



ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2008

United Nations Development Programme Cambodia

Access to Justice in Cambodia

1 January 2008 – 31 December 2008



Peace Table at Rattanakiri Province, March 11, 2008

Project ID: 00048421

Duration: 3 years (2007-2009)

Component: Fostering Democratic Governance

Total Budget: USD 931,161.00 and Euros 1,600,000.00

Unfunded: None

Implementing Partners: Ministry of Justice

Other implementing Partners:

- Ministry of Interior (Mol)
- Supreme Court
- Project Management Unit of the Council of Legal and Judicial Reform (PMU/CLJR)
- Department of the Official Gazette of the Council of Ministers
- Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC)
- Community Legal Education Centre (CLEC)

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Executive Summary:

Access to Justice in Cambodia is working to create an integrated formal and informal justice system in Cambodia that will become functionally effective, more responsive and more accessible, especially to the poor, to women, and to indigenous peoples.

Raising awareness of rights and strengthening alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism at local level have been identified by the Project as crucial in enhancing access to justice. In this effort, and following the initial launching of four Maisons de la Justice and 20 Commune Dispute Resolution Committees (CDRC) in 2007, 16 new Maisons and 36 CDRCs in 6 provinces were established in 2008 with the joint collaboration of the Ministries of Justice and Interior. In total, the 20 Maisons and 56 CDRCs were established as targeted in the original plan. Moreover, officers of the Maisons and CDRCs have been provided continued training on ADR skills, fundamental rights and basic legal concepts, particularly domestic violence and divorce, enabling them to further raising the awareness of rights in their communities and to mediating and conciliating disputes. In 2008, the Maisons received 597 cases. CDRCs on the other hand received 1192 cases.

The access to justice of women is provided special consideration under this Project. For instance, A2J's community conversation started to operate in 77 villages in mid 2008. It aims to empower people in community to promote the understanding of social and legal issues related to domestic violence. It also aims to raise the awareness of laws, particularly family, civil registration, domestic violence, anti-trafficking and other gender related laws. Although this component started late, it managed to conduct a baseline survey to gain understanding of the existing types and definitions of domestic violence from the perspectives of respondents, past actions taken, and social and cultural perceptions in 55 villages in Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang and Siem Reap. 368 community conversations sessions took place in 2008 in which 2,485 villagers participated. The second survey is scheduled to be done in 2009 to measure the impacts of this activity, comparing to the finding from the first survey. Additionally, legal aid was also provided to women. Through partnership with the Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC), the Project also provided legal representation to women in 88 cases in three provincial courts.

In 2008, A2J continued its work in north-eastern area, specifically in six villages in Rattanakiri and Mondulkiri. Legal representation was provided by lawyers from CLEC to indigenous

people in 6 court cases, mostly related to land disputes, an emerging issue in the target areas. Customary rules of the indigenous people were compiled and have been shared to judges, lawyers, police officers, senate members, students among others. In partnership with the Community Legal Education Center (CLEC) and local authorities, "Peace Table" forums successfully brought back over a thousand hectares of land to indigenous communities, including spirit forests, cemetery and agricultural land – a major achievement of the Project in 2008.

At sub-national level, A2J has been successful in its coordination and partnership. For instance, it has strong support and better coordination from Department of Women's Affairs of relevant districts. It also works well with CLEC as an implementing partner in Rattanakiri and Mondulkiri provinces.

In 2007 and 2008, the Project team has been focusing on advocating for recognition of ADR at local level, on establishment of Maisons and CDRCs and on forming community conversation teams as well as on building the capacity of officers and facilitators. Little attention has been paid to the monitoring of its impacts and consolidating experiences and lessons learnt. This will be the main focus in 2009, in addition to its continuing supports.

Some challenges impacted the implementation of the activities in 2008. The National Election meant that the Project experienced significant delays in recruitment of staff for the Maisons, CDRCs and Community Conversations. The capacity level of officers for the Maisons, CDRCs and facilitators meant that much more time and resources were spent and continue to be spent on the capacity building of these staff than originally anticipated in the A2J Project document.

