Performance Monitoring Plan
14 October 2012 – 13 January 2014

Rule of Law Stabilization Program – Informal Component (RLS-I)
Contract Number: AID-306-C-12-00013

A participant from Uruzgan province explains his use of the RLS-I decision books during Phase 2, November 2012

19 December 2012 (revised 27 January, 2013, 21 February 2013)

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc.

Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)

14 October 2012 – 13 January 2014

Rule of Law Stabilization Program – Informal Component

Contract Number: AID-306-C-12-00013

Submitted 19 December 2012 (revised 27 January, 21 February 2013) by:

Michael Sinclair
Chief of Party
USAID/Afghanistan Rule of Law Stabilization Program – Informal Component
4th District, Ansari Square
2nd Street, House No. 149
Kabul
msinclair@checchiconsulting.com

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

Contents

Overview **2**

Program objectives and results framework **3**
USAID/Afghanistan PMP results framework for RLS-I 5

Program mobilization, implementation, and monitoring **6**

RLS-I process indicators and performance data tracking **7**

Program outcomes and impact **8**

District graduation **9**

Data quality **10**

Indicator summary table **14**

Performance data table **17**

Indicator tool tracker **20**

Products to be delivered **22**

Indicator reference sheets **23**

Glossary **44**

Overview

Over 30 years of war has left Afghanistan's informal and formal justice institutions weakened, limiting access to equitable justice and effective dispute resolution. Traditional dispute resolution (TDR) mechanisms remain the primary forum for the public's dispute resolution needs, with TDR actors (*jirgamaran*, *shura* members, other elders, *mullayan*, ulema, *shura* members, *malikan, khanan*, etc.) handling most disputes, either by direct request of disputants or by referral from district authorities, who often lack the mediation or enforcement capacity to resolve disputes. State-TDR collaboration in most cases, however, is minimally structured with limited understanding of, and compliance with, jurisdictional boundaries under Afghan statutory law. TDR reliance on local customary law and misconceptions about that custom's compliance with Shari'ah, at times results in unjust, un-Islamic, illegal, and unsustainable TDR decisions. Finally, though most elders are regarded as honest and unbiased, corruption, tribal and socio-economic discrimination, and the influence of local powerbrokers undermines confidence in TDR. All of these factors reduce citizen access to justice and are recognized as continuing drivers of instability.

In light of these challenges, RLS-I addresses the primary objectives of (1) strengthening TDR mechanisms, (2) enhancing linkages between the formal and informal systems, and (3) facilitating the resolution of longstanding and destabilizing disputes. These program objectives fall under broader USG rule of law and stabilization objectives and follow the development hypothesis that efforts at improving and strengthening TDR will increase stability in the project districts, where stability is indicated by perceptions of increased access to justice, increased confidence in TDR mechanisms, and a decrease in long-standing, intractable disputes.

RLS-I Phase 1, conducted between April 2010 and August 2011 in 15 districts or municipal sub-districts in Nangarhar, Laghman, Kandahar and Zabul provinces, established linkages between formal and informal justice actors, delivered training on Afghan statutory law and *Shari'ah*, raised awareness of key rights violations such as forced marriage, and increased citizens' awareness of their legal rights and the available avenues to accessing justice through a comprehensive project outreach program. RLS-I Phase 2, conducted between September 2011 and mid-July 2012, expanded into 12 new districts, increased emphasis on developing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation function for what had started out as a pilot research and implementation program, and added an impact evaluation to test the RLS-I development hypothesis in anticipation of further scale-up. The third phase of RLS-I continues expansion into 12 new districts while continuing a limited level of programming in selected Phase 1 and Phase 2 districts. Phase 3, implemented from mid-July 2012 to mid-January 2014[1] also reflects renewed emphasis on training curriculum review and revision, not only for purposes of more effective program implementation, but also as the start of a longer term effort to develop a TDR curriculum appropriate

[1] RLS-I Phase 3 began under a three-month letter contract with USAID (15 July 2012 – 13 October 2012 and consisted mainly of maintenance activities in RLS-I Phase 1 and Phase 2 districts and preparation for the implementation of the anticipated Phase 3 (see the RLS-I work plan, 15 July 2012 – 14 October 2012, submitted to USAID on 9 August 2012). RLS-I Phase 3 has now subsumed the three-month letter contract and will now run until 13 January 2014). This Performance Monitoring Plan covers the 15-month period from 15 October 2012 to 13 January 2014.

for adoption as a sustainable education program for adult learners delivered by Afghan institutions such as universities, GIRoA agencies, etc.

While RLS-I Phase 1 was a pilot research and implementation program, RLS-I Phase 2 focused on developing a monitoring and evaluation function and added an impact evaluation to test the RLS-I development hypothesis in anticipation of further scale-up. Data quality issues complicated the longitudinal measurements across both time and treatment and comparison groups. However, a dose-response analysis within only the treatment group showed that RLS-I program participants who attend the full curriculum of RLS-I Phase 3 network meetings and legal training workshops are predicted to improve their knowledge of Afghan statutory law by 9% and Shari'ah law by 18%. Similarly, the perceptions of disputants who seek the mediation efforts of RLS-I Phase 3 program participants are predicted to improve by 31% for procedural justice and 26% for the justice of the outcome.

RLS-I Phase 3 maintains the baseline research and impact monitoring function of RLS-I Phase 2, with incorporation of elements of the Phase 2 impact evaluation into the Phase 3 Performance Monitoring Plan. An additional focus is steady collaboration and experimentation between program and M&E teams to help determine the nature, scope, and duration of programming needed in future program design to ensure sustainability of RLS-I impacts.

Program objectives and results framework

The RLS-I program logic and design is consistent with several strategy documents addressing the GIRoA state-building process and access to justice. While the USAID/Afghanistan Performance Management Plan for 2011–2015 serves as the governing strategy document, RLS-I is also designed to support the USG Rule of Law Strategy, which includes two objectives relating to TDR:

1. Focus rule of law assistance in Afghanistan on constructive programs that will (a) offer Afghans meaningful access to fair, efficient, and transparent justice based on Afghan law, and (b) help eliminate Taliban justice and defeat the insurgency

2. Help increase the Afghan government's legitimacy and improve its perception among Afghans by promoting a culture that values the rule of law

The Afghanistan and Pakistan Regional Stabilization Strategy, meanwhile, emphasizes providing alternatives to Taliban justice by strengthening the formal justice sector and "stabilizing" informal justice through an integrated civil-military counter-insurgency campaign. Finally, the Afghanistan National Development Strategy for 2008–2013 for the Justice and Rule of Law Sector identifies an overarching goal of delineating the role of TDR with respect to the state, and ensuring that TDR decisions meet international human rights standards. Two objectives are established to meet this goal:

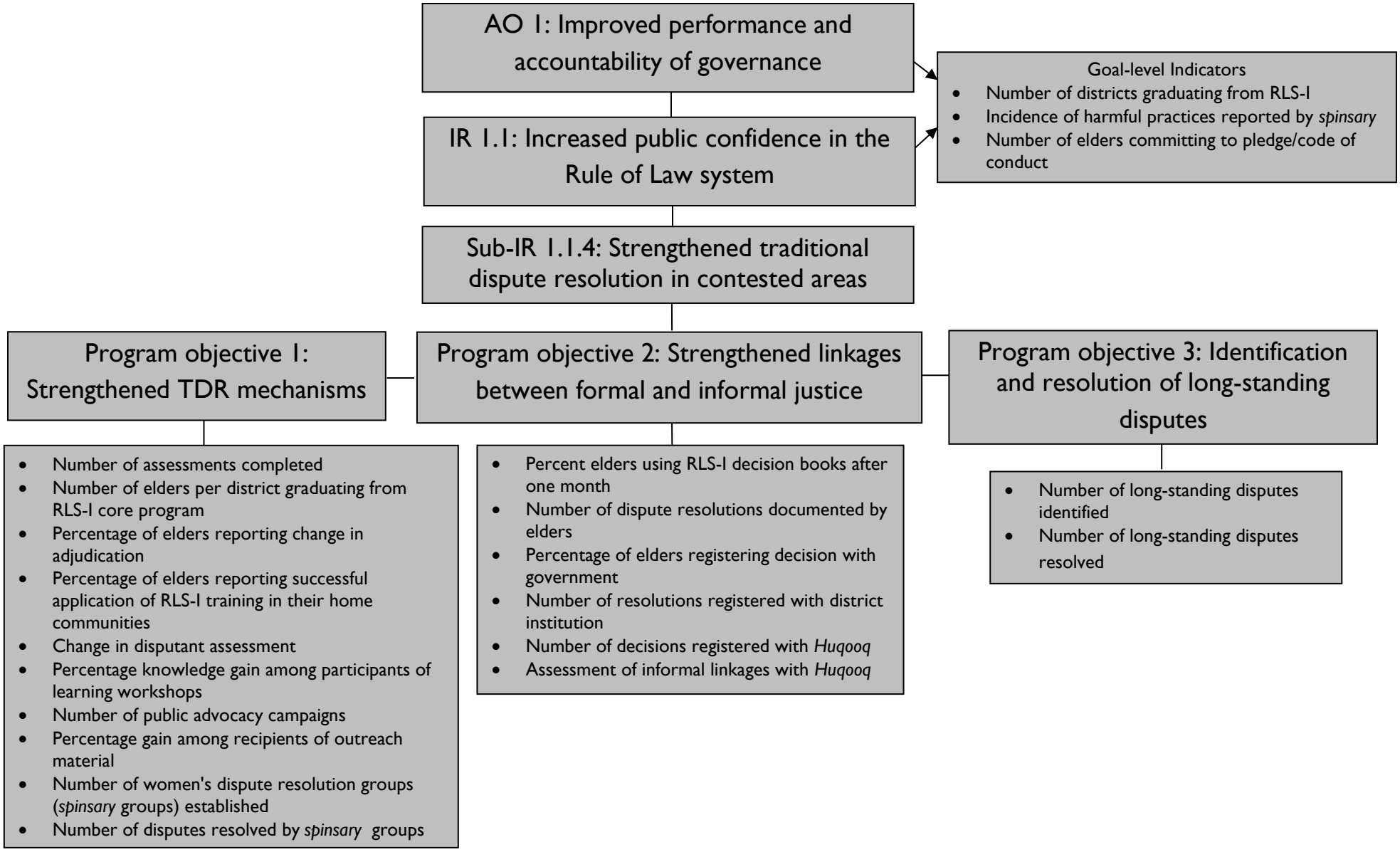
1. Collect, record, analyze, and disseminate data on traditional dispute resolution practices. Bring stakeholders together to define a role for TDR and policies to ensure that TDR outcomes are compatible with human rights standards, Islamic values, and the law of the land

