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AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN RULE OF LAW STABILIZATION PROGRAM (FORMAL COMPONENT)

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
JULY 2012 TO JANUARY 2014

Contract: AID-306-C-12-00014

Implemented by:

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DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government. This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech DPK.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ACRONYMS	ii
1. BACKGROUND	1
2. INTRODUCTION	1
3. DEVELOPMENTAL HYPOTHESIS	1
4. OVERALL APPROACH TO PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	1
FIGURE1: USAID Democracy and Governance Results Framework	3
FIGURE2: RLS-Formal Program Results Framework	4
5. RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES	4
TABLE 1: Illustrative Risk Management Strategies	5
6. RLS-FORMAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN	5
TABLE 2: RLS-Formal Illustrative Data Collection, Analysis, and Reporting Schedule	6
7. FOSTERING AN INCLUSIVE APPROACH TO RULE OF LAW	8
8. POTENTIAL CHALLENGES/OBSTACLES TO SUPREME COURT ACTIVITIES	8
TABLE 3: RLS-Formal Indicator Targets Table	9
APPENDIX A: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS	11



ACRONYMS

COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Fiscal Year
GIRoA	Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PMP	Performance Management Plan
RF	Results Framework
RLS-Formal	Rule of Law Stabilization Program-Formal Component
ROL	Rule of Law
TAF	The Asia Foundation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government



1. BACKGROUND

The Afghanistan Rule of Law Stabilization – Formal Component (RLS-Formal) program began in May 2010 and completed a one-year base period followed by a one-year option period in May 2012. USAID then provided RLS-Formal with a 56 day no-cost extension under Contract No. DFD-I-00-04-00173, Task Order 09. In July 2012, USAID granted the RLS-Formal program a continuation of the project through a 90 day Letter Contract No. AID-306-C-12-00014. In October of 2012, USAID issued an additional 15 month extension of the 90-day period, which resulted in an integrated 18-month performance period from July 2012 through January 2014.

2. INTRODUCTION

Afghanistan faces tremendous challenges in strengthening the rule of law and governance. Developing a justice system that is both effective and enjoys wide respect among Afghan citizens is critical to stabilizing democracy and bringing peace to the country. Reform in the judicial system and enhancing the capacity of the legal education sector is clearly a long-term undertaking.

RLS-Formal supports two pillars of the U.S. Government rule of law (ROL) strategy for Afghanistan: pillar 1, improve the justice sector and reduce corruption; and pillar 4, build leadership in the justice sector and civil society. The Program focuses on improving the justice sector by developing the capacity of the Judiciary and Afghan public University law and *Shari'a* Faculties. The Program also aims to build leadership in the justice sector and civil society by raising public awareness of the formal justice system and encouraging Afghan citizens to resolve their disputes.

Despite past challenges, over the prior 2 years the USAID RLS-Formal Project has made important strides in many critical reform areas, in particular its support of judicial and law faculty institutions has demonstrated that strengthening justice sector effectiveness and the rule of law in Afghanistan is an achievable objective. Nevertheless, much work remains to be done and the particular challenge is building local ownership and sustainability of reform initiatives so that donor support can eventually wind down and the local institutions can carry forward the modernization movement on their own.

3. DEVELOPMENTAL HYPOTHESIS

The key hypothesis of the RLS-Formal Program is that: *if* the formal justice system is strengthened to allow citizens to reliably and peacefully resolve the disputes; *if* capacity is increased and corruption is reduced in key state institutions to expand access to the justice; and *if* public awareness is raised to persuade citizens to resolve their disputes and assert their rights through the justice system; *then* public confidence in the rule of law system will increase, strengthening the performance and accountability of governance in Afghanistan.

This hypothesis seeks to address the problem statement presented in the Afghanistan and Pakistan Regional Stabilization Strategy: Enhancing Afghan Rule of Law. The Afghan public perceives GIROA as weak or ineffective, in part, because it lacks the capacity to deliver justice in an effective and efficient manner. The program will test its hypothesis against this problem statement over the course of the 18-month definitive contract.

4. OVERALL APPROACH TO PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The objective of the overall RLS-Formal program is to create and implement reform activities that strengthen the formal justice system of Afghanistan so that citizens can reliably and



peacefully resolve their disputes, judgments and decisions are enforceable and in accordance with the law, and citizens access the courts with an expectation of fairness and impartiality.

**Measurement of USAID
Rule of Law Stabilization – Formal (RLS-
Formal) aims to:**

- Inform decision making and problem solving through an integrated management approach;
- Ensure accountability and transparency for achieving subsequent results;
- Promote learning; and
- Document and promote successes.

In order to effectively monitor and report on the activities and the outputs and targets of this RLS-Formal project has paid careful attention to developing procedures for measuring, evaluating and providing evidence based analysis of all project activities and determining the pace and kinds of results achieved. The RLS-Formal approach is to leverage “solution holders” and strategic partners with the aim of development cooperation and sustainability. Following USAID’s Forward Policy reforms, we continue to build up the skills and capacity of local stakeholders whose involvement will be critical for maintaining development gains, performance measurement, accountability and transparency after the project ends.

Results Framework

Establishing a system of metrics of achievements under RLS-Formal requires an analytic tool to differentiate directions of cause and effect and levels of causation. We present the USAID Afghanistan Office of Democracy and Governance Results Framework (Figure 1) to inform the broader context of placement for the RLS-Formal program.

Figure 1: USAID Democracy and Governance Results Framework



Critical Issues to the Assistance Objective 1 Results Framework from the USAID/Afghanistan PMP:

- The Afghan government will implement its reinvigorated plans to fight corruption with measures of progress toward greater accountability.
- Justice and rule of law programs will focus on creating predictable and fair dispute resolution mechanisms to eliminate the vacuum that the Taliban have exploited.
- USG programs will successfully address local officials' lack of education, experience and limited resources.
- GIRA action will counter obstruction from local powerbrokers whose activities are sometimes inconsistent with Afghan constitution.

The RLS-Formal Program Results Framework (RF), shown as Figure 2, serves as an organizing tool for depicting RLS-Formal in a hierarchy of cause-and-effect linkages. The RF provides the motivation for all RLS-Formal activities and grounds the performance management of these activities. In this light, we present a RF for the RLS-Formal Program.

The Overall USAID Assistance Objective:

- Improved performance and accountability of governance

Furthermore, it depicts the linkages based on the following **Intermediate Result (IR 1.1):**

- Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system

With Sub-Intermediate Results:

- Formal Rule of Law system improved (Sub-IR 1.1.1); and
- Availability of quality legal education expanded (Sub-IR 1.1.2); and
- Citizen awareness of legal rights and legal processes of judicial system increased (Sub-IR 1.1.3).

