



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ
পরিকল্পনা-২ শাখা



“শেখ হাসিনার মূলনীতি
গ্রাম শহরের উন্নতি”

স্মারক নং- ৪৬.০৯৪.০০৭.০১.০০.০১০.২০১৮(অংশ-১)-৪৪৩

তারিখঃ ৩০/০৮/২০২২

বিষয়ঃ “Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Phase-II” শীর্ষক কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্পের প্রকল্প সমাপ্তি প্রতিবেদন (PCR) প্রেরণ প্রসঙ্গে

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয়ের প্রেক্ষিতে স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়িত “Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Phase-II” শীর্ষক কারিগরি সহায়তা প্রকল্পের প্রকল্প সমাপ্তি প্রতিবেদন (PCR) পরবর্তী প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে এতদসঙ্গে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি: PCR ১ প্রস্থ

পালি কর,
৩০/০৮/২০২২
(পালি কর)
সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব
ফোনঃ ৫৫১০০৮৮৯

সচিব
বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ (আইএমইডি)
শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা

অনুলিপিঃ

- ১। জাতীয় প্রকল্প পরিচালক, “বাংলাদেশ গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)” এবং অতিরিক্ত সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ২। সচিব মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৩। মহাপরিচালক (মইই) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৪। যুগ্মসচিব (পরিকল্পনা) মহোদয়ের ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Planning
Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED)

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (PCR)

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

01. **Name of the Project** : Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Phase II
02. **Administrative Ministry/Division** : Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives/ Local Government Division (LGD)
03. **Executing Agency** : Local Government Division
04. **Location of the Project** : Project Office at Dhaka and the project intervention areas are as follows:

Division	District	# of Upazila	# of Union
Dhaka	Gazipur, Faridpur, Madaripur, Gopalganj	18	136
Mymensingh	Mymensingh, Netrokona, Jamalpur	10	99
Chattogram	Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Noakhali, Chandpur	22	172
Sylhet	Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulvibazar	13	111
Khulna	Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat	16	130
Barishal	Patuakhali, Bhola, Barguna	13	118
Rajshahi	Naogaon, Pabna, Sirajganj	16	131
Rangpur	Gaibandha, Kurigram, Panchagarh, Rangpur	20	183
CHT	Rangamati, Khagrachari, Bandarban	26	121
Total		154	1201

05. **Objective of the Project** :

Overall Objective: To contribute to improving access to justice for disadvantaged and marginalized groups in Bangladesh.

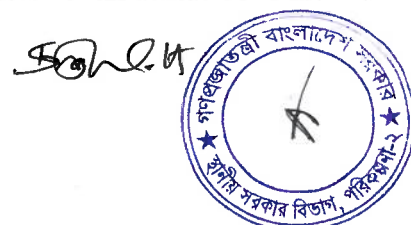
Specific Objective 01: To make local authorities more responsive to local justice needs and offer appropriate legal services in the form of well- functioning village courts/ local justice mechanisms in CHT.

Activity Result 1.1 Capacity of relevant stakeholders at national and local level improved and key skills strengthened to enable Village Courts in new target Unions and local justice mechanisms in CHT to function effectively by the end of the project implementation.

Activity Result 1.2 Legal and policy framework revised to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of VCs and local justice mechanisms in CHT.

Activity Result 1.3 GoB monitoring capacity for evaluating VCs and other local justice mechanisms' performance is strengthened and systematized.

Specific Objective 02: To empower local people especially women, the poor and vulnerable groups in particular to seek remedies for injustices and to resolve their disputes at the local level in an expeditious, transparent and affordable manner.



Activity Result 2.1 Beneficiaries in project areas understand the roles and functions of the VCs and other local justice mechanisms and can access their services when required.

Activity Result 2.2 Evidence-base and knowledge-management on VCs and local justice mechanisms increased.

06. Estimated Cost

:

(In lakh Taka)

	Original	Latest Revised (2 nd Revised)
(a) Total	Tk. 280,94.30	Tk. 318,95.14
(b) Taka	Tk. 40,62.50 *	Tk. 44,40.31 **
(c) Foreign Currency	-	-
(d) Project Aid	Tk. 240,31.80	Tk. 274,54.83
(e) RPA	-	-

* includes GoB CD/VAT Tk.340.00 lakh

** includes GoB CD/VAT Tk.201.55 lakh

07. Date of Approval

PCP	PP
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(a)Original : - 04.12.2016 (TAPP)

(b)Latest Revised (2nd Revision) : - 07.04.2021 (RTAPP)

08. Implementation Period :

	Date of Commencement	Date of Completion
(a)Original	January 2016	December 2019
(b)Latest Revised (2 nd Revision)	January 2016	June 2022
(c)Actual	January 2016	June 2022

09. Financing Arrangement (Source-wise):

9.1 Status of Grant:

a) Foreign Financing:

Source (s)	Currency as per Agreement	Amount in US \$ (Million)	Nature (Loan/ Grant/ supplier 's/ credit)	Date of Agreement	Date of Effective-ness	Date of Closing	
						Original	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU & UNDP	USD	32.90 (As per latest Prodoc (2 nd revision))	Grant	28.12.2015 (Original FA) 28.10.2020 (Addendum-2, Latest FA)	1 st January 2016	31 st December 2019	30 June 2022



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b) GOB:

(In lakh Taka)

Total amount	Loan	Grant	Cash Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4
44,40.31	-	44,40.31	-

9.2 Utilization of Project Aid: (Source wise)

(In million)

Source (s)	Total Amount		Actual Expenditure		Unutilized Amount	
	In US \$	In Local Currency	In US \$	In Local Currency	In US \$	In Local Currency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU & UNDP	32.90	Tk. 2,745.48	32.72	Tk. 2,741.40	0.18	4.08

9.3 Reimbursable Project Aid (RPA) :

(In lakh Taka)

R P A Amount		Amount Spent	Amount Claimed	Amount Re-imbursed	Remarks
As per PP	As per Agreement	3	4	5	6
1	2				
Not Applicable					

B. IMPLEMENTATION POSITION:

01. Implementation Period:

Implementation Period as per PP		Actual Implementation period	Time Over-run (% of original implementation period)	Remarks
Original TAPP	Latest Revised (2 nd) TAPP			
1	2	3	4	5
January 2016 to December 2019	January 2016 to June 2022	January 2016 to June 2022	62.50%	

02. Cost of the Project:

(In lakh Taka)

Description	Estimated Cost		Actual expenditure	Cost over-run (% of original cost)	Remarks
	Original	Latest revised			
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL	Tk. 280,94.30	Tk. 318,95.14	305,14.81	38,18.84 Lakh (13.53%)	
TAKA	Tk. 40,62.50	Tk. 44,40.31*	31,00.85	3,77.81 Lakh (9.30%)	CD/VAT & Cash



Description	Estimated Cost		Actual expenditure	Cost over-run (% of original cost)	Remarks
	Original	Latest revised			
					contribution
PA	Tk. 240,31.80	Tk. 274,54.83	274,13.96	34,23.03 Lakh (14.24%)	

* GoB cash contribution BDT 42,38.76 lakh & GoB CD/VAT Tk.201.55 lakh

03. Project Personnel:

Sanctioned strength as per PP	Manpower employed during execution	Status of the existing manpower			Manpower Employed	
		Manpower requirement for O&M as per pp	Existing manpower for O & M	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	Male	Female
Officer (s)	73	-	-	-	57	11
Staff(s)	08	-	-	-	02	01
Total :	81	-	-	-	59	12

04. Training of Project Personnel (Foreign/Local):

Field of Training /Study tour/ workshop/ Seminar etc.	Provision as per TAPP		Actual		Remarks
	Number of person	Man - months	Number of person	Man - months	
1	2	3	4	5	6
a. Foreign					
1) Participate in the World Justice Forum in Amsterdam (28 April to 5 May 2019)	Unspecified	Unspecified	02	10-man days	Actual man-days was within the budget provision.
2) Participate in the Paris Peace Forum (11-13 November 2019)	Unspecified	Unspecified	02	06-man days	Do
3) Study Tour in Philippine & Indonesia (5-15 November 2019)	Unspecified	Unspecified	09	81-man days	Do
b. Local					
4) Orientation on Village Courts for PMU Staffs(15-17 July 2017)	Unspecified	Unspecified	22	44-man days	Do
5) Training on Capturing Qualitative results and Monitoring Documentation of VC's Procedures (4-6/	Unspecified	Unspecified	07	21-man days	7 project personnel joined in 3 batches



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Field of Training /Study tour/ workshop/ Seminar etc.	Provision as per TAPP		Actual		Remarks
	Number of person	Man - months	Number of person	Man - months	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gazipur, 8-10/ Mymensingh and 13-15/Khulna December 2017)					

05.Component-wise Progress (As per latest approved PP):

(In lakh Taka)

Items of work (as per PP)	Unit	Target (as per 2 nd RTAPP)		Actual Progress		Reason for Deviation (±)	
		Financial	Physical (Quantity)	Financial	Physical (Quantity)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(a) Revenue Expenditure:						Amount (%)	Reasons
Pay of Officers	Person	5,985.02	73	5,928.87	73	56.16	
Pay of Staff	Person	317.75	8	339.37	8	(21.62) (6.81%)	The range of over expenditure is below 7% which has been made on the basis of actual need.
Travel Expenses (including national and international)	lump sum	488.46	Lump sum	407.75	LS	80.71	
Office rental & Maintenance (including DF office)	Nos	580.55	29	615.99	29	(35.44) (6.10%)	The range of over expenditure is below 7% which has been made on the basis of actual need.
Postage	Months	12.50	78	-	78	12.50	
Telephones/Telegram /Tele printer, maintenance etc.	Months	183.79	78	176.36	78	7.44	
Petrol, Oil & Lubricants, maintenance etc.	Months	104.07	78	83.98	78	20.09	
Printing and Publications	Nos.	1,320.92	105	1,085.50	99	235.41	
Stationery, Seals and Stamps	Months	82.91	78	59.81	78	23.10	
Advertising and Publicity	lump sum	13.50	Lump sum	10.26		3.24	
Training Expenses	Nos	2,323.95	2356	1,965.18	2130	358.77	
Training Expenses/Study Tour (international)	Nos	96.11	3	60.94	2	35.17	
Workshop, Seminar, Conference Expenses	Nos	1,290.81	5300	736.08	2839	554.73	

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Items of work (as per PP)	Unit	Target (as per 2 nd RTAPP)		Actual Progress		Reason for Deviation (±)	
		Financial	Physical (Quantity)	Financial	Physical (Quantity)		
Entertainment cost	Months	0.90	78	0.06	78	0.84	
Service Charges	lump sum	1,781.18	Lump sum	1,755.62	LS	25.56	
Consultancy and Subcontract	Nos	273.13	22	140.03	15	133.10	
Consultancy and Subcontract- NGO	NGOs	15,971.43	7	16,113.60	7	(142.17) (0.89%)	The range of over expenditure is below 1% which has been made on the basis of actual need.
Honorarium/Fees/Re muneration	Nos	6.66	16	3.89	13	2.77	
Survey	Nos	357.91	8	358.05	8	(0.14) (0.04%)	
Sanitation	Set	25.60	1235	-	0	25.60	
Sub-total of Revenue Expenditure		31,217.15		29,841.32		1,375.83	
(b) Capital Expenditure							
Vehicle procurement (2 vehicles, 15 motorcycles)	Nos	80.96	17	80.96	17	-	
Machinery and Other Equipment	Nos.	41.21	12	41.58	12	(0.37) (0.89%)	The over expenditure is less than 1%. It is happened due to price hike.
Computer and Accessories including software, server & server UPS	Nos	263.06	212	261.50	194	1.57	
Office equipment	Nos	63.52	54	65.32	52	(1.80) (2.83%)	In spite of total quantity reduced, the expenditure over run by 3% due to market price hike.
Furniture and Fixtures	Set	27.68	44	22.58	43	5.10	
CD/VAT (For Vehicle procurement)	Nos	201.55	2	201.55	2	-	
Sub-total of Capital Component		677.99		673.49		4.50	
Grand Total (a+b)		31,895.14		30,514.81		1,380.33	