2. Design and implement system for monitoring outcomes of TDR decisions. Design a process for implementing policies in targeted areas so as to ensure compliance with human rights standards, Islamic values, and the law of the land

RLS-I impact measurements identified in this PMP respond to these objectives through the interview of informal justice providers and the disputants who request their mediation efforts. The results framework for RLS-I, as defined by the USAID/Afghanistan PMP, is illustrated by the following chart[2]:

[2] For linkages between the program objectives shown in the results framework and RLS-I Phase 3 program activities, *see* the RLS-I Work Plan, 14 October 2012 – 13 January 2014 (RLS-I Phase 3 work plan), Annex A: Activity table. For the potential challenges associated with implementation of RLS-I Phase 3 program activities and how RLS-I will address those challenges, *see* the RLS-I Phase 3 Work Plan section entitled "Potential challenges and solutions".

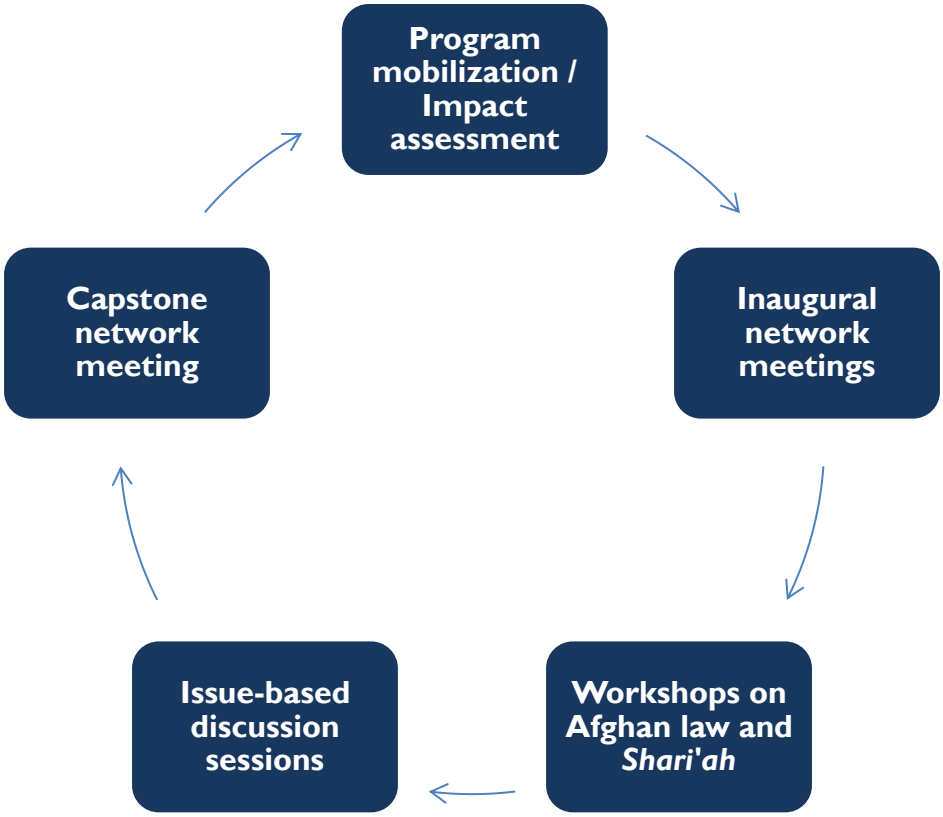
USAID/Afghanistan PMP results framework for RLS-I



Program mobilization, implementation, and monitoring

The process of mobilization in new RLS-I Phase 3 districts follows a standard approach of, first, fact-gathering about district characteristics and the collection of various lists from which to select program participants conforming to the ethnic, tribal, geographic, and population characteristics of the district. This is followed by qualitative interviews for assessment and diagnostic purposes and quantitative data collection to establish baseline measures against which outcomes and impact will be measured.

Once program participants have been selected and the baseline assessments conducted, RLS-I implements a core program designed to bring about knowledge, attitudinal, and behavioral changes among a representative cross-section of informal justice providers in each new district. These activities include a series of workshops on various aspects of Afghan statutory law and *Shari'ah*, establishment of linkages between the formal and informal justice sectors, issue-based discussion sessions on topics such as *baad* and long-standing disputes, and network meetings to share knowledge and experience across districts, provinces, and regions. The following diagram illustrates the basic sequence of activities:



RLS-I program activities may not follow this sequence exactly, but are diagrammed as circular to illustrate the complete RLS-I program cycle that begins and ends with reflection by and discussion among program participants regarding what they have learned and how they will continue to apply that

learning in their communities going forward, and district baseline assessment and impact evaluation on the part of RLS-I. Each program activity has a dedicated data capture tool, typically captured in Excel or Access for storage and later analysis.

RLS-I process indicators and performance data tracking

The RLS-I Phase 3 performance monitoring framework includes indicators capturing program performance data at all levels of implementation, from output and process indicators to outcome and impact indicators. At the level of program implementation, monitoring and evaluation and program teams collaborate to develop district work plans over the life of project and monthly event calendars to guide implementation of the district work plans. The monitoring and evaluation team then tracks event reporting and documentation within reasonable timelines. RLS-I process indicators for Phase 2 examined event reporting and documentation timelines across all responsible teams, as illustrated in the following table.

Indicator	Nangarhar	Logar	Kandahar	Uruzgan	Zabul	Overall
Percent of event reports submitted late	37%	62%	27%	28%	40%	33%
Average delay of late reports (business days)	-1.91	-1.45	-2.49	-2.01	-6.08	-4.48

These values will serve as the baselines for measuring improvement in the timeliness of Phase 3 event reporting compared to Phase 2.

While RLS-I program activities are relatively simple to track, analyze, and report, RLS-I outcome and impact measures[3] require more specialized data collection approaches. The middle tier of RLS-I performance data[4] capture is a suite of Excel trackers maintained by RLS-I staff in the field. These trackers capture the distribution and use of RLS-I decision letters[5], the identification of longstanding disputes, and the formation and dispute resolution of spinsary groups. Trackers are updated monthly and reported quarterly.

[3] "Outcome" is a lasting change in program beneficiaries, while and "impact" is a change in society resulting from the change in program beneficiaries. USAID guidance also characterizes "outcomes" and "impacts" in terms of time: at the mission Strategic Objective level, an outcome would be realized in a one- to three-year time frame, and an impact in a three- to five-year time frame.

[4] Lower tier data are output data; upper tier data are impact data.

[5] Decision letters are forms developed by RLS-I, in collaboration with participating elders, and bound in books distributed to elders by RLS-I. Decision letters are used by *jirgamaran* to make a written record of their decision in a particular dispute and that may be registered with formal justice sector authorities. Both forms are intended to reduce the likelihood that the disputants will seek to reopen the dispute and, in the case of a registered decision letter, to increase the likelihood that formal justice sector authorities will assist in enforcing at TDR decision if necessary.

