



United Nations Development Programme
Afghanistan
Support to Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism (PJCM)

Annual Progress Report – 2009

Project ID: 00060050

Duration: 1 July 2008 – 31 March 2010

Strategic Plan Component: Justice and Human Rights

CPAP Component: Access to Justice and Human Rights

ANDS Component: Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights

Total Budget: US\$ 3,181,790.80

Responsible Agency: UNAMA/UNDP

PJCM DONORS



Canada



Germany



Italy



United States

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Executive Summary

The Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism (PJCM) began in July 2008 and this Annual Report covers its activities from 1 January to 31 December 2009. Over this period, the PJCM has continued to work on coordinating justice sector actors in the provinces, completing assessment reports and improving donor and implementer coordination in the provinces.

Over the course of 2009, the PJCM finalized establishment of offices in all eight UNAMA regions, thereby covering all over Afghanistan (subject to inability to access certain provinces for security reasons). While the teams were nearly at full staffing during the first half of the year, several international positions later became vacant and could not be filled because of UNDP recruitment restrictions relating to the funding period. This was compensated by the hard work and achievement of the national staff. However, the worsening security situation, and restrictions on movement, impeded the PJCM teams to achieve their mandate in full.

The PJCM continued to initiate and strengthen an array of coordination mechanisms, bringing provincial justice actors together to achieve common ends. By the end of the period, provincial justice coordination meetings had been held in almost all provinces. These meetings have become useful forums for opening up channels of communication between provincial justice officials to enable them to better find solutions to the problems they are facing. The PJCM teams also arranged and/or participated in hundreds of thematic meetings in various provinces, according to the need. For example, PJCM teams have coordinated regular meetings in the areas of legal aid, formal/traditional justice, corrections, police/prosecutor relations, juvenile justice, and coordination of legal projects for women. In addition to coordination, this report also contains several examples of capacity building activities undertaken by the PJCM.

The PJCM completed an overview of assistance to the justice sector at the provincial level, which has been provided to the justice institutions and to interested international agencies. The PJCM also completed a short report on law clinics and paralegals, aimed to encourage donor support, and began research for a similar report on the Huquq Department of the Ministry of Justice. The teams also worked with the UNAMA Human Rights Unit to implement the recommendations contained in its Arbitrary Detention Report.

Additionally, the PJCM teams have led donors and implementers coordination in all regions, to varying degrees depending on the needs and environment. For example, the PJC team in North Eastern Region has initiated its own mechanism for donor coordination and capacity building called "International Partners of Justice in the North Eastern Region". In the Central Highlands Region, the PJCM team worked with the US State Department to develop an application for CERP funding for various projects in Bamyan over the next year. In the Southern Region, the PJCM team co-hosted with ISAF RC(S), a regional coordination workshop on rule of law challenges, opportunities and lessons learned, drawing in the PRTs and other practitioners from around the region. Other examples are given in this report.

Context

The Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism was set up as a result of the July 2007 Rome Conference on Justice and Rule of Law in Afghanistan, at which it was agreed that such a mechanism was necessary in order to support rule of law reform and ensure the coordinated

delivery of justice assistance in the provinces, consistent with the National Justice Sector Strategy and the National Justice Programme. The PJCM was launched on 1 July 2008 and is a joint UNAMA/UNDP project.

In assisting the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) to systematically expand rule of law beyond Kabul and to improve the delivery of justice assistance in the provinces, the PJCM aims to achieve:

- (1) Effective coordination of donor assistance programmes at a central, regional and provincial level;
- (2) Identification and mobilization of resources for future assistance to the provinces;
- (3) Comprehensive regional assessments of formal and informal justice systems in each PJCM area;
- (4) Facilitation of communication and information sharing between the GoA and the international community;
- (5) Transfer of expertise and strengthening the capacity of government officials to manage coordination within the justice sector in the future.

The development challenges that the project is intended to address can be considered in two parts. One is to improve the ability of justice sector institutions to identify their own needs, whether in terms of human resources, training, infrastructure or linkages with other institutions and to develop appropriate solutions. The second is to facilitate the delivery of assistance in respect of those needs, for example by establishing coordination mechanisms at regional and provincial levels and by mobilizing resources for training, building projects, improving access to justice.