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06. Information regarding Project Director (s):

Name & Designation with pay Scale	Full time	Part time	Responsible for more than one project	Date of		Remarks
				Joining	Transfer	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam Additional Secretary, LGD	-	Yes	02 Project	10/05/2015	19/11/2016	NPD appointed as additional duties.
Mr. Iqramul Haque Additional Secretary, LGD	-	Yes	02 Project	20/11/2016	03/10/2018	
Dr. Kazi Anowarul Hoque Additional Secretary, LGD	-	Yes	01 Project	13/02/2019	29/05/2019	
Ms. Begum Roksana Kader Additional Secretary, LGD	-	Yes	02 Project	30/05/2019	03/03/2020	
Mr. Maran Kumar Chakraborty Additional Secretary, LGD	-	Yes	02 Project	04/03/2020	16/06/2022	
Dr. Malay Choudhury Additional Secretary, LGD	-	Yes	02 Project	23/06/2022	on going	

07. Procurement of Transport (in Nos.):

Type of transport	Number as per P.P.	Procured with date	Transferred to Transport Pool with date	Transferred to O & M with date	Condem- ned/ damage d with date	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Vehicles:						
Jeep	01	July 2016	NA	NA	NA	Jeep will be further used in phase-III.
Microbus	01	July 2017	NA	NA	NA	It will be used in phase-III
Motorcycle	15	December 2016	NA	NA	NA	Transferred to selected 15 Union Parishads in March 2021

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08. Procurement of Goods, Works and Consultancy Services

08.1 Goods & Works of the Project costing above Tk. 200.00 lakh and Consultancy above Tk. 100.00 lakh:

Description of procurement (goods/works / consultancy) as per bid document	Tender/Bid/Proposal Cost (in crore Taka)		Tender/Bid/Proposal		Date of completion of works/services and supply of goods	
	As per PP	Contracted value	Invitation date	Contract signing/ L.C opening date	As per contract	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Toyota Prado Jeep	81.00 lac (Excluding CD-VAT)	210.18 lac (including CD-VAT BDT –180 lac.)	LTA	16 March 2017	30 May 2017	18 May 2017
Toyota HiAce Microbus		41.89 lac (including CD-VAT BDT – 20.98 lac.)	LTA	16 March 2017	30 May 2017	18 May 2017
15 Motorcycle for DF		20.45lac (inclusive VAT and AIT)	26 September 2016	02 November 2016	20 November 2016	09 November 2016

8.2 Use of Project Consultant (s) (Foreign/Local): (Consultancy above Tk. 100.00 lakh)

a) Foreign:

Name of the Field	Approved man month		Actual man month utilized	Remarks
	As per PP	As per contract		
1	2	3	4	5
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

b) Local:

Name of the Field	Approved man month		Actual man month utilized	Remarks
	As per PP	As per contract		
1	2	3	4	5
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	



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09. Construction/Erection/Installation Tools & Equipment:

SL No.	Description of items	Quantity (as per RTPP)	Quantity procured with date	Transferred to O & M with date	Disposed off as per rule with date	Balance	Remarks (Status of balance quantity)
	1	2	3	4	5	6=3-(4+5)	7
1.	Computer and Accessories including Computer Software, Server, & Server UPS						
A.	CPU (Dell OptiPlex 7040)	221 Set As per RTPP (inclusive software)	06 nos on 26 December 2016	Nil	Nil	06	Presently at temporary custody with UNDP for using in Phase-III.
	CPU (Dell OptiPlex 5050)		02 nos on 11 February 2017	Nil	Nil	02	Do
	Server (Dell PowerEdge FC630)		02 nos on 26 December 2016	Nil	Nil	02	Do
B.	Laptop (Dell 7270 & 7470)		40 nos on 17 January 2017	Nil	27 nos through ToT to DDLG on June 2021 and 01 disposed of on 15 May 2017	12	Presently at temporary custody with UNDP for using in Phase-III.
	Laptop (Dell 7480)		11 nos on 11 February 2017	Nil	Nil	11	Do
	Laptop (Dell 5520)		01 nos on 13 December 2017	Nil	Nil	01	Do
	Laptop (Dell 7320)		01 nos on 22 June 2022	Nil	Nil	01	Do
							Do
C.	Monitor (Dell S2216HC)		12 nos on 26 December 2016	Nil	Nil	12	Presently at temporary custody with UNDP for using in Phase-III.
	Monitor (Dell-22-P-2217)		04 nos on 11 February 2017	Nil	Nil	04	Do
	Monitor (U2417H)		01 nos on 13	Nil	Nil	01	Do

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SL No.	Description of items	Quantity (as per RTPP)	Quantity procured with date	Transferred to O & M with date	Disposed off as per rule with date	Balance	Remarks (Status of balance quantity)
			December 2017				
D.	UPS (Dell 5000VA SRT5KXLI_APC)		02 Nos on 29 March 2017	Nil	Nil	02	Presently at temporary custody with UNDP for using in Phase-III.
	UPS (Kstar 1200VA)		09 nos on 26 November 2017	Nil	Nil	09	Do.
E.	Printer Color (HP M651DN)		01 no on 04 April 2017	Nil	Nil	01	Presently at temporary custody with UNDP for using in Phase-III.
	Printer (HP 806-1 no & HP 402-29no)		30 nos on 19 September 2016	Nil	27 nos. through ToT to DDLG on 10 February 2021	03	Do
	Printer (HP 606)		02 no on 26 December 2016	Nil	Nil	02	Do
	Printer (HP 402)		02 nos on 02 November 2017	Nil	Nil	02	Do
2. Machinery and other equipment							
A.	Photocopier (MX-M464N)	16 As per	01 no on 16 March 2017	Nil	Nil	01	Presently at temporary custody with UNDP for using in Phase-III.
	Photocopier (MX-564N)		01 no on 03 June 2018	Nil	Nil	01	do
B.	Multimedia Projector (CASIO)		01 nos on 07 June 2018	Nil	Nil	01	do
C.	Air Conditioner		02 nos on 26 December 2016	Nil	Nil	02	do
D.	Network Switch		03 nos on 26 December 2016	Nil	Nil	03	do



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SL No.	Description of items	Quantit y (as per RTPP)	Quantity procured with date	Transferr e d to O & M with date	Disposed off as per rule with date	Bala nce	Remarks (Status of balance quantity)
E.	Camera		02 Nos on 14 November 2017	Nil	Nil	02	do
F.	LCD TV		01 Nos on 09 Feb 2019	Nil	Nil	01	do
G.	Network rack		02 no on 26 December 2016	Nil	Nil	02	do
H.	Server rack		01 no on 26 December 2016	Nil	Nil	01	do
3.	Office Equipment						
A.	Scanner (HP)	55 As per RTPP	27 nos on 06 August 2017	Nil	27 nos through ToT to DDLG on June 2021	00	NA
	Scanner (HP Digital Sender)		01 nos on 19 September 2016	Nil	Nil	01	Presently at temporary custody with UNDP for dispose of.
	Scanner (HP Digital Sender)		01 nos on 07 December 2017	Nil	Nil	01	do
B.	Translation Device		10 nos on 08 November 2017	Nil	Nil	10	do
C.	Paper Shredder		01 no on 18 April 2022	Nil	Nil	01	do

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C. FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL PROGRAMME:

01. (a) Original and revised schedule as per PP :

(In lakh Taka)

Financial Year	Financial provision & physical target as per original TAPP				Financial provision & physical target as per latest (2 nd Revised) TAPP			
	Total	Taka	P.A.	Physical %	Total	Taka	P.A.	Physical %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2015-2016	756.83	-	756.83	100	-	-	-	-
2016-2017	7,974.17	1,841.38	6,132.79	100	4,245.76	599.48	3,646.28	100
2017-2018	9,265.46	1,552.15	7,713.31	100	7,188.65	994.39	6,194.26	100
2018-2019	7,090.19	570.84	6,519.36	100	6,364.97	572.62	5,792.35	100
2019-2020	3,007.65	98.14	2,909.51	100	4,501.70	421.83	4,079.87	100
2020-2021	-	-	-	-	8,249.62	1,677.54	6,572.08	100
2021-2022	-	-	-	-	1,344.44	174.45	1,169.99	100
Total	28,094.30	4,062.50	24,031.80	100	31,895.14	4,440.31	27,454.83	100

01. (b) Revised ADP allocation and progress:

(In lakh Taka)

Financial	Revised Allocation & target				Taka*1	Expenditure & physical progress			
Year	Total	Taka	P.A.	Physical %	release	Total	Taka	P.A.	Physical %
2015-2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016-2017	4,563.00	827.00	3,736.00	100	702.00	4,245.76	599.48	3,646.28	93.05%
2017-2018	7,508.00	1,290.00	6,218.00	100	1,065.80	7,188.65	994.39	6,194.26	95.75%
2018-2019	6,600.00	800.00	5,800.00	100	775.00	6,364.97	572.62	5,792.35	96.44%
2019-2020	7,350.00	1,150.00	6,200.00	100	821.75	4,501.70	421.83	4,079.87	61.25%
2020-2021	6,750.00	1,250.00	5,500.00	100	577.00	4,331.60	307.02	4,024.58	64.17%
2021-2022	4,335.00	620.00	3,715.00	100	278.46	3,882.13	205.51	3,676.62	89.55%
					4,220.01	30,514.81	3,100.85	27,413.96	96.00%

*1 Note: Out of the total released amount BDT 4,220.01lakh against revised ADP allocation under GoB fund, the amount released to NPD account over the project period is BDT.2,976.77 lakh (including CD/VAT). The total GoB expenditure over the project period is BDT 3,100.85 Lakh of which the expenditure made by the NPD office BDT 2,215.03, Chittagong Custom Office BDT 201.55 lakh and through CA&FO, LGD office BDT 684.27 lakh. Hence, the unspent amount as of 30 June '2022 against released amount of BDT.2,976.77 lakh stands BDT 560.19 lakh (in NPD Account BDT 486.74 Lakh & In Customs Account BDT 73.45 lakh). Both type of unspent amount has been deposited and refunded to the Government Account through treasury challans. Copy of adjustment certificates against treasury challans of NPD office and custom office challan is attached. as Annex-1.



