

Clearance Certification

Project Document (AWP)
or
Project/Budget Revision



SHORT TITLE : Justice Sector Strategy Development

PROJECT NUMBER: _____ Award ID: 00041978 Project ID: _____

(I) SUBMITTING PROGRAMME MANAGER : Mathew Roger Corrigan

I have checked, and hereby certify, the following:

1. Reasons and justification for this revision are clearly indicated on the cover page.
2. All relevant parties are in agreement with the revision:
 - as is indicated in the justification, or
 - as per signature(s) obtained on the cover page, or
 - as per written agreement as has been referenced in relevant signature block.
3. An analysis of the budget increase/decrease (in case more than \$10,000) has been made and is attached.
4. The cover page and budget are according to standard format.

Signature: Date: 9/11/10

(II) CLUSTER HEAD : Won Young Hong

I have reviewed and hereby recommend approval of this Project Incitation Document/AWP/Budget revision

Signature: Date: 10/11/10

(III) RESULT AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLUSTER (RRMC):

CLEARANCE FROM DESK OFFICER:	CLEARANCE FROM ACD:
<input type="checkbox"/> I have verified the attached submission and confirm that this PID/AWP/budget revision is in accordance with existing rules.	Recommendation for approval
<input type="checkbox"/> Justification for return	
Signature: _____ Date: _____	Signature: _____ Date: _____

Recommended/Approved by DCD

Approved by CD

Note: Please return Approved Budget Revision to RRMC who retains original and forwards copy to Programme Manager concerned for his/her file and submission to national and, if applicable, UN agencies.



**Country: Bangladesh
Initiation Plan**

Project Title: Justice Sector Strategy Development (JSSD)

Expected CP Outcome(s): 1.3 Justice, Human rights and Security promoted through capacity enhancement and ensuring better access to justice

Initiation Plan Start Date: 1 November 2010

Initiation Plan End Date: 31 October 2011

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Brief Description

The JSSD seeks to initiate a process for inclusive participatory national dialogue on the desirability, scope and design of a national strategy of the justice sector. This process of national dialogue, combined with partnership building and empirical research is intended to build awareness of, and support for, a sectoral approach to justice sector reform that recognises the critical relationships between Government Agencies and Civil Society Organisations in the sector. It is intended that this IP will lead to a larger initiative to support the development of a national strategy for justice sector reform in Bangladesh, which the Government of Bangladesh committed to develop as part of the Human Right's Council's Universal Periodic Review of Bangladesh in 2009.

This IP has three key activities:

- 1: Fostering National Dialogue
- 2: Supporting Empirical Research
- 3: Partnership Building

<p>Programme Period: 2006 to 2011</p> <p>CPAP Programme Component: Democratic Governance</p> <p>Atlas Award ID: 76714 00041978</p> <p>PAC Meeting Date: _____</p>	<table> <tr> <td>Total resources required</td> <td>\$659,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total allocated resources:</td> <td>\$659,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Regular (TRAC)</td> <td>\$159,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Other:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> o DFID</td> <td>\$500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfunded budget:</td> <td>Nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In-kind Contributions</td> <td>Nil</td> </tr> </table>	Total resources required	\$659,000	Total allocated resources:	\$659,000	• Regular (TRAC)	\$159,000	• Other:		o DFID	\$500,000	Unfunded budget:	Nil	In-kind Contributions	Nil
Total resources required	\$659,000														
Total allocated resources:	\$659,000														
• Regular (TRAC)	\$159,000														
• Other:															
o DFID	\$500,000														
Unfunded budget:	Nil														
In-kind Contributions	Nil														

Agreed by UNDP:

[Handwritten signature] 30/10/2010

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Access to Justice

Bangladesh's justice system remains inaccessible for the vast majority of citizens. Vulnerable groups, including women and children, indigenous peoples, dalits and people with disabilities face particular exclusion.

Throughout the formal justice system, there is a significant lack of capacity at every level -- within the judiciary, relevant ministries and statutory bodies, prosecution and legal profession and education more broadly. Inordinate delays in court processes are caused by convoluted procedures, outdated laws, significant lack of personnel, lack of effective case management systems, and further exacerbated by existing incentive structures.