Program outcomes and impact

RLS-I measures program outcomes and impact according to the standard framework of assessing the effect of a training program: Knowledge, Skills, Attitudes, and Practices (KSAP).[6] Immediate knowledge and attitudinal gains may be considered outputs, while knowledge and attitude changes that persist over several months may be considered outcomes. Change in behavior is measured by program beneficiaries applying any element of their training in their home communities, independent of whether such an attempt succeeded in altering practice within a village or district *jirga* or *shura*, in which consensus is highly valued. The strongest effect of RLS-I training may be described as changes in the beneficiary communities as a result of the changes in the beneficiaries themselves. Examples of social change in the RLS-I context would be the reduction in practices such as the use of *baad* or corrupt uses of *machalgha*, which are recognized by Afghans themselves as causing harm to their communities.

The following table summarizes the relation between a measurement of training effectiveness and its level of measurement.

Training effect	Output	Outcome	Impact
Knowledge/attitude (immediate)	✓	✓	
Knowledge/attitude (durable)		✓	
Skills		✓	
Practices		✓	✓
Community/social change			✓

Changes in knowledge, attitude, and practice are measured through interviews of program participants, who represent the core target group.[7] The measurement of impact is captured through interviews of disputants whose cases were mediated by *jirgamaran* who participated in the RLS-I core curriculum. The impact measurement of change in disputant assessment is, however, well-downstream of the RLS-I program logic and beyond RLS-I manageable interests.[8] Disputant assessment should not be considered a direct measure of program performance, but rather as a mix of impact evaluation, research into the dynamics of informal dispute adjudication, and learning about what works and what may not work in

[6] See, for example, the Kirkpatrick model of training effectiveness first developed for businesses in the 1950s. In the Kirkpatrick model the strongest effect of training in a corporate context, return on investment, is equated to change in the beneficiary communities as a result of change in the program beneficiaries themselves.

[7] While RLS-I focuses its measurements on its core target group of male elders, female participation in Phase 1 exceeded 50%, while female participation in Phase 2 activities was 42%. One finding of the Phase 2 impact evaluation was that such a strong degree of female participation may have served as a channel for social change through a mass outreach model in addition to a dedicated training curriculum for informal justice providers. If true, it may require additional consideration of what mechanisms (e.g., mass outreach or concentration on a core group) are the principal drivers of change, and with what timing each mechanism operates.

[8] Monitoring and evaluation often refers to a "results chain" or "chain of logic". Interviewing disputants as a way to evaluate RLS-I program performance and our knowledge and behavior changes among program participants is far down the results chain and therefore subject to influences that (a) may not be related to RLS-I, thus confounding the attempted measurement; and (b) beyond the ability of RLS-I to affect directly.

program effectiveness and design. See the Phase 3 Evaluation Inception Report for a detailed review of methodology, survey instruments, hypotheses, and analyses of outcome- and impact-level measures.

District graduation

District graduation refers to the point at which an RLS-I district achieves specified program objectives and is ready to continue to pursue those objectives without further RLS-I assistance or with only limited "maintenance" support for a limited period of time. RLS-I has two sets of criteria for determining district graduation.

The first set of district graduation criteria emphasizes procedure based on program inputs. That is, has a critical mass of program participants passed through the RLS-I core curriculum? Have formal-informal justice linkages been established? Are RLS-I participants taking advantage of networking meetings to collaborate on long-standing disputes and to share their experiences? The procedural criteria pertain mainly to the stabilization hypothesis – that strengthening TDR systems in communities with nascent or absent formal justice sector institutional presence will reduce the likelihood of such communities resorting to competing forms of governance and justice (for example, power brokers or the Taliban) and will prepare the way for a complementary and mutually supportive relationship between the formal and informal justice sectors. RLS-I will assess criteria based on program inputs for each new Phase 3 district at the conclusion of implementation of the core program and again after a period of maintenance programming.

The second set of district graduation criteria focuses on evidence of program impact through changes in TDR adjudication and associated reduction in harmful practices. Here, the key measures are reduction in harmful practices and other rights violations, reduced influence of local power brokers who might otherwise subvert the integrity of the TDR system, and progress toward perceptual benchmarks on measures such as the proper relationship between the formal and informal justice sectors and the desirability of certain standards of TDR adjudication and outcomes. RLS-I will evaluate the achievement of district graduation criteria related to program impact, or societal change, during Q4/FY12 and Q1/FY12 through the program impact evaluation as well as qualitative research.

RLS-I cannot bring about social and behavioral change on its own, but also depends on broader social, cultural, and economic development within Afghan communities. Furthermore, district graduation is not an objective judgment based solely on data, but requires consultation among all stakeholders based on examination of available data sources and stakeholders' expert opinion.

Each category of RLS-I district graduation criteria are described in the following table:

Criterion	Threshold	RLS-I data source
Procedural graduation criteria		
Full RLS-I core program implemented	Minimum 60 male participants	Database
Protocols for dispute referral and registration established	Yes/no	Monitoring reports
Consistent recording of TDR decisions on RLS-I forms	At least 30% usage rates of RLS-I decision books in Phase 2 or Phase 3 districts.	Monitoring reports
Consistent registration of recorded TDR decisions by formal justice sector officials	At least 40% of elders who record decisions also report registering decisions with government.	Monitoring reports
Cohort of female RLS-I participants in the district	Minimum 20-30 women reached in South; 30-60 reached in East	Monitoring reports
Evidence of participants' collaboration to address disputes, especially legacy disputes	Collaboration on a minimum of one long-standing dispute per district	Qualitative research, monitoring reports
Criterion	**Threshold**	**RLS-I data source**
Program impact graduation criteria		
Benchmarks of disputant perceptions met in disputant cases	Improvement over baseline	Impact evaluation
Benchmarks of knowledge and attitude met in elder interviews	Improvement over baseline	Impact evaluation
Demonstrated involvement of women in TDR processes	Improvement over baseline	Impact evaluation; qualitative research; monitoring reports
Attempts to avoid harmful practices in resolution of cases	Awareness of alternatives documented in minimum two villages	Qualitative judgment from RLS-I based on pre-assessment, ongoing monitoring, and post-assessment

Data quality

RLS-I works with village- and district-level networks of informal justice actors. Because of the nature of RLS-I's program and of its beneficiaries, objective and auditable data is typically not available. Output-based measures are captured by the RLS-I program information management system and are fully auditable. Most outcome- and impact measures are perceptual and are captured by RLS-I survey data,

but remain subject to numerous biases. Other outcome-based data, such as long-standing dispute identification and resolution, involve some degree of self-reporting by RLS-I participants that is difficult to verify or attribute to RLS-I program activities.

From a data quality standpoint, tracking of RLS-I decision books offers the best performance data. Usage rates of RLS-I decision books are captured by audits of randomly selected RLS-I participants. However, data regarding the registration of disputes with formal justice sector institution is based on self-reporting by RLS-I participants. RLS-I experience regarding participants' efforts to register written records of TDR dispute resolution with formal justice sector institutions indicates that such institutions do not generally accept for registration written records of such decisions using RLS-I decision book forms. Instead, formal justice sector institutions use their own systems of record keeping to record those decisions. RLS-I will therefore attempt to gain access to national data registries, such as those kept by the Ministry of Justice *Huqooq* Department, to track government case statistics by district. While this may provide valuable context, it may not provide a measure of formal justice sector registration of decisions resolved informally.

The following table provides a general data quality assessment for each RLS-I Phase 3 PMP indicator, while the indicator summary table that follows offers additional detail. The PMP concludes with the Performance Data Table, identifying the targets for each indicator, and the Indicator Reference Sheets, offering a comprehensive description and documentation of each indicator.

Data quality assessment of RLS-I indicators			
	Indicator	**Data quality**	**Comment**
Goal level indicators			
1	# of districts graduating from RLS-I	Moderate	Data quality is strong in that it reflects the best judgment of stakeholders across a variety of data sources. However data quality is weak in that the programming environment is fragile and subject to reversal
2	Incidence of harmful practices reported by *spinsary*	Moderate	Incidence reported from women more reliable than men
3	# of elders pledging to cease harmful TDR practices/adhere to code of conduct	Moderate	Uncertain what value a written pledge will have
Program objective 1: Strengthen TDR mechanisms			
1.1	# regional/district assessments completed	High	Assessments based on primary and secondary source data
1.2	# elders graduating from RLS-I core program	Moderate to High	RLS-I tracks program participant attendance; however, during Phase 2 there was a 3%-5% incidence of duplicate records that had the effect of underestimating the graduation rate
1.3	% responding change in adjudication	High	Survey response question; however, veracity of responses cannot be assessed
1.4	% elders reporting successful application of any element of RLS-I training	Moderate to high	Question is clear and well-formulated, but any data based on self-reports should be treated with caution
1.5	Change in disputant assessment (procedural justice, subversion, equity)	Moderate to high	The measurement will be well-documented by survey; however, the quality of the measurement itself is subject to various biases and threats
1.6	% knowledge gain in learning workshop content	High	Survey response questions
1.7	# of public advocacy campaigns on human rights supported by USG	High	"Campaign" is defined as a district receiving concentrated outreach
1.8	% knowledge gain among recipients of outreach material	High	Survey response questions
1.9	# of *spinsary* groups established	High	Taken directly from event reports and rosters
1.10	# of disputes resolved by members of *spinsary* groups	Low	Disputes cannot always be properly documented, nor can the resolution of disputes be directly attributed to RLS-I

