

JORDAN RULE OF LAW PROGRAM

PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Contract: 263-I-02-06-00019-00

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ACRONYMS

ADS	Automated Directive System
AU	Administrative Units
F Indicator	United States Government Foreign Assistance Framework Indicator
JC	Judicial Council
MIZAN	Automated case file management system tailor-made for Jordan courts and supporting department.
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
PMEP	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PMP	Performance Management Plan
ROLP	Rule of Law Program
TO	Cassation Court Technical Office
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (PMEP) sets out the conceptual and operational framework to achieve the goals of the Jordan Rule of Law Program (ROLP), Task Order #2 (Contract No. 263-1-02-06-00019-00). The strategic objective of the program is USAID/Jordan's Assistance Objective 1: democratic reforms are strengthened.

Since its inception in 2008, ROLP has worked to achieve this objective by increasing judicial performance, independence and accountability, and supporting efforts to raise public awareness and expand access to justice. The program completed its three-year base period in November 2011 and entered the first year of a two-year option period in December 2011. This PMEP applies to the ROLP's first option year (Year 4) from December 2011 through November 2012.

In Year 4, the program will build upon its work-to-date and focus its efforts to strengthen democratic reforms in Jordan around three key objectives:

- *Objective 1 - Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability*
- *Objective 2 - Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law*
- *Objective 3 - Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence*

These objectives encapsulate the program's activities and represent USAID/Jordan's Intermediate Result 1.1: respect for rule of law and human rights is increased. ROLP considers the Intermediate Result to be an essential step in achieving the Assistance Objective. The results framework below details the causal relationship between the program's objectives, Intermediate Result 1.1 and Assistance Objective 1.

Within this results framework, ROLP uses eleven performance indicators to measure its impact on Assistance Objective 1 and Intermediate Result 1.1. Three of the eleven indicators are US Government (USG) Standard Foreign Assistance Indicators (referred to as F Indicators). The use of F Indicators aligns this PMEP with USAID's performance management strategy by allowing the results of ROLP to inform the assessing and learning of USAID under ADS Chapter 203.

This PMEP also aligns with the USAID/Jordan Country Strategy 2010-2014; three of ROLP's eleven performance indicators are illustrative indicators listed in the Country Strategy. Two of the USAID/Jordan indicators are also F Indicators. This PMEP recognizes that democratic reforms are strengthened by an increase in the respect for rule of law and human rights. In this way, the program contributes to USAID/Jordan's overall goal: to help Jordan become a more prosperous, democratic country, government increasingly accountable to its people, continues to play a central role in promoting peace and democracy in the Middle East, and is an active participant in the world economy.

Figure 1.1: Results Framework



2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 PROGRAM HYPOTHESIS

The key hypothesis of ROLP is: *if* transparency and accountability in the judiciary increase; *if* access to justice and public awareness of rule of law grow; and, *if* judicial performance improves; *then* respect for rule of law and human rights will increase in Jordan, strengthening democracy and governance. The program will test the hypothesis in Year 4 and broaden the scope of its rationale in the second year of the option period, Year 5.

2.2 ASSISTANCE OBJECTIVE & INTERMEDIATE RESULT

The strategic objective of ROLP is USAID/Jordan’s Assistance Objective 1: democratic reforms are strengthened. The program supports USAID’s Democracy and Governance strategy to remove the principal obstacles to democratization in Jordan by addressing the challenge of increasing judicial independence and accountability, fostering public awareness for the rule of law, and improving the institutional capacity of the judiciary. Under Assistance Objective I, ROLP focuses on accomplishing USAID/Jordan’s Intermediate Result 1.1: respect for rule of law and human rights is increased. All of the program’s activities in Year 4 are designed to affect this Intermediate Result.

ROLP measures the collective result of its activities under Assistance Objective I and Intermediate Result 1.1 in terms of the percentage of respondents who express confidence in the rule of law in Jordan (Indicator 0.1). USAID/Jordan’s 2010-2014 Country Strategy recommends capturing this illustrative indicator to evaluate the outcome of USAID’s rule of law programs. ROLP collects data

on the public perception of rule of law in Jordan through a survey conducted in partnership with a third party. The survey will follow a similar methodology to the judicial system surveys conducted by the USAID-funded Masag program in 2008 and 2005. These past surveys will establish baselines and milestones for the survey in Year 4 and evaluate the impact of judicial sector reform over time.

2.3 KEY OBJECTIVES

ROLP organizes its activities in Year 4 under three key objectives:

- *Objective 1 - Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability*
- *Objective 2 - Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law*
- *Objective 3 - Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence*

Three performance indicators apply across all of the program's activities and key objectives. These common, or cross-cutting, indicators demonstrate the interrelatedness of the objectives and capture the synergy between ROLP's activities.

ROLP promotes judicial accountability, expands access to justice, and enhances judicial performance, in part, by increasing the number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems (Indicator 0.2, F Indicator 2.1.3-13, and a USAID/Jordan Indicator). An improvement in case management often manifests itself through a reduction in the number of days before a case is disposed by the appropriate authority. This indicator embodies the adage that justice delayed is justice denied. Significantly, ROLP anticipates assisting the Technical Office of the Court of Cassation with technical assistance, training, and supporting the establishment of a Constitutional Court in Jordan.

An indication that ROLP is accomplishing its key objectives is the number of judges and judicial personnel trained with USG assistance (Indicator 0.3, F Indicator 2.1.3-13, and a USAID/Jordan Indicator). Training judges and technical and administrative personnel improves their performance which increases the capacity of the judiciary in Jordan to act independently and possibly as a check on government power. ROLP will assess the training needs of its partners in the first quarter of Year 4 and begin assisting with trainings in the second quarter.