Programmatically, the **RLS-Formal Program Components** support the sub-intermediate results through:

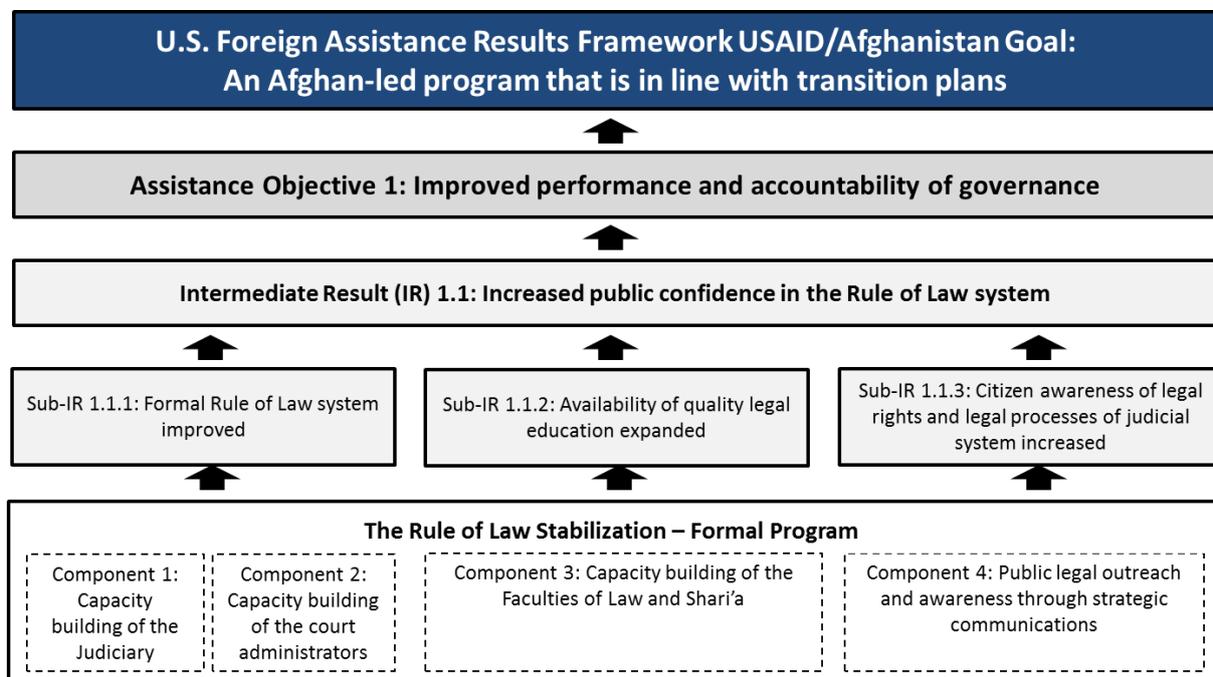
- Capacity building of the judiciary (Component 1); and
- Capacity building of the court administrators (Component 2); and
- Capacity building of the Faculties of Law and *Shari'a* (Component 3); and
- Public legal outreach and awareness through strategic communications (Component 4).

Moving closer to the specificity of the program, the Results Framework depicts the overarching Strategic Objective of RLS-Formal, as:

An Afghan-led program that is in line with transition plans

Critical assumptions in both the USAID Democracy and Governance RF and RLS-Formal Program RF give a realistic context and are adapted from the lessons learned in the previous years of RLS-Formal implementation. These assumptions comprise a checklist for Program implementers and strategic partners for “ground-truthing” how realistic higher level results can be achieved. Together, these factors comprise a backdrop against which we can have a degree of confidence that all stakeholders, with strong RLS-Formal support, will take the initiative in increasing public confidence in the rule of law in Afghanistan.

Figure 2: RLS-Formal Program Results Framework



Critical Issues to the RLS-F Results Framework:

- Lack of counterpart buy-in due to shifting local stakeholder priorities;
- Slow and bureaucratic internal processes on the part of counterparts that inhibits efficient decision-making as it relates to programmatic implementation;
- A security situation that deteriorates to the point of posing unacceptable risks to RLS-F personnel, especially in the remote, insecure regions of the RC-South and RC-East;
- Donor saturation that causes a splintering of RLS-F activities;
- US government coordination efforts between the civilian and military causes delays in the implementation of region-based programming; and
- Low absorptive institutional capacity to implement longer-term strategic goals.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The current issues that may affect the performance of the proposed deliverables under the contract include: 1) lack of counterpart buy-in due to the shifting of local stakeholder priorities, 2) slow and bureaucratic internal processes on the part of counterparts that inhibits efficient decision-making as it relates to programmatic implementation, 3) a security situation that deteriorates to the point of posing unacceptable risks to RLS-F personnel, especially in the remote, insecure regions of the RC-South and RC-East, 4) donor saturation that causes a splintering of RLS-F activities, 5) US government coordination efforts between the civilian and military causes delays in the implementation of region-based programming, and 6) low absorptive institutional capacity to implement longer-term strategic goals.



DPK/TT, as implementing partner, has a full appreciation of the challenges involved in implementing sustainable rule of law reform in Afghanistan including navigating difficult security conditions. In the following table, we have identified some of the key issues that we anticipate, the potential adverse effect if not addressed, and illustrative measures that we propose to bring to bear. These measures have proved successful in our prior experience and we will frequently report to and consult with USAID to determine any needed corrective action.

Table1: Illustrative Risk Management Strategies			
Issue	Potential Adverse Impact	Risk Level	Measures to Be Employed
Resistance to training and reform activities	Failure of judges or availability of instructors to attend training programs, especially in remote provinces	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide assistance through conferences, study tours on the benefits of the reforms to judiciary personnel ■ Have Afghan experts and counterparts be “out in front” on activities with other experts working in support ■ Create cadre of peer judge advocates within the judiciary ■ Conduct advanced planning work to ensure participation at program trainings and other events
Lack of capacity to absorb program technical assistance	Needed institutional strengthening, capacity, and productivity gains are not achieved	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Utilize nongovernmental institutions such as universities to offer training while the governmental institutions develop capacity ■ Ensure team have capacity to mentor and transfer knowledge ■ Training and mentoring programs focused on practical solutions and not theory in order to help counterparts improve performance ■ Greater use of quantifiable data to show where progress is or is not being made and efforts can be appropriately intensified
Ensuring cooperation and productive relations with counterparts	Afghan institutions fail to take best advantage of program as a resource	Medium-High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Utilize working groups and regular meetings with counterpart liaisons to build mutual understanding and match program assistance with needs and priorities ■ Build credibility early on through timely provision of quality experts ■ Foster frequent and open communications among program, counterparts, and USAID
Security challenges	Security issues restrict travel, public activities, and threaten judges, courts, and mobile courts	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Focus on building trust and winning the protection of the local community ■ Conduct extensive research on local power dynamics and other factors bearing on security, including consultation with displaced populations ■ Closely coordinate with US Embassy Security Officers and military to track security conditions in different locations ■ Report any threat or event to COR immediately ■ Plan training and other group activities in the safest locations and do not advertise the event beyond those who will attend
Donor and stakeholder coordination	Potential of working at cross-purposes with other donors	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conduct initial stakeholder meetings to align Program assistance with external efforts and achieve synergies ■ Periodically distribute descriptions of Program planned activities to donors and stakeholders

6. RLS-FORMAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

We present illustrative indicators in the Indicator Targets Table (Table3). These indicators include baselines for which data will need to be reviewed from previous years or collected at the outset. Quarter-by-quarter targets are estimated for the most part on the basis of trend lines based on the previous 2 years of RLS-Formal data and similar ROL technical and capacity-building projects and programs.