Signature

D. ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT:

Objective	Actual Achievement	Reasons for shortfall
Overall objective: To contribute to improving access to justice for disadvantaged and marginalized groups in Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 1,079 UPs are well equipped with <i>ejlas</i> (Court Bench), furniture, VC forms & registers and trained Village Courts Assistant (VCA) to assist UPs in operating Village Courts (VC) following VC Act and Rules . In project areas, VC's hearing sessions were carried out weekly on a designated day in 100% UPs (Final Evaluation Report) 98% of UPs maintained compliance in operating VC (Final Evaluation Report), Accounts Assistant-cum-Computer Operator (AACO) were appointed in 43% of UPs under project area (Final Evaluation Report) 38% of UPs that have fully self-sustaining village courts¹ (Final Evaluation Report). 30% are female complainants registered at VC (Final Evaluation Report) 91% of VC users are satisfied with VC services (Final Evaluation Report) 50% of VC complainants who are poor or extreme poor (using World Bank definition) (Final Evaluation Report). 	<p>It was not possible to reach the target regarding AACOs recruitment because multiple writ petitions were filed against the recruitment process of AACO.</p> <p>Recently , the litigation pending before the appellate division regarding restoring the appointment of AACO has been disposed in favour of LGD. Now there is no legal bar to appoint AACO.</p>
Specific Objective-1: To make local authorities more responsive to local justice needs and offer appropriate legal services in the form of well- functioning village courts/local justice mechanisms in CHT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 2,36,868 has been reported to village courts and 1,99,291 cases has been resolved In average 60 cases were registered per year per UP in project areas (Reference: Final Evaluation Report). 88% of registered cases in village courts which are resolved within 6 weeks (Reference: Final Evaluation Report). A total of 11,669 cases have been referred by the District Courts (Reference: PMIS). 75% of people in project area said that VC had reduced petty crime and increased community harmony (Reference: Final Evaluation Report). In average 25 days were required to resolve a dispute through village courts (Reference: Final Evaluation Report). Among the reported cases, 97 % cases resolved through traditional justice mechanism 	
Specific objective-2: To empower local people especially women, the poor and vulnerable groups in particular to seek remedies for injustices and to resolve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37% of people said that they would first approach to the VC to resolve petty disputes (Reference: Final Evaluation Report). 15% of women involved as panellists in village courts' decision-making process (Reference: Final Evaluation Report). 	

¹ Self-sustaining' means: Assistant Accountant cum Computer Operator (AACO) appointed, hearings carried out weekly on designated hearing days, and compliant with VC Act and Rules)

Objective	Actual Achievement	Reasons for shortfall
their disputes at the local level in an expeditious, transparent and affordable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28% of female complaints in CHT registers at traditional justice mechanisms and other local justice mechanisms 	
Output/Result-1.1: Capacity of relevant stakeholders at local and national improved and key skills strengthened to enable VCs in new target UPs and local justice mechanisms in CHT to function effectively by the end of project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 1,079 UPs equipped with <i>ejlas</i> (court bench), court forms and registers and have trained Village Courts Assistants (VCAs). A total of 3 national training institutes who have updated information on VC issues in their regular training curriculum/syllabus. 27 District Training Pools were established in 27 districts . 27,367 officials and representatives of Union Parishads were trained on village courts functions 56% UP representatives and officials in AVCB areas who gave correct responses to 5 key knowledge questions (Reference: Final Evaluation Report). 98% UPs in project area correctly maintained all VC forms and registers (Reference: Final Evaluation Report) 392 AACOs were trained to take over role of Village Court Assistant. 100 % of resolved cases which were enforced (Reference: Final Evaluation Report) . 98% of cases heard in AVCB area which are within the VCs jurisdiction and in compliance with the correct procedure (Reference: Final Evaluation Report). In CHT, 4,273 of traditional leaders, local CSOs, local administrations, judiciary, legal professionals and other relevant actors are knowledgeable about local dispute resolution systems and norms. Training material including other materials related to CHT is in place. 	<p>One Union Parishad in Bhola district has not been equipped due to its territorial dispute, which is pending in the honourable High Court.</p> <p>AACO couldn't be recruited at every UP due to pending settlement of writ petition in the High Court.</p>
Output/Result- 1.2: Legal and policy framework revised to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of VCs and local justice mechanisms in CHT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In principle, Cabinet has approved the amendment proposal of Village Courts Act 2006. GOs issued by NLASO and MoLJ & PA with the necessary guidance of the Bangladesh Supreme Court to participate in VC training and they became part of District Training Pool. The customary laws and practices of Chakma, Tripura, and Marma communities have been reviewed and documented. 	<p><u>Directive from IG Police to facilitate referrals to VCs in place issued:</u></p> <p>A response was received from Public Security Division by a letter dated 27.06.2021. According to the letter, it is impossible to get a directive from IGP due to some legal constraints.</p>
Output/Result- 1.3:GoB monitoring capacity for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 Districts are submitting reports to LGD in accordance with Decentralized M&E (DMIE) system . 	



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Objective	Actual Achievement	Reasons for shortfall
evaluating VCs and other local justice mechanisms' performance is strengthened and systematised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83 % UPs supported by the project which submit quarterly reports to UNO in accordance with DMIE system (Reference: Final Evaluation Report). 75% District and Upazila VCMCs in project areas which are meeting in accordance with the GO 2012. 57 UPs using VCMIS system for reporting and monitoring purposes. A monitoring system of access to justice for the most vulnerable in CHT is in place. 	
Output/Result-2.1: Beneficiaries in project areas understand the roles and functions of the VCs and other local justice mechanisms and are able to access their services when required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 1,0016,000 community people were received aware message on VC through Courtyard meetings, Community meeting, Multi-media drama show and rallies. 90% People in project UPs who said that they are aware of VCs and its functions (Reference: Final Evaluation Report). 56% People in project areas are able to correctly answer that Village Courts deals with minor conflicts and disputes (Reference: Final Evaluation Report). Knowledge gap on VCs between men and women narrowed to 1% in endline compared to 12% in baseline (Reference: Final Evaluation Report). 	
Output/Result- 2.2: Evidence-base and knowledge-management on VCs and local justice mechanisms increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline of AVCB II (Plain land), and CHT), MTR , Final Evaluation (Endline study), and baseline of AVCB-II CHT have been completed and all reports are available. Lesson learned study has been carried out. Study on Impact of Village Courts on Women Empowerment has been carried out and the report is available. 	

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E. BENEFIT ANALYSIS:

01. Annual Out-put: Not Applicable

Items of out-put	Unit	Estimated quantity expected at full capacity	Actual quantity of out-put during the 1 st year of operation at full capacity (or during, real production for newly completed project).
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			
(d)			

02. Cost / Benefit: Not Applicable

Item	Estimated	Actual
(1) Benefit cost ratio of the project (i) Financial (ii) Economic (2) Internal Rate of Return (i) Financial (ii) Economic		

03. Please give reasons for shortfall, if any, between the estimated and actual benefit: NA.

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F. MONITORING AND AUDITING:

01. Monitoring:

Name & designation of the inspecting official	Date of Inspection	Identified Problems	Recommendations
1	2	3	4
Mr. Maran Kumar Chakroborty , National Project Director, AVCBII Project & Additional Secretary, LGD	2021& 2022	No major or significant problems identified	He expressed satisfaction on the village court's performance and initiatives. However, he proposed to increase the monitoring of local administration.
Salehin Tanvir Gazi Director (Deputy Secretary) IMED Bangladesh	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of field-level activities was seriously hampered due to nCovid-19 and UP election. LGD could not recruit AACO in many districts due to the multiple writ petitions filed against the recruitment process of AACO. Due to the limitation of the VC Act 2006, VC can't deal with family-related issues and also can't deal with cases whose pecuniary jurisdiction is above 75,000 taka. 	<p>Human resources need to be ensured at UP level to assist UP to run village courts with proper documentation.</p> <p>VC Act 2006 needs to be amended addressing the following issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> increasing pecuniary jurisdiction of VC; inclusion of family-related issues into the jurisdiction of VC. <p>Capacity building and awareness-raising activities need to be continued and strengthened to increase the use of village courts.</p> <p>Scaled up the village courts across Bangladesh so that the rural people, especially marginalized and underprivileged people, can get judicial services quickly and cheaply.</p>
Mr. Tanvir Azam Siddiki Deputy Secretary LGD	2021	No major or significant problems identified.	-

[Signature]



Name & designation of the inspecting official	Date of Inspection	Identified Problems	Recommendations
Dr. Malay Choudhury Additional Secretary LGD & Mr. Akbar Hossain Deputy Secretary LGD	2021	No major or significant problems identified.	-
Mr. Bashir Ahmed Assistant Director IMED	2020	To ensure inclusion of panel Chairman for facilitating VC in absence of chairman.	VC Act 2006 needs to be amended addressing the following issues: a. increasing jurisdiction of VC; b. ensuring the presence of defender.
Mr. Bashir Ahmed Assistant Director IMED	2020	No major or significant problems identified.	He expressed satisfaction on the village courts performance and initiatives. However, he proposed to increase the monitoring of local admin
Mr. Bashir Ahmed Assistant Director IMED	2019	Community people are getting benefit from VC services. Good number of cases has been referred from District Courts to Village Courts. There is a need to increase awareness-raising events in order to increase awareness.	-to increase jurisdiction of VC. -to increase monitoring visit to provide technical assistance for documentation of VC's proceedings. -to increase awareness-raising activities involving media.

a) Ministry/Agency:

- Project Implementation Committee (PIC) oversaw the implementation of the project and Project Steering Committee (PSC) provided policy guidelines based on the recommendation of the PIC.
- ERD and Planning Commission monitored the AVCB Project based on the progress reports received from the project.
- Representatives from lead ministry (LGD), and the Additional Secretary, LGD & National Project Directors (NPDs) visited different unions to monitor the village courts performance. During visit they monitored documentation of VC's proceedings, observed VC's hearing sessions and consulted with UP representatives and local administration.
- A special evaluation team (inter-ministerial Committee) formed by LGD with the representatives from IMED, Planning Commission, UP section of Local Government Division (LGD), and Planning Division, LGD to evaluate the AVCB-II. They have completed the evaluation of the project.



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b) IMED:

Regularly, IMED has monitored the AVCB Project based on the progress reports received from the project. In addition, they also visited project areas in many times to monitor the VC's performance and project activities.

c) Others:

Monitoring by AVCB project:

As a regular practice, Project Management Unit (PMU), AVCB-II Project prepared and submitted progress reports to IMED, ERD, Planning Commission, LGD, UNDP, EU and other government departments as per their requirement and prescribe formats.

The AVCB Phase II Project's M&E team and other members of the Project Management Unit (PMU) visited different Unions of project working districts during project period to monitor the progress made against targeted results. The monitoring included documentation of VC's proceedings, knowledge and skill assessment of VC's service providers, VC performance, satisfaction level of beneficiaries on Village Courts services, efficiency and effectiveness of Village Courts, use of IEC materials, maintenance of different registers (courtyard meeting register, counseling register, stock register, attendance register, visitor register), implementation of DMIE system, implementation of the VCMIS, and monitoring of VC's performance after withdrawal of VCA.

At the end of each visit, findings were shared with field-level staff, DDLG and UNO for further improvement. Meetings were also conducted with UP chairmen and members to motivate them for resolving disputes properly following the VC Act.

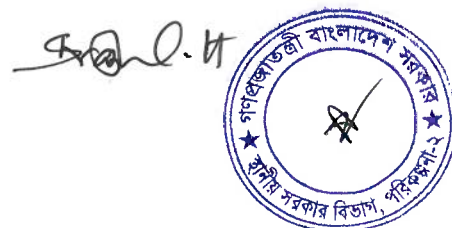
Monitoring by UNDP:

Mid-year and End-year review carried out in each year by UNDP's Senior Management team aiming to monitor the progress and performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plans (AWPs).

Resident Representative, Deputy Resident Representative, and Programme Analyst of UNDP Bangladesh visited different unions and saw documentation of VC's proceedings, observed VC sessions, talked with local administration, UP representatives and beneficiaries. They shared views with the beneficiaries, UP representatives and local administration who expressed their satisfaction with the village courts.