The program will also measure the number of USG sponsored workshops where judges and judicial personnel take the lead in drafting laws, regulations and procedures (Indicator 0.4). Workshops represent an important program output because their participatory nature empowers trial judges and prosecutors to advocate for legislative and regulatory changes intended to strengthen court performance and promote judicial independence. ROLP uses workshops to facilitate capacity building with the Judicial Council, adjustments to the legal framework for the judiciary, to raise awareness of rule of law, and to assess the needs of public prosecutors.

Seven additional performance indicators are specific to individual key objectives.

2.3.1 Objective 1 - Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability

A sign that ROLP is promoting an independent and empowered judiciary is the number of legal provisions, regulations and procedures designed to enhance judicial independence supported with USG assistance (Indicator 1.1 and F Indicator 2.1.2-2). Laws lay out the legal basis for building judicial independence, and regulations and procedures are the way in which laws are implemented in formal legal systems. The outputs measured may be national or sub-national and must be passed or established by government authorities in order to be counted in the indicator.

The number of strategies, plans and assessments designed to increase transparency and accountability, and sponsored by the judiciary (Indicator 1.2), measures the extent to which ROLP assists the Judicial Council and its Administrative Units (AUs) with planning and visioning. Strategic plans may include written procedures, operating manuals, and define organizational policies and processes. Demonstrated sponsorship or ownership by judicial authorities indicates the strategy, plan or assessment will likely impact the transparency and accountability of Jordan's judiciary.

Publishing and communicating judicial reforms to the legal community and general public enhances the transparency of operations within the Judicial Council, allowing for public oversight and building confidence in the Council's management ability. The program reviews the number of press releases published that communicate judicial reforms via media (Indicator 1.3), as it assists the Media and Communications Unit of the Judicial Council with fostering legal awareness.

2.3.2 Objective 2 - Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law

In addition to supporting legislation on judicial accountability and transparency, ROLP also recommends reforms to laws and regulations intended to protect fundamental freedoms in line with international human rights standards (Indicator 2.1). A human rights-compliant legal framework increases respect for rule of law and protects fundamental freedoms. The absence of clear standards could precipitate political instability. Indicator 2.1 closely follows F Indicator 2.1.1-5; however, Indicator 2.1 captures only recommendations made, not laws passed. The program determined the complete definition of F Indicator 2.1.1-5 was beyond its manageable interest.

ROLP continues to gauge the average daily number of inquiries made for case information via court kiosks and the MOJ's internet web portal 2.0 (Indicator 2.2) as a signal of public interest in Jordan's judicial system. The previous PMEP measured this indicator from 2008 to 2011.

2.3.3 Objective 3 - Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence

Early in Year 4 the ROLP will prepare a Proposed Prosecution Improvement Plan with recommendations for training, technical assistance and material support for public prosecutors based on input from prosecution leadership. If the Judicial Council consents to undertake at least half of the Plan's recommendations (Indicator 3.1), the program will consider this as a strong indication that public prosecutors are committed to improve their performance.

ROLP continues to provide support to institutionalize productivity gains in the judiciary through technology and process re-engineering in Year 4. The number of automated case management

functions implemented to enhance civil and criminal case management, execution and enforcement (Indicator 3.2) measures this output. Court automation systems enhance the efficiency and transparency of court operations, minimize delays, reduce opportunities for corruption, and create opportunities for public oversight.

This PMEP provides additional details on its eleven performance indicators in the chart below as well as Annex 1: Performance Management Plan and Annex 2: Indicator Reference Sheets.

Table 2.4: Summary of Indicators		
#	Indicator	Objective Measured
0.1	Percentage of respondents who express confidence in the rule of law in Jordan (USAID/Jordan Indicator).	Assistance Objective 1: Democratic Reforms are Strengthened. Intermediate Result 1.1: Respect for Rule of Law and Human Rights is increased.
0.2	Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems (F Indicator 2.1.3-13 & USAID/Jordan Indicator and USAID/Jordan Indicator).	Obj. 1 - Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability Obj. 2 - Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law Obj. 3 - Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence
0.3	Number of judges and judicial personnel trained with USG assistance (F Indicator 2.1.2-7 & USAID/Jordan Indicator).	Obj. 1 - Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability Obj. 2 - Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law Obj. 3 - Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence
0.4	Number of USG sponsored workshops where judges and judicial personnel take the lead in drafting laws, regulations and procedures.	Obj. 1 - Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability Obj. 2 - Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law Obj. 3 - Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence
1.1	Number of legal provisions, regulations and procedures designed to enhance judicial independence supported with USG assistance (F Indicator 2.1.2-2).	Obj. 1 - Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability
1.2	Number of strategies, plans and assessments designed to increase transparency and accountability, and sponsored by the judiciary.	Obj. 1 - Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability
1.3	Number of Judicial Council press releases published via media to enhance the public's understanding of reforms to judicial authorities and administration.	Obj. 1 - Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability
2.1	Number of recommendations made for reforms intended to protect fundamental freedoms in line with international human rights standards.	Obj. 2 - Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law
2.2	Average daily number of inquiries made for case information via kiosks and web portal (Indicator from the ROLP's 2008-2011 PMEP).	Obj. 2 - Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law

Table 2.4: Summary of Indicators		
#	Indicator	Objective Measured
3.1	Percentage of recommendations from the Prosecution Improvement Implementation Plan which the Judicial Council agrees to implement.	Obj. 3 - Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence
3.2	Number of automated case management functions implemented to enhance civil and criminal case management, execution and enforcement.	Obj. 3 - Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence

3. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 CONTRACTUAL REPORTING

ROLP describes its impact through quarterly and annual reports. The reports summarize the program’s outputs and outcomes during the reporting period in tables and in the narrative. Performance for the indicators is reported as an annex to each quarterly report and included in the final report, per **Section F.2 Deliverables** of the contract. In line with **Section F.7 Reports** of the contract, the program also submits work product as additional annexes to its report in order to demonstrate and support the reported achievements of the performance indicator targets.

