

**Government of India and United Nations Development Programme
PROJECT ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR THE MARGINALIZED PEOPLE**

A Brief

A broad approach to 'Access to Justice'

Access to justice is now recognized as being essential to human development, for ensuring democratic governance, in reducing poverty and for the purpose of conflict prevention. Access to Justice includes the ability to access the judicial system but has a broader scope than mere litigation. It is a right to live within an environment of rights where such rights are effectively protected. Within this broad paradigm, the term 'access to justice' includes two major concerns - guaranteeing human rights and ensuring capacity development of state institutions and citizens to ensure the protection of those rights.¹

Strengthened Access to Justice in India: A Pilot Project (2006-2008)

The Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, has engaged in a partnership with UNDP since 2006, which began with a preparatory phase, Strengthened Access to Justice in India (SAJI) to carry out a justice sector diagnosis, identify entry points and support innovative small pilots to identify good initiatives for replication.

The project sought to enhance and strengthen both the demand for and supply of justice; that is people's legal empowerment to claim their right to redress, as well as the capacities of those mandated to respond to fulfil their obligations. SAJI focused on five thematic areas: Formal Justice System, Informal Justice System, Criminal Justice System, Legal Aid and Legal Empowerment.

Access to Justice for Marginalized People: A 4-year project (2008-12)

Based on lessons and results of the first phase (2006-2008) and an extensive design mission, a four year project (2008-2012) has been developed. The interventions under the project 'Access to Justice for Marginalized People' will be focused on strengthening access to justice for the poor, particularly women, *dalits*, tribal people, and minorities by supporting strategies and initiatives that seek to address the barriers they face in social, economic and political domains. The interventions will focus on the seven focus states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, as well as at national level with key institutions.

Lessons learned from the first stage of the programme and consultations with stakeholders in the Government, justice institutions, civil society organisations (CSOs), and defence lawyers highlighted capacity challenges within justice

¹ UNDP, 'Programming for Justice Access for All. A Practitioner's Guide to a Human Rights-Based Approach to Access to Justice', UNDP, Bangkok, 2005. p. 4

institutions at national, state and local levels as a critical obstacle to ensuring access to justice. Consequently, there is an imperative to strategically engage with the critical institutions that are mandated to deliver justice to the poor to promote long-term and sustainable institutional reforms.

The programme will focus on the one hand on improving institutional capacities of key justice service providers to enable them to effectively serve the poor and disadvantaged and on the other hand, on directly empowering the poor and disadvantaged men and women to seek and demand justice services. In this regard the programme will support and partner with national, state and local justice institutions including the judiciary, NALSA, civil society organizations, professional bodies and academic institutions. In line with the strategy pursued in the pilot stage, the programme will build on and strengthen strategic partnerships with both state and non-state (CSOs and NGOs) actors for improved access to justice.

Four broad project goals

The project seeks to achieve four deliverables by the end of the project period

1. Support national and local justice delivery institutions to improve access to justice for women and men belonging to the marginalised groups;
2. Develop legal and representational capacity of CSOs and networks providing access to justice services to disadvantaged groups;
3. Enhance legal awareness of women and men belonging to marginalized groups and their elected representatives in select districts; and
4. Policies and institutional structures informed through action research and studies.

Please find enclosed a detailed Project Brief (placed at Annexure 'A')

Initiatives taken under the Project in the past one year

The Project on Access to Justice became operational in August 2010 after the recruitment of the Project Manager followed by the recruitment of 3 other staff (Project Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and Project Assistant). In short period that it has been operational, following activities/programmes have been supported by the Project.

I. Justice Innovation Fund created and launched under the Project

One of the major activities undertaken is the design and launch of a Justice Innovation Fund to demonstrate innovative interventions and strategies that provide vulnerable and excluded groups access to justice at local level in the 7 Project States. These interventions are primarily aimed at enhancing access to justice of the marginalized sections of the society through their legal empowerment and through the capacity development of civil society and community based organizations working with them. 11 such innovative projects have been selected under the Justice Innovation Fund targeting people belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women, minorities, persons with disabilities and other members of marginalized communities in all the 7 States. Being implemented across 63 districts in 7 states, these

Projects seeks to build the capacity of the CSOs, legal aid lawyers, elected representatives and other intermediaries who assist the marginalised people in accessing justice; build district level platform to discuss the challenges faced by the marginalised groups in accessing justice; to enhance legal awareness of the marginalised communities; and prepare legal awareness material. These projects are at a very initial stage, having started in January 2010. However, it is hoped that these organisations will work closely with the State and District Legal Services Authorities. The year 2010 will see another batch of innovative projects funded under the second cycle of the Justice Innovation Fund.

The details of these 11 organisations along with a brief description of their proposed activities is placed at **Annexure 'B'**.

II. Sensitising judges on laws relating to the marginalised communities

State Judicial Academies in four of the 7 Project States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) have agreed with the need for a training manual/module for judges on laws/issues relating to the marginalised communities. The Project will support the creation of such a manual and also assist the academies in training the trainers on these issues. Discussions are on-going with the other three States to get their agreement for using such a manual for training the judges.