The direct beneficiaries of the PJCM are, therefore, the provincial and district level justice institutions. The indirect beneficiaries are the people of Afghanistan. While the justice institutions are also the main stakeholders in the project, key partners include justice sector donors and the agencies implementing justice sector assistance projects around the country.

II. Performance review

1. Overall progress towards the ANDS benchmark(s)

The PJCM was specifically established under the National Justice Sector Strategy (NJSS), which forms part of the ANDS, to improve the delivery of justice assistance in the provinces. While the PJCM does not normally carry out specific initiatives such as training or infrastructural projects itself, its teams focus on identifying gaps in the delivery of such projects by other donors and implementing partners and trying to match available donors and implementing partners with the needs within the various regions in accordance with the overall priorities of the NJSS and the National Justice Programme.

2. Overall progress towards the UNDAF outcome

UNDAF Outcome 4, under the heading of Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights, states that “more Afghans have increased access to a reformed, comprehensive and effective Justice System”. By initiating and maintaining coordination mechanisms with the project’s direct beneficiaries, the

Afghan justice institutions, and with the rule of law of donor community, the PJCM's work contributes to the UNDAF outcome of working towards a reformed and effective Afghan justice system.

3. Overall progress towards the CPAP outcome and output

The same considerations apply to CPAP Outcome III, which is "Access to Justice and Human Rights improved through capacity building of justice institutions." PJCM works with these institutions to improve coordination among the institutions themselves, and to help them take ownership of rule of law assistance at their provincial levels. In addition, through newly established provincial working groups on such thematic issues as legal aid and juvenile justice, the PJCM has assisted in improving access to justice, in particular for vulnerable groups.

Implementation strategy review

1. Participatory/consultative processes

Determining the extent to which the PJCM adopted a participative approach to defining its priorities is complex. Its overall purpose and priorities were determined by the NJSS. Within each province, however, the manner in which the PJCM has structured its approach has been determined by the situation on the ground and the willingness and interest of both national and international partners to coordinate and be coordinated.

On the whole, the national justice institutions at provincial level have showed enthusiasm for the various coordination mechanisms and have either requested that meetings be held, have taken the lead in holding meetings or have had input into determining their scheduling. There has been a similar level of interest and will from international partners.

At the central level, the PJCM has received less input from the justice institutions on the direction in which PJCM should be moving. This is presumed to be due in large part to the number of competing priorities and the urgency of the central level initiatives with which they need to deal. Towards the end of this reporting period, there was a greater interest in the work of PJCM, including in determination of its priorities of the project and in holding it to account in delivering.

2. Quality of partnerships

The PJCM has built strong partnerships with national counterparts at the provincial level, in holding meetings with them regularly. At the central level, over the course of the year, the PJCM, through the UNAMA Rule of Law Unit, has endeavoured to increase contact with and provide information on its activities to the justice institutions, for example by provision of the project's quarterly reports in Dari and combined monthly activity reports for the PJCM teams.

With respect to the international community, the PJCM has developed and maintained relationships with all international partners working in each province, holding regular meetings, and providing background information on the province in question. Over the reporting period, the strength of those partnerships has increased and the PJCM now receives a lot of positive

comments on its effectiveness and level of cooperation from international partners who work with it or who visit the provinces from time to time.

3. National ownership

The PJCM is established under the NJSS in order to facilitate implementation of the National Justice Programme (NJP) in the provinces. Its role in donor coordination is essentially to find programming gaps and overlaps within the provinces and to work with donors to ensure that those gaps are filled and overlaps ironed out. These activities are undertaken in line with the priorities set and activities listed in the NJP and within the structures and institutions already in place. In 2009, the PJCM also tried to organise its monthly reporting in a way that reflected the six components of the NJP, in order to provide progress updates to its national partners in a way that reflected their own priorities. Further, the PJCM teams worked closely over the course of the year with provincial authorities to also ensure that provincial justice priorities were taken into account in the development of the Provincial Development Plans, particularly in respect of infrastructure projects.