Monitoring and Evaluation Approach

We can learn much about project performance from well-designed project evaluations. Learning enables us to introduce improvements into future program efforts. Tracking the key performance indicators used in measuring RLS-Formal progress is the fundamental task of the project’s monitoring and evaluation effort. Our proposed PMP is designed to be flexible for the purpose of

possible refinement or readjustment of RLS-Formal objectives as needed and to identify and meet potential unanticipated challenges.

Staffing

The local national M&E Director and M&E Specialist are based in Kabul and monitor the overall RLS-Formal data collection and entry processes. They are responsible for verifying data through oversight and inspection, and are supported by project field staff who will assist with data collection and who provide support to partner organizations with data collection and reporting. The expatriate M&E Specialist leads the project’s performance management process, implementing the PMP and reporting the program’s results to USAID. The M&E Specialist oversees the local national M&E staff and helps to build their capacity. The M&E team is supported by the Tetra Tech DPK home office and RLS-Formal senior management.

Underscoring our commitment to gender inclusion, every effort will be made to include both male and female data collectors. Partners will be made aware of required indicators and will receive instruction on definitions, methodologies, and instrumentation, and will be incorporated into the data collection process such that they establish ownership of RLS-Formal results.

Training

To ensure uniformity and standardization of data collection and reporting procedures, all team members and partner staff receive intensive training on performance indicators, techniques for data collection, and report preparation. Training in techniques for data collection will include culturally appropriate gender awareness instruction to ensure the highest level of data quality.

Collecting Performance Data

Ongoing data collection will be the responsibility of all staff and partners. The Illustrative Data Collection, Analysis, and Reporting Schedule (Table 1) is a timeline for collection of baseline and other data which will then be transmitted onward to the M&E Specialists for inclusion into the quarterly PMP reports. In addition to the quarterly reports, indicators and variable data will be collected and reported into the USAID online Afghan Info database, also on a quarterly basis.

TABLE 2: RLS-Formal Illustrative Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting Schedule							
Major Steps	Year FY12	Year FY13				Year FY14	
Quarter	4	1	2	3	4	1	
Establish baselines	◆						
Compile data on program activities	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Assess data quality				◆		◆	
Report performance results		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Review and update PMP				◆			
Evaluation - midterm/final				◆		◆	

Due to the challenges associated with collecting data in Afghanistan, a number of sampling techniques and methods will be utilized to best monitor and report on program indicators.

Data sources for RLS-Formal are primarily a combination of the following:

- Internal monitoring records provided by each technical component;
- Targeted ministry or other service delivery entity paper and electronic data records;



- Citizen perceptions as represented in Focus Group Discussion (FGD) data or individual interviews surveys reports, collected in cooperation with partner organizations;
- Observations; and
- Targeted surveys of selected community groups.

Collection methods include tabulation of training and other Program records, extracting targeted Ministry and other government entity paper and electronic records, FGD questionnaires, and other interviews as these occur. Following USAID Mission/Afghanistan policy, on a quarterly basis all required information will be input into the USAID Afghan Info System.

Data Quality Assessments

It is important that in the data collection process, appropriate standards for data quality are in place for use by strategic partners and stakeholders. Poor-quality data can create two problems: (1) misleading Program implementers and “solution holders”; and (2) skewing information used for accountability and reporting purposes.

To measure and attribute results accurately—for both reporting and management needs—the COP, with support from the technical specialists, will ensure that collected data on RLS-Formal meet certain standardized evaluation criteria. The data quality assessments (DQAs) will comply with ADS 203.3.5.1 standards on validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The COP and M&E Specialist will be responsible for data quality assessment reviews.

Presenting and Reviewing Performance Data

The RLS-Formal PMP is designed for ongoing data collection, with various data submitted monthly and quarterly on project activities, project outcomes as they occur and the interpretation of project results along specific timelines. We will present findings to the USAID COR so that a clear “telling of the RLS-Formal story” is reinforced with appropriate tables and charts integrated into the findings narrative. By way of summation, the project management report will include:

- Progress achieved toward RLS-Formal program objectives in support of USAID Strategic Objective: *Improved performance and accountability of governance*;
- Adequacy of inputs for producing activity outputs and efficiency of processes leading to outputs;
- Status and timeliness of input mobilization efforts;
- Status of critical assumptions and causal relationships along with related implications for performance toward USAID project expectations; and
- Status of targeted Ministry, strategic partners and various citizen efforts that contribute to the positive achievements through RLS-Formal performance.

While the majority of indicators are reported on quarterly, a small selection of indicators will require semi-annual or annual reporting on account of the logistical challenges associated with measurement frequency and cost.

Use of Snapshots

We intend to use USAID Snapshots and/or press releases to illustrate favorable results achieved under RLS-Formal. Examples of such stories are law students gaining practical skills experience through RLS-Formal educational legal clinics and judges gaining confidence through advanced legal instruction. Our plan is to target specific areas where RLS-Formal success is salient and shows favorable perceptions that citizens have towards their government and the rule of law system. We will review these options carefully with our COR in submitting one success story each month.



7. FOSTERING AN INCLUSIVE APPROACH TO RULE OF LAW

Women’s empowerment is inextricably linked to the achievement of USG objectives in Afghanistan. The RLS-Formal is designed to pursue an inclusive approach to fostering equality to rule of law. Following USAID’s policy towards Advancing the Rights of Afghan Women and Girls, we have endeavored to integrate gender awareness across the entire project cycle to ensure that key gender gaps are reduced in ways that benefit all citizens in the targeted communities.

Gender Action Plan

For measurement purposes, the Indicator Targets Table includes indicators that capture our gender approach, as well as disaggregating other indicators for gender sensitivity. FGDs allow female beneficiaries to engage in strengthening our monitoring and evaluation approach. Utilizing lessons learned and recommendations provided in the forthcoming RLS-Formal Gender Assessment Report, we intend to increase gender awareness through use of indicators applicable to a wide range of stakeholders ultimately reducing gender disparities in access to, control over, and benefit from, legal resources and rule of law access in the justice sector.