III. Supporting State Legal Services Authorities

The Project seeks to assist the Legal Services Authorities in effectively carrying out their statutory mandate. It is felt that the Legal Services Authorities, which are mandated to carry out important activities to serve the cause of justice, need support in developing cost-effective operational and implementation strategies. It may often be the case that the judicial officers deputed to the Legal Services Authorities may not have training in preparing budgets, planning activities or monitoring the activities of the legal aid lawyers. At present, there is no mechanism to provide such support. The Project on Access to Justice for Marginalized People seeks to bridge this gap so that officers and staff of the State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) are better equipped to meet multiple challenges that confront them.

For this purpose, the Project seeks to begin with an assessment of the gaps in the ability of the Legal Services Authorities to provide services to the poor and marginalised communities. At present, any discussion on the challenges faced by the Legal Services Authorities is not backed by evidence and seems rather anecdotal in nature. A needs assessment done by experts - in consultation with and under the guidance of the SLSA - will pave the way for providing support to the Legal Services Authorities. Following the needs assessment study, the Project will support the SLSA to put in place templates or programmes with a view to train the officers and staff of the Legal Services Authorities to strategize, prepare action plans and budgets, and put in place monitoring mechanisms. Based on the need, the Project will also support the SLSA to develop a system to monitor and evaluate the impact of the legal aid services on the poor and marginalized women and men.

Only 2 State Legal Services Authorities (Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand) have agreed to this process. Discussions are on-going with the other 5 SLSAs.

IV. Convergence with the Saakshar Bharat Scheme

The Project has entered into an agreement with the Department of School Education and Literacy (DSE&L) for a convergence between the Project's legal awareness programme with their adult education scheme. The Saakshar Bharat scheme of the DSE&L is an adult education scheme under which each gram panchayat area has two persons (volunteers) who undertake activities on literacy at the Adult Education Centres. It is proposed that these people be trained to provide basic legal awareness to people under the continuing education programme. DSE&L would not require any monetary resources for such a convergence. The only thing that the Access to Justice Project needs to provide is the resource material and some basic training for the resource institutions (which train the master trainers). Such a convergence will allow a wide outreach and unparalleled penetration for the community level awareness programmes.

V. Baseline survey

The Project seeks to conduct a survey to assess the knowledge gaps in legal awareness of the people belonging to the marginalised communities; capacity gaps of the intermediaries (legal aid lawyers, NGOs etc.) who assist the people belonging to the marginalised communities; and the perception about the Legal Services Authorities. The primary objectives of the survey will be:

- To elicit information from marginalized communities on awareness of laws and legal processes
- The relevance and efficacy of these laws in their lives
- Their need and ability to access these processes.
- The awareness and perception of the people belonging to marginalized communities about Legal Services Authorities.
- Conduct interactions with the duty bearers to get information on their perception of their work and response to peoples' problems
- Interaction with the community based and civil society groups to get their perception on the access to justice of the people belonging to the marginalized communities.

VI. Building State ownership

The Project seeks to build ownership of the State Governments and institutions in the process of ensuring access to justice for the marginalised people. Given this, State level consultations will be organised to discuss the State priorities and concerns within the broad mandate of the Project. Organised by the State Legal Services Authorities, these State level consultations will bring together select judicial officers from SLSA, District LSA, State Judicial Academy; State Government officials from the Departments of women and child, SC & ST, etc.; the Access to Justice Project staff; representatives from the Department of Justice and UNDP; as well as civil society organisations.

Three SLSAs (Bihar, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh) have agreed to host these State level conferences. Discussions are on-going with the other 4 States.

Highlights for the year 2010

The activities listed above are at a very initial stage and will be implemented throughout the year 2010. Some other activities planned for the year 2010 are also listed below:

I. Database

One of the greatest obstacles that people face in accessing justice is the lack of knowledge. This could be in the form of lack of awareness of their rights and entitlements, or of available resources, structures and mechanisms of assistance and redress. Civil society organizations (CSOs) working on access to justice and for ensuring the rights of the marginalized sections also need information on the primary justice sector institutions in order to serve their constituencies. The Department of Justice along with the UNDP would like to create a database of primary justice sector institutions at the National, State and District level to facilitate the people belonging to the marginalized sections of the society and their intermediaries in accessing justice in a structured manner.

The Project will support the creation of a database on the primary justice sector institutions in all the 7 States. Primary Justice Sector Institutions are formal/state institutions that people seeking enforcement of their rights/entitlements may approach for assistance/grievance redressal. These include but are not limited to courts, prisons, police, prosecutors, national/state/district/Taluk Legal Aid Services Authorities/Committees, Judicial Academies at the National and State level, Bar Councils and Bar Associations, National and State Human Rights Commissions, National and State Commission for Women, Shelter Homes for women, children, homeless, disabled etc. at state and district level, government hospitals, Office of the Ombudsman, State Information Commission, Office of the District Collector and other grievance redressal mechanisms/offices at the State/district level.

II. Project Website

The Project aims to build a website, which would:

- a. Provide information about the project,
- b. Be a web resource on primary justice sectors institutions as well as on legal awareness and legal empowerment for the marginalized people,
- c. Function as a Monitoring of Information and Evaluation System (MIES) to manage and monitor the project activities being implemented by external partners across the country.

III. Action research

The Project will support independent research to evaluate the impact of the newer and proposed initiatives of the justice sector. The Access to Justice Project will facilitate engagement of institutions to undertake research on key access to justice issues. The aim of the research will be to bring to the notice of the Government, lacunae within legislations and legal provisions which are adversely affecting the rights and entitlements of the vulnerable sections.