4. Sustainability

Over the course of 2009, many of the provincial justice coordination meetings, whether the regular general meetings established at the beginning of the PJCM, or recently established thematic meetings (for example on legal aid), and were taken over by national partners. In some instances, this has been with the continuing organisational support of the PJCM, but in some instances not. In December 2009, the Supreme Court asked its provincial Chief Justices to take the lead in organising fortnightly meetings of all provincial justice institutions. It is assumed that whatever meetings have been held until now can be transferred to this national leadership.

Management effectiveness review

1. Quality of monitoring

Regular monitoring of the activities of the PJCM teams has been carried out by primarily through weekly reports from each PJCM team to the UNAMA Rule of Law Unit on PJCM activities and important developments and trends within each province. Considerable efforts have been made throughout the year to ensure that reporting is result based and aligned with NJP priorities. Rule of Law Officers and Corrections Advisors from the Rule of Law Unit have visited the PJCM teams from time to time, providing overall advice and guidance. Regular meetings of the PJCM teams with the Rule of Law Unit were held in Kabul. Frequent email and phone contact takes place between the Rule of Law Unit and the PJCM teams, both on issues relevant only to a single province and on questions that might have a broader implication for all teams. The Rule of Law Unit also tries to ensure that the PJCM teams are provided with all UNAMA reporting, for example that of other substantive units, in order to ensure that they are aware of developments at a more central level that might assist their work.

2. Timely delivery of outputs

The PJCM's Annual Work plan contains three main output areas – coordination of justice sector activity in the provinces, justice sector reports completed and donor coordination. The first and last of these are ongoing activities and have been delivered in accordance with the work plan, although the inability of the project to maintain full staffing of all offices throughout the period has affected the level of delivery.

With respect to the second output, the overview of assistance to the justice sector in the provinces was completed during the period and distributed. The PJCM teams have each been working with the UNAMA Human Rights Unit to implement the recommendations of that Unit's report on Arbitrary Detention, with workshops and seminars organised and action plans developed in different provinces. This will, however, be an ongoing programme that was not expected to be completed in 2009. The report on the UNAMA Legal System Observation Project was not released until December 2009 and its recommendations are now understood to be implemented by the UNAMA Human Rights Unit. The PJCM completed a short report on the development of law clinics and paralegal systems, primarily for donors interested in assisting in these areas. This was completed in December 2009 and is being translated. A second report, to identify the needs of the Ministry of Justice's Huqooq Department, was in progress at the end of the year.

3. Resources allocation

The Project management cost constituted only 8% of the expenditures during the reporting period while 92% of spending was done on development activities.

4. Cost-effective use of inputs

The project was able to use its resources in a cost-effective manner especially by relying heavily on the expertise of national staff. The project has a number of senior national staff with a limited number of international staff. In addition, the departure of a number of international staff from the project in late last year – due to insecurity – did neither impede the project activities nor negatively impacted the work quality. In absence of their international colleagues, the project staff worked hard and increased the cost-effective use of inputs by sharing expenses with the other justice projects.

Implementation Progress

Output 1 – Effective Coordination of Justice Sector Assistance is Ensured

Activity 1 – Coordination of justice sector in the provinces improved

In 2009 the PJCM teams built on their work in 2008 to initiate or strengthen provincial justice coordination mechanisms in order to deal with a pervasive lack of communication and coordination between the justice sector actors. As explained below, these mechanisms take different forms depending on the needs of each province, and include both general justice coordination meetings and thematic meetings on topics such as legal aid. General coordination

meetings are now taking place in most provinces to which the PJCM has access and there has been an increase in thematic meetings with increased results.

General coordination meetings

In the Eastern Region, monthly coordination meetings of justice institutions take place on a regular basis, in three provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar). These meetings have proved to be useful forums for the sharing of information and addressing of common concerns. The PJCM team has not been able to travel to Nuristan since the inception of the programme because of security concerns.

In the Western Region, the PJCM team has established regular justice coordination meetings between all national and international justice sector actors in Herat, Badghis and Ghor. Despite the poor security situation, the PJCM team is trying to establish a coordination mechanism in Farah. In Herat, the three justice institutions chair the provincial justice coordination meeting on a rotating basis, with secretarial support from UNAMA. In Ghor, the Provincial Reconstruction Team has taken over responsibility for supporting the meetings, especially during the winter months when the PJCM teams find difficulty in traveling. In Badghis, coordination meetings are now chaired by the Provincial Court.