The extensive backlogs which afflict the judicial process gravely impact on human security. In 2004, the total number of pending land-related cases was estimated to be over 800,000 and the disposal rate for a single such case averaged 9.5 years (TAF, 2007). Cases involving violence against women average two to five years. Miscarriages of justice may never see the light of day, or if they do, take years to be resolved (M Khan, BHSA, 2005). These enormous delays prompt resort to extra-judicial, often extra-constitutional, means of dispute resolution, which may involve discriminatory or arbitrary practices, or result in outcomes which further increase the vulnerability of the powerless.

The police continue to be seen largely as responsible for law and order, rather than for ensuring human security. Ineffective or biased investigations and the use of repressive methods, continue to be widely reported. The prison system is grossly overcrowded with century old laws still in place. Corruption and inefficiency are widely perceived to permeate the sector.

Within the informal justice system, the interplay of intersecting forms of discrimination, dominant power structures has resulted in serious concerns being raised about the process and outcomes of traditional dispute resolution. While ADR as practiced by non-governmental organizations has ostensibly operated within the applicable legal framework, questions have also been raised regarding the extent to which the rapid scaling up of such processes has resulted in deterioration in the quality of services.

The Asia Foundation's 2007 study¹ examined NGO and beneficiary perspectives on constraints to access to justice. This study examined citizens' perceptions as critical components of individual decision making in response to conflicts and legal problems. The responses identified the following core impediments to access to justice in Bangladesh:

- Lack of awareness of legal rights and service availability;
- Lack of awareness of alternative mechanisms for dispute resolution outside formal judiciary;
- Prohibitive cost of justice;
- Inconvenient travel distance (or particular concern to the rural poor);
- Corruption;
- Perceived gender bias in both formal judiciary and informal or traditional justice mechanisms such as *Shalish*;
- Interference by local politicians and wealthy elites, including threats of violence; and
- Threats of physical violence against complainants and witnesses and social pressure from families.

Development Partner Responses to Challenges

Despite the significant challenges to access to justice, donor-funded projects have – on some occasions with significant success – worked on specific issues, problems and institutions within

¹ The Asia Foundation (2007) *Promoting Improved Access to Justice. Community Legal Service Delivery in Bangladesh.*

the justice sector. Rarely, however, are challenges tackled or results achieved outside of institutional or programmatic silos. There have been few initiatives to pull together the pockets of success and turn incremental progress into systemic change.

The lack of substantive and strategic dialogue – between and among government ministries and agencies, NGOs, donors and civil society – has led to duplication in efforts and weak monitoring and evaluation systems. At the same time, while individual areas of excellence or best practices have developed, these have not been adapted by their counterparts within Government. Accordingly, the initiatives have largely left islands of success.

And yet an analysis of the major challenges vividly highlights the inter-connectedness of the justice sector² and the need for consolidated action across multiple fronts. Policy and planning processes in Bangladesh do not lend themselves to addressing the inter-connected nature of the sector. Despite some isolated examples of coordinated action, there is currently no effective mechanism to foster collaboration and coordination across institutions of the state. Policy development does not routinely engage interests beyond government.

Recent assessments acknowledge the reality that tackling the major problems confronting the justice sector cannot be undertaken by one institution alone. The Justice Sector Harmonization Study and the NSAPR conclude that repairing what ails the justice system will require effort across a number of fronts. As the Harmonization Study observes, 'The sector has to be seen as a whole because it is a chain of events and each links up to another; addressing one and not all will create a new blockage and malfunction.'³

Under the present system there is no administrative and financial institutional arrangement to support the sectoral approach or enforcing coordination in justice sector. A vision and corresponding strategy is also missing in justice sector. It is to be noted that no single agency in justice sector has overall mandate or authority to bring the sector agencies together for coordination or harmonization.

The realization of the need for a more coordinated approach in the justice sector is part of a national effort to enhance the effectiveness of government policy-making and development partner support. The Government of Bangladesh has signed both the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action. In August 2008, the Government and fifteen development partners signed a Joint Statement of Intent to develop a Joint Cooperation Strategy.