Monitoring by EU:

During the reporting period, the project has facilitated one field visit made by the European Union and the British High Commission in 2019. Ambassador of the European Union and Head of Delegation to Bangladesh, Rensje Teerink and British High Commissioner to Bangladesh Robert Chatterton Dickson visited Noihati union of Rupsha upazila in Khulna. Both the European Union Ambassador and the British High Commissioner observed the activities of VC at Noihati Union Parishad complex, saw a live hearing session of VC and consulted with elected representatives as well as beneficiaries of the union. In addition, Audrey Maillot, Governance Team Leader; Alexandru Calota, Programme Manager (Governance), and Philip Mellish, Programme Manager, Governance, the European Union also visited Noihati Union Parishad. The National Project Coordinator of AVCB II Project and Deputy Director, Local Government of Khulna were accompanied the team. H.E. Ms. Rensje Teerink remarked that VCs are substantially contributing to maintaining peace in rural areas as well as ensuring good governance and reducing litigation in the higher



courts. The roles of local administration to make village courts more functional are thus commendable. H.E. Mr. Robert Dickson praised the endeavors to deliver justice for the benefits of rural population in short time and at low cost.

EC-ROM (European Commission-Results Oriented Monitoring), high-level results-oriented monitoring team appointed by EC monitored the performance of AVCB project in October 2018. One member team visited different location of project working areas and met with different stakeholders from 14 October - 23 October 2018. The mission produced and shared a report highlighting the relevancy, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and provided recommendations for further improvement. At the end, the project has prepared a Management Response to address the recommendations.

Representatives from European Union including H.E. Ambassador and Head of Delegations of the European Union to Bangladesh, Mr. Maurizio Cian, Head of Cooperation, European Union Bangladesh, Ms. Anna PEREGO, Programme Manager, European Union Bangladesh, Eduard Pesendorfer, Program Manager for Governance, Economic Cooperation Section of the European Union, and Jose Rodrigo, Finance Manager, Finance, Contact and Audit Section, of the European Union visited different unions and observed VC sessions, talked with district and upazila administration, district Judiciary, UP representatives, and beneficiaries and expressed their satisfaction on village courts performance.

02. Auditing during and after Implementation:

2.1. Internal Audit:

Period of Audit	Date of submission of Audit Report	Major findings/ objections	Whether objections Resolved or not.
Audit in Oct 2019 by UN Board Of Auditors (UNBOA) covering the period 2018 & 2019 ,	-	No	N.A
Audit in April 2021 by the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) for the year 2020, UNDP	2021	No	N.A

2.2. External Audit:

Audit period	Date of submission of Audit Report	Major findings/ objections	Whether objections resolved or not.
1	2	3	4
Expenditure verification of the project for the period of Jan 2016-Dec 2019 by MAZARS SA (International Audit firm) deployed by European Union Delegation to Bangladesh.	28 July 2022	01	Resolved
HACT Audit for the period of 1st	May 02, 2019	04	Resolved



Audit period	Date of submission of Audit Report	Major findings/ objections	Whether objections resolved or not.
October 2017 to 31st December 2018 by ARTISAN Chartered Accountants			
HACT Audit for the period of 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019 by ANISUR RAHMAN & CO	18 September 2020	01	Resolved
HACT Audit for the period of 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2020 by M I Chowdhury & Co	20 June 2021	NIL	N.A

*Foreign Aided Projects Audit Directorate

G. DESCRIPTIVE REPORT:

1. General Observations/Remarks of the Project:

1.1 Background

After years of continued gross domestic product growth and progress in a range of human and social development indicators, Bangladesh is now expecting to graduate to Lower Middle Income status by 2026. Despite this, the formal justice sector in Bangladesh continues to suffer from chronic problems at all stages of the justice chain. The police are understaffed, under-equipped and poorly trained. The court system is slow and overwhelmed with cases; the total backlog of cases doubled between 2010 and 2019 and now stands at approximately 3.8 million. There are insufficient judges, court infrastructure is inadequate, and procedures are slow, complex and difficult for justice-seekers to understand. Court users find themselves paying enormous costs legal fees and associated costs, and repeatedly attending hearings that are delayed or fail to resolve the issues.

This creates a massive justice gap and *de facto* impunity for criminality, which impacts especially hard on socially excluded or economically disadvantaged people, limiting their ability to achieve redress for wrongdoing. In particular gendered social attitudes mean women are often discouraged from reporting crimes against them or seeking civil justice. Faced with these problems, most Bangladeshis simply avoid the courts system, and the majority of civil and criminal matters in Bangladesh are dealt with outside the courts system – over 80% of disputes are resolved through the traditional system of *shalish*.²

Shalish is an ancient system for informal adjudication of petty disputes both civil and criminal, by local notables *shalishkars* (adjudicators). Although commonly used, it has many defects. It is not legally regulated and has no criminal jurisdiction. Concerns exist around *shalishkars*' impartiality, and bias towards richer and more powerful members of the society, as well as its gender bias. Thus, the extensive use of *shalish* is not necessarily an indication that the system is popular, but rather that there is no better alternative.³

² *ibid*

³ See Performance and Effectiveness of Village Courts in Two Union Parishads, J. S. Asian Stud. 05 (01) 2017. 27-37

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The Government's 8th Five Year Plan (FYP) recognizes shortfalls in the justice system and notes that *"effectiveness of the formal judicial institution, semi-formal judicial institution and access to justice is crucial for improving the state of rule of law in Bangladesh."* It goes on to include enhancing Village Courts as one of the priorities for the FYP both as a means of reducing the case numbers in the formal courts, and of increasing access to justice for the population.

The Village Courts have existed for decades, on paper having been established by the Village Courts Ordinance 1976 – later replaced by the Village Court Act 2006⁴ - to provide a quasi-judicial dispute resolution mechanism (DRM) to resolve minor civil and criminal matters. They were designed to be local, cheap, transparent and accessible to the population in rural areas, so as to reduce the justice gap. VCs are rooted in restorative justice approaches familiar to users of *shalish*, but have the advantage of being regulated, transparent and accountable, with appeal procedures and enforcement mechanisms.

However, despite their potential the VCs have never functioned fully in compliance with the law. While the empowering legislation has been in place for decades, most duty bearers lack understanding of the roles and functions of the Village Courts so have been unable to implement the law correctly. Where 'Village Courts' have taken place, they have generally not complied with the legal framework in terms of their jurisdiction, proper recording and process, and levels of awareness amongst the population of the Courts remains low. The reasons for these issues were attributed to a lack of knowledge, as no training or awareness raising was done to ensure the village courts law was implemented effectively.

Recognising the potential of VCs to significantly enhance access to justice, UNDP and the Local Government Division (LGD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C), with financial support from EU and UNDP, initiated a pilot project to test ways to make the VC effective and 'activated'. Hence, the first phase of the Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh (AVCB) Project began in 2009 and ended in 2015.

Based on the success of the pilots, a second phase of the project ('AVCB-II') was initiated in 2016, scaling-up the pilot to 1,080 UPs (approximately ¼ of the country). It was again implemented jointly by UNDP and LGD and funded by the EU, GoB and UNDP. Although originally due to be completed by December 2019, various delays including those caused by the pandemic gave rise to a number of extensions.

1.2 Justification/Adequacy

Extensive case backlog in the lower (formal) courts in addition to long, cumbersome, and complex procedures mean that a large proportion of Bangladeshis, especially the poor, are deprived of their access to justice. To reduce the burden on the higher courts, as well as to increase access to justice for the wider population, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) passed the Village Court Act, 2006, which was amended in 2013, empowered Union Parishads (UPs) to resolve petty disputes that fall under their jurisdiction but it was not functional and effective due several reasons. As a result, citizens had limited confidence to take their disputes to the Village Courts.

To facilitate the implementation of the VC Act, 2006, the Local Government Divisions (LGD) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C) piloted the Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh (AVCB) Project between 2009 to 2015 to make Village Courts (VCs) active and functional in 351 unions across the country.

⁴ Act No. XIX of 2006, amended in 2013



Based on the success and lessons learned from the pilot project, a new phase was launched in January 2016 (2016-2022) with financial support from the EU, UNDP, and GoB aiming to improve access to justice for the disadvantaged and marginalized groups of Bangladesh through functionalizing VC services in 1,080 unions of 128 upazilas in 27 districts under 8 divisions. Later on, the project extended further to 121 UPs of 26 upazilas in 3 districts of the CHT area aiming to strengthen the traditional justice system in the CHT districts and explore the possibility of Village Courts in 15 UPs doing an action research.

1.3 Objectives

Overall Objective: To contribute to improving access to justice for disadvantaged and marginalized groups in Bangladesh.

Specific Objective 01: To make local authorities more responsive to local justice needs and offer appropriate legal services in the form of well-functioning village courts/local justice mechanisms in CHT.

Activity Result 1.1 Capacity of relevant stakeholders at national and local level improved and key skills strengthened to enable Village Courts in new target Unions and local justice mechanisms in CHT to function effectively by the end of the project implementation.

Activity Result 1.2 Legal and policy framework revised to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of VCs and local justice mechanisms in CHT.

Activity Result 1.3 GoB monitoring capacity for evaluating VCs and other local justice mechanisms' performance is strengthened and systematized

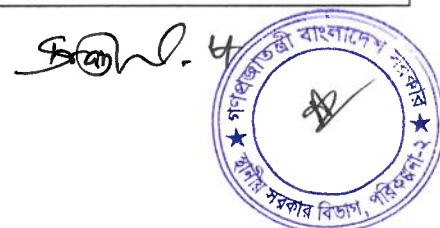
Specific Objective 02: To empower local people especially women, the poor and vulnerable groups in particular to seek remedies for injustices and to resolve their disputes at the local level in an expeditious, transparent and affordable manner

Activity Result 2.1: Beneficiaries in project areas understand the roles and functions of the VCs and other local justice mechanisms and can access their services when required

Activity Result 2.2 Evidence-base and knowledge-management on VCs and local justice mechanisms increased

1.4 Project revision with reasons

Revision	Reasons of revision
First revision	The original TAPP of the project 'Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Project Phase II' was approved in December 2016 by the Planning Commission. Later on, the Revised Financing Agreement for the proposed expansion of the project in CHT region was signed by EU and GoB (Europe Wing of ERD) where additional 5.22 million US\$ was added up with original total project cost to include the Chattogram Hill Tracts (CHT) component. Accordingly, Project Document (ProDoc) was revised with a view to starting the intervention in CHT areas immediately adjusting UNDP and DANIDA contribution. Moreover, several changes in terms of reallocation of budget among the existing activities as well as in some new activities incorporated in the RTAPP based on the field demand and for the interest of the project achievement. So, revision of TAPP to set in the CHT activities along with allocation of necessary budget was essential and important for which the second Project Steering Committee (PSC) of the project has emphasized to initiate the revision of the TAPP immediately. In brief, followings were the prime reasons which necessitate the first revision of TPP:



Revision	Reasons of revision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increasing project budget for inclusion of CHT b) Reflecting the reduction of DANIDA and UNDP's contribution c) Expansion of the project in CHT region d) Increasing the number of Union, Upazila and Districts under project intervention areas e) Revision of total project cost due to increase the foreign exchange rate
Second revision	<p>As per the 1st revision of TAPP and subsequent no-cost extension, the project lifetime was up to December 2020, but in the 7th PIC it was agreed that an extension is needed to accomplish the undone activities both in plain land and CHT region due to countrywide nCOVID19 pandemic and meet the necessity of gap bridging between the present phase and the potential countrywide scaling up phase planned to be started from the year 2022. Taking into consideration these two scenarios, a tripartite meeting between EU, LGD and UNDP held on 10th June 2020 on this extension proposal where the Senior Secretary, Local Government Division chaired the meeting. In the meeting in principle all parties were agreed with the extension proposal of 18-months extension up to June 2022 with the required additional money. Subsequently, in the 5th PSC meeting held on 09 July 2020, the committee approved the project extension proposal up to June 2022. In brief, followings were the major justification for the second revision of TAPP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To extend the project duration up to June 2022 b) To accommodate the additional contribution for Project Extension c) Adjust the exchange loss d) Reallocation of project budget among the project period up to June 2022. e) Reallocation of CHT budget starting from July 2019 to till project end (June 2022).