I. Context:

Legal and judicial reform is crucial to the process of democratization, poverty reduction and achieving the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals. This is explicitly recognized in the Government's 2004 Rectangular Strategy and the National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010). To operationalize this commitment, the Government adopted the national Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy in June 2003. The goal of the Strategy is "the establishment of a credible and stable justice sector upholding principles of the individual, the rule of law and the separation of powers in a liberal democracy fostering private sector led growth." The

Government's vision for legal and judicial reform is based on its commitment to realize a set of national values articulated for the justice sector. A number of these values are directly related to this Project. These include:

- Access to justice and the right of appeal
- Access to information
- Decentralization of powers
- Accountability, and Enforcement

The realization of access to justice for the poor is essential to the achievement of all of Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals. The specific commitments of the UN System to enhanced access to justice are reflected in documents: The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Kingdom of Cambodia for the period 2006-2010.

UNDP Country Programme for Cambodia for 2006-2010 also includes the following outcome related to the justice sector:

"Increased access to justice, particularly for the poor, women and indigenous people".

Although in recent years Cambodia has made important progress in ensuring peace and security, rebuilding institutions and establishing a stable macroeconomic environment. Major challenges remain in the area of governance. This limits or denies access to justice to the majority of Cambodians especially the rural poor, women and indigenous people.

The formal justice is out of reach for the vast majority of the rural population for a number of reasons. Given the difficulties of access to the formal justice system faced by the poor, as well as Cambodia's cultural tradition of community-based conciliation which was broken down during the Khmer Rouge period, it is not surprising that most turn to local authorities at the district and commune levels on issues of domestic violence, theft, debt, land and property rights. There is no legal framework to guarantee people's rights or a definitive settlement when these informal mechanisms are employed for dispute resolution. More importantly, none of the actors in the informal justice system are empowered to settle disputes in a judicial sense.

In an effort to meet the demand for access to justice by poor rural and indigenous peoples and to improve the existing supply, UNDP's Access to Justice Project supports the strengthening of alternative dispute mechanisms to empower women and indigenous peoples.

The Ministry of Justice is a key partner in the implementation. The Project is implementing in partnership with other partners, namely the Ministry of Interior, Supreme Court, Project Management Unit of the Council of Legal and Judicial Reform (PMU/CLJR), Department of the Official Gazette of the Council of Ministers, Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC) and Community Legal Education Centre (CLEC). The poor and disadvantaged people, particularly women and indigenous people are the main beneficiaries of this Project.

II. Performance review

Progress review

1. Overall progress towards the CPAP outcome and output(s) relating to the Project

The Project does not appear to contribute toward *"the reinforcement of democratic institutions to help create check and balances on the executive power"*. However, by empowering community and advocating for recognition of ADR mechanisms at lower level, the Project helps bringing justice close to people, thus increasing the access to justice, especially for the poor, women and indigenous peoples. Apart from providing legal aid to marginalized people through partnership with legal aid organizations, the Project has not necessarily worked toward creating concrete linkage between the formal and informal justice system.

While Government and its development partners focus on improving formal justice system at national level, including strengthening the capacity of court officials, lawyers, administration of the courts and the model courts programme, the Access to Justice Project on the other hand helps filling the gaps by empowering community to seek remedies and to increase their access to justice.

2. Capacity development

The Access to Justice, by its pilot nature, helps the Government start up and test the alternative dispute resolution at a lower level. Therefore, in addition to the mere establishment of Maisons and committees, the Project provides training to Maisons chiefs and assistants - who are staff of the ministries - and other officials in provinces. It also builds the capacity of community representatives in facilitation and ADR skills as well as in basic concepts of human rights. Materials have been developed and tested and 20 Maisons were renovated and equipped by the Project.

3. Impact on direct and indirect beneficiaries

The Access to Justice supports the strengthening of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to increase access to justice for the poor, women and indigenous peoples. Considerable numbers of women and indigenous people have been benefiting from the Project through legal advice and representations before the courts. For instance, women in 88 cases were provided legal representation before courts and indigenous communities were also provided legal representation in six cases. Additionally, they also directly benefit through their capacity building on rights and ADR and facilitation skills which allow them to better claim their rights and seek remedies through formal and informal justice systems.

Implementation strategy review

1. Participatory/consultative process

There have been some consultations with stakeholders in the preparation of activities and identification of priorities and targets. The participation/consultation of counterparts' staff remains however limited in terms of their availability. The participation/consultation of beneficiaries or community representatives has been proved active but not very effective because of their limited qualification and experiences and the distance - the Project team is based in Phnom Penh, while the activities are in provinces.

