws.

Khunza is happy now. *“I am grateful to these people who reunited me with my husband”*, she said.

**PICTURE: LEGAL AID PROVISION IN BANNU TO IDPS/TDPS**



## 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 2014 to Aug 2015</b>	<b>Consolidated Achievement Since 2012 to 2015</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	Stakeholders dialogues on legal aid	--	5 dialogues conducted
	Mobile Legal Aid Clinics and Awareness sessions.	220 legal aid clinics and awareness sessions	1,325 legal aid clinics and awareness sessions
	Legal aid provided to vulnerable section of the community	1,648 persons	8,161 persons
	Community persons made aware regarding their rights and legal issues	13,329	62,197
	women law practitioners taking part in mainstream legal practice	--	75 female practitioners
	Establishment of LAD's in Tehsils Bar Associations.	5 Legal Aid Desks	26 Legal Aid Desks
	KAP survey	2 surveys	2 Surveys
	Training courses targeting male and female lawyers of Malakand Division	47 Lawyers	287 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	On-going (12 bar associations provided subscription to online library)	Complete support provided to 7 bar associations
	Refurbishment / renovation of female bar rooms	1 bar room	2 bar rooms

<p><b>Project Output 2:</b> Alternative justice mechanisms provide fair and effective services in accordance with the Pakistan Constitution and human rights standards.</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of selected union council with functioning ADR forums having women representation, in 7 districts of Malakand</li> <li>- No. of cases registered and resolved through ADR forums monitored by AD-LGs.</li> <li>- No. of cases referred between formal and informal justice system</li> <li>- Extent to which people served by ADR find the services satisfactory ( after each 18 months)</li> </ul>	Provide policy support to KP Gov't to establish an enabling legal framework to practice apply and implement ADR mechanism, including Rules of Business for Musalihati Jirgas in collaboration with KP Gov't	Cancelled due to change of law	--
	Institutional Support provided to the district offices of Local Gov't	--	7 district offices
	Notified Musalihati Jirgas (MJs)	--	40 jirgas
	Training of MJs members		495 members
	Community paralegals identified and trained		1,152 paralegals
	Conduct Working Group	Cancelled due to change of law	--
	Development of reporting and monitoring mechanism for MJs (software, registers, reporting formats)	Cancelled due to change of law	--
	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 3:</b> Improved capacity of courts to provide effective and timely justice services to the people of Malakand.	Training courses on Court & Case management targeting judges	166	202
	Training courses on 'Substantive and Procedural Laws' targeting judges	44	227
<b>Indicators:</b>	Training courses on 'Office and Case Management' targeting court staff	163	313
- No. of cases disposed by district judiciary within the stipulated time limits stated in the NAR	Continued supporting access points to the court of Malakand Division for online national and international law journals	7	7
- No. of established and functional judicial institutions in KP for trainings/capacity building of judges and court staff.	Conduct expert lectures / seminars on contemporary legal issues including Nizami Adl RegulationS	--	--
- No. of judges with improved knowledge and skill	Refurbishment of court houses	6	--
	Refurbishment of information centers in district courts of Malakand Division	5	--
	Refurbishment of facilitation centers (waiting areas for male and female litigants and witnesses) in district courts	5	--
	Provision of equipment and furniture for court houses, court administrator, district and session judges and information	--	--
	Strengthening of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy	Institutional support provided and the KPJA trained 321 court staff	Support provided; as a result the KPJA has trained more than 2,000 judicial officers
	Support continued to Strengthen Planning & Development Cell of Peshawar High Court	IT equipment and furniture	--
<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	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

<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extent to which citizen of Malakand have developed trust and confidence on police.</li> <li>- % of trained investigation and prosecution officers with improved knowledge.</li> <li>- No. of <i>Thanas</i> with functioning community policing model.</li> </ul>	Establish and operationalize Regional Training Centre at Swat in collaboration with KP Police	Target Achieved	--
	Establish and operationalize Forensic Science Laboratory in Swat and Conduct Feasibility Study of FSL, Peshawar	Near completion	Inauguration expected on 19 November
	Strengthening the capacity of police stations		36
	Conduct need-based workshop	Will be conducted later this year	--
	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	--
	The Home Department provided IT equipment furniture and software development for Strategic Analysis Wing (SAW)	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	48
	Master trainers trained through ToT	--	38 master trainers trained
	Police better placed to make informed decisions - Established and operationalized data analysis (center operation unit in CPO) Provide institutional support on need basis	Ongoing	--
	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 -	Ongoing	--	