Data quality assessment of RLS-I indicators			
	Indicator	**Data quality**	**Comment**
Program objective 2: Strengthen linkages between formal and informal justice sectors			
2.1	% of elders using RLS-I decision books after one month	High	Measured by selective audits
2.2	# of dispute resolutions documented by elders	High	Measured by selective audits
2.3	% of elders registering decisions with government	Low to moderate	Based on self-reports of elders which often cannot be verified
2.4	# of resolutions registered with district institution	Low to moderate	Based on self-reports of elders which often cannot be verified
2.5	# of TDR decisions recorded with *Huqooq*	Unknown	Based on *Huqooq* national case data
2.6	# of linkages assessments completed	Moderate	Based on a mix of case records, self-reports, and perception of district actors
Program objective 3: Develop approaches that successfully resolve long-term intractable disputes			
3.1	# of longstanding, potentially destabilizing disputes identified and taken before TDR actors for resolution	Moderate to High	Identification is a simple matter, however there is no clear definition of a "long-standing destabilizing dispute"
3.2	# of longstanding, potentially destabilizing disputes resolved with involvement of program participants	Moderate	Though elder may report involvement, attribution often not possible to verify

Indicator summary table

	Indicator	Definition/rationale/utility	Documentation/data collection tool	Data quality issues	Indicator status
Goal-level indicators					
1	# of districts graduating from RLS-I	To establish a set of benchmarks signaling that donor resources may be shifted to a new district and to what extent continued maintenance programming needed	Stakeholder assessment based on mix of available data and expert knowledge	Benchmarks still likely sensitive to programming environment	Outcome/ impact
2	Incidence of harmful practices reported by *spinsary*	Core measure of effectiveness of RLS-I awareness raising	*Spinsary* group interview	Respondents may misreport incidence	Impact
3	# of elders pledging to cease harmful TDR practices / adhere to code of conduct	Core graduation measure	RLS-I database	Indicator aspirational[9] for Phase 3	Output
Program objective 1: Strengthen TDR mechanisms					
1.1	Number of regional / district assessments completed	Maps TDR landscape to understand environment and adapt program planning	RLS-I interviews, previous RLS-I assessments, reports by other organizations	Data sensitive to context	Research
1.2	# elders graduating from RLS-I core program	Core graduation measure	RLS-I database	Participants not always tracked properly	Output

[9] See the indicator reference sheet for additional detail

	Indicator	Definition/rationale/utility	Documentation/data collection tool	Data quality issues	Indicator status
Program objective 1: Strengthen TDR mechanisms					
1.3	% responding attempt to change in adjudication	Self-reported measure of change in adjudication	Elder interview	Elders will have an idea of the response expected	Outcome
1.4	% elders reporting successful application of any element of RLS-I training	Captures self-reported behavioral change	Evaluation surveys	Elders will have an idea of the response expected	Outcome
1.5	Change in disputant assessment (procedural justice, subversion, equity)	Change in adjudication as perceived by parties to disputes resolved informally	Disputant case assessment	Data sensitive to context	Impact/ research
1.6	% knowledge gain in learning workshop content	Measure of workshop content retention and possible use of knowledge for improved adjudication	Elder interview/workshop evaluation/knowledge test	Questions asked in simple format that is vulnerable to guessing	Outcome
1.7	# of public advocacy campaigns on human rights supported by USG	Public outreach helps build support and respect for human rights and fair TDR practices.	Program records	None	Output
1.8	% knowledge gain among recipients of outreach material	Measure of increased awareness of legal rights and effectiveness of RLS-I outreach material	Citizen survey	Those who help distribute material are also doing the data collection	Outcome
1.9	# of *spinsary* groups established	Forum for dispute resolution among family, neighbors, children; advocate for strengthened role for women in *jirgee*	*Spinsary* group roster	None	Output
1.10	# of disputes resolved by *spinsary* groups	Measure of *spinsary* group activity and effectiveness	*Spinsary* group roster	Difficult to distinguish between disputes resolved or "de-escalated"	Outcome

	Indicator	Definition/rationale/utility	Documentation/data collection tool	Data quality issues	Indicator status
Program objective 2: Strengthen linkages between formal and informal sectors					
2.1	% elders using RLS-I decision book after one month	Use of RLS-I decision books to support linkages between village *jirgee* and district government	Decision books tracker	None	Outcome
2.2	# of dispute resolutions documented by elders	Use of RLS-I decision books to support linkages between village *jirgee* and district government	Decision books tracker	None	Output
2.3	% elders registering decisions with government	Use of RLS-I decision books to support linkages between village *jirgee* and district government	Decision books tracker	None	Outcome
2.4	# of resolutions registered with district institution	Use of RLS-I decision books to support linkages between village *jirgee* and district government	Decision books tracker	None	Outcome
2.5	# of TDR decisions recorded with *Huqooq*	Provides useful context	*Huqooq* official reports	Data missing in insecure provinces where RLS-I tends to work	Contextual
2.6	# of linkages assessments completed	Collates data sources on case registration and formal-informal justice relations	Linkage assessment reports, event reports	None	Outcome
Program objective 3: Develop approaches that successfully resolve long-term, destabilizing disputes					
3.1	# of longstanding, potentially destabilizing disputes identified and taken before TDR actors for resolution	Measure of disputes whose resolution could result in significant reduction in tensions / conflict	Longstanding disputes tracker; ad hoc reporting	Identified disputes may not have strong linkage with elders who identified	Output
3.2	# of longstanding, potentially destabilizing disputes resolved with involvement of program participants	Measure of disputes resolved with some contribution from RLS-I networking and skills-building	Longstanding disputes tracker; ad hoc reporting	Involvement of program participants may be unclear	Outcome

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Performance data table

SO:	Improved performance and accountability of governance
IR I:	Increased public confidence in the rule of law system
Sub-IR:	1.1.4 Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas

	Indicator	Unit	Baseline[10]	Oct – Dec 2012		Jan – Mar 2013		Apr – Jun 2013		Jul – Sep 2013		Oct – Dec 2013		Life of Project	
				Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Goal-level indicators															
1	# of districts graduating from RLS-I	#	4[11]											20[12]	
2	Incidence of harmful practices (*baad*, forced marriage) reported by *spinsary*	%	62%											50%	
3	# of elders pledging to cease harmful TDR practices	#	-											3,300	
Program objective 1: Strengthened TDR systems															
1.1	Number of assessments completed	#	12			17[13]								17[14]	
1.2	# elders graduating from RLS-I core program	#	420[15]											1,050	
1.3	% elders reporting change in adjudication	%	15%											25%	
1.4	% elders reporting successful application of any element of RLS-I training	%	-											15%	

[10] Baseline figures shown in this table are from Phase 2 impact evaluation and program performance data.
[11] This baseline value is based on districts graduating after a period of maintenance programming. The number of districts graduated from Phase 2, without maintenance programming, is significantly higher.
[12] This target includes Phase 1 and Phase 2 districts. All other targets are for Phase 3 districts, and serve as benchmarks for any evaluation measurements of Phase 1-2 districts.
[13] Assumes RLS-I will operated in two districts in RC/North during Phase 3. If RLS-I operates in only one district in RC/North during Phase there will be 13 district assessments and action/work plans and the PMP target for regional and district assessments will be 16 rather than 17.
[14] See fn. 12, above.
[15] This is the district average of elders graduating from the full spectrum of RLS-I activities. The number is much higher for elders who attend some but not all RLS-I activities.

	Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Oct – Dec 2012		Jan – Mar 2013		Apr – Jun 2013		Jul – Sep 2013		Oct – Dec 2013		Life of Project	
				Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Program objective 1: Strengthened TDR systems															
1.5	Change in disputant assessment (procedural justice, subversion, equity)	Mean, %	3.8; 1.7; 4.1[16]											5%	
1.6	% knowledge gain among participants of learning workshops	%	-											20%	
1.7	# of public advocacy campaigns on human rights supported by USG	#	3											6	
1.8	% knowledge gain among recipients of outreach material	%	5%											10%	
1.9	# women's dispute resolution groups (*spinsary*) established	#	25			5		10		10				25	
1.10	# disputes resolved by *spinsary* groups	#	486					100		100		200		400	
Program objective 2: Strengthened linkages between formal and informal justice sectors															
2.1	% elders using RLS-I decision book after one month	%	25%											30%	
2.2	# of dispute resolutions documented by elders	#	120												
2.3	% elders registering decisions with government	%	35%[17]											40%	
2.4	# of resolutions registered with district institution	#	46												
2.5	# of TDR decisions recorded with *Huqooq*	#	-												
2.6	# of linkages assessments completed	#	-			5		5		5		2		17[18]	

[16] Based on 5-point scale from preliminary Phase 3 baseline data. Phase 2 baseline values will also be considered when evaluating Phase 2 districts.