Data for the output indicators (0.3, 0.4, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.1, and 3.2) are reported quarterly, because ROLP can obtain such data at a reasonable cost and in a timely fashion. Output indicators measure the program’s tangible, immediate products, such as deliverables from the Year 4 Work Plan. Quarterly reporting enables these indicators to support the program’s ongoing management decision-making.

Data for the outcome indicators (0.1 and 0.2) are reported annually in the fourth quarter, because data sources for these indicators, such as surveys, are less frequent and more costly. Outcome indicators measure the end results of ROLP and gauge the program’s progress toward achieving the Assistance Objective I and Intermediate Result 1.1.

Table 3.1.2: Reporting Schedule	
Indicator	Data Due
0.1	Fourth Quarter Report
0.2	Fourth Quarter Report
0.3	Every Quarterly Report
0.4	Every Quarterly Report
1.1	Every Quarterly Report
1.2	Every Quarterly Report
1.3	Every Quarterly Report
2.1	Every Quarterly Report
2.2	Every Quarterly Report
3.1	Every Quarterly Report
3.2	Every Quarterly Report

3.2 SURVEY

ROLP anticipates partnering with a third party research institution to administer a survey on the public perception of the rule of law in Jordan (Indicator 0.1). The program will develop a survey scope of work, methodology and questionnaire. Partnering with a third party bolsters the impartiality of the survey and mitigates the risk of false expectations through direct data collection.

3.3 PARTNER DATA

ROLP uses the MIZAN court automation system to collect data on the number of days required for a case to be disposed by the appropriate court (Indicator 0.2). MIZAN captures data in real-time. The

program reports the indicator annually rather than quarterly, because an annualized improvement is recognized as more significant and sustainable than a quarterly improvement. ROLP manages the risks inherent on relying on data inputted by its partners by building data reviews into MIZAN's entry process.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION

ROLP internally collects, analyzes and verifies data for its output indicators (Indicators 0.3, 0.4, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.1, and 3.2) on a quarterly basis. The program developed data collection tools for the indicators, such as attendance sheets, or mandated reliable project documentation and storage. These tools include facets that make them verifiable, such as signatures or photographs. A short-term technical adviser provided guidance to technical staff on developing the data collection tools, while ROLP leadership reviewed and approved their use. Annex 2: Indicator Reference Sheets describe the data collection tools, processes and procedures for each indicator. Technical staff collate data in excel spreadsheets for nine performance indicators quarterly. The entry process involves disaggregating data according to attributes listed in Annex 2: Indicator Reference sheets.

3.5 DATA QUALITY

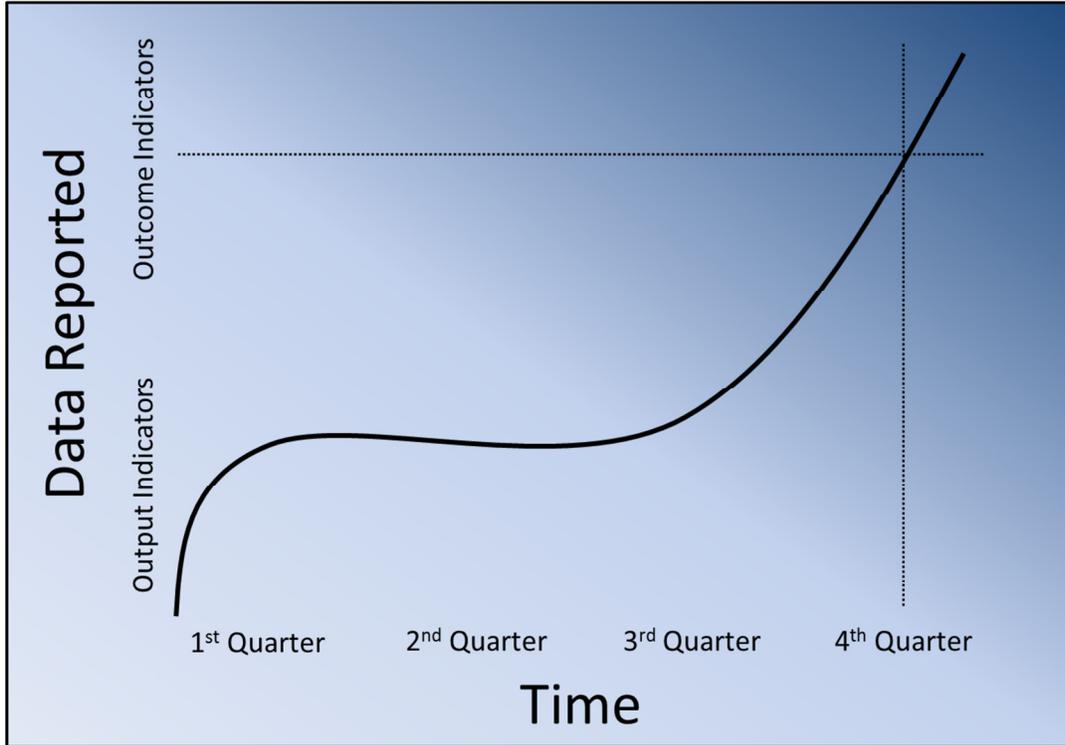
The data entry process also involves an ongoing assessment of data quality. Data not meeting minimum standards for verification are not reported. For instance, the program will not report training data if participants do not sign attendance sheets. Collation ensures a minimum standard for data verification. The Communication Specialist reports the excel spreadsheets as annexes to quarterly reports, including a table summarizing the results-to-date.

A short-term technical adviser also conducted data quality assessments on the performance indicators before proposing them in this PMEP. The adviser analyzed data validity, reliability, timeliness, precision, and integrity for each indicator as part of establishing baselines and determined quality standards, given the resources available to the program.