2. Quality of partnership

The Project has strong support from the Ministry of Justice and Interior and senior management, especially on the establishment of ADR mechanisms. Within a year - 2008, they were able to officially establish 16 Maisons and 36 new CDRCs. However, as the macro assessment in

2008 shows, the implementing agency does not have sufficient finance management capacity. This resulted in the DEX modality implementation while the Project is NEX in document. Additionally, the partnership with other instances, including the Official Gazette department and the Supreme Court as well as with civil society was not successful. For instance, the human rights database has not been properly functioning because civil society has not been cooperative enough to provide information on human rights training.

3. National ownership

The consultation/participation in defining priorities, planning, reporting and monitoring are very limited due to availability of counterpart staff. Additionally, majority of the Project staff are not sitting within the ministry's premise and have been moved from one place to another twice in 2008. This considerably affected the implementation of the Project itself and also the coordination with counterpart staff who are sitting at the ministries.

4. Sustainability

The capacity building on ADR skill, fundamental rights and basic concepts of law for Maisons officers and members of CDRCs has been very active at sub national level. But, more time and energy have been spent to ensure that they are able to produce concert results and to continue the activities without the support from the Project. At national level, there were little, if not none, activities to build the capacity of ministries to continue the Project on the substance, administrative work and on finance management. These need to be done in the upcoming years in order for the Project to properly prepare the exit strategy.

Management effectiveness review

1. Quality of monitoring

There are annual and quarterly work-plan and reports that allow the Project to monitor its implementation. The M&E officer often travelled along with the Project group to provinces and/or observed the trainings or workshops. Every quarter, the maison chiefs should ideally observe the activities conducted by CDRCs as part of their assignment. However, because the quality of the Maisons chiefs is also limited, these activities have been done particularly by Project staff. It is also important to admit that the Project does not have monitoring tools to

evaluate and record the qualification of the training they provide to officers at sub-national level. Moreover, the filling and recording system is also weak. This needs to be addressed.

2. Timely delivery of outputs

The implementation in 2008 was delayed because of various issues, starting from the procurement, renovation of Maisons, recruitment of qualified staff and officers to the National Election. However, the Project managed to deliver more than 80% of the intended outputs. The field visit of Members of Parliament to indigenous people's tribes was postponed to 2009 because of the National Election in mid 2008 and the community conversations were operational in 77 villages in stead of 80 as planned in the 2008 work-plan.

3. Resources allocation

In 2008, about 40% of the budget was allocated to salary of Project staff, salary supplement for counterpart staff, and equipment and renovation of Maisons de la justice. Although the Maisons are located in the district office, most of them had not been used. Therefore, considerable amount of money was spent to renovate and equip those Maisons which was not planned in the original budget. The Project team who are all in Phnom Penh also travelled to provinces every month for training and monitoring purpose. Consequently, more money was also spent for travel and related costs.

4. Cost effectiveness use of outputs

As stated above, more money was spent on travel related cost in 2008. It will be more beneficial if the Project establishes partnership with local organizations so that it can rely on them to do some preliminary and essential activities. Maisons and CDRCs are not existing body within the local authorities' structure. Therefore, establishing these Maisons and CDRCs was also associated with renovating and equipping the offices as well as recruiting new officers to staff these bodies. Other costs related to the operation of the Maisons were also charged to the Project. In term of ownership, this is not sustainable and should be within the responsibility of related ministries. In the future, if the Project or Government would like to expand these mechanisms to other districts, it should consider integrating them into the existing bodies.

III. Project results summary

The output 1, 2 and 3 on right awareness, publication of Official Gazette and of Bulletin of Judicial Decision remained inactive during the reporting period for lacking of interest and agreement on how to proceed. Human Right Database under output 1 was created (<http://www.cambodiahumanrights.org/>) but no information was filled in. Therefore, the collection and entry of data into this system are needed to be re-activated.

In other outputs 4, 5 and 6, the Project was able to achieve majority of its intended targets although many of them were completed by the end of the year. The National Election in mid 2008 as well as challenges in recruitment of qualified staff for both the Project and for the Maisons was the main constraint that severely impacted the implementation of the Project's activities.