[17] The percent registered is taken from those elders who already report the documentation of a dispute. It is also a key indicator captured in the AfghanInfo website.

[18] See fn. 12, above.

Indicator		Unit	Baseline	Oct – Dec 2012		Jan – Mar 2013		Apr – Jun 2013		Jul – Sep 2013		Oct – Dec 2013		Life of Project	
				Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Program objective 3: Develop approaches that successfully resolve long-term, destabilizing disputes															
3.1	# longstanding disputes identified	#	23	2		10		12		12		4		40	
3.2	# longstanding disputes resolved	#	11			3		4		4		4		15	

Indicator tool tracker

	Indicator	Decision book tracker	*Spinsary* group rosters	Long-standing disputes tracker	Event reports	Workshop evaluation	Elder interview	Disputant assessment	Citizen survey	Database
Goal-level indicators										
1	# of districts graduating from RLS-I	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Incidence of harmful practices		√							
3	# of elders pledging to cease harmful TDR practices									√
Program objective 1: Strengthen TDR mechanisms										
1.1	# of regional/district assessments	Previous RLS-I interviews and assessments, reports prepared by others								
1.2	# elders graduating from RLS-I program									√
1.3	% elders responding change in adjudication					√	√			
1.4	% elders reporting successful application of any element of RLS-I training					√	√			
1.5	Change in disputant assessment (procedural justice, subversion, equity)							√		
1.6	% knowledge gain in learning workshop content					√				
1.7	# of public advocacy campaigns on human rights supported by USG				√				√	
1.8	% knowledge gain among recipients of outreach material								√	
1.9	# of *spinsary* groups established		√		√					
1.10	# of disputes resolved by *spinsary* groups		√							

	Indicator	Decision book tracker	*Spinsary* group rosters	Long-standing disputes tracker	Event reports	Workshop evaluation	Elder interview	Disputant assessment	Citizen survey	Database
Program objective 2: Strengthen linkages between formal and informal justice sectors										
2.1	% elders using RLS-I decision book after one month	√								
2.2	# of dispute resolutions documented by elders	√								
2.3	% elders registering decisions with government	√								
2.4	# of resolutions registered with district institution	√								
2.5	# of decisions recorded with *Huqooq*	*Huqooq* national case data								
2.6	# of linkages assessments completed	Linkage assessment reports								
Program objective 3: Develop approaches that successfully resolve long-term, destabilizing disputes										
3.1	# of longstanding disputes identified and taken before TDR actors for resolution			√	√					
3.2	# of longstanding disputes resolved with involvement of program participants			√	√					

Products to be delivered

In addition to quarterly and final performance reporting, RLS-I includes more in-depth analysis of impact-level indicators through separate evaluation reports. These reports continue the lines of inquiry from the Phase 2 impact evaluation. RLS-I will submit an evaluation inception report detailing the evaluation hypotheses, indicators, and measurement considerations. This inception report plays the same role as the PMP in laying out the plan of data collection, analysis, and reporting for impact measurements. Following the inception report, RLS-I will submit a report for each data collection round at baseline, midline, and endline. In addition, RLS-I may prepare secondary analyses and/or short policy briefs from the evaluation data set, time allowing or as requested by USAID.

Note that the RLS-I PMP and evaluation reports share many of the same indicators. However, their measurement will be different for each report. PMP measurements focus only on the treatment group from baseline to endline. The evaluation reports, meanwhile, will take advantage of comparison group measurements to estimate the counterfactual of what would have happened in the absence of RLS-I. These difference-in-difference (d-i-d) measurements attempt to estimate an average treatment effect across the entire area of the USAID intervention. PMP measurements focusing only the treatment group are referred to as treatment on the treated (ToT) measurements. Readers of both RLS-I performance reports and evaluation reports should take note of this distinction.

The schedule of data collection and reporting is as follows:

Product	Description	Delivery
Performance Monitoring Plan	Establishes performance indicator definitions, targets, and plan for data collection and reporting	December 2012
Evaluation Inception Report	Establishes evaluation hypotheses, methodology, and plan for analysis	February 2013
Quarterly performance reports	Presentation of cumulative progress against targets and analysis of variance	Jan 31 (2013), Apr 30, July 31, Oct 31, Dec 31
Evaluation Baseline Report	Presentation of baseline data	April 2013
Evaluation Midline Report	Presentation of midline data – primarily knowledge tests of elders	August 2013
Evaluation Final Report[19]	Presentation of final evaluation measurements against baseline	December 2013

[19] This report is expected to include analyses from the evaluation of the RLS-I outreach program, which is conducted separately and not discussed here. Whether the outreach evaluation is reported separately or as part of the evaluation final report, it will include a review of methodology.

Indicator reference sheets

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 1
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (1): Number of districts graduating from RLS-I
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): An RLS-I graduated community is one in which a requisite number of elders have been exposed to the full spectrum of training offerings, durable linkages have been established with the formal justice system, and egregious human rights abuses are declining. Criteria consist of a dashboard of 8-12 indicators of performance, in which at least two-thirds of established benchmarks are met. However, ultimate determination of graduation is the result of a consultative process among all stakeholders (RLS-I, USAID, PRT/ISAF, GIRoA, program participants) after reviewing all sources of data and considering stakeholder experience in the district.
Unit of measure: Number
Disaggregated by: District, participant type (*mullah*, *malik*, etc.)
Justification and management utility: Graduation provides a rationale to target new districts while drawing down from previous program districts.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Review of select indicators and reports of existing data collection tools
Data Source: Scorecard providing summary judgments of criteria; qualitative assessments of major categories during stakeholder consultations
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Performance reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports and final program report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: Four districts were handed over at the beginning of Phase 3, with the remaining 20 Phase 1 and Phase 2 districts to be handed over by the end of Phase 3. The first tranche of Phase 3 districts will be evaluated for graduation at the end of the program.
Other notes: It should be noted that exit from a district is often determined by funding availability more than graduation status.
This sheet last updated on: 2 December 2012