8. POTENTIAL CHALLENGES/OBSTACLES TO SUPREME COURT ACTIVITIES

It should be noted that certain activities under the ambit of RLS-Formal are contingent upon SC approval and/or buy-in. While RLS-Formal expects to obtain the SC’s cooperation so that the activities with the SC for the 18-month performance period can be implemented, the program will continue to closely monitor the pace of these activities and will apprise USAID if progress is impeded during the performance period. In the event that SC-related activities do not materialize, RLS-Formal will reallocate financial and personnel resources to enhance support to the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) and Ministry of Justice (MoJ) after consultation with, and agreement from, USAID.

TABLE 3: RLS-FORMAL INDICATOR TARGETS TABLE

Indicator Type: O = Output; OC = Outcome; and I = Impact											
Performance Indicators	Definition	Disaggregated by	Reporting Frequency	Indicator Type	Data Source	Baseline 2012	Targets 2013 – 2014				
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Intermediate Result 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system											
1. Percentage of court users who agree that a court performed effectively	Number of court users who agree that a court performed effectively divided by the total number of respondents	Gender, Province	Semi-Annual	OC	Q10 Court User Survey	Set by survey in Q3	-	-	TBD	-	+10% on Q3
2. Percentage of the population reached by campaigns supported by USG to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law (Mission Indicator 1.1b)	The number of people who listen to a radio or TV broadcast, or receive a print or other publication supported by RLS-Formal divided by an estimation of the current population of Afghanistan	Gender, Province	Semi-Annual	I	Broadcaster Data, Print Distribution Data	4.5%	-		5%	-	10% 19.5% total
3. Percentage of the population who agree that state courts are fair and trusted	Number of respondents who agree (strongly or somewhat) with the statement "state courts are fair and trusted" divided by the total number of respondents	Gender, Region	Annual	I	The Asia Foundation Survey of the Afghan People	59% (2011 Survey)	68% (2012 Survey)	-	-	-	71%
Sub-Intermediate Result 1.1.1: Formal Rule of Law system improved											
4. Percentage of judges that complete the basic or "stage" training (Mission Indicator 1.11.b)	Number of judges that complete the judicial <i>stage</i> program divided by the total number of judges	Gender	Annual	O	Supreme Court Records	79%	-	-	82%	-	-
5. Number of stage trainers employing modern teaching techniques	"Stage" trainers are defined as all individuals who regularly instruct at the stage. Employing modern teaching techniques is defined as the use of student centered learning including interactive teaching methodologies such as powerpoint, visual aids, participatory classroom discussions, role plays, etc.	Gender	Quarterly	O	Trainer Observations	0	0	5	5	5	0 15 total
6. Percentage of judges that received training on women's legal rights	Number of judges that receive training focused specifically on women's legal rights divided by the total number of judges	Gender, Province	Quarterly	O	Attendance Sheets	18%	-	+5%	+3%	+2%	- 28% total



Indicator Type: O = Output; OC = Outcome; and I = Impact											
Performance Indicators	Definition	Disaggregated by	Reporting Frequency	Indicator Type	Data Source	Baseline 2012	Targets 2013 – 2014				
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
7. Number of judges and judicial personnel trained with USG assistance (F Indicator 2.1.2-7)	Judicial personnel, including judges, court administrators and staff, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors, and public outreach staff, participating in capacity building training events short-term or long-term, and in-country or abroad	Gender, Province	Quarterly	O	Attendance Sheets	1,957	60	82	282	244	602 3227 total
8. Number of courts benefitting from improved court management and/or administrative systems or reforms	Reforms are those in the area of budget, personnel, statistical, asset management, and other systems or databases adopted by the Supreme Court	Province	Quarterly	O	Project Records	0	22	5	149	200	175 551 total
Sub-Intermediate Result 1.1.2: Availability of quality legal education expanded											
9. Percentage of students participating in practical legal course work that express increased confidence in their ability to enter the justice sector	Number of students who express increased confidence in their ability to enter the justice sector divided by the total number of students participating in practical legal course work	Gender, University	Semi-Annual	OC	Student Survey	- Set by survey in Q3	-	-	TBD	-	+10% on Q3
10. Number of students involved in practical legal exercises, including legal clinic work, moot court competitions or internships (Mission Indicator 1.1.2b)	Number of students actively learning through practical skills activities at cooperating law and <i>Shari'a</i> faculties	Gender, University	Quarterly	O	Attendance Sheets	1160	605	225	655	560	480, 3685 total
11. Number of new legal courses or curricula developed with USG assistance (Mission Indicator 1.1.2e)	The development of course textbooks or reference materials indicates a new legal course or curricula. New legal courses include those on English language skills, computer use, libraries, etc.	Type of course	Quarterly	O	Project Records	18	3	2	2	3	2 30 total
Sub-Intermediate Result 1.1.3: Citizen awareness of legal rights and legal processes of judicial system increased											



Indicator Type: O = Output; OC = Outcome; and I = Impact											
Performance Indicators	Definition	Disaggregated by	Reporting Frequency	Indicator Type	Data Source	Baseline 2012	Targets 2013 – 2014				
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
12. Level of awareness of legal rights expressed by targeted beneficiaries	Qualitative. Facilitators solicit the views and ideas of targeted beneficiaries (women, youth, etc.) on the impact of newly developed outreach materials	Beneficiary Group	Semi-Annual	OC	Focus Groups	-	-	-	Aware	-	Very Aware
13. Number of print publications, radio and television programs, and other outreach materials produced and disseminated through legal outreach campaigns	Number of publications, programs, and other materials produced with the support of RLS-Formal and disseminated by RLS-Formal and its counterparts through legal outreach campaigns	Medium	Quarterly	O	Project Records	4M print 12 TV & radio	6K 1	100K 1	700K 1	180K 1	14K, 5 M total 0, 16 total
Cross-Cutting											
14. Proportion of females who report increased self-efficacy at the conclusion of USG-supported training/programming (USAID Gender strategy Indicator #3)	Women trainees who report in a post-training questionnaire that their professional skills or knowledge improved due to an RLS-Formal supported training	Type of Training	Semi-Annual	OC	Post-Training Questionnaire	Set in Q1	TBD	-	+5% on Q1	-	+10% on Q3