3.6 PMEP EVALUATION

The fourth quarter report represents an internal evaluation of ROLP, because it reports on outcome indicators, which weigh the program's effectiveness and impact. ROLP reviews the PMEP annually to ensure its relevance and may make revisions to better align its conceptual and operational framework with its scope of work and activities.

Figure 3.7: Graphic Representation of Reporting Schedule



ANNEX 1: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Performance Management Plan									
#	Performance Indicator	Unit of Measurement and Definition	Disaggregated By	Frequency of Collection	Data Source	Year 3 Baseline (2011)	Year 4 Target (2012)	Cumulative Result ('11 + '12)	Notes
0.1	Percentage of respondents who express confidence in the rule of law in Jordan (USAID/Jordan Indicator).	Percentage; Numerator = Total number of respondents who express confidence in the rule of law in Jordan / Denominator = Total number of respondents surveyed.	Geographic Location, Gender, Income, Education	Annual	Perception Survey	72%	75%	N/A	Baseline and target set by 2008 survey.
0.2	Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems (F Indicator 2.1.3-13 & USAID/Jordan Indicator).	Number; A court counts as having improved if the weighted average of the number of days required for a case to be dealt with by the appropriate actor declines.	Type of Court, Geographic Location	Annual	MIZAN	59	65	N/A	Baseline and target set based on MIZAN reports.
0.3	Number of judges and judicial personnel trained with USG assistance (F Indicator 2.1.2-7 & USAID/Jordan Indicator).	Number; Training refers to an educational event that receives project assistance. A judge in Jordan may be either a trial judge or a prosecutor.	Type of Training, Gender, Geographic Location	Quarterly	Attendance Sheets & Photos	182	200	382	Baseline set from 2011 attendance sheets. Target is a 10% increase.
0.4	Number of USG sponsored workshops where judges and judicial personnel take the lead in drafting laws, regulations and procedures.	Number; A workshop represents a meeting with intensive discussion and activity intended to strengthen the legal/regulatory framework and procedures governing the justice sector.	Topic of Workshop, Geographic Location	Quarterly	Attendance Sheets & Photos	7	18	25	Baseline set from 2011 Quarterly Reports. Component leaders set target.

Performance Management Plan									
#	Performance Indicator	Unit of Measurement and Definition	Disaggregated By	Frequency of Collection	Data Source	Year 3 Baseline (2011)	Year 4 Target (2012)	Cumulative Result ('11 + '12)	Notes
1.1	Number of legal provisions, regulations and procedures designed to enhance judicial independence supported with USG assistance (F Indicator 2.1.2-2).	Number; Judicial independence refers to both the institution of the judiciary and individual judges being free from interference by other institutions and individuals.	N/A	Quarterly	Program Documents	3	5	8	Baseline set from 2011 Quarterly Reports. Component leaders set target.
1.2	Number of strategies, plans and assessments designed to increase transparency and accountability, and sponsored by the judiciary.	Number; A strategy, plan or assessment should guide the Judicial Council and its administrative units as they strengthen their organization, set goals and manage their performance.	N/A	Quarterly	Program Documents	5	5	10	Baseline set from 2011 Quarterly Reports. Component leaders set target.
1.3	Number of Judicial Council press releases published via media to enhance the public's understanding of reforms to judicial authorities and administration.	Number; Press releases communicate improvements that increase judicial independence and accountability, and improve the public's perception of the justice system.	Type of Reform, Type of Media	Quarterly	Government and Program Documents	3	12	15	Baseline set from 2011 Quarterly Reports. Component leaders set target.
2.1	Number of recommendations made for reforms intended to protect fundamental freedoms in line with international human rights standards.	Number; Freedoms and human rights standards include: relevant international, regional and domestic treaties, instruments, agreements, and international and regional human rights case law, UN decisions	N/A	Quarterly	Program Documents	1	3	4	Baseline set from 2011 Quarterly Reports. Component leaders set target.

Performance Management Plan									
#	Performance Indicator	Unit of Measurement and Definition	Disaggregated By	Frequency of Collection	Data Source	Year 3 Baseline (2011)	Year 4 Target (2012)	Cumulative Result ('11 + '12)	Notes
		and international customary law.							
2.2	Average daily number of inquiries made for case information via kiosks and web portal (Indicator from the ROLP's 2008-2011 PMP).	Number; Inquiries via kiosk and web portal may be made by members of Jordan's judiciary or the general public.	Inquiry Method (kiosk or web portal)	Quarterly	MIZAN	2142	2356	2356	Baseline set from 2011 MIZAN data. Target is a 10% increase.
3.1	Percentage of recommendations from the Prosecution Improvement Implementation Plan which the Judicial Council agrees to implement.	Percentage; Number of recommendations agreed to by the Judicial Council / Number of recommendations put forth in the Prosecution Improvement Plan.	N/A	Quarterly (beginning in 2 nd Quarter)	Program Documents	0	50%	N/A	Baseline is 0. Component leaders set target.
3.2	Number of automated case management functions implemented to enhance civil and criminal case management, execution and enforcement.	Number; Case management functions are software applications developed and implemented in courts dealing with controlling forms; establishing record control; case processing and record updating; and, controlling and storing final records.	Recipient Court or Department	Quarterly	Handover Documents	10	5	15	Baseline is the number completed by ROLP by the end of 2011.