IV. Involving law students

Legal awareness and legal aid activities are integral to the Project. It is the Legal Services Authorities that are mandated to provide these services to the marginalized people but often they do not have enough resources (both human and financial). The law school based legal services clinics could plug this gap. Students can be trained to conduct legal awareness and legal aid activities under the guidance of the teachers. The legal service clinics could also develop linkages with the Legal Services Authorities with a view to provide services to the marginalized people. Technically, there should be such an operational clinic in all law colleges and universities. The Project aims to study the functioning of the legal services clinics and suggest ways to strengthen these. Other ways of involving law students in providing legal services to the marginalized communities – for example, through mandatory internships - can also be debated.

V. Convergence with other Govt. programmes

The Project has initiated a convergence with the Saakshar Bharat scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (legal education for adults) and will explore convergence of its programmes with other existing government programmes/schemes for women, children, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other poor and vulnerable people.

ANNEXURE - A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA – UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME
PROJECT BRIEF

Project title	Access to Justice for Marginalized People
Project start and end date	October 2008-December 2012
National priority as per 11 th Plan	The Plan aims to particularly address the needs of marginalized groups, who do not have strong lobbies to ensure that their rights are guaranteed. The 11th Plan pays attention to the government's interaction with citizens with a special focus on right to information as well as "quick and inexpensive dispensation of justice" with "speed and affordability".
UNDAF Outcome	Outcome: 2.5 Systems and mechanisms in place to provide poor women and men and excluded groups access to justice at local level
UNDP CPAP Outcome	Outcome 2.2. Systems and mechanisms in place to provide identified vulnerable and excluded groups access to justice at local level in five project states
CPAP Output (=project output)	Output 2.2.1: Increased ability of vulnerable groups to seek remedies and of service providers, formal and informal, to deliver justice in conformity with national and international human rights principles and standards
Specific project outputs (2-4 max)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supported national and local justice delivery institutions to improve access to justice for women and men belonging to disadvantaged groups 2. Developed legal and representational capacity of CSOs and networks providing access to justice services to disadvantaged 3. Enhanced Legal Awareness of disadvantaged communities and their elected representatives in select districts 4. Policies and institutional structures informed through action research and studies
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India
<p>Brief summary of strategy:</p> <p>Lessons learned from the first stage of the programme and consultations with stakeholders in the GOI, several justice institutions, CSOs, and defence lawyers highlighted the imperative to strategically engage with the critical institutions who are mandated to deliver justice to the poor. The programme will focus on the one hand on improving institutional capacities of key justice service providers to enable them to effectively serve the poor and disadvantaged and on the other hand, on directly empowering the poor and disadvantaged men and women to seek and demand justice services. In line with the strategy pursued in the pilot stage, the programme will build on and strengthen strategic partnerships with both state and non-state (CSOs, CBOs, NGOs) actors for improved access to justice.</p> <p>The programme envisages the design and establishment of a funding mechanism which will be responsive in nature and will facilitate support to initiatives related to legal empowerment, awareness and legal aid. This would be a flexible, quick-turn around mechanism to use for initiatives contributing to the overall programme.</p>	
Budget	Core: US\$ 5m Non- Core: GOI: Approx. US\$ 360,000

1. Situational Analysis

Legal and Judicial System

Access to justice is now recognized as being essential to human development, for ensuring democratic governance, in reducing poverty and for the purpose of conflict prevention. India's judicial and legal system has many strengths: excellent constitutional and legal safeguards for access to justice; well-established institutions; a relatively independent and activist judiciary, a vibrant NGO sector and an independent media. The country has progressive laws in many areas such as the recognition of historical injustices, importance of group rights, positive discrimination for marginalized groups, including for women, and right to information. However, the system faces two main challenges: backlog leading to delays and limited access to justice. While an overloaded legal system negatively affects all persons, poor and marginalized groups are the worst affected. Government priorities in legal and judicial reform include improving the efficiency of the justice system and reducing backlog and delay.

Legal Aid

India's legal and judicial system also provides legal aid services, including alternative dispute resolution for certain matters (known as *Lok Adalats*). Legal aid is a fundamental right in India and the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (LSAA), provides for free legal aid to vulnerable groups. The statute institutionalized the system of legal aid delivery by setting up the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) in 1995.¹ NALSA has identified some major constraints in carrying out its mandate to the poor and disadvantaged women and men at the national, state and local levels including weak planning, budgeting and implementation capacities.

Decentralisation of justice

The need to de-centralize the formal judicial mechanisms is a priority in India as the formalities and centralized structures of the justice system place justice beyond the reach of rural poor. The proposed *Gram Nyayalaya* Bill, 2007 which is pending before the Parliament, if enacted will help to decentralise the judicial structure, make it more accessible to the marginalized sections of the population. There is however a need to carefully examine its provisions and also conduct some pilot programmes to carefully

¹ Similarly, state level units headed by the Chief Justice of each High Court were established, whilst at district level similar units were set up with District Judges as the heads of District Legal Services Committees. The committees are comprised of panels of lawyers who are required to provide legal aid and determine their remuneration, conduct legal awareness camps, organize *lok adalats* and pre-litigation mediation and counseling and undertake visits to closed institutions like prisons and shelter homes.

assess its impact on rural communities and within the justice delivery mechanism in general.