APPENDIX A: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REFERENCE SHEETS



1. Percentage of court users who agree that a court performed effectively			
Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance			
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system			
Lower level Result: N/A			
Name of Indicator: Percentage of court users who agree that a court performed effectively (Q10 Court User Survey)			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Court users refer to members of the public seeking to resolve a dispute through a court. All types of courts, including provincial and district, may be encompassed within the scope of the survey. Performed effectively is defined as the perception of the court user regarding whether the court provided access to justice and acted with expedition, timeliness, fairness and equality.			
Unit of Measure: Percentage			
Method of calculation: Numerator = Number of court users who agree that a court performed effectively / Denominator = the total number of respondents			
Disaggregated by: Gender and province			
Justification & Management Utility: Effective judicial and court reforms focus on developing systems and processes that are publicly open, efficient, fair, transparent and accountable to the citizens, lawyers and litigants; and the essential predicate to all such activity starts with a clear and measurable understanding of public and court user perceptions about court performance, accessibility and fairness.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: RLS-Formal will conduct a Q10 Court User Satisfaction Survey of a sample size representing the 551 courts in Afghanistan.			
Data Source(s): Q10 Court User Satisfaction Survey Questionnaires			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Reports by RLS-Formal			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semi-annual (in Q3 of FY 2013 and Q1 of FY 2014)			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP			
Location of data storage: Hard and soft copies in the RLS-Formal files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Exogenous variables may influence respondents' perceptions of their access to justice regardless of the project's activities.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Staff will field test questionnaires for internal validity.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for 2013			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: RLS-Formal will sample and review data for completeness, accuracy and consistency.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze and present the data through narrative and tables in its reports			
Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports			
Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.			
Reporting of Data: Semi-annual			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: RLS-Formal considers its performance successful if a result falls within 5 percent of the target.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	Set by Q10 Survey in Q3 of FY 2013-	+10%	+10% increase from baseline
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 15, 2012			



2. Percentage of the population reached by campaigns supported by USG to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law			
Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance			
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system			
Lower level Result: N/A			
Name of Indicator: Percentage of the population reached by campaigns supported by USG to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law (Mission Indicator 1.1b)			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Public awareness refers to the level of knowledge possessed by Afghan citizens on how to access formal justice and on the legal processes of the judiciary system. Respect for rule of law denotes the deference with which Afghan citizens regard their justice system. This type of respect is characterized by deferring to formal providers for dispute resolution and intent of informing the public on rule of law and how to access justice.			
Unit of Measure: Percent of the population			
Method of calculation: Tabulation			
Disaggregated by: Gender and province			
Justification & Management Utility: Public awareness and respect for rule of law constitute necessary precursors for building public confidence in a justice system. RLS-Formal uses strategic communications to conduct public legal outreach through use of television, radio and print media as these endeavors reach a wide audience in Afghanistan. The diverse broadcast approach increases the likelihood that citizens will gain greater awareness of their legal rights and legal processes in the formal justice system.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: RLS-Formal will collect the broadcast distribution data from media providers which carry the public outreach campaigns and will keep record of the printed materials which are disseminated. Examples of data include the estimates of target audiences and viewership information provided by the broadcast companies.			
Data Source(s): Secondary sources; broadcast distribution data from implementing partner media providers, population density data by city/province			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Reports by RLS-Formal			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semi-annual (in Q3 of FY 2013 and Q1 of FY 2014)			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP			
Location of data storage: Hard and soft copies in the RLS-Formal files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Secondary source data present challenges in auditing data and investigating data quality in depth. Secondary sources also have the potential for double counting in the figures.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: RLS-Formal will closely review the precision and integrity of data received from implementing partners in the media and counterparts in order to ensure it meets the minimum standards for verification and reporting. In order to minimize the double count and over reporting, the average data of the implementing partners will be reported in terms of people reached by rule of law messages through radio and TV campaigns.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for 2013			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: RLS-Formal will sample and review data for completeness, accuracy and consistency. The project will review the data with its partners to evaluate its accuracy and credibility.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze and present the data through narrative and tables in its reports			
Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports			
Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.			
Reporting of Data: Semi-Annual			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: RLS-Formal considers its performance successful if a result falls within 10 percent of the target. RLS-Formal established this baseline during its reporting in Afghan Info in Q4 FY 2012.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	4.5%	+5.0% at Q3	19.5%
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 15, 2012			



3. Percentage of the population who agree that state courts are fair and trusted			
Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance			
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system			
Lower level Result: N/A			
Name of Indicator: Percentage of the population who agree that state courts are fair and trusted (The Asia Foundation Survey Question 79b)			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): The Asia Foundation's (TAF) Afghanistan: A Survey of the Afghan People, Question 79b reads "percentage of respondents who agree (combination of strongly agree and somewhat agree) with various statements related to state courts: b) state courts are fair and trusted." To measure public perceptions of state courts, a series of statements related to the qualities and performance of these institutions were read out and respondents were asked to say whether they agree or disagree.			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of respondents			
Method of calculation: Numerator = total number of respondents who strongly agree or somewhat agree that state courts are fair and trusted / Denominator = total number of respondents			
Disaggregated by: Gender and region			
Justification & Management Utility: State courts constitute a key venue where citizens interact with the formal justice system, pursuing their claims and seeking dispute resolution.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: The Asia Foundation's Afghanistan: A Survey of the Afghan People, Question 79b			
Data Source(s): Published copies of The Asia Foundation's Afghanistan: A Survey of the Afghan People			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Reports by RLS-Formal			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semi-annual (in Q1 of FY 2013 and Q1 of FY 2014)			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: N/A			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP			
Location of data storage: N/A			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): RLS-Formal is unable to audit or investigate the data gathered by The Asia Foundation, because it does not release the entire survey data set.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: N/A			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will use narrative and readymade data provided by TAF			
Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports			
Review of Data: Data is reviewed and received by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.			
Reporting of Data: Annual			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The 2011 survey set the baseline from 2012. The project will report the 2012 survey in Q1 FY 2013 and the 2013 survey in Q1 FY 2014. The 2012 survey covers project activities from mid-2011 to mid-2012, and the 2013 survey covers project activities from mid-2012 to mid-2013. Data availability should be based on TAF survey schedule.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	59%	+12%	71%
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 15, 2012			



4. Percentage of judges that complete the basic or “stage” training			
Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance			
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system			
Lower level Result: 1.1.1 Formal rule of law system improved			
Name of Indicator: Percentage of judges that complete the basic or “stage” training (Mission 1.1.1b)			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): The basic or “stage” training refers to the two year induction training for judges of the Supreme Court of Afghanistan.			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of judges			
Method of calculation: Numerator = total number of judges graduating from the “stage” from the second year of the “stage” program as administered by the Supreme Court; Denominator = total number of judges in Afghanistan			
Disaggregated by: Gender			
Justification & Management Utility: The “stage” prepares judges to serve in the judiciary by improving their legal knowledge and professional skills in core areas, such as the constitution, civil and criminal code, and the Qur’an and Hadiths. Promoting these skills in participants helps to professionalize the judiciary, and RLS-Formal anticipates that competent, fair and responsive courts will improve the administration of justice and public perception of rule of law in Afghanistan.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: RLS-Formal will review the Supreme Court’s or “stage” program records to determine who graduated from the “stage”			
Data Source(s): Secondary sources: the Supreme Court’s records of “stage” graduation			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Reports by RLS-Formal			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Annually when the Stage graduates			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP			
Location of data storage: Hard and soft copies in the RLS-Formal files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Secondary source data present challenges in auditing data and investigating data quality in depth. The opportunity for graft exists during the “stage” final examination process.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: RLS-Formal will conduct spot checks with site visit reports from the “stage” classes with photographs from its staff to verify partner data.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for 2013			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: RLS-Formal will sample and review data for completeness, accuracy and consistency. The project will review the data with its partners to evaluate its accuracy and credibility.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze and present the data through narrative and tables in its reports			
Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports			
Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.			
Reporting of Data: Annually			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The RLS-Formal Internal Project PMP Report and Final Evaluation from June 2012 established this baseline.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	79%	+3%	82%
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 15, 2012			