2. Rationale of the project in respect of Concept, Design, Location and Timing

The formal justice system in Bangladesh is overwhelmed by the demand for legal recourse but for the vast majority of the population, the prohibitive costs of formal justice, coupled with a poor understanding of legal matters, means that access to justice is out of their reach. In order to reduce the burden on the higher courts, as well as to increase access to justice for the wider population, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) passed the Village Court Act 2006, which empowered Union Parishads (UPs) to resolve disputes that fall under their jurisdiction. In the period following the promulgation, the Act remained limited in implementation and effectiveness for many reasons, including insufficient materials and skilled human resources in the UPs, limited awareness in the rural areas about access to justice through village courts and a general lack of infrastructure. As a result, the local community had few incentives or confidence in taking disputes to the village courts. In order to facilitate the implementation of the Village Courts Act, the Local Government Divisions (LGD) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MoLGRD&C) initiated Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh (AVCB) Project with financial supports from EU, GoB and UNDP.

The activation of Village Courts supports has increased access to justice especially for women, hence has contributed to achieving the SDGs 16 and the Government's 7th Five Year Plan (FYP). The working areas have been selected based on the geographical remoteness, presence of ethnic minorities and vulnerable communities.



Signature

3. Brief description on planning and financing of the project and its applicability

The overall objective of this project is to contribute to improving access to justice for disadvantaged and marginalized groups in 1,201 unions of Bangladesh. The specific objectives are (i) to make local authorities more responsive to justice needs and offer appropriate legal services in the form of a well-functioning Village Court/ local justice mechanisms in CHT and (ii) to empower local people, especially women, poor and vulnerable groups to resolve their disputes at the local level quickly, economically and transparently. The project supports the Local Government Division (LGD) in functionalizing Village Courts (VCs) in 1,080 Union Parishads (UPs), capacity-building of VC's service providers (UP representatives and officials), reviewing legal framework, increasing awareness of the role and function of Village Courts, and strengthening GoB's monitoring capacity. In addition, it also helps to enhance the traditional justice system in three CHT districts and explore the possibility of Village Courts in CHT areas through doing action research.

In order to achieve the objectives, the project prepared Annual Work Plans (AWPs) incorporating feedbacks from PIC⁵ and ensuring required approval from PSC⁶. The day-to-day activities are being implemented through three components (headed by National Project Manager), namely Programme, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) and Knowledge Management, and Operations. Furthermore, four NGOs, experienced in dispute resolution and/or supporting Village Courts, were hired by UNDP under the Responsible Party Agreement (RPA) to implement different activities in plain land areas. They were primarily responsible for providing support to Union Parishads (UPs) in running Village Courts and engaging the community through capacity building and outreach at the grassroots level. For CHT areas, three local NGOs with working experience in CHT are responsible for providing capacity-building of traditional leaders who work at the grassroots level and for raising awareness within the community.

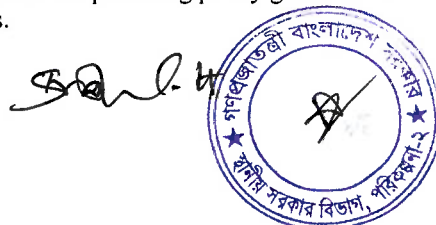
4. Analysis of the Post-Implementation situation and result of the project:

Whether the beneficiaries of the project have clear knowledge about the target/Objectives of the project: Capacity building and awareness raising initiatives implemented by the project have increased the knowledge of UP representatives and community peoples about village courts and its function. In areas with the AVCB program, UP officials were more knowledgeable about the VCs and they spent more time on resolving disputes through the VC system. Now community people visit village courts to seek remedies and participate in decision making process of village courts. Union parishads register the cases in village courts and are capable to resolve the disputes following the Village Courts (amended) Act 2013 with proper documentations.

Programme for use of created-facilities of the project: *Ejlas* (Court bench), furniture, VC's forms and registers that provided by the project to 1,079 union parishads will be used to run village courts after phasing out of the project. In this regards, the project handed over the *Ejlas* (Court bench), furniture, VC's forms and registers to union parishads and provided orientation to all UP Chairmen and Secretaries of 1,079 unions on how to run village courts after phasing out of the project. In addition, Training Manual on Village Courts and VC's booklet developed with the project supports by the LGD will be used in future for providing training to the service providers.

⁵ Project Implementation Committee is Chaired by National Project Director (NPD) and mainly responsible for overseeing the implementation of the project.

⁶ Project Steering Committee is Chaired by Secretary of LGD and mainly responsible for providing policy guideline to the project implementation and approval of any implementation related decisions.



Impact of the project:

- Awareness among rural people in project areas of the Village Courts and its function has gone up from 9% in 2017 [Baseline] to 90% in 2021[Endline]
- UP's run Village courts complying with VC procedures and UPs maintain all VC forms and register with high quality [Baseline (2017):0; Final Evaluation (2021-Project areas): 98%; Final Evaluation (2021-non project areas: 0%)]
- UP officials were more knowledgeable about the VCs and they spent more time on resolving disputes through the VC system
- Village courts are efficient, fast and accessible for everyone:
 - Village courts resolved over 93% of reported case taking only 25 days [(Baseline (2017): 43 days, Final Evaluation (2021): 25 days].
 - Enforcement rate of VC's decision is over 95% [Baseline (2017): 80%; Final Evaluation, 2021: 95%].
 - Court users spent 233 takas (US\$ 2.7) as courts fees, conveyance and food/snacks cost on an average to get service [(Baseline (2017): BDT 3,064; Final Evaluation, 2021: BDT 233]
 - 91% service recipients expressed their satisfaction with VC services and its decisions
- Women are increasingly participating in VC's. The project initiatives encouraged petitioners and respondents to nominate women as VC panel members.
 - Representation of women in village court's decision -making process has been increased from 2% [Baseline] to 15% [2021].
 - Women justice seeker has increased from 20% [Baseline] to 29% [Final Evaluation, 2021].
- More than 50% of the users of VCs live below the World Bank poverty line which also indicates that AVCB program helps increase affordable access to the poor.
- The project has successfully activated Village Courts in 1,079 UPs. These UPs have provided efficient and effective legal services to 2,36,868 rural people, including women and vulnerable populations.
- The value of village courts is that they enable citizens to seek compensation for small disputes that can otherwise create instability between community members, entrench conflict, and increase social instability in the country at a local level. According to the final evaluation, village courts have gradually increased social harmony, built closer relationships between petitioners and defendants. During the project period, 191.76 crore (US \$ 22.67 million) has been recovered by village courts as compensation and has been provided to the complainants. The final evaluation concluded that complainants used this money for meeting family needs, study of children, business and farming, medical expenses, and paying back their loans.
- Through advocating and raising awareness of the AVCB II Project, the District Courts have referred cases to the village courts. Since the inception of the village courts project, a total of 11,669 cases were referred from the district courts.

Women's participation in development:

The Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Phase II (AVCB II) Project has targeted women to encourage them to seek remedies from village courts through its capacity building and awareness raising activities. It has increased capacity of 37,367 community people on Village courts where 20% women participated. In addition, it has delivered messages on Village Courts and its function to around 58,00,000 women through courtyard meetings, community sharing meetings, drama shows, youth workshops and rallies. As a result, more women (Baseline: 20% of total, Endline: 30% of total) sought remedy through village courts. The project initiatives also encouraged petitioners and respondents to nominate women as village court panel members. As a result, representation of women in village court's decision-making process has increased from 2% (in 2017) to 15% (in 2021).



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According to the gender impact study, *the Village Court is supportive as women can visit the place of their own after managing their household duties, less social stigma due to closeness with the UP Chair and members, receive justice within short time at less cost, transparency of the VC process etc. Women participate in the VC sessions as VC panel members, applicants, respondent, witnesses, and audience. Even though the proportion of men and women are not the same, women's visibility at the justice system has broken century-old tradition*

Impact on environment: There is no impact of the project on the environment.

Sustainability of the project: The sustainability of the project is strong because of low running costs of village courts once it is activated, its high social benefits, strong government ownership, policy formation and in built institutional arrangement.

The project is embedded in local government structures (Union Parishad) and backed up by the legal framework (Village Court Act, 2006 and Government Order). VC's services which have strengthened by the project supports are affordable local level disputes resolution services to the common people specially for poor and women, as the fees of 20 BDT (USD 0.24) for civil cases and 10 BDT (USD 0.12) for criminal cases and courts users' needs to spend only BDT 233 (USD 2.7) on average as court fee, conveyance, and food cost to get services from village court.

According to the exit strategy, AACOs were supposed to be recruited during the project period to assist UPs to run village courts after the end of the project. But a total of 425 (Male 353 and Female 72) AACOs were recruited in 425 unions out of 1,079 unions under the project area till the end of the project. The recruitment of AACOs in 375 UPs is under process, and the recruitment process of AACO in 141 UPs was postponed due to writ petitions pending in High Court, which is being contested by the Local Government Division. However, AACOs recruitment and their involvement need to be ensured to ensure sustainability of the project.

Contribution to poverty alleviation/reduction:

Dispute resolution mechanism affects the household income and expenditure. It has been evident from different studies that Village courts are cost effective, fast and accessible for everyone. During the project period, approximately 2,36,800 people have received legal service through village courts in low cost and less time. According to the independent study, among the service seekers of village courts, 50% service seekers live below the World Bank poverty line and they spent on an average only 28 days and 233 takas (US\$ 2.7) as courts fees, conveyance and food/snacks cost to get justice from the village courts. If a portion of the service seekers of village courts seek justice through formal courts, they had to wait for five year and had to suffer physically, mentally as well as financially which affected their household income and expenditure. Hence, village Courts has reduced their physical, mental and financial suffering. In addition, village courts recovered and provided the compensation to the victims within a short amount of time. In the project area, village courts recovered 191.76 crore (US \$ 22.67 million) as compensation and provided to the complainants. The final evaluation concluded that complainants used this money for meeting family needs, business and farming, medical expenses, and paying back their loans.

Opinion of the community people and UP representatives:

UP representative's preference regarding resolving disputes through village courts has increased due to the project intervention. In the project area, more than 75% UP respondents preferred VC at endline, compared to approximately 32% in the control area. Most popular reasons for preferring VC are its easy application, it is bound by law, it does not require a lawyer and disputes can be solved in a short period of time. Regarding beneficiaries, 91% beneficiaries of village courts expressed their satisfaction on village courts services and its decision. Also 71% beneficiaries thinking that VCs are fair. Community people also believe that VC has reduced petty crime in their locality.