Legal awareness

In many instances, poor and marginalised women and men are unable to seek the protection of the law or take advantage of rights or public services they are entitled to simply because they are unaware that they exist. In cases where they may be aware of the existence of the laws or rights, they may not be aware of how to use the law in order to claim or enforce their rights or entitlements.²

There is a clear recognition by the Government of India of its primary duty in ensuring legal awareness. State legal services authorities and NGOs are involved in a variety of legal literacy activities. However, increased public legal education and information initiatives are urgently needed and essential to improve access to justice for marginalized groups. The media, particularly community radio and television, are extremely useful tools for public legal information and education campaigns in both rural and urban areas. Further, it is important that sufficient legal information is able to reach the poor in forms that they are able to understand, digest and utilise.

Programme Rationale

UNDP defines Access to Justice as, “the ability of people to seek and obtain a remedy through the formal or informal institutions of justice, and in conformity with human rights standards”³ and recognizes that access to justice includes the ability to access the judicial system but has a broader scope than mere litigation. It is a right to live within an environment of rights where such rights are effectively protected. Within this broad paradigm, the term ‘access to justice’ includes two major concerns - guaranteeing human rights and ensuring capacity development of state institutions and citizens to ensure the protection of those rights.⁴

² In spite of several gender-related laws in India, there is an increasing record of crimes against women both inside the home and outside: wife beating, molestation, sexual abuse/harassment, rape, marital rape, incest, sexual assault, dowry deaths, foeticide, forced marriage, confinement, deprivation, trafficking, forced prostitution, etc. In cases of violence against women, particularly rape and dowry murders, the large number of acquittals are attributed not only to poor investigative machinery but also to lack of awareness and proper counseling of the victim prior to a trial.

³ UNDP, ‘Programming for Justice Access for All. A Practitioner’s Guide to a Human Rights-Based Approach to Access to Justice’, UNDP, Bangkok, 2005. p. 4

⁴ Ibid

The results of the first phase of UNDP's support to 'Strengthened Access to Justice in India' (SAJI I), have provided key and critical inputs into the design of a long-term programme of assistance in this area.⁵ One of the significant achievements of SAJI I is that it created networks of civil society groups which have been working at different levels in strengthening access to justice at the local level. The insights of these groups gained not only during the one year programme, but also during the preceding decades while they struggled with issues concerning the justice delivery mechanisms, were extremely important for designing a long term programme. For civil society groups, the partnerships with state functionaries at the district and state level proved to be extremely empowering as isolated efforts now had the potential of getting mainstreamed within the justice sector.

The two-day National Roundtable on Access to Justice in December 2007 provided a useful platform for the Government of India (GOI), its partners and various other stakeholders to share their views and suggestions to improve legal aid services for the poor and strengthen justice delivery mechanisms in the country. The recommendations at the conclusion were exhaustive and dealt with various concerns and provided valuable insights for the current phase of the programme.

The proposed Access to Justice programme is informed by the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2008-2011 which has the promotion of effective, responsive and accessible justice systems and the rule of law, including both formal and informal processes as a specific key result area. It is positioned within the over-arching objective of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2008-2012, of "promoting social, economic and political inclusion for the most disadvantaged, especially women and girls." The formulation of the UNDAF was guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the GOI's Eleventh Five Year Plan. In line with the UNDAF, UNDP's Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) sets out as one outcome, the establishment of systems and mechanisms to provide poor women and men and excluded groups with access to justice at the local level in at least 5 states in India. Towards this outcome, the UNDP Country Programme will focus its efforts to increase the ability of vulnerable groups to seek remedies and of service providers to deliver justice in conformity with national and international human rights principles and standards.

2. Scope and Strategy

The interventions under the Access to Justice programme will be focused on strengthening access to justice for the poor, particularly women, *dalits*, *adivasis* and minorities by supporting strategies and initiatives that seek to address the barriers they face in social,

⁵ Strengthened Access to Justice in India (II): Design Mission Report, 5-16 May, 2008, Siphosami Malunga and Flavia Agnes.

economic and political domains.⁶ In line with the UNDAF, interventions will be focused on the seven focus states.⁷

Lessons learned from the first stage of the programme and consultations with stakeholders in the GOI, several justice institutions, CSOs, and defence lawyers highlighted capacity challenges within justice institutions at national, state and local levels as a critical obstacle to ensuring access to justice. Clearly, therefore, there is an imperative to strategically engage with the critical institutions that are mandated to deliver justice to the poor to promote long-term and sustainable institutional reforms.

The programme will focus on the one hand on improving **institutional capacities of key justice service providers** to enable them to effectively serve the poor and disadvantaged and on the other hand, on **directly empowering the poor and disadvantaged men and women to seek and demand justice services**. In this regard the programme will support and partner with national, state and local justice institutions including the judiciary, NALSA, civil society organizations, professional bodies and academic institutions. The programme will also partner with quasi judicial bodies such as the human rights commissions, women commission, SC/ST commissions and minorities commissions, commissioner for persons with disabilities. In line with the strategy pursued in the pilot stage, the programme will build on and strengthen strategic partnerships with both state and non-state (CSOs, CBOs, NGOs) actors for improved access to justice.