ANNEX 2: INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS

Indicator 0.1: Percentage of respondents who express confidence in the rule of law in Jordan.			
Name of Strategic Objective: Democratic reforms are strengthened.			
Name of Intermediate Result: Respect for rule of law and human rights increased.			
Lower level Result: Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability; Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law; and, Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence			
Name of Indicator: % of respondents who express confidence in the rule of law in Jordan.			
Is this a F Indicator or USAID/Jordan reporting indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): The rule of law is a principle under which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights law. It also requires measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency.			
Unit of Measure: Percentage.			
Method of Calculation: Numerator = Total number of respondents who express confidence in the rule of law in Jordan / Denominator = Total number of respondents surveyed.			
Disaggregated by: Geographic Location, Gender, Income, Education			
Justification & Management Utility: The public perception of rule of law is a USAID/Jordan Assistance Objective level illustrative indicator. It is intended to measure the program's impact on the public's perception of the justice system. The indicator specifically refers to the program's work in Year 4, but it will capture changes in the public's opinion of judicial performance and independence since the previous Masaq survey in 2008.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: A third party public perception survey according to best practice survey methodology.			
Data Source(s): Opinion / Public perception Survey			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be submitted with the survey results.			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annual			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: TBD as part of a competitive bidding process, estimated at \$120,000.			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COTR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Project Development Advisor			
Location of data storage: ROLP will keep hard copies and soft copies of the survey in English and Arabic.			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Planned for November 2012			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There are elements outside ROLP's control that will influence respondents' perceptions of rule of law in Jordan, regardless of the project's activities.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Field test questionnaires for internal validity.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Planned for November 2012.			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: ROLP will administer the data quality assessment after completing the survey in order to validate the results.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: A collaboration between the Project Development Advisor and the third party.			
Presentation of Data: Tables, Charts and narrative.			
Review of Data: Annual			
Reporting of Data: Annual			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: ROLP determined the baseline and target for Year 4 based on the 2005 and 2008 Justice System in Jordan surveys. The surveys did not explicitly gage the public perception of rule of law; however, the surveys captured the national perception of trust in judges, prosecutors, investigators, court administrative staff, and attorneys. Public trust in the judiciary was 68% in 2005 and 72% in 2008. The program conservatively set the target of 75% percentage of respondents expressing confidence in the rule of law in Jordan, based on these earlier surveys.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2008	Target for 2012	Notes

2012	72%	75%	See above.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: February 9, 2012			

Indicator 0.2: Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems.			
Name of Strategic Objective: Democratic reforms are strengthened.			
Name of Intermediate Result: Respect for rule of law and human rights increased.			
Lower level Result: Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability; Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law; and, Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence			
Name of Indicator: # of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems.			
Is this a F Indicator or USAID/Jordan reporting indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): The program will count a court as having improved if the average age of a legal case weighted by the type of case declined over Year 4. Improved is defined as a case management system that has reduced the number of days required for a case to be dealt with by the appropriate actor within the system, whether it be going to trial or otherwise disposed of.			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Method of calculation: Counting through MIZAN			
Disaggregated by: Court Type, Geographic Location.			
Justification & Management Utility: Without reliable data, courts cannot deliver timely justice, control or monitor their own operations, or explain their operations to citizens. The lack of information on court operations makes citizens suspicious about the fairness, transparency, and integrity of the rule of law. USG assistance for an improved case management system will lead to confidence in the judicial system, which leads to increased confidence in the government; It can also increase confidence in the economic environment.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: MIZAN			
Data Source(s): Reports in excel retrieved from the MIZAN			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be submitted in a table as an annex to the annual report.			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annual			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COTR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Technology Manager			
Location of data storage: ROLP will keep soft copies on its server.			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: February 2012			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There are elements outside of ROLP's control that will influence the case management systems within courts, including police responsiveness, complications with case notification, and case registration issues, among others.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: ROLP conducts ongoing reviews of data quality in MIZAN, including software checks, edits of data on computer systems, and reviews of system implementation.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: ROLP will attempt to obtain verification by independent parties.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: ROLP will analyze the data variance between the baseline and target, and explain the variance in narrative in the annual report.			
Presentation of Data: Tables, Charts and narrative.			
Review of Data: Annual			
Reporting of Data: Annual			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: MIZAN indicated 59 courts demonstrated improved case management systems in 2011. The program anticipates 65 courts (a 10% increase) will demonstrate improved case management systems in 2012. The baseline is not cumulative, because a court can demonstrate improved case management systems in both 2011 and 2012 by decreasing the weighted average time for case disposition in both years.			

Other Notes: ROLP assists 65 courts across Jordan, including the new Constitutional Court and the Court of Cassation, to varying degrees depending on its scope of work and needs assessments.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Baseline from 2008	Target for 2012	Notes
2012	59	65	See above.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: February 9, 2012

Indicator 0.3: Number of judges and judicial personnel trained with USG assistance.

Name of Strategic Objective: Democratic reforms are strengthened.

Name of Intermediate Result: Respect for rule of law and human rights increased.

Lower level Result: Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability; Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law; and, Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence

Name of Indicator: # of judges and judicial personnel trained with USG assistance.

Is this a F Indicator or USAID/Jordan reporting indicator? No Yes

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Training refers to educational events whether short-term or long-term, in-country or abroad, that receive project assistance. A judge in Jordan can be either a trial judge or a prosecutor. Judicial personnel include magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors and court staff. Judges and judicial personnel attending multiple trainings, but on different subjects, can be counted twice.

Unit of Measure: Number

Method of calculation: Counting

Disaggregated by: Identity of Trainees, Type of Training, Gender, Geographic Location

Justification & Management Utility: Training of judges improves their ability to more effectively carry out their duties, improving the capacity of the judiciary to act as a check on government power. Training may also instill a sense of the value of and necessity for judicial independence, transparency and accountability in a democratic society.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The program will use attendance sheets at trainings. Program staff will administer the attendance sheet, observe the training, and take photographs for data verification.

Data Source(s): Attendance sheets and photographs of training participants.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be submitted in a table as an annex to the quarterly report.