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 2
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (2): Incidence of harmful practices reported by *spinsary*
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): *Spinsary* groups are interviewed at baseline and endline and queried about the incidence of harmful practices such as *baad* and forced marriage. Female respondents have been shown to provide more reliable reporting on such sensitive data compared to men.
Unit of measure: Percentage
Disaggregated by: *Spinsary* group, district, scope of dispute (intra-family, inter-family, inter-village, etc)
Justification and management utility: Reduction in harmful practices is a direct objective of RLS-I. Previous surveying among the general populace establishes a 2% - 8% incidence, while surveying women directly suggests a much higher incidence. RLS-I targets women respondents to measure sensitive data such as the prevalence of harmful practices.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Program records on tallies of activities of members of *spinsary* groups
Data source: Monitoring reports
Method of data acquisition by USAID: periodic reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports and final program report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: MS Access and SPSS
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: RLS-I Phase 2 surveys of *spinsary* groups establishes a tentative baseline of 62% incidence of *baad*. A new baseline survey round may result in a new baseline measure, in which case a similar target of a 12% reduction in incidence will be applied.
Other notes: While data on harmful practices is much more reliable with women respondents compared to men, it remains unclear how reliable such data is in general. The data is not representative of the district as a whole, but may be representative of women within the localities where RLS-I is active.
This sheet last updated on: 1 February 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 3
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (2): # of elders pledging to cease harmful TDR practices / adhere to code of conduct
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise Definition(s): Elders typically volunteer to cease harmful practices over the course of passing through the core curriculum. RLS-I wishes to develop this process into a more formal pledge or voluntary code of conduct that would be signed at the capstone and/or handover network meetings for each district.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district
Justification & Management Utility: Pledges and pledge associations have been shown to have some efficacy in producing sustained behavior change. RLS-I wishes to utilize pledges both to combat harmful practices and facilitate a voluntary code of conduct that may strengthen specific pledges through shared association and also serve as a feature of a possible, more formalized TDR association in future.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data Collection Method: RLS-I reports
Data Source: RLS-I database
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Periodic reports
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports, graduation assessment, final program report
Individual Responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of Data Storage: RLS-I database
Other notes
Notes on Baselines/Targets: no baseline; 100 per district targeted for Phase 3, for a total of 3,300
Other Notes: This is partly an aspirational indicator in that feasibility has yet to be determined and the management processes to capture performance data will be instituted over the course of the program. As a result, the indicator may not be fully operationalized during Phase 3. In this case, the proxy indicator would be Indicator 1.1: Number of elders graduating from core program. Any elder who passes through all RLS-I workshops is most likely a believer in ceasing harmful practices. There is also a connection between this indicator and developing a code of conduct for TDR practitioners. For a code of conduct, elders would both graduate from the core program (perhaps with a test for sufficient knowledge gain) and pledge to cease harmful practices.
This sheet last updated on: 5 February 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 1.1
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (1.1): Number of regional/district assessments completed
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): The district TDR assessments map the informal justice landscape of new program districts by identifying patterns of dispute resolution, the presence of formal justice actors and their relationship with TDR practitioners as well as to establish a nominal baseline of citizen perceptions on formal-informal justice relations. Furthermore, the district assessments highlight the situation of women and TDR in the new program areas and, where applicable, also explain the role of the Taliban in providing justice. The three regional TDR assessments (RC/South, RC/East and RC/North) delineate the regional trends in the TDR sector in the respective regions and provide the base text for the individual district assessments, which focus on underlining the differences and anomalies between the TDR landscape in the respective districts and the established regional trends described in the respective regional TDR assessments.
Unit of measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Region, district
Justification and management utility: Completion of assessments indicates that RLS-I has ascertained the state of informal justice in a new program area and has adapted the optional components of the core program of the district work plan accordingly. The regional TDR assessments also show that RLS-I has drawn parallels and contrasts in TDR across its different program areas, where it has already been working, in order to take the established regional tends into consideration when implementing the RLS-I program in new districts.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Submission of completed assessments
Data source: MS Word
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Email
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Delivery upon completion
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: Three regional TDR assessments (RC South/RC East/RC North) and 13 district TDR district assessments (including one or two district assessments in North). In addition, there will be ongoing linkage assessments (primarily focusing on Huqooq) that will be reported quarterly.
Other notes:
This sheet last updated on: 20 January 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 1.2
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (1.2): Number of elders graduating from RLS-I core program
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): A dedicated cohort of 120 elders is selected during program mobilization, whose members are then invited to attend the RLS-I core program of two networking meetings and six learning workshops. RLS-I attempts to pass as many elders as possible through the full curriculum; however, there is inevitable attrition so the performance target is approximately 60 elders graduating during the core program phase, as well as an additional 15 elders during the maintenance phase, for a total of 75 elders per district for 14 program districts.
Unit of measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, gender
Justification and management utility: An elder who has graduated from the RLS-I core curriculum is the basic unit of analysis for both implementation targets and results measurement. All statements of program logic and theory of change is predicated on an RLS-I elder graduating from the full spectrum of capacity building RLS-I has to offer. Anything less is thought to be insufficient to effect durable knowledge and behavioral change, while evaluation measurements will help determine the extent of knowledge and behavioral change among those elders who graduate from the core program.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Direct data entry of activity attendance sheets
Data source: MS Access database for aggregate reports, hard copy activity documentation for individual data
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports and final program report; data will also be included in analysis of baseline and final evaluation reports.
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I database
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: The average number of elders who completed the RLS-I core program during Phase 2 was 35 elders per district; the Phase 3 target is 60 elders per district for the core program and an additional 15 elders during the maintenance phase for a total of 75 elders. Another increase in this target is the raised threshold of an elder passing through six learning workshops and at least one network meeting. The Phase 2 threshold was five learning workshops. In the event attrition factors are stronger than anticipated, RLS-I may relax the threshold to the Phase 2 benchmarks.
Other notes:
This sheet last updated on: 6 February 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 1.3
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (1.3): % elders reporting change in adjudication
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): Elders are asked to report whether there is anything different in the way they and/or their community resolve disputes compared to one year ago. This indicator is measured by the proportion of respondents answering yes, on the assumption that RLS-I plays some role in that reported change.
Unit of measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district
Justification and management utility: This indicator is a direct results measurement according to the self-report of the elder. Reporting will include not only the percentage of elders reporting change in adjudication, but also a manual coding of narrative explanation of what has changed (see Indicator 1.4 below).
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Baseline and endline evaluation surveys
Data source: Surveys
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Baseline and final evaluation reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: February 2013 for baseline evaluation report, January 2014 for final evaluation report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: MS Access, SPSS
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: 10% of respondents from the Phase 2 evaluation reported change in adjudication relative to a comparison group. In the treatment group alone, the reported change was 15% at endline relative to the comparison group. 25% is targeted for Phase 3, although as a behavioral measurement this indicator is beyond the program's management interest. Note that the performance reports will present measurements of change only within the treatment group, as is standard for PMP measurements. However, separate evaluation reports will report difference-in-difference (d-i-d) measurements, which are measurements of the treatment effect relative to a comparison group counterfactual.
Other notes:
This sheet last updated on: 6 February 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 1.4
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (1.4): % elders reporting successful application of any element of RLS-I training
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise Definition(s): This is an immediate follow-up of Indicator 1.3. Elders who report a change in adjudication are asked to describe such change. RLS-I staff then manually code the reported changes and validate the response. There is inevitable attrition between elders who report a change in adjudication (Indicator 1.3) and elders who can successfully enunciate such change, or had falsely reported a change due to acquiescence bias. Targeting must reflect this attrition.
Unit of Measure: Percent
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district
Justification & Management Utility: This indicator will measure application of training (behavioral changes), effectiveness of public campaigns and other program activities.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data Collection Method: Evaluation surveys
Data Source: Elders responding to survey questions
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Periodic reports
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Evaluation reports, final report
Individual Responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of Data Storage: RLS-I database
Other notes
Notes on Baselines/Targets: No baseline as this is a new indicator. The Phase 3 target is 15% to allow for attrition factors. Note that change only in the treatment group will be reported in the performance reports, while change relative to a comparison group (difference-in-difference) will be reported in the evaluation reports.
Other Notes:
This sheet last updated on: 6 February 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 1.5
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (1.5): Change in disputant assessment (procedural justice, subversion, equity)
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): Disputants are surveyed in treatment and comparison districts. Mean values of a battery of attitudinal items are organized by three major categories and used as program impact measurements.
Unit of measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, how selected, dispute type
Justification and management utility: Disputant perception is an impact-research measurement that provides feedback on the development hypothesis that capacity development of informal justice providers improves citizen access to justice. While extremely valuable as an impact measurement, to learn the dynamics of dispute resolution, and offer insight into what works in programming, it is not appropriate as a direct measure of program performance. The indicator is well-downstream of the RLS-I program logic and beyond the program's manageable interests.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Baseline and endline surveys
Data source: Survey
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Baseline and final evaluation reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: February 2013 for baseline evaluation report, January 2014 for final evaluation report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: MS Access and SPSS
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: Baseline values (from Phase 2) are 4.1 for procedural justice, 1.4 for corruption, and 4.4 for justice of the outcome. Baseline values for Phase 3 evaluation data are 3.8 for procedural justice, 1.7 for corruption, and 4.1 for justice of the outcome. The Phase 2 baseline values will be used for evaluation of Phase 2 districts, and Phase 3 baseline values for evaluation of Phase 3 districts. Given that this indicator requires a long time horizon before an effect may be measured, the target is set at 5% improvement.
Other notes:
This sheet last updated on: 5 February 2012

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 1.6
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (1.6): Percent knowledge gain in learning workshop content
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): The evaluation surveys test respondents on knowledge of law across all learning workshop titles.
Unit of measure: Percent gain, both absolute and relative
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district, workshop
Justification and management utility: Knowledge of Afghan statutory law and *Shari'ah* is a direct measurement of the effect of RLS-I legal training workshops. One of the conclusions of the Phase 2 impact evaluation, however, was that knowledge may not be the binding constraint to social change. Furthermore, given the relatively low capacity of some of the RLS-I workshop participants to absorb complex legal knowledge, especially in an unstable programming environment, the measurement of knowledge gains is not nearly as straightforward as it would be in a more traditional training/learning environment.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Baseline and endline evaluation surveys
Data source: Surveys
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Baseline and final evaluation reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: February 2013 for baseline evaluation report, January 2014 for final evaluation report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: MS Access and SPSS
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets Possible discrepancies between RLS-I Phase 2 baseline and endline data collection prevented a firm conclusion that there were positive knowledge gains among RLS-I participants. A 20% absolute gain in knowledge is targeted for Phase 3.
Other notes:
This sheet last updated on: 15 January 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 1.7
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (1.7): # of public advocacy campaigns on human rights
Is this an F-Indicator? Yes
Description
Precise definition(s): RLS-I will target six districts with written advocacy materials on alternatives to *baad* and other egregious human rights abuses. This indicator will track the number of districts targeted for outreach, while narrative reports will present the volume and type of materials distributed per district locale.
Unit of measure: Number
Disaggregated by: District
Justification and management utility: Public outreach is a crucial input to help shift attitudes and practices. Counting the locales where outreach is conducted will help identify any shifts in public opinion and practices.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Project staff activity report
Data source: Staff reports
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Periodic reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports and final program report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: Three districts were targeted in Phase 2. Six districts are targeted for Phase 3.
Other notes:
This sheet last updated on: 2 December 2012