5. Problems encountered during Implementation(with duration & steps taken to remove those)

Problem encounter	Duration	Steps taken to remove
Project Management: Covid19 and its continuation for almost two years was a big challenge in project management and accomplishment of targeted work within the project period.	Almost two years	In line with the WHO policy, GoB and UNDP guidance, the project developed some alternative work modality and used latest IT facilities such as Zoom platform, and MS Team to mitigate the challenge with a project extension up to June 2022.
Project Director	Throughout the project period, NPD has been transferred four times.	Project has taken effective initiative to update new NPD quickly about the project activities, progress and became proactive to overcome the situation within shortest possible time.
Land Acquisition	Not relevant with the project	NA
Procurement: Getting on time delivery with quality of procured signboards and <i>Ejlas</i> (Court bench) for 1080 unions was a challenging task due to flood situation in all over the country in 2017.	Due to flood situation in project working area in 2017	The project office took following initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained close supervision with all suppliers to ensure the prompt delivery; • Engaged respective District Facilitators (DF) and NGO staff to follow up/monitor the work progress with its quality at field level. • Engaged local administration.
Contractor/NGO: Hiring of NGOs took more time in CHT as no qualified NGO was identified in one district at first bidding process	In 2021	The challenge was resolved through re-advertising the second tender quickly after reorganizing the ToR with comprehensive delivery/work plan and awarded the contract to a local NGO.
Natural calamity : Due to the nCovid-19 pandemic, the project couldn't implement its activities (CHT and Plain Land) as per the plan since mid-March 2020 which has impacted planned targets. That time it was uncertain when the project will resume its full swing implementation and hence it was impossible to reach a few of the targets mentioned in the approved Logical Framework	Almost two years	Reviewed the progress and impact of nCovid-19 on project target. Held meeting with EU where all parties agreed that it will not be possible to reach the target mentioned in the LFA and have agreed to extend the activities up to June 2022. Accordingly, the activities was extended for 18 months up to June 2022 to accomplish undone activities that were impacted due to nCovid-19.
Fund: On-time releasing of GoB funds (parallel financing) to ensure implementation of actions funded by the GoB.	During releasing GOB fund in every quarter	Project was ready with the necessary files for approval so that project can start action just after getting approval from GoB. Continuous follow-up and close coordination with the concerned ministry would yield good results.



Signature

Problem encounter	Duration	Steps taken to remove
Design formulation/approval: Due to late approval of TAPP, the project lost one year and could not roll out its field level capacity building and awareness raising activities in plainland areas in full swing until May 2017. Similarly, due to have longer process of RTAPP approval, the project could not roll out its activities in CHT region as per plan.	Two time revision of TAPP took a significant time	It was possible to get approval of TAPP and RTAPP by LGD's close coordination and follow up. Time was adjusted through realistic work plan.
Project aid disbursement and re-imbursement:	No Challenges found in this area	NA
Mission of the development partners:	No Challenges found in this area	NA
Time & Cost Over-run	The project tenure was for 48 months as per original TAPP, but due to the Covid-19 lockdown and time required for approval of both TAPP and RTAPP, the project time and cost both had to over-run for 30 months and BDT 3818.84 Lakh respectively.	Because of the challenge of both Time & Cost Over-run, project could not roll out its field-level capacity building and awareness raising activities in plainland areas in full swing until May 2017 and similarly, the project could not roll out its activities in CHT region as per plan. In line with the WHO policy, GoB and UNDP guidance, the project developed some alternative work modality and used latest IT facilities such as Zoom platform, and MS Team to mitigate the challenge with a project extension up to June 2022.
Project Supervision/Inspection: The appoint of NPD was delayed about four months in 2018 when the former NPD Mr. Iqramul Haque went for post-retirement leave (PRL) on 4 October 2018. In absence of NPD, the project was facing difficulties in many aspects of its efficient implementation.	About 4 months	UNDP wrote a letter to LGD on 18 November 2018 requesting them to appoint an NPD in line with approved TAPP
Delay in Decision	No challenges found in this area	NA
Transport	No challenges found in this area	NA
Training: Due to countrywide UP election the project couldn't implement planned capacity development activities	Pre and during UP election in 2021 & 2022	It has been overcome with realistic and time bound work plan.



Problem encounter	Duration	Steps taken to remove
mainly training program in plain land and CHT area. The target people (existing UP representatives) were extremely busy on their own election campaign. After completing the election and oath taking of newly elected UP representatives, the project implemented the training programs.		
Handing over responsibility from project recruited VCAs to AACOs could not take place as per plan due to delayed recruitment of AACO. As per the plan, LGD initiated the process of recruiting AACOs but recruitment of this position in few districts was stayed by High Court's Order following a Writ Petition.	Jan-June 2021	<p>LGD has started the recruitment process. Meanwhile, 425 AACOs (Male 353 and Female 72) have been recruited in 425 Unions out of 1,080 under project area. According to the sustainability strategy, the project has provided capacity-building support and handed over Village Courts-related activities from project supported VCA to AACOs in few Unions.</p> <p>LGD being the respondent for writ petitions has taken steps, and close coordination with the attorney general office, and its panel lawyers have contested in the writ petitions. Recently, the litigation pending before the appellate division regarding restoring the appointment of AACO has been disposed in favour of LGD. Now there is no legal bar to appoint AACO</p>
Mindset set-up of UP Chairman towards Salish was created barrier to activate VCs.	At the initial stage of the project period	It has been overcome by advocacy, sensitization and capacity building initiatives with continuous follow-up /monitoring, involving local administration and issuing required directives from the line ministry. Also involving them in different activities, such as, VCMC meeting, half-yearly coordination meeting, etc.
Limitations of the existing VC Act particularly lower pecuniary cap of jurisdiction of dealing dispute creates barriers to activate VC	During implementation period	Amendment proposal has been submitted addressing the pecuniary jurisdiction. Meanwhile the proposed amendment proposal has been approved by Cabinet
Increasing women's participation in VC's decision making process while both petitioners and respondents were giving less priority in nominating women	-	Village Courts (Amended) Act 2013, which was enacted in September 2013 and capacity building and awareness raising initiatives have mitigated the challenge partially but still more



Problem encounter	Duration	Steps taken to remove
		awareness and capacity building initiatives are required.
Formal courts take long time in referring cases that fall under the village courts' jurisdiction to village courts following various procedures as formal courts have no legal obligation to transfer cases to the village court within any stipulated time frame	During implementation period	Civil cases can be referred at the first instance but criminal cases can be referred only after the submission of the inquiry report. As per the existing procedural laws cases cannot be referred at the first instance. The judges are obliged and at liberty only during the framing of issues in civil cases or after the submission of inquiry reports in criminal cases to refer cases at UPs. Local level advocacy and sensitization interventions carried out but still it is prevailing .
VCs are authorized to deal with some cognizable offenses. In case of these offenses, police retain the power to investigate, which creates a barrier to activate VCs.	During implementation period	Both national and local advocacy and sensitization interventions carried out to overcome these challenges but still prevailing. The procedural laws are an impediment and the Police are statutorily bound to refer the registered cases to the judicial magistrate courts and also to conduct the necessary inquiry. Unless the relevant legislations are amended police will not be able to refer cases to Union Parishads.

6. Remarks & Recommendations of the Project Director:

The project has successfully activated Village Courts in 1,079 UPs and these UPs have provided efficient and effective legal services to approximately 4,73,600 rural people, including women and vulnerable populations. Village Courts has widened access to justice, reduced pressure of backlog of cases on the formal justice system and declining disputes in rural areas. The success of the project has motivated the LGD and development partners for scaling up the project across Bangladesh. Hence, at the 7th PSC meeting of the AVCB II Project, it was decided to escalate the Project under the MoLGRD&C across the country with the support of the Government of Bangladesh, EU and UNDP. At the meeting, LGD, EU and UNDP committed to contribute the required funding. Accordingly, the TAPP of Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Phase III Project has been prepared and submitted to the Planning Commission for the necessary approval.

This project has a clear linkage with the Government's Eighth Five Year Plan, Vision 2041 (Development of peace Justice and strong institutions), SDG 16.3 and SDG 5. If the VC system is functionalized through the proposed project, then it will help the Government of Bangladesh to achieve the target of the 8th Five Year Plan and SDG 16.3 by ensuring access to local justice services within a short period of time, thus reducing the backlog of cases in the district courts.

The Honorable Prime Minister also has emphasized on the significance of functionalizing the village court system so that justice could be ensured for the common people. In the Deputy Commissioner's conference

[Signature]



held in 2017 and 2018, the honorable Prime Minister stated that the village court system has to be made effective for ensuring justice for the general people and also to reduce case backlogs at the formal courts

The lessons learnt and success of the project should be replicated in the next phase.

Date:

Signature and seal of the Project Director/Manager

Dr. Malay Choudhury
26.8.2022
Additional Secretary
LGD, MoLGRD & C

7. Remarks/Comments of Agency Head

Date :

Abu Md. Mohiuddin Quaderi
Signature and Seal
Abu Md. Mohiuddin Quaderi
Joint Secretary
Local Government Division
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

8. Remarks/Comments of the officer in-charge of the Ministry/Division

Date :

Abu Md. Mohiuddin Quaderi
Signature and Seal
Abu Md. Mohiuddin Quaderi
Joint Secretary
Local Government Division
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
প্রধান হিসাব রক্ষণ কর্মকর্তার কার্যালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়,
মৌচাক টাওয়ার (১১তলা)
৮৩/বি, নিউ সার্কুলার রোড, মালিবাগ ঢাকা।

নং-সিএও/এলজিডি/হিসাব/বিল-১/ ১৬

তারিখঃ ১৬/০৮/১৭খ্রিঃ

বরাবর
জাতীয় প্রকল্প পরিচালক
বাংলাদেশ গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ (২য় পর্যায়)
ও
অতিরিক্ত সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।

বিষয় : স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন “বাংলাদেশ গ্রাম সক্রিয়করণ (২য় পর্যায়) কোড নং-৫-৩৭০১-৫০০৮ শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের আওতায় ২০১৬-১৭ অর্থ-বছরে অগ্রিম উত্তোলিত অর্থের ব্যয় সময় এবং অব্যয়িত অর্থ সমর্পন প্রসঙ্গে।

সূত্র : হ্রাসবি/এডিসিবি-২/অফি-ফিন/জিওবি ফাড/২০৯/২০১৭/৩০৪ তারিখঃ ০১/০৮/২০১৭খ্রিঃ।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রস্থ স্মারকের প্রতি সদয় দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা হলো।

স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়িত বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ (২য় পর্যায়) প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে (৫-৩৭০১-৫০০৮) ২০১৬-১৭ অর্থ বছরে সংশোধিত বার্ষিক কর্মসূচীতে জিওবি খাতে বরাদ্দকৃত রাজস্ব খাতের অর্থ হতে ১ম হতে ৪র্থ কিস্তিতে টোকেন নং ১৪২৭ তারিখ ০৪/০৫/১৭ এর মাধ্যমে ৪১৪ লক্ষ টাকা, টোকেন নং ১৪২৭ তারিখ ০৪/০৫/১৭ এর মাধ্যমে ১৩ লক্ষ টাকা মোট ৪২৭.০০ লক্ষ টাকা অগ্রিম প্রদান করা হয়েছিল। অপর দিক অত্র প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে বরাদ্দকৃত মূলধন খাতে সিডি-ভ্যাট বাদ ২৭৫ (দুই কোটি পঁচাত্তর) লক্ষ টাকা টোকেন নং ১৪২৭ তারিখ ০৪/০৫/১৭ এর মাধ্যমে অগ্রিম প্রদান করা হয়েছিল।

এমতাবস্থায়, রাজস্ব খাতের ব্যয়িত মোট ৩,৯৭,৯২,৭৯৯.৫০ টাকার (তিন কোটি সাতানব্বই লক্ষ বিরানব্বই হাজার সাতশত নিরানব্বই টাকা পঞ্চাশ পয়সা মাত্র) সময় ভাউচার ও অব্যয়িত ২৯,০৭,২০০.৫০ (উনত্রিশ লক্ষ সাত হাজার দুইশত টাকা পঞ্চাশ পয়সা মাত্র) টাকা সরকারী কোষাগারে জমার চালান এবং মূলধন খাতে সিডি-ভ্যাট খাতে ব্যয়িত ২,০১,৫৫,১১৫.৭৫ (দুই কোটি এক লক্ষ পঞ্চাশ হাজার একশত পনেরো টাকা পঁচাত্তর পয়সা মাত্র) টাকা ভাউচার দাখিল করায় রাজস্ব খাতে ৪২৭.০০ লক্ষ টাকা এবং মূলধন খাতে সিডি-ভ্যাট বাদ ২,০১,৫৫,১১৫.৭৫ টাকা সময় করা হলো।