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly Reports & USAID TrainNet

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A

Individual Responsible at USAID: COTR

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Component Leaders

Location of data storage: Hard copies of attendance sheets on file with the Senior Accountant.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: February 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Data does not indicate effectiveness of the training. This indicator fails to capture the quality of the training and its outcomes.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The program will administer questionnaires measuring training needs, participant satisfaction with training provided, and improvements in knowledge resulting due to the training.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The indicator will be evaluated according to the data quality checklist in order to ensure it is relevant and offers timely and productive feedback on the implementation progress.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: ROLP will analyze the data variance between the baseline and target quarterly. Quarterly reports to USAID will explain the variance in narrative.

Presentation of Data: Tables, Charts and narrative.

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline of 182 was established after a review and data assessment of the program's attendance sheets from 2011. The target of 200 represents the industry standard increase of 10%.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Baseline from 2011	Target for 2012	Cumulative Result (Baseline + Target)
2012	182	200	382

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: February 9, 2012

Indicator 0.4: Number of USG sponsored workshops where judges and judicial personnel take the lead in drafting laws, regulations and procedures.

Name of Strategic Objective: Democratic reforms are strengthened.

Name of Intermediate Result: Respect for rule of law and human rights increased.

Lower level Result: Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability; Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law; and, Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence

Name of Indicator: # of USG sponsored workshops where judges and judicial personnel take the lead in drafting laws, regulations and procedures.

Is this a F Indicator or USAID/Jordan reporting indicator? No Yes

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): A workshop represents a meeting in which judges and judicial personnel engage in intensive discussion and activity intended to strengthen the legal/regulatory framework and procedures governing the justice sector. Taking the lead implies active participation by members of the workshop. Workshop outcomes may include new laws statues, subsidiary rules, procedures, administrative codes, etc., recommendations for their improvements, or next steps to judicial independence and improve performance.

Unit of Measure: Number

Method of calculation: Counting

Disaggregated by: Topic of Workshop, Geographic Location

Justification & Management Utility: Workshops offer venues for judges to raise important issues that impede judicial empowerment and prevent the judiciary from fulfilling its constitutional role as an independent branch of government. Through judicial leadership and participation, workshops can build support for measures to improve administration, streamline procedures, and enhance judicial qualifications, which increase public confidence and respect for rule of law.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: The program will use attendance sheets at workshops. Program staff will administer the attendance sheet, observe the workshop, and take photographs for data verification.

Data Source(s): Attendance sheets and photographs of workshop participants.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be submitted in a table as an annex to the quarterly report.

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A

Individual Responsible at USAID: COTR

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Component Managers

Location of data storage: Hard copies on file with the Senior Accountant.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: February 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Data measures the output of a workshop and not the outcome of the discussions.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The program will record the next steps agreed upon by the participants in order to show the intended outcome.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The indicator will be evaluated according to the data quality checklist to ensure it is relevant and offers timely and productive feedback on implementation progress.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Program staff will analyze the data variance between the baseline and target quarterly. Quarterly reports to USAID will explain the variance in narrative.

Presentation of Data: Tables, Charts and narrative.

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline of 7 and the target of 18 were established in coordination with Component Leaders and the Senior Legal Specialist.			
Other Notes: A series of the same workshop is counted once. For instance, a workshop on prosecutorial training needs in Amman and another in Aqaba will count as one workshop.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2011	Target for 2012	Cumulative Result (Baseline + Target)
2012	7	18	25
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: February 9, 2012			

Indicator 1.1: Number of legal provisions, regulations and procedures designed to enhance judicial independence supported with USG assistance.			
Name of Strategic Objective: Democratic reforms are strengthened.			
Name of Intermediate Result: Respect for rule of law and human rights increased.			
Lower level Result: Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability.			
Name of Indicator: # of legal provisions, regulations and procedures designed to enhance judicial independence supported with USG assistance.			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Law refers to written statutes that are official and have been passed in accordance with the country's legal requirements. Regulations and procedures refer to the subsidiary rules, procedures, administrative codes etc. established pursuant to laws by governmental authorities or agencies. Judicial independence is generally used to mean that both the institution of the judiciary and individual judges are free from interference by other institutions and individuals.			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Method of calculation: Counting			
Disaggregated by: N/A			
Justification & Management Utility: Laws lay out the legal basis for building judicial independence and provide a significant indicator of government commitment. Regulations and procedures are the way in which laws are implemented in formal legal systems, and may be equally important in gauging actual improved outcomes. The legal framework for an independent judiciary increases the likelihood that there is commitment for such a system.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: The program will collect a formal copy of the sponsored law, regulation or procedures.			
Data Source(s): Program documents and official government journals and documents.			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be submitted in a table as an annex to the quarterly report.			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COTR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Component Leader			
Location of data storage: Hard copies on file and soft copies on its server.			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: February 2012			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Recording the number of laws, regulations and procedures fails to differentiate their quality.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The indicator will be evaluated according to the data quality checklist to ensure it is relevant and offers timely and productive feedback on implementation progress.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: The program will analyze the data variance between the baseline and target quarterly. Quarterly reports to USAID will explain the variance in narrative.			