Need for a Sectoral Approach on Justice Sector

Based on consultations with key interlocutors and previous assessments, it is evident that securing buy-in from the vast range of institutions in the justice sector on a common strategy binding all actors is a significant challenge. There is also limited demand from the government for a participatory comprehensive multi-agency national strategy. Previous attempts, including the 2000 Law and Justice Reform Strategy, failed to bring much-needed coherence and coordination to the sector.

Nevertheless, as part of the Human Right's Council's Universal Periodic Review of Bangladesh in 2009, the Government of Bangladesh made a number of commitments to the UN General Assembly. Bangladesh accepted a recommendation to establish a national strategy for the justice sector and has preliminarily tasked the Law Commission to develop such a strategy.

In short, while a National Justice Sector Strategy behind which donors align their development assistance is a necessary long-term goal and is accepted by the Bangladesh Government as necessary, this IP recognizes that achieving this outcome requires a carefully considered starting

²JSSP adopts a broad definition of the justice sector, encompassing formal institutions of the state in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government; the legal profession; the large range of civil society actors engaged in both service delivery and policy advocacy; and community-based dispute resolution systems, including shalish, Village Courts and NGO-sponsored shalish.

³ Justice Sector Harmonisation Study, p. 68.

point that strategically initiates the necessary national debate. Most importantly any future National Strategy should represent the full range of interests in the justice sector.

II. PURPOSE

This Initiation Plan has been developed in order to commence the process of national dialogue, partnership building and empirical research that will, if successful, lead to a larger initiative to support the development of a national strategy for justice sector reform in Bangladesh. This programme is intended to kick start national dialogue on the conceptualisation of the justice sector as a precursor to a larger discussion of the need for a reform at a sector level. In the longer term, this will contribute to a debate on what a reform strategy for the Bangladesh justice sector might look like. That dialogue will include representatives from all justice sector institutions, parliament as well as with civil society, the private sector and wider legal profession.

This programme is designed to be ambitious, focusing on policy development and strategy at the national and sub-national level. As such, it is both intended to compliment and augment both UNDP's and DFID's existing programmes in the justice sector. Given the cross cutting nature of the programme, it is not possible to implement through any of UNDP's existing projects in the justice sector which are currently being implemented by a single Government Agency.

The programme will also pilot a multi-agency policy development initiative. This will be achieved by facilitating the formation of a Task Force combining government and civil society actors to outline problems, challenges and needs and to draft action plans to tackle major problems. The task force will target specific priority area for the achievement of access to justice which will be identified through the national dialogue process.

UNDP and DFID intend, that if the programme outputs are achieved, that they will support the development of a full programme to improve the capacity of the Government of Bangladesh to conduct inclusive policy and planning in the justice sector that engages all three branches of government in partnership with civil society to improve access to justice and the protection of human rights, for the benefit of all citizens.

III. EXPECTED OUTPUTS

This IP will focus on three activities as follows:

- **Activity 1: Fostering National Dialogue**

- i. High Level National Workshop – “Justice as a public service”
- ii. Series of Sub-national/sector Workshops – Justice as a public service
- iii. Series of policy dialogues on impediments to access to justice and prioritizing reforms
- iv. Series of nationally led seminars conceptualising justice institutions as a sector
- v. The value of a sector approach to developmental assistance- justice sector examples from overseas: Bosnia, Sierra Leone, Indonesia, PNG, Uganda and sectoral approach in other sectors in Bangladesh
- vi. Based on the successful delivery of workshops and policy dialogues conduct a pilot on one priority area of joint Government and Civil Society Taskforce to

outline problems, challenges and needs and to draft action plans to tackle major problems.

- **Activity 2: Supporting Empirical Research**

- i. Political Economy Analysis of the Justice Sector – to include participatory mapping of each justice sector institution's role in, and links, with broader justice sector
- ii.
- iii. Comprehensive Study of the justice sector from a rights based perspective (building on WB Perception Study)
- iv. Through the Ministry of Finance, undertake an institutional budget mapping and analysis of each agency of the justice sector.
- v. Technical Law Reform Analysis.