Output 4: ADR at commune and local level:

In late 2008, 16 new Maisons were established, equipped and staffed of officers appointed by the Ministries of Justice and Interior. 36 new CDRCs were also set up. Their members were selected by villagers in public meetings. Nevertheless, there was great deal of gender disparities in the composition of Maison and CDRCs. There is only one Maison in Rattanakiri which is staffed by women officers while 30% of CDRCs' members are women.

A curriculum and training materials were developed for use in the training of the Maison officers. Manual on substantive and procedural guidelines for Maison was developed and is being tested pending for final approval. However, the guidelines for filing system for cases submitted by women were not developed yet.

Officers, especially those of the new 16 Maisons, were provided training on ADR skills; roles, responsibilities and operations of Maisons; common disputes at local level and comparative modes of ADR. Reflection and re-orientation courses were also provided every two months.

Maisons have two main roles, namely providing technical support to CDRCs and mediate and conciliate cases. During the reporting period, officers from 20 Maisons trained members of CDRCs in their respective provinces on the roles and duties of the CDRCs in providing conciliation services to people, conciliation skills and basic of relevant community common

laws. Furthermore, a total of 597 disputes had been submitted to the Maisons, of which 396 related to land disputes, 23 to domestic violence, and 15 to divorce. Others related to engagement or marriage annulment, insult/defamation, inheritance and civil contracts. Of 597 cases, 85 were successfully conciliated, 23 were referred to other instances and parties in 32 did not reach any agreement. Other cases are being handling by the Maisons.

In 2008, 1192 disputes were submitted to CDRCs. Of 1192 cases, 509 were successfully conciliated, 77 unsuccessfully conciliated and 34 referred to other instances. 572 cases related to land disputes, 231 to domestic violence, and 108 to divorces. Others related to breeches of contract and inheritance cases etc.

In addition to the ADR activities, the Project has engaged the Legal Aid of Cambodia (LAC), a national legal aid NGO, to provide legal services for women in three provinces of Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu and Siem Reap. In 2008, women in 88 cases were represented by lawyers from LAC. Of these cases, 24 were closed and 64 cases are on-going.

Output 5: Enhanced access to justice for women

Community conversation has been integrated in the Project's activities. This methodology is used to promote community's understanding of social and legal issues related to domestic violence so that they can develop responsive strategy to deal with those issues. Village facilitators (VFs) and members of support groups¹ who are from the villages lead the discussion.

A baseline survey was conducted in 55 villages in three provinces, namely Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang and Siem Reap. This was for the Project to have better understanding of perception of people living in targeted areas on domestic violence in order to better plan its activities. The result of the survey was initially an internal document for the project. However, it should be widely shared to others.

Materials have been developed and revised, including the manual for "training of trainers" and "handbook for VFs".

¹ "Support groups" include: deputy district governors, deputy commune chiefs, village chiefs, monks, local administrative police, commune focal woman, and district women's affairs officials.

A2J recruited and trained 231 VFs and 287 members of support group from 77 villages of Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu and Siem Reap provinces on domestic violence law (DV) and community conversations tools. The Project was able to ensure that 50% of VFs and support group's members are women.

Each group of three VFs (two of whom are women), organized one community conversation session per month and in the reporting period, there were 368 community sessions conducted in 77 villages. 2,485 villagers participated in community conversations sessions on a regular basis this year.

To ensure the financial and technical sustainability of the activities, local committees were established and 7 charity boxes placed at seven Buddhist pagodas to collect donations. Their experiences were shared to other groups and training on resources mobilization, planning, basic financial management were provided. Additionally, the Project also partners with Government, especially MoJ, Mol and Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA) at national and sub-national level as well as other civil society organization (CSOs), particularly those working in the same sector, namely GTZ, ADB, GAD/C, Banteay Srey, PADV, and LWF and used their publication for community conversation.

Output 6: Enhanced access to justice for indigenous people (IP):

This component focuses on various points starting from empowering indigenous people to seek remedies through formal and informal justice system, advocating for recognition of their authorities and provision of legal aids.

In 2008, this component has been working on 12 villages in Rattanakiri and Mondulkiri. Approximately 180 villagers, including village elders, village chiefs, and women groups, were provided training on indigenous people rights, relevant laws. 24 IP traditional authorities were also provided training on ADR skills so as to strengthen their roles in mediating domestic conflicts, negotiating with the outsiders, and navigating the court process. Moreover, the trainings also focused on important articles in the Cambodian land law and forestry law, especially highlighting challenges regarding land and natural resource conflicts pertaining to indigenous people.