In order to optimize its impact, the programme will link with other UN programmes as well as other sectors within UNDP, to ensure that access to justice issues are taken into account in other programmes which focus on poor and marginalised women and men.

In line with the modalities already tried and tested in the pilot stage, the programme envisages the design and establishment of a funding mechanism which will be responsive in nature and will facilitate support to initiatives related to legal empowerment, awareness and legal aid. This would be a flexible, quick-turn around mechanism to use for initiatives contributing to the overall programme including specific research on access to justice issues (e.g. victim compensation, gram nyayalaya etc.). Design of such a mechanism will define its management structure, including a review committee and will define clear parameters and criteria for support to initiatives.

3. Programme Deliverables

⁶ *Ibid* p. 12

⁷ Bihar, Chattisgrah, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

3.1 Supported national and local justice delivery institutions to improve access to justice for women and men belonging to the marginalised groups

At the national level technical support will be provided to NALSA to improve its effectiveness to support state and district legal aid authorities in developing cost-effective operational and implementation strategies. This support is expected to address the lack of capacity of legal aid authorities at state and district levels to strategize, prepare action plans and budgets. The programme will facilitate a review or assessment of the challenges, capacities and opportunities faced by NALSA at the national, state and district level in providing services to the poor and disadvantaged. In order to support pro-poor justice policy reform, the programme will work closely with GoI and other stakeholders to develop and implement a system to monitor and evaluate the impact of the legal aid services on the poor and marginalized women and men.

At the national level, the programme will support the Department of Justice to establish a platform bringing together the government, civil society organizations, lawyers, judges and other stakeholders. The needs and concerns of poor women and men from the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and marginalized groups would be given priority by engaging with key institutions including (i) Tribes Advisory Council in States with Scheduled Tribes, (ii) National Commissions for SCs, (iii) National Commission for STs (iv) National Human Rights Commission, (v) the National Commission for Women, (vi) the National Commission for the Rights of Children (vii) National Commission for Minorities and (viii) Counterpart commissions in the States, (ix) Standing Parliamentary Committee on SC & ST.

In order to influence judicial education and practice, at the national level it is proposed to collaborate with the National Judicial Academy in the creation of a knowledge sharing platform or mechanism, focused on sharing information between faculty of state judicial academies on cases advancing access to justice for the disadvantaged, including innovative lessons and judicial approaches. Documentation of jurisprudence from domestic and international law of cases relating to disadvantaged social groups will be undertaken and shared through such forums to enlarge the scope.

3.2 Developed legal and representational capacity of CSOs and networks providing access to justice services to disadvantaged groups

Mapping studies and pilots under SAJI I worked with several individuals and organisations that operate at the local level. These organisations and individuals provide excellent opportunities to enhance access to justice at the local level where the poor and disadvantaged are located. They are also closely connected to these local communities and have a better understanding of the local cultural, political and legal dynamics. However, some of the challenges faced by these groups include lack of access to resources, lack of

recognition by or access to public institutions, inadequate legal awareness or education, weak capacities to intervene on behalf of poor and disadvantaged.

The Access to Justice programme will therefore strengthen the legal and representational capacity of select civil society and community based organisations, and networks, with a particular focus on enhanced awareness of laws, and legal procedures.

The programme will facilitate the establishment and maintenance of channels for engagement between public institutions at the local level and the poor and disadvantaged or their intermediaries. It will support the establishment of platforms for interaction of vulnerable groups, civil society and state (*panchayat*) actors at the local level to identify emerging challenges faced by the poor and disadvantaged in accessing justice and by justice institutions in delivering justice services to the poor.

3.3 Enhanced Legal Awareness of women and men belonging to marginalized groups and their elected representatives in select districts

A key objective of the programme will be to enhance legal awareness of women and men belonging to marginalized groups, particularly on the recent pro-poor legislations, fundamental rights to equality, freedom, liberty, right against torture and custodial abuse, right to life and livelihood, education and employment. The programme will support the identification of local CSOs, and CBOs for training/ Training of Trainers or awareness programmes

The local *panchayat* leaders and networks of elected representatives will be the starting point for initiating these programmes in villages so that the culture of rights and entitlements is firmly entrenched within local governance bodies and spreads to the entire village community. Training programmes for local *panchayat* functionaries, committees of the panchayats including social justice committees, farmers groups, youth and women's groups, *anganwadi* workers of ICDS programmes, and local school teachers will be designed and implemented. This will be done through state training institutions and through use of interactive media modes including radio and television, including community radio. Attention will be paid to ensuring that the legal content is accurate and addresses the needs of the community and are creative and innovative. This activity is expected to be coordinated closely with the Government of India/UNDP Decentralised Governance Programme and the Capacity Building for Local Governance Programme.

At the national and state level, the programme will influence curriculum for human rights education in schools through advocacy and joint ministerial interaction involving Ministry of Human Resource Development, National and State Human Rights Commissions and Ministry of Justice.

3.4 Policies and institutional structures informed through action research and studies

The GOI and several other stakeholders have highlighted the importance of well researched studies for justice policy analysis and reform. There is a need for independent research to evaluate the impact of the newer and proposed initiatives of the justice sector. Following up on SAJI I's approach, the Access to Justice programme will facilitate engagement of institutions to undertake research on key access to justice issues. The aim of the research will be to bring to the notice of the Government lacunae within legislations and legal provisions which are adversely affecting the rights and entitlements of the vulnerable sections. This component will include partnership with National Commission for Women which has conducted studies of laws that adversely impact women. Similar studies for other marginalized population groups will be supported. The programme will support well designed and methodologically sound action research programmes which carefully monitor the impact of the new legislation and legal provisions that have been introduced or proposed to be introduced such as the Gram Nyayalaya Bill, Tribal Rights Bill etc.