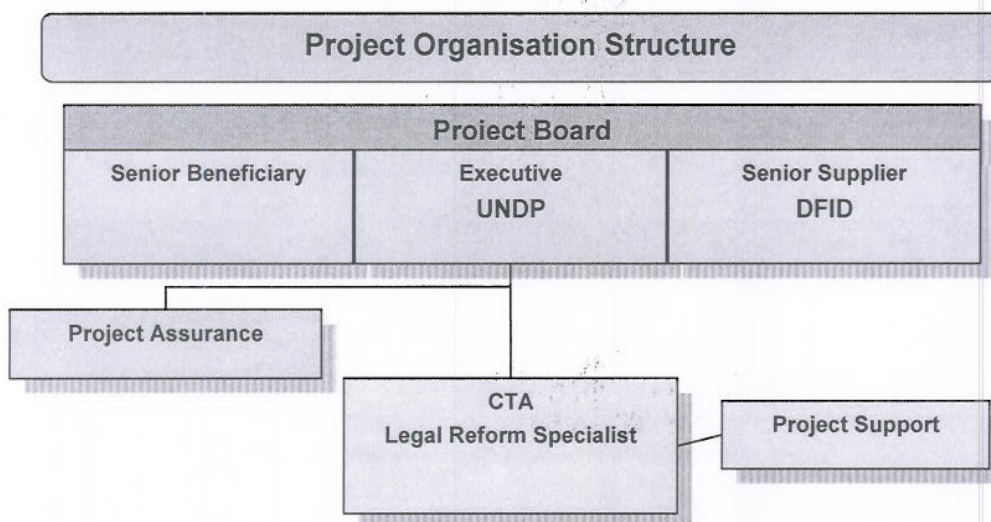
- **Activity 3: Partnership Building**

- i. Fostering donor partnerships behind dialogue process and building strategic links between existing donor interventions in the sector
- ii. Identifying (through dialogue process) and nurturing potential champions of reform

At the conclusion of the IP the following outcomes are expected to be achieved:

- Interest in sectoral level reform in the justice sector by key national counterparts (including Senior Government Ministers, Supreme Court; Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Police, Prosecutors and other Justice Sector institutions);.
- Evidence of fledgling demand for a justice sector strategy from civil society, including NGOs, academia and the media;
- Interest from key donor partners working to improve access to justice, human rights, human security for a sectoral approach to justice sector reform; and
- Enhanced empirical understanding of the justice sector in particular the key challenges to reform and opportunities for success.

IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



Project Board: The project board, responsible for taking management decisions for the project, may be chaired by the UNDP Country Director as the executor of the project. The project board will monitor the overall progress of the project and provide guidance to implementation of the project.

Project Assurance: The project assurance role may be delegated to the UNDP Programme Manager by the Project Board. The project assurance role ensures that appropriate project management milestones are being achieved and supports the project board in carrying out independent project oversight functions.

Project Support: The project support role will be responsible for fulfilling the administrative, financial, logistical and other technical requirements for the project.

Technical Experts: Three full time technical experts will be engaged – a Chief Technical Advisor, an International Legal Reform Specialist, and a National Justice Specialist. Ad hoc technical advisors will be engaged as required.

V. MONITORING

In order to monitor the project implementation process and to assess the implementation progress, monthly and quarterly progress reports will be prepared.

Justice Sector Strategy Development (JSSD)

Budget Sheet for the 2010-2011
ATLAS Project ID:

Components or major interim Results of the project ; To be shown as Activities in Atlas	Activity Results are the Outputs of the Project and Actions are the activities for achieving each output- not to be included in Atlas	Budget Description	Budget Code	Fund	Department	Donor	Implementing Agent	Donor	Amount (USD) for 2010	Amount (USD) for 2011	Total Amount (USD)
Atlas Activity # 1: Increased National Dialogue on Judicial Reform	National High Level National Workshop – "Justice as a public service" with televised public debate	Local consultants	71300	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	4,000	4,000
		International Consultants	71200	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	15,000	15,000
	Sub-national/sector Workshops – Justice as a public service	TR, WKSP, CF	75700	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	3,000	3,000
		Information Technology Equipment (Rental)	72800	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	1,000	1,000
	Policy Dialogue for identifying challenges and prioritizing reforms	Local consultants	71300	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	3,000	3,000
		TR, WKSP, CF	75700	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	2,000	2,000
	Justice Sector conceptualisation seminars	Local consultants	71300	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	1,500	1,500
		TR, WKSP, CF	75700	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	3,000	3,000
	Awareness raising of value of sectoral approach for justice – seminars, policy dialogues	Information Technology Equipment (Rental)	72800	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	1,500	1,500
		Travel (transport)	71600	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	1,000	1,000
	Technical Adviser	Local consultants	71300	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	3,000	3,000
		TR, WKSP, CF	75700	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	2,000	2,000
	Information Technology Equipment (Rental)	72800	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	1,500	1,500	
	Salary & P	61300	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	0.00	59,000	59,000	
	Salary & P	61300	04000	39204	00012	UNDP	UNDP	0.00	139,000	139,000	
	International Consultants	71200	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	20,000	0.00	20,000	
	International Consultants	71200	04000	39204	00012	UNDP	UNDP	20,000	0.00	20,000	
Total of Atlas Activity # 1									40,000	249,000	289,000

Components or major Interim Results of the project ; To be shown as Activities in Atlas	Activity Results are the Outputs of the Project and Actions are the activities for achieving each output- not to be included in Atlas	Budget Description	Budget Code	Fund	Department	Donor Agent	Amount (USD) for 2010	Amount (USD) for 2011	Total Amount (USD)	
Atlas Activity # 2: Increased empirical knowledge of challenges and opportunities for judicial reform in Bangladesh	Undertake and publish a political Economy Analysis of the Justice Sector	Contr-Cmpy	72100	30000	39204	000551	4,000	11,000	15,000	
		TR, WKSP, CF	75700	30000	39204	000551	500	1,500	2,000	
	Comprehensive Study of the justice sector from a rights based perspective (building on WB Perception Study)	Contr-Cmpy	72100	30000	39204	000551	3,000	47,000	50,000	
		Printing	74200	30000	39204	000551	0.00	7,000	7,000	
	Participatory Mapping of Justice Sector Institution's role in, and links, with broader justice sector	TR, WKSP, CF	75700	30000	39204	000551	0.00	5,000	5,000	
		Local consultants	71300	30000	39204	000551	0.00	10,000	10,000	
	Institutional budget mapping and analysis.	Local consultants	71300	30000	39204	000551	0.00	10,000	10,000	
		Contr-Cmpy	72100	30000	39204	000551	0.00	15,000	15,000	
	A Technical Law Reform Analysis	TR, WKSP, CF	75700	30000	39204	000551	0.00	2,000	2,000	
		Justice Sector Specialist	61300	30000	39204	000551	0.00	186,000	186,000	
	National Consultant	National Consultant	71300	30000	39204	000551	10000	0.00	10,000	
	Total of Atlas Activity # 2:							17,500	294,500	312,000
Atlas Activity # 3: Network of judicial reform leaders established together with a network of key donor partners	Donor Partnerships and intervention alignment	TR, WKSP, CF	75700	30000	39204	000551	0.00	2,000	2,000	
		Supplies	72500	30000	39204	000551	0.00	2,000	2,000	
	Network of Reform Champions	Printing	74200	30000	39204	000551	0.00	1,500	1,500	
		TR, WKSP, CF	75700	30000	39204	000551	0.00	3,800	3,800	
	Network of Reform Champions	Travel (transport)	71600	30000	39204	000551	0.00	700	700	
		Training	75700	30000	39204	000551	0.00	3,500	3,500	
	Network of Reform Champions	TR, WKSP, CF	75700	30000	39204	000551	0.00	3,500	3,500	
		Information Technology Equipment (Rental)	72800	30000	39204	000551	0.00	2,000	2,000	
	Travel	Travel	71600	30000	39204	000551	0.00	1,000	1,000	
	Total of Atlas Activity # 3:							-	20,000	20,000