In the Northern Region, there are regular coordination meetings in the four provinces of Faryab, Sari Pul, Jawzjan and Samangan. In Balkh, such meetings have been organised by JSSP. Most of these meetings take place monthly.

In the North-eastern Region, coordination meetings take place regularly in Takhar, Kunduz and Badakhshan. Additionally, the PJCM team has been working with the UNAMA Governance Unit in establishing Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights Sector Working Group in four provinces.

In the South-eastern Region, the PJCM has established and continues the monthly coordination meetings in Paktia province.

In the Southern Region, a regular meeting functions and similar meetings have been initiated in Uruzgan and Nimroz provinces.

In the Central Region, there are four justice coordination meetings – in Kabul, Kapisa, Parwan and Panjsher provinces.

In the Central Highlands Region, PJCM activities started in early June 2009. Since then, regular justice coordination meetings have been set up in Bamyan.

Feedback on these meetings continues to be positive and they are generally seen as useful. Chairmanship for most of these meetings has been handed over to local officials, usually the Chief Judge, though occasionally governor chairs the meetings. In November, the Supreme Court sent a letter to the heads of each Provincial Courts, recommending that they engage in and chair justice coordination meetings twice per month. The PJCM teams will continue taking part in these meetings, in an advisory capacity, for as long as needed, as they remain a crucial link between the local and international justice actors.

Thematic meetings

In addition to the general coordination meetings, in 2009 PJCM teams have arranged and/or participated in hundreds of thematic rule of law meetings in various provinces, on different topics. For example, several PJCM teams presently conduct regular legal aid coordination meetings in different provinces. These meetings facilitate a forum for the legal aid community to discuss problems and issues amongst themselves and with justice officials and international donors. They also seek to improve coordination between defence lawyers and other officials, such as police and the judiciary. In Balkh, for example, this group was organized by the PJCM but now the chairmanship is being handed over to the Department of Justice Legal Aid Office. A database is being established by that group to help legal aid providers register and follow up cases, and to identify legal aid providers.

Formal/traditional justice coordination meetings have begun in some regions. For example in Nangarhar, this meeting joins together stakeholders on a monthly basis to discuss issues that would help reconciling the formal and traditional justice systems. A similar meeting is being organized for Faryab. This is in line with the international community's enhanced focus in this direction.

The PJCM team in the Northeast assisted the launch of the Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights Sector Working Group as part of the ANDS mechanism. These groups have now been established in several provinces, and it is expected that through them mutual understanding between justice actors and provincial government towards good governance will improve substantially.

In Faryab, a Corrections Coordination meeting has been established to bring together relevant governmental and non-governmental organs in that province, to discuss key concerns and challenges. Likewise, a prison workshop was facilitated in the Balkh province and a similar one is being prepared for Sari Pul.

The PJCM teams in certain regions are working to encourage the creation of projects for donor support, such as legal clinics (Western and North Eastern regions). The Western Region organized a series of meetings with Herat University to discuss support to its legal clinic programme and, with the law faculty, has developed a project proposal. Indications of possible support from donors have been received.

Other thematic meetings have included police/prosecutor relations, juvenile justice and coordination of legal projects for women.

Capacity building initiatives

In addition to coordinating donors and local justice institutions, the PJCM teams also take part in capacity building initiatives, depending on local needs and opportunities. These activities have taken place either in coordination with other institutions, or upon the PJCM teams' own initiative.

The PJCM has been able to coordinate the inclusion of a number of organizations and agencies into the training for justice officials in the Eastern Region, including the Norwegian Refugee Council, UNICEF, and the UNAMA Human Rights Unit. These actors are now instrumental in

training the justice officials on issues related to areas such as human rights, children's rights and refugee rights.