The Project also involved local authorities in enhancing the access to justice for IPs. Over one hundred participants including 60 commune council members and nine district governors from Rattanakiri, and 42 council members and five district governors from Mondulkiri attended workshop on commune council roles in protecting land and natural resources of IP, which was conducted in December. Ten of them are women.

The Project also gave presentations on livelihood systems and customary law, and legal support for indigenous people to 20 senators, 30 civil servants working at the Senate, 50 judges, 40 lawyer students, and 300 law students. Presentations aimed at advocating recognition and support for indigenous culture and traditional conflict resolution system.

Another 45 provincial officials from Mondulkiri and Rattanakiri, including police officers, military police officers, judges and prosecutors, court clerks, officers from Land Department, Forestry Administration, and Mining Department were also provided presentation on livelihood system and customary laws of IP.

A2J's "Peace Table" forums are opportunity for IPs communities and authorities to address common issues in their respective areas. In 2008, eight peace tables were conducted (four in Rattanakiri and four in Mondolkiri). Most of the cases brought to the peace tables concerned disputes of lands, forestry, and the rights of IP within designated protected areas. The provincial governor or deputy governor chaired the forum with participation of IP traditional authorities, police, court representatives, conflict parties, and other relevant stakeholders. Each peace table event included approximately 30 participants. As a result over one thousand hectares of land and forestry have been returned to the IP community including cemetery, spirit forest, and agricultural lands.

A2J's ADR component also comes along with the provision of legal aid and translation services in particular to IPs. In 2008, A2J in partnership with CLEC provided translation service and lawyers to represent IPs in six criminal court cases. Land issue is an emerging issue for IPs. Many cases handling by the Project involve disputes following clients' advocacy efforts to claim their land back from private companies and/or individuals. The relevant IPs had been detained awaiting trials, as this practice is very common in Cambodia, which contradicts to the law. As result of the representation, a majority of the clients have been released on bail. The legal procedure is ongoing.

IV. Implementation challenges

Project risks and actions:

Most of activities in 2008 were implemented in rural communities. Therefore, it was very challenging and time-consuming in finding officers to staff Maisons, CDRCs' members and village facilitators with better qualification.

The National Election in mid 2008 was also a challenge. Therefore, many activities were undertaken during the 4th quarter, after the Election.

One of the emerging issues in the northeast areas is the development which impacts communities' land and natural resources. Therefore, many IPs are more concerned about their economy and are less interested in participation in the Project's activities.

Project issues and actions:

In addition to the Election, many of the activities were delayed due to delay in recruitment of Project staff, especially to undertake the CCE component and in finding partner to implement the activities in northeast areas. Engaging staff from ministries in the planning of IP and CCE components was also an issue. Therefore, in 2008 most of IP and CCE activities were planned ahead by Project staff.

Salary supplement, DSA and other related financial and administrative rules were the main issue during this reporting period. They were addressed several times by the managerial team in official meetings.

Delay in payments of incentives to Maison officers are usually irregular and this badly impacts upon the work of those officers. To this date, the issue still persists and it would need to be addressed as soon as possible.

Office space for the majority of the Project staff is also an issue that impact the implementation. Most of them do not sit at the ministry, due to lack of space available. Moreover, they were moved twice in 2008 from a place to another. This severely affected their work and impacted on communication with staff of the ministries.

The Project's budget should be managed by Ministry because of the nature of the Project. However, since its start, it has been directly managed by UNDP because of the concern over Ministry's finance management capacity. This concern was confirmed by the macro assessment in 2008 which recommended that the capacity should be strengthened first before UNDP decides to advance the fund.

The mere establishment and formation of Maisons and CDRCs in 6 provinces already took considerable time and energy from the Project team. The capacity of the officers is also low, requiring more attention in building their capacity. Therefore, the Project team has not started to develop monitoring mechanism yet.

Lastly, there were uncertainty on the rule and authorities to monitor and evaluate the Maison officers and CDRCs' members, to ensure that they fulfil their daily duties. This monitoring must be in place in 2009 to ensure the quality of the services.