5. Number of stage trainers employing modern teaching techniques			
Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance			
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system			
Lower level Result: 1.1.1 Formal rule of law system improved			
Name of Indicator: Number of stage trainers employing modern teaching techniques			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): "Stage trainers" are defined as all individuals who regularly instruct at the Stage. "Employing modern teaching techniques" is defined as using student-centered training methods such as use of visual aids for visual learners, use of role plays and other participatory classroom activities for kinetic learners, and student-led debates and discussions for auditory learners.			
Unit of Measure: Number of trainers			
Method of calculation: Tabulation			
Disaggregated by: Gender			
Justification & Management Utility: The judicial <i>Stage</i> prepares judges to serve in the judiciary by improving their legal knowledge and professional skills on core subjects such as the Afghan Constitution, judicial ethics, anti-corruption laws, civil and criminal law and procedure, family law, and other topics. Improved teaching methods and active student participation increases student understanding of the subject matter and therefore prepares students to serve the public as competent and ethical judges.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: RLS-Formal staff will conduct in-class observations of the trainers and trainings.			
Data Source(s): RLS-Formal observations			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Reports by RLS-Formal			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP			
Location of data storage: Hard and soft copies in the RLS-Formal files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Training of instructors in modern teaching techniques does not guarantee instructors will successfully employ these techniques in the classroom.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: N/A			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for 2013			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: RLS-Formal will sample and review data for completeness, accuracy and consistency. The project will review the data with its partners to evaluate its accuracy and credibility.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze and present the data through narrative and tables in its reports			
Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports			
Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: RLS-Formal considers its performance successful if a result falls within 10 percent of the target.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	0	15	15
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 27, 2012			



6. Percentage of judges that received training on women's legal rights

Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system
Lower level Result: 1.1.1 Formal rule of law system improved
Name of Indicator: Percentage of judges that received training on women's legal rights
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No Yes

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Judges includes both male and female judges. Training on women's legal rights includes any training dedicated primarily to a women's rights topic such as the law on the elimination of violence, family law, inheritance law and other related topics. Double counting is permitted by the State Department 'F Indicator Handbook' on indicators measuring or related to the number of persons trained.

Unit of Measure: Percentage of Judges

Method of calculation: Tabulation

Disaggregated by: Gender and province

Justification & Management Utility: The programs will benefit Afghan women by improving judges' knowledge, skills and abilities of women's legal rights.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: RLS-Formal will collect attendance sheets and other documentation of RLS-Formal program activities. This will also be tracked by RLS-Formal internal components and M&E section through conducting training, event and program evaluations.

Data Source(s): RLS-Formal attendance sheets and evaluations

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports by RLS-Formal

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget

Individual Responsible at USAID: COR

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP

Location of data storage: Hard and soft copies in the RLS-Formal files

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator does not distinguish between short, medium, or longterm training. Data will not show which judges or personnel can implement the objectives of the training and does not capture the quality or impact of the training.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: RLS-Formal will note the duration of the training when it reports data to USAID. The project seeks to assure the effectiveness of the trainings through pre- and post-tests. The project will also use spot checks with site visit reports from the trainings with photographs by its staff to verify the accuracy of attendance sheets and pre-and post-tests.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for 2013

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: RLS-Formal will sample and review data for completeness, accuracy and consistency. The project will review the data with its partners to evaluate its accuracy and credibility.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze and present the data through narrative and tables in its reports

Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports

Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.

Reporting of Data: Quarterly

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: RLS-Formal considers its performance successful if a result falls within 5 percent of the target. The RLS-Formal Gender Assessment from November 2012 established this baseline.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	18.4%	+10%	28.4%

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 15, 2012



7. Number of judges and judicial personnel trained with USG assistance			
Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance			
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system			
Lower level Result: 1.1.1: Formal Rule of Law system improved			
Name of Indicator: Number of judges and judicial personnel trained with USG assistance (F Indicator 2.1.2-7)			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Judicial personnel include judges, judicial “stage” students, advocates, inspectors and court staff. Training refers to all training or education events whether short, medium, or long-term, in-country or abroad. Individual participants are counted based the training they attend; this may result in one individual being tabulated more than once. This definition allows for the inclusion of trainees from each program component under Sub-IR 1.1.1. Double counting is permitted by the State Department ‘F Indicator Handbook’ on indicators measuring or related to the number of persons trained.			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Method of calculation: Tabulation			
Disaggregated by: Gender and province			
Justification & Management Utility: Training of judges and judicial personnel improves their ability to more effectively carry out their duties which improves 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 in provision of better services to the Afghan public.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: RLS-Formal will collect attendance sheets from every RLS-Formal supported training.			
Data Source(s): RLS-Formal attendance sheets			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports by RLS-Formal			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP			
Location of data storage: Hard and soft copies in the RLS-Formal files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator does not distinguish between short, medium, or long-term training. Data will not show which judges or personnel can implement the objectives of the training and does not capture the quality or impact of the training.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: RLS-Formal will note the duration of the training when it reports data to USAID. The project seeks to assure the effectiveness of the trainings through pre- and post-tests. The project will also use spot checks with site visit reports from the trainings with photographs by its staff to verify the accuracy of attendance sheets and pre-and post-tests.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for 2013			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: RLS-Formal will sample and review data for completeness, accuracy and consistency. The project will review the data with its partners to evaluate its accuracy and credibility.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze and present the data through narrative and tables in its reports			
Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports			
Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: RLS-Formal considers its performance successful if a result falls within 10 percent of the target. The RLS-Formal Internal Project PMP Report and Final Evaluation from June 2012 established this baseline.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	1,957	1,270	3,227
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 15, 2012			