Presentation of Data: Tables, Charts and narrative.			
Review of Data: Quarterly			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline of 3 was established after a review of the program's quarterly reports in 2011. The target of 5 was set after discussions with component leaders.			
Other Notes: The Government of Jordan and its judiciary must accede to laws, regulation and procedures in order for them to count towards this indicator.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2011	Target for 2012	Cumulative Result (Baseline + Target)
2012	3	5	8
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: February 9, 2012			

Indicator 1.2: Number of strategies, plans and assessments designed to increase transparency and accountability, and sponsored by the judiciary.			
Name of Strategic Objective: Democratic reforms are strengthened.			
Name of Intermediate Result: Respect for rule of law and human rights increased.			
Lower level Result: Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability.			
Name of Indicator: # of strategies, plans and assessments designed to increase transparency and accountability, and sponsored by the judiciary.			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): An independent and accountable judiciary strengthens rule of law and improves the integrity of judicial decision-making and improves public perception of the justice system.			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Method of calculation: Counting			
Disaggregated by: N/A			
Justification & Management Utility: The program publishes strategies, plans and assessments as part of its assistance to the Judicial Council on strategic planning and visioning, which provide the rationale and blueprint for later technical assistance and training to Administrative Units.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: Hard and soft copies of the strategies, plans or assessments.			
Data Source(s): Program documents.			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be submitted in a table as an annex to the quarterly report.			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COTR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Component Leader			
Location of data storage: The Program will keep hard copies on file and soft copies on its server.			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: February 2012			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The number of strategies, plans and assessments does not measure their quality or whether government counterparts implement their suggestions.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: ROLP provides strategies, plans and assessments to Administrative Units which have agreed to receive assistance.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The indicator will be evaluated according to the data quality checklist to ensure it is relevant and offers timely and productive feedback on implementation progress.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: The program will analyze the data variance between the baseline and target quarterly. Quarterly reports to USAID will explain the variance in narrative.			
Presentation of Data: Tables, Charts and narrative.			

Review of Data: Quarterly			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline of 5 was established after a review of the program's quarterly reports in 2011. The target of 5 was set after discussions with component leaders.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2011	Target for 2012	Cumulative Result (Baseline + Target)
2012	5	5	10
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: February 9, 2012			

Indicator 1.3: Number of Judicial Council press releases published via media to enhance the public's understanding of reforms to judicial authorities and administration.			
Name of Strategic Objective: Democratic reforms are strengthened.			
Name of Intermediate Result: Respect for rule of law and human rights increased.			
Lower level Result: Promote an Independent and Empowered Judiciary while Increasing its Transparency and Accountability.			
Name of Indicator: # of Judicial Council press releases published via media to enhance the public's understanding of reforms to judicial authorities and administration.			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Judicial Council press releases communicate improvements to the judicial system that increase judicial independence, accountability, and improve the public's perception of the justice system.			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Method of calculation: Counting			
Disaggregated by: Type of Reform, Type of Media			
Justification & Management Utility: The Judicial Council's Media and Communications Unit is well-positioned to initiate legal awareness campaigns; however, training and technical assistance are necessary to improve public outreach and awareness activities.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: The program collects copies of all press release materials.			
Data Source(s): Government newsletters, print-outs of the Judicial Council website and other websites, official government journals and news media, newspapers.			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be submitted in a table as an annex to the quarterly report.			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COTR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Component Leader			
Location of data storage: The program keeps hard copies on file.			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: February 2012			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The indicator does not measure the exposure received by each press release published.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The program measures public awareness of rule of law through its survey and web portal 2.0.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The indicator will be evaluated according to the data quality checklist to ensure it is relevant and offers timely and productive feedback on implementation progress.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: The program will analyze the data variance between the baseline and target quarterly. Quarterly reports to USAID will explain the variance in narrative.			
Presentation of Data: Tables, Charts and narrative.			
Review of Data: Quarterly			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			

OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline and target set through discussions with the Senior Legal Specialist.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2011	Target for 2012	Cumulative Result (Baseline + Target)
2012	3	12	15
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: February 9, 2012			

Indicator 2.1: Number of recommendations made for reforms intended to protect fundamental freedoms in line with international human rights standards.			
Name of Strategic Objective: Democratic reforms are strengthened.			
Name of Intermediate Result: Respect for rule of law and human rights increased.			
Lower level Result: Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law			
Name of Indicator: # of recommendations made for reforms intended to protect fundamental freedoms in line with international human rights standards.			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (aligns closely with F Indicator 2.1.1-5)			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Fundamental freedoms and international human rights standards include, but are not limited to: relevant international, regional and domestic treaties, instruments, agreements, and international, regional, and domestic human rights case law, UN or regional commission decisions and international customary law (including standards addressing the rights of women and girls and vulnerable populations).			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Method of calculation: Counting			
Disaggregated by: N/A			
Justification & Management Utility: Laws create the rules that direct the delivery of governance, essential services, justice, as well as the desired relationship between citizens and the government, including the use of legal force. These laws define economic and relevant political relationships and lay the groundwork for development progress in all areas of assistance.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: The program will collect a copy of the recommendations in the format which they are made (paper, email, presentation, etc.).			
Data Source(s): Program documents, and official government journals and documents.			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be submitted in a table as an annex to the quarterly report.			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COTR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Program Development Advisor & Component Leader			
Location of data storage: Hard copies on file and soft copies on its server.			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: February 2012			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Recording recommendations for reforms fails to differentiate the quality of the recommendation or whether the recommendation was acceded to by the appropriate authority.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annually			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The indicator will be evaluated according to the data quality checklist to ensure it is relevant and offers timely and productive feedback on implementation progress.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: The program will analyze the data variance between the baseline and target quarterly. Quarterly reports to USAID will explain the variance in narrative.			
Presentation of Data: Tables, Charts and narrative.			
Review of Data: Quarterly			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline of 1 was selected after reviewing the program's quarterly reports from 2011. The target of 3 was set in coordination with the Project Development Advisor and Component Leader.

Other Notes:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Baseline from 2011	Target for 2012	Cumulative Result (Baseline + Target)
2012	1	3	4

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: February 9, 2012

Indicator 2.2: Average daily number of inquiries made for case information via kiosks and web portal.

Name of Strategic Objective: Democratic reforms are strengthened.

Name of Intermediate Result: Respect for rule of law and human rights increased.