Components or major Interim Results of the project ; To be shown as Activities in Atlas	Activity Results are the Outputs of the Project and Actions are the activities for achieving each output- not to be included in Atlas	Budget Description	Budget Code	Fund	Department	Donor	Implementing Agent	Donor	Amount (USD) for 2010	Amount (USD) for 2011	Total Amount (USD)
Atlas Activity # 4: Technical Assistance and Project Management	High level strategic advice from justice sector experts and successful implementation of the project	Service Contracts and Consultants	71400	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	3,000	7,000	10,000
		Equipment and Furniture	72200	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	5,000	5,000	10,000
		Information Technology Equipme	72800	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	5,000	-	5,000
		Miscellaneous	74500	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	500	1,500	2,000
		Travel	71600	30000	39204	000551	UNDP	DFID	4,000	7,000	11,000
Total of Atlas Activity # 4											
									17,500	20,500	38,000
Total Project Budget									75,000	574,000	659,000



Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2010
Justice Sector Strategy Development (JSSD)

The human rights of children, women, and vulnerable groups are progressively fulfilled within the foundations of strengthened democratic governance.

Justice, Human rights and Security promoted through capacity enhancement and ensuring better access to justice

CPAP Output(s):

Components or major interim Results	Outputs/Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Donor	Budget Code	Budget Description
<p><i>Components or major interim Results of the project; To be shown as Activities in Atlas</i></p> <p>Atlas Activity # 1: Increased National Dialogue on Judicial Reform</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>Related CP Outcome:</p> <p>Technical Adviser</p>	<p>Activity Results are the Outputs of the Project and Actions are the activities for achieving each output- not to be included in Atlas</p> <p>National High Level National Workshop – "Justice as a public service" with televised public debate</p> <p>Sub-national/sector Workshops – Justice as a public service</p> <p>Policy Dialogue for identifying challenges and prioritizing reforms</p> <p>Justice Sector conceptualisation seminars</p> <p>Awareness raising of value of sectoral approach for justice – seminars, policy dialogues</p>					UNDP	71300	Local consultants	0.00
						UNDP	71200	International Consultants	0.00
					✓	UNDP	75700	TR, WKSP, CF	0.00
					✓	UNDP	72800	Information Technology Equipment (Rental)	0.00
						UNDP	71300	Local consultants	0.00
						UNDP	75700	TR, WKSP, CF	0.00
						UNDP	72800	Information Technology Equipment (Rental)	0.00
					✓	UNDP	71600	Travel (transport)	0.00
					✓	UNDP	71300	Local consultants	0.00
					✓	UNDP	75700	TR, WKSP, CF	0.00
					✓	UNDP	72800	Information Technology Equipment (Rental)	0.00
						UNDP	71300	Local consultants	0.00
						UNDP	75700	TR, WKSP, CF	0.00
						UNDP	72800	Information Technology Equipment (Rental)	0.00
					✓	UNDP	71600	Travel (transport)	0.00
			✓	UNDP	71300	Local consultants	0.00		
			✓	UNDP	75700	TR, WKSP, CF	0.00		
			✓	UNDP	72800	Information Technology Equipment (Rental)	0.00		
				UNDP	61300	Salary & P	0.00		
			✓	UNDP	61300	Salary & P	0.00		
			✓	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	20,000		
			✓	UNDP	71200	International Consultants	20,000		
Total of Atlas Activity # 1									40,000