8. Number of courts benefitting from improved court management and/or administrative systems or reforms			
Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance			
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system			
Lower level Result: 1.1.1: Formal Rule of Law system improved			
Name of Indicator: Number of courts benefitting from improved court management and/or administrative systems or reforms			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Improved court management and administrative systems or reforms includes those in the areas of budget, personnel, statistical, asset management, and other systems or databases adopted by the Supreme Court.			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Method of calculation: Tabulation			
Disaggregated by: Province			
Justification & Management Utility: Management and administrative systems adopted by the Supreme Court improve its capacity to administer the court system. RLS-Formal conducts capacity building measures, such as technical support and mentoring, as part of the adoption of reforms aimed at improving the justice sector.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: RLS-Formal will collect evidence of the courts which adopt these systems, reforms, or databases using its own records and site visit reports with photographs by project staff and embedded advisors.			
Data Source(s): Project Records and site visit reports with photographs			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports by RLS-Formal			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP			
Location of data storage: Hard and soft copies in the RLS-Formal files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Courts may discontinue using a system/reform/database after its installation			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: RLS-Formal will conduct spot checks to as many courts as possible to ensure the courts use the system/reform/database(s)			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for 2013			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: RLS-Formal will sample and review data for completeness, accuracy and consistency. The project will review the data with its partners to evaluate its accuracy and credibility.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze and present the data through narrative and tables in its reports			
Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports			
Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: RLS-Formal considers its performance successful if a result falls within 10 percent of the target.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	0	551	551
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 15, 2012			



9. Percentage of students participating in practical legal course work that express increased confidence in their ability to enter the justice sector

Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system
Lower level Result: 1.1.2: Availability of quality legal education expanded
Name of Indicator: Percentage of students participating in practical legal course work that express increased confidence in their ability to enter the justice sector (student survey)
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No Yes

DESCRIPTION

Precise Definition(s): Practical Legal course work refers to activities which emphasize students honing their advocacy and research skills through real-world experience, including legal clinic work, moot court competitions and/or internships. Confidence refers to a student's self-assurance as to whether studies have prepared them with the skills and knowledge to work in the justice sector of Afghanistan.

Unit of Measure: Percent

Method of calculation: Numerator = Number of students who express increased confidence in their ability to enter the justice sector / Denominator = the total number of students participating in practical legal course work.

Disaggregated by: Gender and province

Justification & Management Utility: RLS-Formal provides extensive support for practical legal education to argument the academic focus of legal training in the country. Students participate in legal clinics, moot courts, mock trials or other competitions to hone their advocacy and research skills. RLS-Formal intends for its advocacy skills and legal research activities to complement the theoretical legal education commonly found in Afghanistan, resulting in a cadre of well-trained and motivated legal professionals who can offer meaningful access to justice to more citizens.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION

Data Collection Method: RLS-Formal will conduct a survey for students involved in practical legal course work across Afghanistan

Data Source(s): Student Survey

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Reports by RLS-Formal

Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semi-annual (in Q3 of FY 2013 and Q1 of FY 2014)

Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget

Individual Responsible at USAID: COR

Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP

Location of data storage: Hard and soft copies in the RLS-Formal files

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Exogenous variables influence respondents' perceptions regardless of the project's activities.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Staff will field test questionnaires for internal validity.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for 2013

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: RLS-Formal will sample and review data for completeness, accuracy and consistency. The project will review the data with its partners to evaluate its accuracy and credibility.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze and present the data through narrative and tables in its reports

Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports

Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.

Reporting of Data: Semi-annual

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: RLS-Formal considers its performance successful if a result falls within 5 percent of the target.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES

Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	Set by student survey in Q3 FY 2013-	+10%	+10% increase on the baseline

THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 15, 2012



10. Number of students involved in practical legal exercises, including legal clinic work, moot court competitions or internships			
Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance			
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system			
Lower level Result: 1.1.2: Availability of quality legal education expanded			
Name of Indicator: Number of students involved in practical legal exercises, including legal clinic work, moot court competitions or internships (Mission Indicator 1.1.2b)			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Students at cooperating law and <i>Shari'a</i> faculties refine their legal skills through real-life experiences, such as legal clinic work, moot court competitions and internships.			
Unit of Measure: Number of students			
Method of calculation: Tabulation			
Disaggregated by: Gender and province			
Justification & Management Utility: RLS-Formal provides extensive support for practical legal education to argument the academic focus of legal training in the country. Students participate in legal clinics, moot courts, mock trials or other competitions to hone their advocacy and research skills. RLS-Formal intends for its advocacy skills and legal research activities to complement the theoretical legal education commonly found in Afghanistan, resulting in a cadre of well-trained and motivated legal professionals who can offer meaningful access to justice to more citizens.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: RLS-Formal will collect attendance sheets of participants			
Data Source(s): RLS-Formal attendance sheets			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Reports by RLS-Formal			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP			
Location of data storage: Hard and soft copies in the RLS-Formal files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): This indicator does not distinguish between short-, medium-, or long-term training.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: RLS-Formal will note the duration of the training when it reports data to USAID. The project seeks to assure the effectiveness of the trainings through pre- and post-tests.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for 2013			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: RLS-Formal will sample and review data for completeness, accuracy and consistency. The project will review the data with its partners to evaluate its accuracy and credibility.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze and present the data through narrative and tables in its reports			
Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports			
Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: RLS-Formal considers its performance successful if a result falls within 10 percent of the target. The RLS-Formal Internal Project PMP Report and Final Evaluation from June 2012 established this baseline.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	1160	2525	3685
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 15, 2012			



11. Number of new legal courses or curricula developed with USG assistance			
Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance			
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system			
Lower level Result: 1.1.2: Availability of quality legal education expanded			
Name of Indicator: Number of new legal courses or curricula developed with USG assistance (Mission Indicator 1.1.2e)			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): The development of course textbooks or reference materials indicates a new legal course or curricula. New legal courses include those on English language skills, computer use, libraries, etc.			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Method of calculation: Tabulation			
Disaggregated by: Province			
Justification & Management Utility: New legal courses support the implementation of the unified core curriculum for law and <i>Shari'a</i> faculties by providing the coursework, textbooks, and reference materials for professors to teach the mandated classes. RLS-Formal identified, publishes, translates and distributes additional materials in coordination with the universities and with the approval for the Ministry of Higher Education.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: RLS-Formal textbooks and project records of legal courses and curriculum developed			
Data Source(s): Textbooks, Project Records and site visit to the universities with photographs to show the text books in use			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports by RLS-Formal			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP			
Location of data storage: Hard and soft copies in the RLS-Formal files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Textbooks may be distributed but unused			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: RLS-Formal will conduct spot checks to as many university classrooms as possible to ensure the faculties use the courses			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for 2013			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: RLS-Formal will sample and review data for completeness, accuracy and consistency. The project will review the data with its partners to evaluate its accuracy and credibility.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze and present the data through narrative and tables in its reports			
Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports			
Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: RLS-Formal considers its performance successful if a result falls within 10 percent of the target.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	18	12	30
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 15, 2012			