4. Results & Resources Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: 2.5. Systems and mechanisms in place to provide poor women and excluded groups access to justice at the local level.				
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets. 2.2. Systems and mechanisms in place to provide poor women and excluded groups access to justice at the local level in selected UNDAF states.				
Applicable Strategic Plan Key Result Area: Strengthening accountable and responsive governing institutions.				
Programme title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Access to Justice for Marginalized People (49816 and Project ID 61113)				
Intended Outputs (as outlined in CPD/ CPAP)	Output Targets	Indicative Activities (deliverables)	Responsible parties	Inputs
Increased ability of vulnerable groups to seek remedies and of service providers, formal and informal, to deliver justice in	1. Supported national and local justice delivery institutions to improve access to justice for women	<u>2008</u> 1.1 Capacity assessment of NALSA conducted at national, select state and district levels conducted	UNDP; Department of Justice (GOI), CSO's, CBO's,	Staff time Consultants Publications Training Workshops Equipment Consultant

<p>conformity with national and international human rights principles and standards</p>	<p>and men belonging to disadvantaged groups</p>	<p>1.2 Perception survey of poor women and men from marginalised groups to determine key institutional bottlenecks for access to justice in sample districts in UNDAF states</p> <p><u>2009</u></p> <p>1.3 Inter-institutional platform established and roundtables held</p> <p>1.4 Comprehensive capacity development strategy developed to address capacity gaps in NALSA, SALSA and District Committees</p> <p>1.4 Enhanced NALSA capacity to plan, budget and manage legal aid provision with efficiency and increased reach to poor and disadvantaged groups at national, state and district levels.</p> <p>1.5 Training packages for NALSA, SALSA and District Legal Service Committees permanent and temporary staff developed</p> <p>1.6 Compilation and documentation of domestic and international case law on disadvantaged groups</p> <p>1.7 Establishment of a sharing mechanism between National, State and local judicial academies</p>	<p>academic institutions, private institutions (media groups, corporate sector), legal service providers, law enforcement agencies, government agencies and experts.</p>	<p>services Workshop facilitation, Printing & Dissemination Costs Research Assistants Travel Grants Miscellaneous / operating costs Contracts</p>
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		<p><u>2010</u></p> <p>1.6 Enhanced NALSA capacity to plan, budget and manage legal aid provision with efficiency and increased reach to poor and disadvantaged groups at national, state and district levels.</p> <p>1.7 Technical and advisory services (management, planning, logistical, Regulations/ directives drafting...etc) provided to improve responsiveness of institutions to poor and disadvantaged</p> <p>1.8 Legal awareness programmes on rights and access to justice, with a special focus on women's rights, designed for select justice institutions</p> <p>1.9 Awareness raising and sensitization of judiciary on rights of SC/ ST, women and disabled</p>		
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	<p>2. Developed legal and representational capacity of CSOs and networks providing access to justice services to women and men belonging to disadvantaged groups</p>	<p><u>2009</u> 2.1. Capacity gaps of legal assistance providers (CSOs, lawyers, law schools and CBOs) assessed in select districts. 2.2. Comprehensive capacity development programmes designed and implemented in select districts.</p> <p><u>2010</u> 2.3. Legal training, management, planning, budgeting and logistical skills provided to human rights defenders and groups in select districts.</p> <p>2.4 Design district level platforms for interaction of vulnerable groups, civil society, human rights defenders and state (<i>panchayat</i>) actors at the local level to identify on an ongoing basis emerging challenges faced by the poor and disadvantaged in accessing justice and by justice institutions in delivering justice</p> <p>2011 2.5 Establish district level platforms for interaction of vulnerable groups, civil society and state (<i>panchayat</i>) actors at the local level in select districts</p>		
	<p>3. Enhanced Legal Awareness of disadvantaged communities and their elected representatives in</p>	<p><u>2008</u> 3.1. Design of a funding mechanism with clear parameters and selection criteria</p>		

	select districts	<p>3.2 Responsible parties for the funding mechanism identified, including recruitment of fund manager and establishment of advisory/ selection committee</p> <p><u>2009</u></p> <p>3.3 Funding mechanism established to support legal awareness initiatives and to strengthen capacity of local CSOs, and networks supporting access to justice</p> <p>3.4 Knowledge gaps on legal issues amongst select poor, disadvantaged groups identified in selected districts through surveys and assessments of legal awareness levels</p> <p>3.5. Legal awareness programmes designed and implemented in X districts</p> <p>3.6 TOT Training packages developed for CSOs to undertake legal awareness</p> <p><u>2010</u></p> <p>3.7 Develop and disseminate relevant legal information (posters, leaflets, stickers, banners, air messages on Radio/ TV</p> <p>3.8 Establish a mechanism for joint ministerial/ departmental interaction on legal and rights education in schools</p> <p>3.9 Events for enhancing public awareness on legal</p>		
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		<p>issues organized using ICT</p> <p>3.10 Produce a Legal Awareness <i>How To</i> Guide/ Manual for use by CBOs/ CSOs</p> <p>3.11 Knowledge gaps on legal issues affecting poor and disadvantaged groups, identified within select panchayats in X locations.</p> <p><u>2011</u></p> <p>3.12 Design of comprehensive and customized programmes to enhance capacities of local <i>panchayats</i> to address access to justice issues at local level</p> <p>3.13 Mainstreamed access to justice training programmes for PRIs in state training institutions in UNDAF states</p>		
	<p>4. Policies and institutional structures informed through action research and studies</p>	<p><u>2009</u></p> <p>4.1 Establish expert legal research team to identify themes for action research and studies to inform policy and institutional reform, guide and assess the research work</p> <p>4.2 Commission action research and studies to identify lacunae in legislations and legal provisions which are adversely affecting the rights and entitlements of the vulnerable sections</p> <p><u>2010</u></p> <p>4.3 Share findings through dissemination events with policy makers, legislators, officials, justice sector officials</p>		