Components or major interim Results	Outputs/Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget												
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Donor	Budget Code	Budget Description	Amount (USD)									
<p>Components or major interim Results of the project ; To be shown as Activities in Atlas</p> <p>Atlas Activity # 2: Increased empirical knowledge of challenges and opportunities for judicial reform in.</p> <p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Activity Results are the Outputs of the Project and Actions are the activities for achieving each output- not to be included in Atlas</p>																		
	Undertake and publish a political Economy Analysis of the Justice Sector			✓	✓	UNDP	DFID	72100	Contr-Cmpy					4,000					
	Comprehensive Study of the justice sector from a rights based perspective (building on WB Perception Study)				✓		UNDP	DFID	75700	TR, WKSP, CF				500					
					✓		UNDP	DFID	72100	Contr-Cmpy				3,000					
							UNDP	DFID	74200	Printing				0.00					
	Participatory Mapping of Justice Sector Institution's role in, and links, with broader justice sector				✓	UNDP	DFID	75700	TR, WKSP, CF				0.00						
	Institutional budget mapping and analysis.					UNDP	DFID	71300	Local consultants				0.00						
	A Technical Law Reform Analysis					UNDP	DFID	71300	Local consultants				0.00						
	Justice Sector Specialist				✓	UNDP	DFID	72100	Contr-Cmpy				0.00						
	National Consultant				✓	UNDP	DFID	75700	TR, WKSP, CF				0.00						
					✓	UNDP	DFID	61300	Salary & P				0.00						
					✓	UNDP	DFID	71300	National Consultant				10000						
	Total of Atlas Activity # 2:													17,500					
	<p>Atlas Activity # 3: Network of judicial reform leaders established together with a network of key donor partners</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>Target 2010:</p>	Donor Partnerships and intervention alignment			✓	✓	UNDP	DFID	75700	TR, WKSP, CF				0.00					
		Network of Reform Champions				✓	UNDP	DFID	72500	Supplies				0.00					
							UNDP	DFID	74200	Printing				0.00					
					✓	✓	UNDP	DFID	75700	TR, WKSP, CF				0.00					
				✓	✓	UNDP	DFID	71600	Travel (transport)				0.00						
						UNDP	DFID	75700	Training				0.00						
				✓	✓	UNDP	DFID	75700	TR, WKSP, CF				0.00						
						UNDP	DFID	72800	Information Technology Equipment (Rental)				0.00						
						UNDP	DFID	71600	Travel				0.00						
Total of Atlas Activity # 3													-						

Components or major interim Results of the project ; To be shown as Activities in Atlas	Outputs/Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Donor	Budget Code	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
Atlas Activity # 4: Technical Assistance and Project Management	High level strategic advice from justice sector experts and successful implementation of the project		✓	✓	✓	UNDP	DFID	71400	Service Contracts and Consultants (2 International, 1 National)	3,000
			✓	✓	✓	UNDP	DFID	72200	Equipment and Furniture	5,000
			✓	✓	✓	UNDP	DFID	72800	Information Technology Equipment	5,000
						UNDP	DFID	74500	Miscellaneous	500
						UNDP	DFID	71600	Travel	4,000
Total of Atlas Activity # 4										
Total 2010 Project Budget									17,500	

Allocation of Resources at a glance for this AWP:

Total By Activity(ies)	1) 40000.00 2) 17500.00 3) 00 4) 17500.00
Total by Implementing Agency(ies)	75,000.00 (UNDP-002100)
Total By Atlas Fund Code(s)	20,000.00 (TRAC-004000)
	55,000.00 (Cost Sharing-30000)
Total By Donor(s)	20,000.00 (UNDP-00012)
	55,000.00 (DFID-00551)

Total for Procurement	27,000
Total for Cash Advance	-
Total Programme Cost	57,500
Total Operational/ Administrative Cost	17,500


This signed AWP along with the approved CPAP constitutes the legal basis for management and implementation of project activities for the period specified in the AWP.
 This signed AWP authorizes entering of the project budget in ATLAS and revise accordingly.
 An AWP signed by the IP and UNDP hereby authorizes Fund Commitment, Disbursement and Expenditure Reporting.
 AWP forms an integral part of the CPAP, and when completed, is annexed thereto and incorporated therein by reference.
 This AWP supersedes any previous AWP for the period specified

Implementing Partner and UNDP agree that the following Official(s) of the Responsible Party(ies) is/are delegated for signing of the Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure (FACE):
 Name and designation/Responsible Party Signature

- 1)
- 2)

Sign : 

Won Young Hong
Assistant Country Director
UNDP Bangladesh


 Signature on behalf of
 UNDP.
 (Stefan Priesner)
 Country Director
 UNDP, Bangladesh