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 1.8
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (1.8): Percent knowledge gain among recipients of outreach material
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): Recipients of RLS-I outreach material are tested for knowledge of Afghan law at baseline and endline
Unit of measure: Percent gain, both relative and absolute
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district
Justification and management utility: Knowledge gain is a direct measurement of whether the distribution of outreach material at the household level affects knowledge within the recipient household.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Baseline and endline evaluation surveys
Data source: Surveys
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Baseline and final evaluation reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: February 2013 for baseline evaluation report, January 2014 for final evaluation report. Evaluation reports for outreach may, however, be separate from the primary evaluation reports.
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: The knowledge gain from outreach was 4%-6% in Phase 2. The target for Phase 3 is a 10% knowledge gain.
Other notes:
This sheet last updated on: 14February 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 1.9
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (1.9): # of *spinsary* groups established
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise Definition(s): *Spinsary* groups consist of elder respected women in the community who agree to take on a more active role in mediating disputes in their community. While many of these women will already have been playing some mediating role due to their stature, *spinsary* groups are meant to provide a forum for ongoing collaboration and support. It is also frequently the case that groups will consist of one or two respected women and three or four other women of the community who wish to be move involved and prevent disputes from occurring within their families or with their neighbors.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district
Justification and management utility: *Spinsary* group formation is the primary vehicle by which RLS-I achieves the program sub-objective to increase the role and visibility of women as informal justice providers and as TDR disputants and witnesses These groups are established voluntarily by women with RLS-I facilitation, usually as an outgrowth of RLS-I workshops, discussion sessions, and network meetings.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: monthly monitoring reports
Data source: monitoring reports
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports and final program report
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly, Final report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: Twenty-five were established in Phase 2. Another 25 are targeted for Phase 3.
Other notes:
This sheet last updated on: 14 February 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 1.10
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (1.10): # of disputes resolved by members of *spinsary* groups formed with RLS-I facilitation
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): After RLS-I discussion groups conclude with the formation of *spinsary* groups, field staff pay regular monitoring visits. In the context of *spinsary* groups, "disputes resolved" usually refers to petty conflicts either within a family, between families, or between neighbors that are liable to escalate into violence and possibly even blood feuds. *Spinsary* groups seek to prevent such disputes, or intercede at the earliest possible sign of petty disputes to forestall the possibility of escalation. Hence, it is equally valid to think of disputes "de-escalated" by *spinsary* group members. There is also a formal group interview to gather background information on issues such as women's participation in TDR.
Unit of measure: Number
Disaggregated by: *Spinsary* group, district, scope of dispute (intra-family, inter-family, inter-village, etc)
Justification and management utility: For *spinsary* who form *ad hoc* groups or otherwise take on more active roles in dispute resolution, disputes resolved should be tallied as outcome/impact data. Data quality for *spinsary* decisions is low, however, given the nature of the disputes *spinsary* group members typically help resolve.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Program records on tallies of activities of members of *spinsary* groups
Data source: Monitoring reports
Method of data acquisition by USAID: periodic reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports and final program report;;
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: RLS-I Phase 2 documented 486 disputes resolved by members of *spinsary* groups formed with RLS-I facilitation. The target for Phase 3 is 400 disputes resolved by members of spinsary groups formed with RLS-I facilitation. The justification for the reduced target compared to Phase 2 is due to a shift in emphasis from counting disputes to a more in-depth and qualitative assessment of *spinsary* group activity. *Spinsary* groups will still be monitored and their mediation efforts documented, but the data gathering effort will shift from quantitative counting to qualitative assessment.
Other notes:
This sheet last updated on: 15 January 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 2.1
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (2.1): Percent of elders using RLS-I decision book after one month
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): RLS-I decision books are forms developed by RLS-I elders and bound in book format and distributed to a selection of program participants. Each book consists of two forms: authority letters and decision letters. Authority letters are forms signed by disputants who grant authority to *jirgamaran* to resolve their dispute (including disputes referred to TDR by formal justice sector actors) and who pledge to abide by the resulting decision. Decision letters are forms used by *jirgamaran* to make a written record of their decision in a particular dispute and that may be registered with formal justice sector authorities. Both forms are intended to reduce the likelihood that the disputants will seek to reopen the dispute and, in the case of a registered decision letter, to increase the likelihood that formal justice sector authorities will assist in enforcing at TDR decision if necessary. Selective audits of the Phase 3 distribution of decision books will take place no less than one month following distribution. Any elder using the decision book at least once will be counted in the adoption rate.
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Disaggregated by: Region, district, province
Justification and management utility: RLS-I has distributed decision books to elders who are actively involved in TDR in all program districts in both region the east and the south. Usage of these books by elders is closely tracked by RLS-I field staff on a monthly basis.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: RLS-I field staff interview a selected sample of elders and check their decision to determine the percentage of elders who received RLS-I decision books are using them to record their decisions.
Data source: Field reports
Method of data acquisition by USAID: periodic reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports and final report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: The adoption rate across Phases 1-2 was 25%. An adoption rate of 30% is targeted for Phase 3.
Other notes:
This sheet last updated on: 15 January 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 2.2
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (2.2): # of dispute resolutions documented by elders
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): While the previous indicator tracks the percentage of elders who use the decision book (adoption rate), this indicator captures the number of such resolutions documented in RLS-I decision books. This is a direct follow-on from Indicator 2.1
Unit of Measure: Number of disputes documented
Disaggregated by: District
Justification and management utility: To gauge the volume of usage in addition to the extent of adoption by RLS-I elders.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Periodic review of decision books
Data source: Decision books, reported in ongoing monitoring forms and/or dedicated form
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Periodic reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports and final program report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: Target to be determined based on the actual distribution of decision books for Phase 3
Other notes:
This sheet last updated on: 15 January 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 2.3
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (2.3): Percentage of elders registering decisions with government
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): When elders document disputes in the RLS-I decision books, they have the option of filing a carbon copy of the resolution with the district government. Elders who use RLS-I decision books are queried as to any recorded decisions that were registered with the district government or any other government entity.
Unit of Measure: Percentage (from the population of elders who documented a dispute)
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district
,Justification and management utility: To estimate the extent of formal-informal justice sector interaction and encourage the practice of registering disputes
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Follow-on queries from selective audits of RLS-I decision books
Data source: RLS-I decision books tracker and field reports
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Periodic reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports and final program report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: 35% of elders queried from Phases 1 and 2 who had already documented a dispute also reported registering at least one dispute. 40% registration rate is targeted for Phase 3.
Other notes: Registration rates are of low to moderate data quality, in that they involve elder self-reports that are difficult to verify. It should also be noted that district officials typically do not accept the actual registration form if it is submitted to them, but might capture the decision within their own record-keeping templates.
This sheet last updated on: **15 January 2013**

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 2.4
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened linkages between formal and informal actors
Indicator (2.4): # of resolutions registered with district institutions
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): While the previous indicator tracks the percentage of elders who file a copy of the decision letter with a district institution, this indicator captures the number of such registrations. This is a direct follow-on from Indicator 2.3.
Unit of Measure: Number of decisions registered
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district
Justification and management utility: To show extent of coordination between formal and informal justice sectors
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: Registration tallied manually at district justice institution.
Data source: field reports
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Periodic reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports and final program report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: During Phase 2, elders reported 46 disputes that were documented in an RLS-I decision book and subsequently registered with the district or other government entity. This indicator is not targeted for Phase 3, as there are many factors determining usage that cannot be forecast.
Other notes: This indicator is constrained by participation by formal justice sector respondents. In some cases, the formal justice sector will register TDR decisions only in cases that originated with a formal justice sector institution and that that institution referred to TDR for resolution.
This sheet last updated on: 15 January 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 2.5
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (2.5): Number of TDR decisions recorded with District *Huqooq* office
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise Definition(s): *Huqooq* officers in the districts and provinces encourage claimants who petition them to resolve their differences within their community, and only if such efforts fail should the *Huqooq* attempt mediation. Within the context of RLS-I's objective to foster linkages between the formal and informal justice sectors, this may be seen as a referral of civil cases from the formal sector to the informal sector. Petitions that are in fact resolved in the community and no longer require the mediation services of the *Huqooq* are reported under the heading of *Islah* in the *Huqooq* national reporting system.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district
Justification & Management Utility: While there is not a direct attribution to RLS-I, tracking national case data provides valuable context to the interaction of the formal and informal justice sectors.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data Collection Method: Periodic visits to national *Huqooq* office
Data Source: Official reports from national *Huqooq* office
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Periodic reports
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of Data Storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on Baselines/Targets: No baseline, as the data is contextual
Other Notes:
This sheet last updated on: 15 January 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 2.6
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened traditional dispute resolution and justice in contested areas
Indicator (2.6): Number of linkages assessments completed
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise Definition(s): Assessments will query *Huqooq* and other district actors directly, as well as triangulate responses with other sources such as from RLS-I participants and the RLS-I decision book usage and registration rates.
Unit of Measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district
Justification & Management Utility: Justice linkage assessments collate data sources to ascertain a measure of the degree of collaboration between a TDR practitioner and *Huqooq* (or other district actor), including TDR decisions submitted to *Huqooq* properly aligned with statutory law and the Constitution. This will be measured through interviews with Huqooq or other district level actors.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data Collection Method: Periodic visits to national *Huqooq* office
Data Source: Official reports from *Huqooq* office
Method of Data Acquisition by USAID: Periodic reports
Frequency and Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly
Individual Responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of Data Storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on Baselines/Targets: No baseline, as the data was previously collected on an ad hoc basis. All new Phase 3 districts are targeted. Phase 1 and Phase 2 districts will be assessed for graduation, but such assessments may not be included in this indicator.
Other Notes:
This sheet last updated on: 20 January 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 3.1
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened linkages between formal and informal actors
Indicator (3.1): # of long-standing, potentially destabilizing disputes identified and taken before TDR actors for resolution.
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): Long-standing disputes are typically those that communities are not able to resolve after repeated attempts, involve larger groups such as families, clans, and tribes, and have a destabilizing (or potentially destabilizing) effect on the larger community, area, or district. Cooperating elders and officials identify long-standing disputes that are or could become destabilizing in the districts where they work. Long-standing, destabilizing disputes are special cases, not the range or normal cases heard by TDR actors.
Unit of measure: Number
Disaggregated by: Region, province, district
Justification and management utility: RLS-I supports renewed attempts at mediation of long-standing disputes through its network meetings and discussion sessions, with the hope that resolution of such disputes would have immediate stabilizing and peace-building effects in the community.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: staff observation, official, elder and disputant accounts
Data Source: Long-standing disputes tracker
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Periodic reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports and final program report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: 23 disputes were identified in Phase 2. 40 are targeted for Phase 3 based on a modified definition of longstanding dispute (see Other notes below).
Other notes: After discussion with USAID, the definition of longstanding, destabilizing disputes will be slightly relaxed so as to allow a greater number of disputes to be identified and resolved. While Phase 2 restricted the definition of longstanding disputes to those that had already destabilized a broader community, Phase 3 will include disputes that are thought to be at risk for having negative spillover effects on the greater community. This indicator will now refer to "longstanding, potentially destabilizing disputes".
This sheet last updated on: 6 February 2013