In the Western Region, the PJCM team has succeeded in facilitating the development of a legal awareness programme for members of the traditional justice sector by JSSP. The curriculum has been developed and at the end of the year, the PJCM was in the process of facilitating field assessment trips to the provinces of Ghor, Badghis and Farah for JSSP, in order to plan for the first phase of the programme.

The PJCM team in the North Eastern Region has participated in several radio debates on rule of law, human rights and violence against women together with local Ulamas, in order to attract their support for the reform process. The PJCM team is also working with representatives of US State Department in Kunduz to adjust the newly established Abraham Lincoln Cultural Center in Kunduz into a community centre for public debates on relations between formal and informal justice systems, human rights and rule of law issues.

Also in the Northeastern Region, the PJCM team has worked closely with GTZ and the Max Planck Institute, and in cooperation with both facilitated human rights and criminal law workshops for judges, prosecutors, defence lawyers and CID police. With funds from the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the PJCM team facilitated seven workshops on criminal law for law students, which were given by two law professors from Tehran.

In the Northern region, capacity building is carried out through a variety of workshops, for example an arbitrary detention workshop in Balkh, a police/prosecution workshop in Faryab, and three corrections coordination workshops in Balkh, Faryab and Sari Pul.

The PJCM team in the South-eastern Region has attempted to build capacity by turning over chairmanship of the Justice Coordination working group to local actors. Portions of each working group meeting are devoted to training participants in troubleshooting and problem solving.

Activity 2 – Justice Sector Assessment Reports Completed

Research for an assessment of the criminal justice system in the provinces was undertaken in 2008 and early 2009. Many comments were received on the resulting draft report. In line with the mandate of the PJCM to coordinate donor assistance in the provinces, the report was substantially redrafted in order to emphasize the gaps and overlaps in donor assistance, rather than being an overview of the operation of the criminal justice system as a whole. Some brief updates of information was included while the report was translated. The report points out a number of areas in which donor coordination could be improved. It was distributed to national and international partners in January 2010.

A report on Arbitrary Detention was released by the UNAMA Human Rights Unit in March 2009. Since then, PJCM teams worked with that Unit to raise awareness of the issues and to implement its recommendations in the regions. Workshops have taken place in some provinces, such as Takhar and Balkh. Visits to detention facilities are also taking place on a regular basis throughout the provinces to inquire as to whether the report's recommendations are being implemented.

Given the need to expand legal services and legal education throughout Afghanistan, coupled with developments in different parts of the country in respect of law clinics and paralegal services, the PJCM completed a short report on that topic in December 2009. While setting out the current situation, it is primarily aimed at donors potentially interested in providing support in these areas and offers to assist in the development of project proposals.

The PJCM teams have also noted an absence of support to the work of the Huquq Department of the Ministry of Justice. In late 2009, the PJCM began research for short report, again aimed at donors, which will assess its needs and current support. This is expected to be finalized in early 2010.

Activity 3 – Improved Donors/Implementers Coordination

Donors and implementers coordination now takes place by PJCM teams in all regions, to varydegrees depending on the needs and environment.

The PJCM team in North Eastern Region initiated its own mechanism for donor coordination and capacity building (called “International Partners of Justice in the North Eastern Region”). Three meetings were held in 2009. Discussions at these meetings resulted in the German PRT agreed to include reconstruction of the crumbling courthouse in Takhar in its 2010 assistance plan. The PCJM team, in liaison with CIMIC at German PRT, also ensured the provision of barbed wire for the courthouse and prison in Kunduz.

In the Central Highlands Region, the PJCM team worked with the US State Department to develop an application for CERP funding for various projects in Bamyán over the next year. There are few, if any, justice donors in the province, so this funding would be a real life line for justice development.

The PJCM in the Western Region facilitated the travel of representatives of US-funded JSSP and CSSP to the first justice coordination meeting in Farah and as an immediate result JSSP agreed to return to conduct training for AGO staff and CID in November 2009. CSSP also agreed to return for a full assessment of the prison and to conduct training. In the same region, in cooperation with Terre des Hommes (TDH), the PJCM team facilitated the attendance of eleven juvenile justice officials, including prosecutors, judges and juvenile correctional staff, from four provinces at a training in Kabul. The PJCM team in Herat also intervened with JSSP to encourage the inclusion of the family and human rights units within the Herat police force in relevant training courses.