5. Risks Assessment

Risk	Category	Impact and Probability	Response
Acceptance by Chief Justice of recommendation to partner with legal aid authorities	Regulatory	This will impact the design of one component (high impact, medium probability)	Design team had intensive discussions with national authority to secure buy-in
Lack of support from States	Political	States may not be interested in working with the programme (medium impact, low probability)	Consultations in initial phase with national and state governments
Effect of unrest in conflict prone districts on access to justice interventions	Operational	Security concerns may cause disruption in the delivery of legal awareness interventions (medium impact, low probability).	In the selection of districts risks need to be assessed. Regular monitoring of risk required.
		Monitoring visits by UNDP staff may be prohibited due to security advisories.	Setting in place of a monitoring mechanism that can continue throughout periods with security advisories.
		Staff hired under the programme as well as staff of responsible parties may be exposed to security risks.	Regular monitoring of risks required. Insurance options and requirements to be clearly stated in agreements with partners.
Slow delivery at State level	Operational	State level programme implementation may have slow delivery (medium impact, low risk)	Regular monitoring of delivery status by State coordinator with close oversight by Programme Officer

6. Management Arrangements

Implementation Arrangements

A Programme Management Board (PMB) for the Democratic Governance Programme Outcome (Outcome 2 in CPD/CPAP) will be set up and co-chaired by DEA and UNDP. The PMB will oversee the delivery and achievement of results for all the initiatives under the Democratic Governance Programme Outcome and provide strategic direction for future programmes in this Outcome area. The PMB will also appraise the new programme initiatives prior to sign off with the Implementing Partners (IPs). The PMB will comprise ministries relevant to the Programme Outcome and relevant stakeholders identified in

consultation with UNDP and Implementing Partners. It will meet twice a year, in the 2nd and 4th quarter, to take stock of the physical and financial progress.

Potential Implementing Partners: The programme will be anchored with the Department of Justice (DoJ), Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India which will be designated as Implementing Partner (IP). The DoJ will designate a National Project Director (NPD), who will be responsible for overall management, including achievement of planned results, and for the use of UNDP funds through effective process management and well established programme review and oversight mechanisms. The Implementing Partner will sign a budgeted Annual Work Plan with UNDP on an annual basis, as per UNDP rules and regulations.

The Implementing Partner will designate an official or hire on project funds a Project Manager and set up a Project Management Team which will be headed by the Project Manager. The Project Manager will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the programme. S/he will coordinate the Project activities including the preparation of Annual and Quarterly Work Plans, Budget, Financial Reports, etc. and will interface on project management issues.

Responsible Parties: To achieve programme results, partners will be identified for achieving specific programme results. These will be designated as Responsible Parties and could be other government or quasi-government departments/ institutions, state governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), or UN agencies.

The IP will sub-contract institutions/organizations or procure the services of consultants to ensure proper implementation of programme activities. Procurement of services from “Responsible Party (ies) will be through capacity assessment and a process of competitive bidding to undertake specific tasks linked to programme outputs carried out under the overall guidance of the Programme Steering Committee. If the entity short-listed is another Government Institution or a UN Agency, the process of selection of the Responsible Party (ies) will be carried out through appropriate capacity assessment and appraisal processes. Notwithstanding, the contracting arrangements will be fully documented and endorsed by the Programme Steering Committee.

Project Steering Committee: A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be set up under the project. It will be chaired by the NPD and comprise designated representatives from the DoJ, UNDP including the Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Law and Justice (DOJ)-Chairperson, Joint Secretary, DoJ, State Government representatives, UNDP Governance Programme Head, Project Manager and select experts. The PSC will:

- Ensure that programme goals and objectives are achieved in the defined timeframe;
- Review programme progress and suggest implementation strategies periodically;
- Review programme expenditures against activities and outcomes; and
- Approve Annual and Quarterly Work Plans.

The PSC will be the group responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions for the project and holding periodic reviews. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the final decision making rests with UNDP in accordance with its applicable regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Project reviews by the PSC will be carried out on a quarterly basis during the running of the project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager.

Project Management Team (PMT): The PMT headed by a Project Manager will be established under the project. The Project Manager will be responsible for day-to-day management; monitoring and review of project activities; coordination with Responsible Party (ies) and different stakeholders and; decision making and will be accountable to the NPD and PSC. S/he will prepare the detailed activity and monitoring plan based on the Annual Work Plan (AWP) and Budget and submit it to the PSC for approval. The Project Manager will ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standards of quality and within specified constraints of time and cost.