নং-সিএও/এলজিডি/হিসাব/বিল-১/

সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যার্থেঃ

১। সিনিয়র সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা-১০০০।
[দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ: সিনিয়র সহকারী সচিব (বাজেট-১১)]

২। অফিস কপি

(নজরুল ইসলাম আজাদ)
প্রধান হিসাব রক্ষণ কর্মকর্তা
ফোনঃ ৯৩৫২৪৫৫

তারিখঃ ০৮/১৭খ্রিঃ

(মোঃ সাইফুল হক)
নিরীক্ষা ও হিসাব রক্ষণ কর্মকর্তা

2019-26

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
প্রধান হিসাবরক্ষণ কর্মকর্তার কার্যালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
সেগুন বাগিচা, ঢাকা।

নং-সিএও/এলজিডি/হিসাব/বিল-২/৬৬

তারিখ : ১৩.০৮.২০১৮।

বরাবর,
জাতীয় প্রকল্প পরিচালক
বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
ও
অতিরিক্ত সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।

১৩/০৮/২০১৮

বিষয়ঃ স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নধীন “বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ (২য় পর্যায়)” কোড নং ৫-৩৭০১-৫০০৮ শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের আওতায় ২০১৭-১৮ অর্থ বছরে অগ্রিম উত্তোলিত অর্থের ব্যয় সমন্বয় এবং অব্যয়িত অর্থ সমন্বয় প্রসঙ্গে।

সূত্রনং-স্থাসবি/এডিসিবি-২/অপিঃ-ফিন/এডিপি/৩৪৯/২০১৭/২৯৭ তাং ২৪.০৭.২০১৮।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রস্থ খারকের প্রতি সদয় দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা হলো।

স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নধীন “বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ (২য় পর্যায়)” প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে (৫-৩৭০১-৫০০৮) ২০১৭-১৮ অর্থ বছরের সংশোধিত বার্ষিক কর্মসূচীতে জিএবি খাতে বরাদ্দকৃত রাজস্ব খাতের অর্থ হতে ১ম হতে ৪র্থ কিস্তিতে যথাক্রমে ৩,১৫,৫৭,০০০/-, ৫৮,২১,০০০/-, ৪,২৫,৮২,০০০/-, ৩১,১৮,০০০/- মোট ৮,১০,৭৮,০০০/- (আট কোটি ত্রিশ লক্ষ আটাত্তর হাজার) টাকা অগ্রিম প্রদান করা হয়েছিল।

এমতাবস্থায়, রাজস্ব খাতের ব্যয়িত মোট ৭,৬৭,৫৩,৬১২/- (সাত কোটি সাতষট্টি লক্ষ তেগুন হাজার ছয়শত বার টাকা মাত্র) সমন্বয় ভাউচার ও অব্যয়িত ৬৩,২৪,৩৮৮/- (তেষট্টি লক্ষ চব্বিশ হাজার তিনশত আটাত্তি টাকা মাত্র) সরকারী কোষাগারে জমার চালন দাখিল করায় রাজস্ব খাতে ৮,৩০,৭৮,০০০/- (আট কোটি ত্রিশ লক্ষ আটাত্তর হাজার) টাকা সমন্বয় করা হলো।

সিএও মহোদয়ের অনুমোদনক্রমে।

১৩/০৮/২০১৮
(মোঃ বজলুল হক আকন)

অডিট এন্ড একাউন্টস অফিসার

সিএও/স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, সিজিএ ভবন, সেগুন বাগিচা, ঢাকা।

ফোন : ৮৩৯১০১৬।

তারিখ : ১৩/০৮/২০১৮।

ইং-সিএও/এলজিডি/হিসাব/বিল-২/

সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যার্থে

১। সিনিয়র সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা-১০০০।

(দৃঃ আঃ উপ-সচিব (বাজেট-১১)।

২। অফিস কপি।

(মোঃ বজলুল হক আকন)

অডিট এন্ড একাউন্টস অফিসার

সিএও/স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, সিজিএ ভবন, সেগুন বাগিচা, ঢাকা।



২০২০-২০২১

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
প্রধান হিসাবরক্ষণ কর্মকর্তার কার্যালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়
সেগুন বাগিচা, ঢাকা।

ইং-সিএও/এলজিডি/হিসাব/বিল-১/ ৪৭৭

তারিখ: ১৭.০৯.২০১৯।

স্বাক্ষর,
জাতীয় প্রকল্প পরিচালক
বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
ও অতিরিক্ত সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।

বিষয়ঃ স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন “বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)” প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে (২২-৩০০-৫৪০০) শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের আওতায় ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থ বছরে অগ্রিম ব্যয় সমন্বয় এবং অব্যয়িত অর্থ সমন্বয়।

সূত্র নং:- স্বাসবি/এডিসিবি-২/অপিঃ ফিন/এডিপি/৪০৩/২০১৮/২৮৩ তাং ১১.০৭.২০১৯।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্র স্বাক্ষরকৃত প্রতি সদয় দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা হলো।

স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন “বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)” প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে (২২-৩০০-৫৪০০) ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থ বছরের সংশ্লিষ্ট বার্ষিক উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচীতে জিওবি খাতে বরাদ্দকৃত রাজস্ব খাতের অর্থ হতে ১ম হতে ২য় কিস্তিতে যথাক্রমে (২,৩৫,৫৮,০০০/- + ১,০৩,৮০,০০০/- + ৭৮,০০০/- ও + ৩৫,৬১,০০০/- + ৭৮,০০০/- + ২,৪৫,৩৪,০০০/-) = মোট ৬,২১,৮৯,০০০/- টাকা (ছয় কোটি একুশ লক্ষ উননব্বই হাজার) টাকা অগ্রিম প্রদান করা হয়েছিল।

এমতাবস্থায়, রাজস্ব খাতের ব্যয়িত ৪,৯৫,৪১,৭৫৮.৬৫ (চার কোটি পঁচানব্বই লক্ষ একচল্লিশ হাজার সাতশত আটদশ টাকা পঁয়ষট্টি পয়সা মাত্র) সমন্বয় ভাউচার ও অব্যয়িত ১,২৬,৪৭,২৪১.৩৫ (এক কোটি ছাশিশ লক্ষ সাতচল্লিশ হাজার দুইশত একচল্লিশ টাকা পঁয়ত্রিশ পয়সা মাত্র) সরকারি কোষাগারে জমার চালান দাখিল করায় রাজস্ব খাতে ৬,২১,৮৯,০০০/- টাকা (ছয় কোটি একুশ লক্ষ উননব্বই হাজার) টাকা সমন্বয় করা হলো।

সিএও মহোদয়ের অনুমোদনক্রমে।

স্বাক্ষর

(মোঃ বজলুল হক আকন)
অডিট এন্ড একাউন্টস অফিসার
সিএও/স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, সিজিএ ভবন, সেগুন বাগিচা, ঢাকা।
ফোনঃ ৮৩৯১০১৬।

ইং-সিএও/এলজিডি/হিসাব/বিল-১/

তারিখ: ১৭.০৯.২০১৯।

সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যার্থেঃ

১। সিনিয়র সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা-১০০০ (দৃঃ আঃ উপ-সচিব (বাজেট-১১))।

২। অফিস কপি।

৮৮

স্বাক্ষর

(মোঃ বজলুল হক আকন)
অডিট এন্ড একাউন্টস অফিসার
সিএও/স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, সিজিএ ভবন, সেগুন বাগিচা, ঢাকা।
ফোনঃ ৮৩৯১০১৬।



2022-20

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
প্রধান হিসাবরক্ষণ কর্মকর্তার কার্যালয়
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ
স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রনালয়
হিসাব ভবন, (৫ম তলা), সেগুনবাগিচা ঢাকা-১০০০।

নম্বরঃ সিএএফও/স্থানীয় সরকার/বিল-১/২০২০-২১/৭২

তারিখঃ ১৭/৯/২০২০ খ্রিঃ

বরাবর,
জাতীয় প্রকল্প পরিচালক
বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)

ও
অতিরিক্ত সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ, ঢাকা।

বিষয়ঃ স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাবলী বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়) প্রকল্পের আওতায় ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে গৃহীত অগ্রিম সমন্বয়ের প্রত্যয়ন প্রসঙ্গে।

সূত্র নং- স্থানীয়/এডিসিবি-২/অপি:ফিন/এডিসি/৪০৩/২০১৮/১৫২ তাং-২৮.০৭.২০২০ খ্রিঃ

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রে প্রাপ্ত সঙ্গতি সত্ত্বে আকর্ষণ করা হলো।

স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাবলী বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়) প্রকল্পের অন্তর্ভুক্ত ২০১৯-২০ অর্থ বছরের বার্ষিক উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচিতে বরাদ্দকৃত জিওবি রাজস্ব খাতের অর্থ হতে ১ম কিস্তিতে ৪,৯৯,৬৭,০০০/- (চার কোটি নিরানব্বই লক্ষ সাতষট্টি হাজার) টাকা অগ্রিম প্রদান করা হয়েছিল। গৃহীত অগ্রিম হতে এ কার্যালয়ের পত্র নং সিএএফও/স্থানীয় সরকার/বিল-১/২০১৯-২০/৭২৩, তাং ১১/০৬/২০২০ এর মাধ্যমে ইতোপূর্বে ব্যয়িত ২,৮৮,৯৩,৭৭২/- (দুই কোটি আটশি লক্ষ তিরানব্বই হাজার সাতশত বাহাত্তর) টাকার প্রত্যয়ন প্রদান করা হয়েছে। বর্তমানে অবশিষ্ট অব্যয়িত অগ্রিম থেকে ১০,৬২,৭৩২/- (দশ লক্ষ বাষট্টি হাজার সাতশত বত্রিশ) টাকার বিল ভাউচার প্রদান করায় এবং অব্যয়িত ২,০০,১০,৪৯৬/- (দুই কোটি দশ হাজার চারশত ছিয়ানব্বই) টাকার চালান নং টি-১১ তাং ২৮/০৭/২০২০ এর মাধ্যমে সরকারি কোষাগারে জমা প্রদান করায় এ সমন্বয় প্রত্যয়ন পত্র প্রদান করা হলো।

সিএএফও মহোদয়ের সদয় অনুমোদনক্রমে।

(মোঃ বজলুল হক আকন)
অডিট এন্ড অ্যাকাউন্টস অফিসার
সিএএফও, স্থানীয় সরকার,
ফোনঃ ৮৩৯১০১৬
১৭/৯/২০

নম্বরঃ সিএএফও/স্থানীয় সরকার/বিল-১/২০২০-২১/

তারিখঃ ১৭/৯/২০২০ খ্রিঃ

সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় কার্যার্থেঃ

১। সচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রনালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা-১০০০।

(দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ, উপসচিব(বাজেট-১১))

২। অফিস কপি।

(মোঃ বজলুল হক আকন)
অডিট এন্ড অ্যাকাউন্টস অফিসার
সিএএফও, স্থানীয় সরকার,
ফোনঃ ৮৩৯১০১৬



2020-21

চিফ একাউন্টস এন্ড ফাইন্যান্স অফিসারের কার্যালয়
হিসাব ভবন, ৫ম তলা
সেগুনবাগিচা, ঢাকা-১০০০।

স্মারকনং-সিএফও/স্থানীয়সরকার/বিল-০১/২০২০-২১/১৭(১)

তারিখ: ২৫/০৭/২০২১খ্রিঃ

বরাবর,

জাতীয় প্রকল্প পরিচালক

বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)