12. Level of awareness of legal rights expressed by targeted beneficiaries			
Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance			
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system			
Lower level Result: 1.1.3: Citizen awareness of legal rights and legal processes of judicial system increased			
Name of Indicator: Level of awareness of legal rights expressed by targeted beneficiaries (listening groups)			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Awareness of legal rights is defined as the knowledge an individual has regarding the laws of Afghanistan and how those laws apply to their daily lives. Targeted beneficiaries are defined as any group which is exposed to the data collection methods. The level may be scored on a scale between 1(not aware) and 5 (very aware).			
Unit of Measure: Qualitative level			
Method of calculation: N/A			
Disaggregated by: Gender and province			
Justification & Management Utility: RLS-Formal faces resource constraints when collecting data, and USAID's Evaluation of RLS-Formal in June 2012 and its guidelines encourage the use of listening groups as rapid, low-cost methods to collect information on the performance of development assistance activities. RLS-Formal has conducted listening groups previously through its grantees and will draw on this experience for this indicator.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: Listening groups. Facilitators gather together groups of target beneficiaries to listen to radio or television broadcasts, or to show print products. The facilitators then lead the groups in a discussion of their opinions regarding the strategic communication materials and whether or not they heightened their level of awareness of legal rights and processes. Potential target beneficiaries may include groups of women, youths, or participants from a chosen region. The facilitator will later analyze the focus group findings and decide on a qualitative level of satisfaction which best represents the opinions of the group.			
Data Source(s): Listening group records			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Semi-annually reports by RLS-Formal			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semi-annually			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP			
Location of data storage: Hard and soft copies in the RLS-Formal files			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Groups may be susceptible to facilitator bias, and discussions can be sidetracked by vocal individuals.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: RLS-Formal will prepare a discussion guide that covers the issues to be discussed and to guide the facilitator in conducting the interview and minimize group pressure.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for 2013			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: RLS-Formal will sample and review data for completeness, accuracy and consistency. The project will review the data with its partners to evaluate its accuracy and credibility.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze the data by reading each transcript (when feasible), and reviewing the weight and meaning of words, the framework of the discussion, internal agreements amongst participants, and the precision of responses.			
Presentation of Data: Summary reports by RLS-Formal including transcriptions of listening group discussion with analysis and pictures			
Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.			
Reporting of Data: Semi-annually			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: The target level may be scored on a scale between 1(not aware) and 5(very aware).			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	-	Very Aware	Very Aware
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 15, 2012			



13. Number of print publications, radio and television programs, and other outreach materials produced and disseminated through legal outreach campaigns			
Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance			
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system			
Lower level Result: 1.1.3: Citizen awareness of legal rights and legal processes of judicial system increased.			
Name of Indicator: Number of print publications, radio and television programs, and other outreach materials produced and disseminated through legal outreach campaigns			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Print publications refer to media formats such as newspapers, magazines, newsletters, brochures, posters, billboards, workbooks, comic books, banners, CDs, biweekly newsletters and press releases. Radio and television programs refer any programming format such as dramas, PSAs and radio spots. Print publications are disseminated by RLS-Formal and partners who distribute them across Afghanistan with the intention of reaching a broad public audience.			
Unit of Measure: Number			
Method of calculation: Tabulation			
Disaggregated by: Medium and province			
Justification & Management Utility: Effectively executing legal outreach campaigns requires leveraging popular media channels and mechanisms to ensure rule of law message reach the wide public. The project considers it likely that an increase in the number of publications, radio and television programs produced and disseminated will raise the awareness of citizens of their legal rights and of their understanding of legal processes in use of formal justice system.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: RLS-Formal will retain hardcopy and softcopy versions of print publications. The project will use site visit reports with photographs by RLS-Formal staff to verify that partners disseminate the print publications to the public through conducting field survey to insure the print publication disseminated and reached to the individuals for their reading purposes.			
Data Source(s): Project records of print publications			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly reports by RLS-Formal			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Quarterly			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP and M&E section			
Location of data storage: Hard copy files in the RLS-Formal office and soft copy files on the RLS-Formal server			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Print publications must be broadly disseminated in order improve public knowledge of legal rights and legal processes within the justice system. Secondary source data presents challenges in auditing data and investigating data quality in depth.			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: RLS-Formal will use site visit reports with photographs from its staff to verify that partners publically distribute the print publications. RLS-Formal will closely review the precision and integrity of data received from implementing partners in the media and counterparts in order to ensure it meets the minimum standards for verification and reporting.			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for FY 2013			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: The project will review the data with its partners to evaluate its accuracy and credibility.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze and present the data through narrative and tables in its reports			
Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports			
Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: RLS-Formal considers its performance successful if a result falls within 10 percent of the target.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	4 M Print 12 TV & Radio	+1 M +4	5 M Print 16 TV & Radio
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: November 15, 2012			



14. Proportion of females who report increased self-efficacy at the conclusion of USG-supported training/programming			
Name of Assistance Objective: 1: Improved performance and accountability of governance.			
Name of Intermediate Result: 1.1: Increased public confidence in the Rule of Law system.			
Lower level Result: 1.1.1: Formal Rule of Law system improved; 1.1.2: Availability of quality legal education expanded; and, 1.1.3: Citizen awareness of legal rights and legal processes of judicial system increased			
Name of Indicator: Proportion of females who report increased self-efficacy at the conclusion of USG supported training/programming (GNDR-3)			
Is this a US FAF / USAID reporting indicator? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
DESCRIPTION			
Precise Definition(s): Self-efficacy refers to targeted female participants' confidence in their own capacity to be effective justice sector professionals.			
Unit of Measure: Percentage			
Method of calculation: Numerator = Females who report increased self-efficacy / Denominator = Total number of respondents.			
Disaggregated by: Province, position (student, Judge, Professor)			
Justification & Management Utility: The indicator will measure growth in women's confidence and ability to advocate for women's legal status and access justice.			
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION			
Data Collection Method: RLS-Formal will develop a pre/post survey tool and collect attendance sheets of the trainings and events documents that confirm participant attendance			
Data Source(s): RLS-Formal attendance sheets, pre and post participant surveys			
Method of Acquisition by USAID: Semi-Annual reports by RLS-Formal			
Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID: Semi-Annual			
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Included in RLS-Formal budget			
Individual Responsible at USAID: COR			
Individual Responsible for providing data to USAID: RLS-Formal COP and M&E section			
Location of data storage: Hard copy files in the RLS-Formal office and soft copy files on the RLS-Formal server			
DATA QUALITY ISSUES			
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: N/A			
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Self-efficacy is a subjective measure			
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: NA			
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Scheduled for 2013			
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: RLS-Formal will sample and review data for completeness, accuracy and consistency. The project will review the data with its partners to evaluate its accuracy and credibility.			
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING			
Data Analysis: RLS-Formal will analyze and present the data through narrative and tables in its reports			
Presentation of Data: Performance data table attached to its reports			
Review of Data: Data is reviewed and analyzed by M&E section and approved by the COP before RLS-Formal reports it.			
Reporting of Data: Quarterly			
OTHER NOTES			
Notes on Baselines/Targets: RLS-Formal considers its performance successful if a result falls within 5 percent of the target.			
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR VALUES			
Year	Baseline from 2012	Target	Cumulative Result
Q1 FY 2014	To be set in Q1	+15%	+15% on baseline
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