IR 1.1.4 Indicator 3.2
Assistance Objective (1): Improved Performance and Accountability of Governance
Intermediate Result (1.1): Increased public confidence in Rule of Law
Sub-Intermediate Result (1.1.4): Strengthened linkages between formal and informal actors
Indicator (3.2): # of long-standing, destabilizing disputes resolved in program districts by TDR actors
Is this an F-Indicator? No
Description
Precise definition(s): Long-standing disputes are typically those that communities are not able to resolve after repeated attempts, involve larger groups such as families, clans, and tribes, and have a destabilizing effect on the larger community, area, or district. Cooperating elders and officials identify long-standing disputes that are or could become destabilizing in the districts where they work. Long-standing, destabilizing disputes are special cases, not the range of cases normally heard by TDR actors. Cooperating elders and officials first identity disputes that are or could become destabilizing in the districts where they work. Elders then have the opportunity to renew attempts at mediation of such disputes at RLS-I network meetings, discussion sessions, or through their own initiative.
Unit of measure: Number
Disaggregated by: districts Region, province, district, dispute type
Justification and management utility: Under the RLS-I program logic, the ongoing learning and, more importantly, networking through provincial and regional network meetings and state-TDR discussion sessions would help elders collaborate and renew efforts to resolve destabilizing disputes that can help prepare for increased government presence due to reduction in violence.
Plan for data acquisition by USAID
Data collection method: staff observation, official, elder and disputant accounts
Data source: Long-standing disputes tracker
Method of data acquisition by USAID: Periodic reports
Frequency and timing of data acquisition by USAID: Quarterly performance reports and final program report
Individual responsible at USAID: RLS-I COR, USAID/Afghanistan/Office of Democracy and Governance
Individual responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-I COP
Location of data storage: RLS-I files
Other notes
Notes on baselines/targets: 11 longstanding disputes were resolved with the help of RLS-I program participants in Phase 2, although the degree of RLS-I elders' involvement varied. The target for Phase 3 is 15, based on the assumption that 40 are identified and the resolution rate of such disputes is one dispute resolved for every 2-3 identified.
Other Notes: After discussion with USAID, the definition of longstanding, destabilizing disputes will be slightly relaxed so as to allow a greater number of disputes to be identified and resolved. While Phase 2 restricted definition of longstanding disputes to those that had already destabilized a broader community, Phase 3 will include disputes that are thought to be at risk for having negative spillover effects on the greater community. This indicator will now refer to "longstanding, potentially destabilizing disputes".
This sheet last updated on: 6 February 2013

Glossary

alem (pl. *ulema*)	religious scholar, considered to be more knowledgeable about *Shari'ah* than most *mullayan*
baad	customary practice of resolving a dispute by giving a girl from the offender's family in marriage to a male member of the victim's family
badal	exchange marriage performed between families or tribes to alleviate tensions or relieve the financial burden of *walwar*
COR	USAID/Afghanistan Contracting Officer Representative
CSO	civil society organization (usually but not necessarily incorporated as a legal entity)
d-i-d	difference-in-differences; impact evaluation measurement that includes an estimate of the counterfactual scenario of what would have happened in the absence of the USAID intervention.
DDA	District Development Assembly
DST	District Support Team
GIRoA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
hadith	collection of scriptures detailing the actions, sayings, and tacit approvals or disapprovals of Islamic practices and beliefs of the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH), as documented by his companions and accompanied and verified by an authenticating record of the origin and lineage of each part of the collection, determining its authority as a source of Islamic law supplementing the Holy *Qur'an*
haq-ullah	concept of *Shari'ah* that refers to the rights of society; i.e., issues that have the potential to disrupt the peace within the community and for which it is the duty of the state to issue and implement legislation (e.g., criminal law)
haq-ul abd	concept of *Shari'ah* similar to the notion of civil law and that refers to the rights of the person; i.e., those rights that private individuals have vis-à-vis one another and that can be forfeited by the individual
huqooq	GIRoA Ministry of Justice representative at the district level responsible for liaising with elders and the community to resolve civil disputes
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance, a GIRoA sub-ministerial body
islah	literally, "reform"; dispute resolution principle based on restorative justice, comprising the promotion of peace and social cohesion through

	mediation and reconciliation; in the context of registration of TDR decisions by *Huqooq* district offices, the term refers to the category in the *Huqooq* offices' record-keeping system for registering TDR decisions
jirga (pl. *jirgee*)	*ad hoc* assembly of tribal elders convened to make specific decisions or resolve a specific dispute by consensus
khan (pl. *khanan*)	member of the wealthy, land-owning class, influential in the community
machalgha	deposit required from the disputants prior to the commencement of a *jirga* to ensure compliance with its decision
maher	money or goods given by a husband to a wife upon marriage and that remains the wife's property, to ensure financial security in case of divorce or the death of the husband
malik (pl. malikan)	tribal elder who has been chosen as the head of the village and often liaises between the community and the government; due to this position of authority he is also approached to play a role in dispute resolution.
manteqa	area within a district encompassing a cluster of villages that share a common characteristic such as population of the same tribal group, location within a valley, or access to a major irrigation canal.
maraka (pl. *marakee*):	currently, often used interchangeably with the term *jirga*, especially in southern Afghanistan. Originally, used to refer to a village-level conflict resolution mechanism that included members of only one tribe or sub-tribe
mawlawi (pl. *mawlawiyan*)	highly qualified Sunni Muslim religious leader, usually with a more extensive religious education than a *mullah*
mudir-e-huqooq	*Huqooq* office director
mullah (pl. *mullayan*)	local religious leader
nahiya (pl. *nawahi*)	municipal sub-district
NGO	private or quasi-governmental not-for-profit organization (usually formally organized as a legal entity)
Platform	combined civilian-military teams at Regional Commands and PRTs that allocate resources, implement integrated programs, and assess results
PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Team
RC	Regional Command: any of the four geographic military command areas into which Afghanistan is currently divided - north (RC/N), south (RC/S), east (RC/E), and west (RC/W). The geographic areas of RC/E, RC/S, and RC/N correspond to RLS-I regions in the east, south, and north, respectively.

RLS-F	USAID/Afghanistan Rule of Law Stabilization Program – Formal Component
RLS-I	USAID/Afghanistan Rule of Law Stabilization Program – Informal Component
Shari'ah	legal precepts found in the Holy *Qur'an* and the *Hadith*; sometimes used by non-scholars (and this report) to denote Islamic law or jurisprudence, which includes scholarly interpretations of the Holy *Qur'an* and the *Hadith*; *ijma* ("collective reasoning" or consensus among scholars); and *qiyas* or *ijtihad* ("individual reasoning" or deduction by analogy)
shura (pl. *shuragani*)	established council of respected community members, often registered with GIRoA, representing the interests of their community to other institutions such as GIRoA bodies and that are often involved in resolving local disputes
spinsary	literally, feminine form of "white-headed"; respected female elder(s) involved in dispute resolution
TDR	traditional dispute resolution
USG	Government of the United States of America
walwar	bride price; money or goods given by a groom or his family to the head of the bride's household