IDLO opened an office in Herat in late 2009 and, after extensive consultations with the justice International Development Law Organization institutions in the province and the PJCM team, is developing its training plans for the Department of Justice and AGO staff there. It also agreed to extend its activities to the other provinces if the PJCM team can assist in mobilizing donor support.

Also in Herat, through the PJCM team, the justice institutions were given guidance on how to agree on joint infrastructure priorities and to submit them to the Provincial Development Council. Four projects were agreed upon and included in the Provincial Development Plan for this year. The PJCM team is now actively engaging with donors to try and find support for those projects. This process is vital as many donors will only support projects contained in the plan.

In the Southern Region, the PJCM team co-hosted with ISAF RC(S), a regional coordination workshop on rule of law challenges, opportunities and lessons learned, drawing in the PRTs and other practitioners from around the region. Feedback from participants was overwhelmingly positive. Also in the Southern Region, in July, the PJCM team requested The International Legal Foundation of Afghanistan (ILF-A) to open offices in Uruzgan and Nimroz to ensure an even reach of legal aid services in the South, and acted as facilitator between PRTs and ILF-A to ensure any funding shortfalls would be met. The PJCM recently learned that ILF-A will open offices in Uruzgan, Nimroz, and Zabul in early 2010.

In the Eastern Region, the PJCM team invited the Dean of the Law Faculty to a Legal Aid Working Group Meeting. He is interested in establishing a Law Clinic at the Faculty. The PJCM team invited representatives of ISAF, JSSP and the NRC to persuade donors to help the Dean with his initiative.

Given the limited freedom of movement in Gardez, the PJCM holds monthly coordination meetings at the Forward Operating Base of the PRT, with participants from the PRT, JSSP, CSSP, UNDSS and UNAMA. Likewise, the PJC team in Kunar participates in a Rule of Law Working Group meeting held at Task Force Mountain Warriors. In the Northern Region, the PJCM team has regular meetings with the donors, including the PRT, US Department Of Justice (USDOJ), GTZ and EUPOL. Recently for example a border control working group has also been established. The team also coordinated activities with UNICEF on juvenile justice matters.

Developing strong links with the donor community and linking the donors with justice institutions have proven to be essential aspects of the PJCM. When teams are well staffed and operational, they are in good position to be able to bring the sides together in achieving common goals and objectives. This is especially important given that many donor representatives are only in country for short periods of time.

Challenges

Risks

Security: The deteriorating security situation over 2009 has continued to restrict PJCM activities, by preventing travel to some provinces and limiting the ability of teams in some cases to travel between and within provinces.

The attack in Kabul on 28 October 2009 in which five UN staff were killed and the consequent additional security measures that needed to be taken led to the relocation of UNAMA Rule of Law Unit staff and the UNDP project manager outside Afghanistan. It has continued to limit the possibilities of PJCM staff members coming to Kabul, for example for full team meetings.

As noted above, the PJCM teams have in some cases been able to compensate for their inability to travel by harnessing the support of their international partners in the organization of coordination meetings. From a management perspective, the situation has put considerably pressure on those UNDP and UNAMA staff remaining in Kabul and has delayed to some extent the delivery of PJCM reports.

Issues

Communication and reporting: Increased security concerns around the election periods and related uncertainties impeded the strengthening of ties among central level interlocutors and Rule of Law Unit on behalf of the PJCM as well as, for example, limiting the possibilities of organizing PJCM Board Meetings.

Funding and administration issues: The PJCM was established as a joint UNAMA/UNDP project for one year, ending on 30 June 2009. The PJCM Board Meeting in June agreed to a no-cost extension until 31 March 2010. From July 2009, UNAMA and UNDP worked closely together to discuss ways of funding PJCM from 1 April 2010, given that the project was mandated under the NJSS. At the same time, UNDP was realigning its justice programming and the structure of the PJCM, with UNDP funding by UNAMA strategic management, did not comply with UNDP's own regulations for project management.