ও

অতিরিক্ত সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ।

বিষয়ঃ স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন "বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)" প্রকল্প কোড (২২৩০০-৫৪০০) শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের আওতায় ২০২০-২১ অর্থ বছরে অগ্রিম ব্যয় সমন্বয় এবং ব্যয়িত অর্থের প্রত্যয়ন প্রদান সংক্রান্ত।

সূত্র নং- ১। সিএফও/স্থানীয়সরকার/বিল-০১/২০২০-২১/১৭(১)

তারিখ: ২৩/০৫/২০২১খ্রিঃ

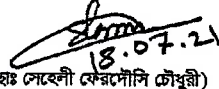
২। স্থানীয়/এডিসিবি-২/অপিরফিন/এডিসি/৪০৩/২০১৮/১৫৭

তারিখ: ২৮/০৬/২০২১খ্রিঃ

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রের প্রতি সদয় দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা হলো।

স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ কর্তৃক বাস্তবায়নাধীন "বাংলাদেশে গ্রাম আদালত সক্রিয়করণ প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)" শীর্ষক প্রকল্পের অনুকূলে (প্রকল্প কোড: ২২৩০০-৫৪০০) ২০২০-২১ অর্থ বছরের সূত্র-১ মোতাবেক বার্ষিক উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচীতে জিওবি খাতে বরাদ্দকৃত রাজস্ব খাতের ১,৬৬,৫৯,৯৬২/- (এক কোটি ছেষটি লক্ষ উনষাট হাজার নয়শত বাষটি) টাকার অগ্রিম বিল সমন্বয় করা হয়। সূত্র-২ মোতাবেক অবশিষ্ট ৩১,৬৭,০৩৮/৪২,৭০,০০০= ৩৪,৩৭,০৩৮/ (চৌত্রিশ লক্ষ সাইত্রিশ হাজার আটত্রিশ) টাকার মধ্যে ২৮,২৯,৩০৯/ (আটাত্ত লক্ষ উনত্রিশ হাজার তিনশত নয়) টাকা ভাউচারের মাধ্যমে এবং অবশিষ্ট ৬,০৭,৭২৯/ (ছয় লক্ষ সাত হাজার সাতশত উনত্রিশ) টাকা চালানের মাধ্যমে সরকারি কোষাগারে জমা এদানের প্রেক্ষিতে সময়সূচের প্রত্যয়ন প্রদান করা হলো।

সিএফও মহোদয়ের সদয় অনুমোদন ক্রমে।


(মোহঃ সেহেলী ফেরদৌসি চৌধুরী)
নিরীক্ষা ও হিসাবরক্ষণ কর্মকর্তা
স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ
ফোনঃ ৮৩৯১০১৬।

নং-সিএফও/স্থানীয়সরকার/বিল-০১/২০২০-২১/

তারিখ: ---/---/২০২১খ্রিঃ

সদয়অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয়কার্যার্থেঃ

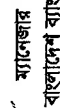
১। সিনিয়রসচিব, অর্থ বিভাগ, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, সন্ধ্যা-১০০০

দৃষ্টিআকর্ষণঃ উপ-সচিব(বাজেট-১১)।

২। অফিসকপি।

(মোহঃ সেহেলী ফেরদৌসি চৌধুরী)
নিরীক্ষা ও হিসাবরক্ষণ কর্মকর্তা
স্থানীয়সরকারবিভাগ
ফোনঃ ৮৩৯১০১৬।





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নথি নং এস ২-০৮ /বিবিধ/স্বশাসন/১৭-১৮

জন (মস)

তাং- ০৭/০২/২০১৮ খ্রি

রাজস্ব ভাণ্ডার (আর.ভি) নং-

তারিখঃ-

কেন্দ্র/যোগ্য।

টি.আর.নং- ৪ ৬১

খাজাখানা

(খাজাখানা নং-৬২৯)

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	শাসন নং	জমার তারিখ
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নং (আর.ভি. নং)	জমার তারিখ	জমাদানকারীর নাম	মূল জমাকৃত টাকার পরিমাণ
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ইকরাসুল হক
প্রতিরিক্ত জমিদার, প্রারম্ভ সরকার বিভাগ
প্রারম্ভ সরকার পরিচালক
বাহাদুর হাম আদালত সফিসকরন প্রকল্প (২য় পর্যায়)
আইডিবি বেন (১২ জেলা) ক্ষেত্রবাহিনী নগর আদালত জাঁপ্ত
নং ১২০৭, বাহাদুর হাম

টাং = ৭৩, ৪৪, ৮৮৪/২৫
(কথায়) = তিনাত্তর লক্ষ দুয়ান্বিশ হাজার
আটশত দুয়ান্বিশ টাকা পচিশ পয়সা

আমদানীকরনের আদান

অধিক উপরোক্ত

ইকরাসুল হক
আইডিবি প্রকল্প পরিচালক
আইডিবি প্রকল্প ফেইজ-২ এবং
আইডিবি প্রকল্প, প্রারম্ভ
নগর সরকার, পলি টোল ও নগর সরকার

গৃহীত টাকা হতে

টাং = ৭৩, ৪৪, ৮৮৪/২৫
(কথায়) = তিনাত্তর লক্ষ দুয়ান্বিশ হাজার
আটশত দুয়ান্বিশ টাকা পচিশ পয়সা

অগ্রবাহিনী/একম সহকারী

রাজস্ব হিসাব রাখা

ওক ভবন, চট্টগ্রাম।

০৭/০২
মিলেস আকলিয়া বেল
নং ১৮/এস
ক.স.স. হাউস, চট্টগ্রাম।

কেন্দ্র/যোগ্য

সহকারী হিসাব রাখা কর্মকর্তা
ওক ভবন, চট্টগ্রাম।

স্বশাসন/স্বশাসন বাংলাদেশ সরকার



Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Phase-II

GOB Allocation, fund release, expenditure and deposit status

Financial Year	Revised Allocation & target (Taka)	Taka		Taka	Expenditure Plan		Actual Exp		Unspent		Total unspent *	Deposited treasury challan-against cash Advance
		release	Expenditure	Balance	CA&FO, LGD	Cash Advance (Project Operational Account)	CA&FO, LGD	against Cash Advance	CA&FO, LGD	Against Cash Advance (Project Operational Account)		
a	b	c	d = (b+i)	e = (c-d)	f	g	h	i	j = (f-h)	k = (g-i)	l	m
2015-2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016-2017	827.00	702.00	599.48	102.52	-	702.00	-	599.48	-	102.52	102.52	102.52
2017-2018	1,290.00	1,065.80	984.39	71.41	235.02	830.78	226.86	767.54	8.16	63.24	71.41	63.24
2018-2019	800.00	775.00	572.62	202.38	153.11	621.89	77.20	495.42	75.91	126.47	202.38	126.47
2019-2020	1,150.00	821.75	421.83	399.92	322.08	499.67	122.27	299.57	199.81	200.10	399.92	200.10
2020-2021	1,250.00	577.00	307.02	269.98	376.03	200.97	112.13	194.89	263.90	6.08	269.98	6.08
2021-2022	620.00	278.46	205.51	72.95	157.00	121.46	145.82	59.69	11.18	61.77	72.95	61.77
		4,220.01	3,100.85	1,119.16	1,243.24	2,976.77	684.27	2,416.58	558.97	560.19	1,119.16	560.19

* NB: Among the total unspent amount tk. 1119.16 lakh, 560.19 lakh have been adjusted from the Project operational Account through treasury challan as mentioned column M and the remaining 558.97 lakh was auto-adjusted through CA&FO office as mentioned column J.



Signature

বালুচ বরাদ্দের বিপরীতে প্রকৃত ব্যয়
মাঠ পর্যায়ের অফিস ওয়ারি বিভাজন
অন্যান্য কার্যক্রম (বিশেষ / সহায়তা / স্থানীয় সরকার / কর্পসূচী / আর্থায়)

২০২১-২২

স্বত্বাধার/বিভাগ ১৩৭ - স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ

প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক কোড	প্রকল্প কোড	মাঠ অফিস কোড	অর্থনৈতিক কোড	বিভাগ	অর্থ বরাদ্দ		অর্থ প্রত্যাহার		অর্থ বিতরণ		প্রকৃত ব্যয়		(অর্থনৈতিক শব্দ টাংকা)	
					জিওবি	অর্থনৈতিক জিওবি	জিওবি	অর্থনৈতিক জিওবি	জিওবি	অর্থনৈতিক জিওবি	জিওবি	অর্থনৈতিক জিওবি	অর্থনৈতিক জিওবি	জিওবি

১৩৭০১ সচিবালয়, স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ

২২৩০০৫৪০০ অনুসন্ধান গ্রাম আদায়িত সহকারীকরণ (২য় পর্যায়) প্রকল্প (০১/০১/২০১৭-০১/১২/২০২০)

২২৩০০৫৪০০০০০০০০

২২৩০০৫৪০০০০০০০০০০০০ অনুসন্ধান গ্রাম আদায়িত সহকারীকরণ (২য় পর্যায়) প্রকল্প (০১/০১/২০১৭-০১/১২/২০২০)

অনুসন্ধান

কর্মসম্পন্ন প্রকল্প (Compensation)

নগর কর্তৃক ও কেন্দ্র

সহকারী ভাতা

উপরে - নগর কর্তৃক ও কেন্দ্র:

উপরে - কর্মসম্পন্ন প্রকল্প (Compensation):

পশু ও কেন্দ্রের খরচ

প্রকল্পের ব্যয়

আর্থায়ন ব্যয়

সেবাসামগ্রিকভাবে ব্যয়

ভাতা

প্রকল্প ও বিকাশন ব্যয়

প্রকল্প

প্রকল্পের জন্য অগ্রিম

মূল্য ও বন্টন



১৩/০১/২০১৭

বাংলাদেশ সরকারের প্রকৃত ব্যয় (বাট পণ্যের অফিস ওয়ারি বিভাগ)

প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক কোড	প্রকল্প কোড	স্টাফ অফিস কোড	অর্থনৈতিক কোড	বিভাগ	অর্থ বরাদ্দ		অর্থ প্রত্যাহার		অর্থ বিতরণ		প্রকৃত ব্যয়		(অন্যস্বত্ব শুল্ক টাকাস)			
					জিওবি	অফিস জিওবি	জিওবি	অফিস জিওবি	জিওবি	অফিস জিওবি	জিওবি	অফিস জিওবি	জিওবি	অফিস জিওবি		
৩২৫২০২	সুদন ও বাণাই			উপরেটি - সুদন ও বাণাই:	১,১৮,৬৪০	০	০	০	১,১৮,৬৪০	০	১,১৮,৬৪০	০	০	০	০	
					১,১৮,৬৪০	০	০	০	১,১৮,৬৪০	০	১,১৮,৬৪০	০	১,১৮,৬৪০	০	০	০
					৩২,৪৮০	০	০	০	৩২,৪৮০	০	৩২,৪৮০	০	৩২,৪৮০	০	৩২,৪৮০	০
					৩২,৪৮০	০	০	০	৩২,৪৮০	০	৩২,৪৮০	০	৩২,৪৮০	০	৩২,৪৮০	০
৩২৫৭	দেশীয় ও বিদেশি			উপরেটি - দেশীয় ও বিদেশি:	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	০	০	০	
					২,৭৬,০৮০	০	০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০
					২,৭৬,০৮০	০	০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০
					২,৭৬,০৮০	০	০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০
৩২৭১০৩	কম্পিউটার			উপরেটি - কম্পিউটার:	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	০	০	০	
					২,৭৬,০৮০	০	০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০
					২,৭৬,০৮০	০	০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০
					২,৭৬,০৮০	০	০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০	২,৭৬,০৮০	০

২০২০/২১