Lower level Result: Expand Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Public Awareness of the Rule of Law

Name of Indicator: # of inquiries made for case information via kiosks and web portal 2.0.

Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No Yes

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Inquiries may be made by members of Jordan's judiciary or by the general public.

Unit of Measure: Number

Method of calculation: Counting

Disaggregated by: Inquiry Method

Justification & Management Utility: An increase in the average number of inquiries signals an increase in public awareness of the availability of case information and public support for rule of law. The use of kiosks and web portals also likely reduces the burden on court staff resources.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: MIZAN court automation system.

Data Source(s): Quarterly report, retrieved from the MIZAN court automation system.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be submitted in a table as an annex to the quarterly report.

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A

Individual Responsible at USAID: COTR

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Technology Manager

Location of data storage: The ROLP will keep soft copies on its server.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: February 2012

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): There are elements outside of ROLP's control that will influence the number of inquiries, such as the case load of trial judges and prosecutors, and the influence of current events on public demand for case information.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: ROLP conducts ongoing reviews of data quality in MIZAN, including software checks, edits of data on computer systems, and reviews of system implementation.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The indicator will be evaluated according to the data quality checklist to ensure it is relevant and offers timely and productive feedback on implementation progress.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: The program will analyze the data variance between the baseline and target quarterly. Quarterly reports to USAID will explain the variance in narrative as well as weigh data from Jordan with other countries.

Presentation of Data: Tables, Charts and narrative.

Review of Data: Quarterly

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: The baseline was 2142 in 2011 according to MIZAN data; the target represents an industry standard 10% increase from the 2011 data.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Target	Actual	Notes
2012	2142	2356	10% increase from 2011.

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: February 9, 2012

Indicator 3.1: Percentage of recommendations from the Prosecution Improvement Implementation Plan which the Judicial Council agrees to implement.

Name of Strategic Objective: Democratic reforms are strengthened.
Name of Intermediate Result: Respect for rule of law and human rights increased.
Lower level Result: Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence
Name of Indicator: % of recommendations from the Prosecution Improvement Implementation Plan which the Judicial Council agrees to implement.
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No Yes

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): A public prosecutor in Jordan is a judge who prosecutes civil and criminal actions on behalf of the Government of Jordan.
Unit of Measure: Percentage
Method of calculation: Number of recommendations agreed to by the Judicial Council / Number of recommendations put forth in the Prosecution Improvement Plan.
Disaggregated by: N/A
Justification & Management Utility: The Prosecution Improvement Implementation Plan intends to improve the performance of public prosecutors by evaluating their needs and recommending training, technical assistance and material support.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: Program documentation, including the Prosecution Improvement Implementation Plan and a letter of support from the Judicial Council
Data Source(s): The denominator is the Prosecution Improvement Implementation Plan, and the numerator is the specific recommendations agreed to in writing by the Judicial Council.
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be submitted in a table as an annex to the quarterly report.
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly, beginning in the second quarter
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A
Individual Responsible at USAID: COTR
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Legal Specialists Team Leader
Location of data storage: Hard copies on file and soft copies on its server.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: February 2012
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The agreement to implement recommendations from the Prosecution Improvement Implementation Plan by the Judicial Council may not coincide with its implementation.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The program will work closely with public prosecutors to build support for the recommendations and to provide timely training, technical assistance and material support.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The indicator will be evaluated according to the data quality checklist to ensure it is relevant and offers timely and productive feedback on implementation progress.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: The program will analyze the data variance between the baseline and target quarterly. Quarterly reports to USAID will explain the variance in narrative.
Presentation of Data: Tables, Charts and narrative.
Review of Data: Quarterly
Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: No baseline exists, because the Prosecution Improvement Implementation Plan will be submitted in February 2012. The Chief of Party and Legal Advisor set the target.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Baseline from 2011	Target for 2012	Cumulative Result (Baseline + Target)
2012	0	50%	50%

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: February 9, 2012

Indicator 3.2: Number of automated case management functions implemented to enhance civil and criminal case management, execution and enforcement.			
Name of Strategic Objective: Democratic reforms are strengthened.			
Name of Intermediate Result: Respect for rule of law and human rights increased.			
Lower level Result: Enhance Judicial Performance to Reduce Delays and Increase Public Confidence			
Name of Indicator: Number of automated case management functions implemented to enhance civil and criminal case management, execution and enforcement.			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Automated case management functions are software applications developed and implemented in courts dealing with controlling forms; establishing record control; case processing and record updating; scheduling case events; controlling and storing final records; and reporting management information.			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Method of calculation: Counting			
Disaggregated by: Recipient Court or Department			
Justification & Management Utility: The introduction of high-quality court management information systems affects not only efficiency, but also effectiveness of courts, and can have a significant impact on central rule of law issues, such as human rights, access to justice, transparency, and development of democratic institutions and society.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: The Program compiles handover documents from the Ministry of Justice for each application implemented.			
Data Source(s): Handover Documents from the Ministry of Justice			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be submitted in a table as an annex to the quarterly report.			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COTR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: Technology Manager			
Location of data storage: Program will keep hard copies on file and soft copies on its server.			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: February 2012			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The indicator evaluates only the implementation of the systems, and not the efficiencies to case executions and enforcement gained from the systems.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Annual			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The indicator will be evaluated according to the data quality checklist to ensure it is relevant and offers timely and productive feedback on implementation progress.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: Program staff will analyze the data variance between the baseline and target quarterly. Quarterly reports to USAID will explain the variance in narrative.			
Presentation of Data: Tables, Charts and narrative.			
Review of Data: Quarterly			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: ROLP implemented an estimated 10 case management functions according to its PMP report dated November 2011. The Technology Manager forecasts 5 applications remain to be rolled out.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2011	Target for 2012	Cumulative Result (Baseline + Target)
2012	10	5	15
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: February 9, 2012			