Following many discussions over the second half of 2009 between the two organizations, agreed that the PJCM could continue under the existing arrangement between UNAMA and UNDP and would not form part of UNDP's main justice programme. The PJCM posts were all included in the UNAMA budget for 2010, and UNAMA and UNDP agreed to work together as flexibly as required to ensure a smooth transition until UNAMA staff could be hired. Transfer of assets between UNDP projects should also enable sufficient funds to be released to continue the PJCM under such time as UNAMA can completely take over. These issues were discussed at a Project Board meeting in January.

Lessons Learned

Previous reports have referred to lessons learned in respect of administering a joint UNDP/UNAMA project and the difficulties of finding a useful way in which to keep the central level justice institutions informed about what the project is doing and the results on the ground. While these problems have been partly resolved during the reporting period, there clearly remains a gap in reconciling provincial versus national level priorities. For example, infrastructure projects that are prioritised in a Provincial Development Plan will not necessarily be the same as those prioritised across the country by the central level institution. How to reconcile these and developing an effective way to map progress with the NJP at national and local level in a useful manner will be challenges for 2010.

Future Plans

As the justice institutions take over the organisation of provincial justice coordination, the PJCM intends to focus more on coordinating donor support for regional, provincial and district level justice projects. This is expected to be increasingly important with the planned increase of PRT-based rule of law advisers and it is expected that the PJCM will play a significant role in enhancing civilian and military cooperation.

The PJCM will also consider updating the donor assistance tables in its report from time to time, or providing the similar information in different formats. This should assist in assessing overall progress with implementation of the NJP and is in line with central level initiatives being undertaken by the Board of Donors.

It is also hoped that the PJCM can provide assistance in monitoring the outcome and effect of donor projects, for example through court observation, as well as developing reports in thematic areas to encourage donor support.

Financial Section

Table 1: Funding Overview (PJCM PRO ID 00060050)

Donor	Commitment (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (USD)	UNORE	Balance (Currency of the Agreement)
Government of Germany	USD 554,208	-	554,208	0.00	-
Government of Italy	Euro 331,471	331,471	521,181	1.572	-
Government of United States	USD 1,561,308	-	1561,308	0.00	-
Government of Canada	CAD 533,101	533,101	545,093	1.022	-
Total	-	-	3,181,791	0.00	-

Table 2: Expenditure Status (by activity)

Output	Budget	Expenditure in 2009	Balance	Delivery
Activity 04	1,535,469	1,308,124	227,345	85%
GMS	115,573	97,916	17,657	85%
Total	1,65,1042	1,406,040	245,002	85.16%

Table 3: Expenditure Status (by donor)

Donor	Budget	Output	Expenditure in 2009	Balance	Delivery
Government of Germany	251,665	Activity04	255,512	-3,847	102%
Government of Italy	284,609	Activity04	263,635	20,974	93%
Government of United State	685,999	Activity04	617,061	68,938	90%
Government of Canada	313,196	Activity04	171,916	141,280	55%
UNDP GMS (based on donor agreements) 7%	115,573	0	97,916	17,657	85%
TOTAL	1,65,1042		1,406,040	245,002	85.16%

Annexes

Annex I: Performance Tracking Matrix

Result/goals	Performance indicators	Baseline info	Performance benchmark and targets	Implementation progress in reporting quarter
Output 4: Policy Support - Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism. (Effective coordination of the Justice Sector assistance is ensured).	Number of provincial field units established and Number of justice assessment reports completed.	Baseline: Limited coordination structures at provincial level.	- Justice Coordination Meetings held in Central, Central Highlands, Western, North-eastern, Northern, South-eastern, Southern and Eastern Regions.	The criminal justice assessment completed, translated into Dari and sent for Pashto translation.

Annex III: Issue Log¹

ISSUES LOG						Date: 31/12/2009
Award ID: 00041283 (Description Project:) Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism (PJCM)						
ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author
1	Organizational	01/01/2009	Maintaining full staffing in each office continues to be an issue	Ongoing	Project Manager	Other
2	Organizational	01/06/2009	Communication and reporting	Ongoing	Project Manager	Other
	Organizational	01/06/2009	Funding and administration issues	Ongoing	Project Manager	Other

¹ Details on Issue log can be obtained from Issues log deliverable description.

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