V. Lessons learnt and next steps

This section describes lessons that the Project learnt from 2008 and some recommendations for 2009.

The Project initially focused on empowering IPs and advocating for recognition of their customary authorities. However, as it had faced in the past, not many IPs were interested in participating in the activities because they were more interested in their economy. In addition to the current activities, the issues of their livelihood should also be addressed, either by UNDP's Environment or Poverty Reduction Cluster.

Communication and cooperation needs to be improved between UNDP, government counterparts (MOJ and MOI) and its implementing partners. Improvement is needed in UNDP General Services and Procurement departments for cooperation in the delivery of services at the Project level.

Recruitment of VFs should be both participatory and consultative, including input and active involvement of MOJ, MOI, A2J, local authorities, and NGOs operating at the village level. This is to avoid bias and to ensure the ownership of the activities at sub-national level. In response to

the recruitment challenges, the Ministry of Justice also changed the selection criteria of Maison officers from the selection among current Ministry's staff to consider also the outsiders who are neither the Ministry of Justice's staff nor government civil servant. The selection of village representatives to be the members of CDRC should be conducted through a direct election in the public meeting at village level, with support from the Project team. This will build more confidence and awareness among all villagers.

Although it is acknowledged that many cases were brought by women and by indigenous people in eastern areas, the Project could not disaggregate this specific data for absence of relevant filling system. Similarly, the Project could not identify to where the cases were referred to.

Systematic filling system and documentation as well as close monitoring of the mediation and conciliation processes by both Maisons and CDRCs are needed in order to improve the quality and to ensure that this mechanism contributes to better access to justice, especially for the poor, women and indigenous people. Monitoring tools are to be developed.

The ministries' counterparts should be empowered and be more engaged to lead in Project planning and implementation and be accountable on the Project implementation and achievement. The Project staff should be sited in the ministry's premise to ensure smooth communication and work relationship with the ministries.

The concerns related to travel insurance, incentive, and DSA for the ministries' counterparts have been reported to the top management level of UNDP for consideration. There should be a joint decision made between the UNDP and the implementing ministries at top level to clarify these issues for all counterparts' staff and to ensure smooth collaboration in the Project implementation.

VI. Financial status and utilization

Table 1: Contribution overview (2007-2009)

Donor Name	Contributions		Contribution Balance
	Committed	Received	
UNDP Trac	931,161.00	931,161.00	
AECID	2,116,402.11*	1,190,267.62 (800,000.00 Euro)	

	(1,600,000.00 Euro)		
TOTAL	3,047,563.11*	2,121,428.62	

*January Rate

Table 2: Funding status (as of the end of 2008)

Donor	Received	Expenditures			Project Balance (Received – Expenditure)	Available fund as of January 2009	Remark
		2007	2008	Total			
UNDP Trac	931,161.00	290,330.00	388,054.13	678,384.13	252,776.87	252,776.87	
AECID	1,190,267.62	-	618,163.25	618,163.25	572,104.37	572,104.37	
TOTAL	2,121,428.62	290,330.00	1,006,217.38	1,296,547.38	824,881.24	824,881.24	

Table 3: Annual expenditure by activity (January-December 2008)

Activities (Component)	Approved Budget for 2008 (GO7)	Expensed As of 31 Dec 2008	Balance	Delivery Rate
ADR	661,717.18	474,811.73	186,905.45	71.75%
Women Empowerment	304,719.84	264,394.52	40,325.32	86.76%
Indigenous	188,260.00	188,356.84	(96.84)	(100.05%)
Operational Support	53,616.00	69,588.85	(15,972.85)	(129.79%)
Contingent fund for Legal Reform Initiative	2,989.60	3,134.00	(144.40)	(104.83%)
Monitoring & Evaluation	49,017.58	5,931.45	43,086.13	12.10%
Total	1,260,320.20	1,006,217.39	254,102.81	79.83%

*As of December 2008

Table 4: Annual Budget Plan 2009

Activities (Component)	Annual Budget 2009
Alternative Dispute Resolution	597,705.56
Enhanced access to justice for women	401,982.19
Enhanced access to justice for indigenous people	241,215.25
Contingent fund for Legal Reform Initiative	21,400.00
Management & Project Implementation Support	356,535.00
Total	1,618,838.00

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