The Project Manager will be assisted by a PMT: (a) full time Project Officer with substantial experience in legal aid and legal empowerment (b) a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Documentation Officer, and (c) an Administrative Assistant. Services of a Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist will be procured on an as-required basis. Recruitment of state level project support will be considered in consultation with IP.

The recruitment and staffing process will give due attention to considerations of gender equality and promoting diversity at workplace. Along with the Project Manager, the PMT will be based at the DoJ and if agreed otherwise, alternative arrangements will be made and charged to the project.

Project Assurance: Project Assurance will be the responsibility of UNDP. The Assurance role will support the PSC by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. During the implementation of the project, this role ensures (through periodic monitoring, assessment and evaluations) that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

NPD, in collaboration with the Project Manager, will convene an annual review meeting involving the Implementing Partner and Responsible Parties to review the progress in the previous year and discuss the work plan for the coming year. An independent external review may be conducted through resource persons/groups to feed into this process. Programme Assurance and Project Manager will meet quarterly (or whenever guidance/decision is required by an implementing agency).

Funds Flow Arrangements and Financial Management:

The Department of Justice will account for funds received from UNDP as per the signed AWP. It may request UNDP to proceed directly with payments to Responsible Parties on

its behalf on a quarterly basis through the standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) Report. The Project Manager will be responsible for compilation and collation of these Financial Reports. Unspent funds from the approved AWP will be reviewed in the early part of the last quarter of the calendar year and funds reallocated accordingly. The detailed UNDP financial guidelines will be provided on signature of the programme.

The DoJ may enter into an agreement with UNDP for the provision of implementation support services (ISS) by UNDP in the form of procurement of goods and services. Cost recovery for ISS will be charged as per UNDP rules and regulations and the details will be outlined in the budgeted AWP for each year.

1% of the total programme budget will be allocated for communication and advocacy activities undertaken by UNDP.

Interest Clause: A separate Savings Bank Account will be opened in the name of the project and any interest accrued on the project money during the project cycle will be ploughed back into the project in consultation with the DoJ and UNDP and project budget will stand revised to this extent. In case there is no scope for ploughing back, the interest will be refunded to UNDP.

Audit: The project shall be subject to audit in accordance with UNDP procedures and as per the annual audit plan drawn up in consultation with DEA. The project shall be informed of the audit requirements by January of the following year. The audit covering annual calendar year expenditure will focus on the following parameters – (a) financial accounting, documenting and reporting; (b) monitoring, valuation and reporting; (c) use and control of non-extendable reporting; (d) UNDP Country Office support. In line with the UN Audit Board requirements for submitting the final audit reports by 30 April, the auditors will carry out field visits during February/March. Detailed instructions on audit will be circulated by UNDP separately and on signature.

7. Monitoring & Evaluation

A monitoring and evaluation system will be established to track the project's progress. It will also help identify lessons and good practices with potential for policy advocacy and replication/scaling up in other states/regions. The monitoring tools used will promote learning (including identification of factors that impede the achievement of outputs). Such learning will be used to adapt strategies accordingly and avoid repeating mistakes from the past. ICTs will be used to provide easily accessible information to various stakeholders.

The DoJ will have the overall responsibility of monitoring the project, in line with the roles and responsibilities described above and through regular monitoring visits and quarterly review meetings by the PSC. The Project Manager will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring of project activities through periodic field visits, interactions with state level programme teams/partners and desk reviews. He/she will also prepare and submit periodic

progress reports to the PSC. Monitoring will be an on-going process and mid-course corrections will be made if required.

An annual project review will be conducted during the 4th quarter of each year to assess the performance of the project and the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and ensure that these remain aligned to relevant outcomes. Based on the status of project progress, the Project Manager will prepare an Annual Work Plan for the subsequent year which will be discussed and approved at the annual review meeting. In addition, UNDP will commission a mid-term project review and annual management and financial audit during the project period. In the last year, the annual review will be the final evaluation of the project and this will involve all key project stakeholders.

A variety of formal and informal monitoring tools and mechanisms should be used by the Project Management Team. This would include field visits as well as reports in standard UNDP formats and as per UNDP's web-based programme management system (ATLAS). Within the annual cycle, the Project Manager in consultation with the NPD and UNDP will ensure quarterly review and reporting.

8. Legal Context

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto (Annexure V). Consistent with Supplemental Provisions, the responsibility for safety and security of the IP and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner. The implementing partner shall:

- put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

9. Budget

UNDP will contribute US \$5,000,000.00 from its core resources. The Government of India's contribution will be approx. USD 360,000, and time dedicated by the Department of Justice and other in-kind contributions provided at the national, state and local levels. It is envisaged that during implementation, there may be need for scaling up, deepening and widening activities and therefore additional resources. In such a case, additional resources will be mobilized.

Expected Outcome	Key Activities and Deliverables	Account Code	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
Supported national and local justice delivery institutions to improve access to justice for women and men belonging to disadvantaged groups	Capacity assessment of NALSA, SALSA and District Legal Aid Authorities	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	75,000
	Perception Survey	72100	Contractual Services	25,000
	Comprehensive capacity development strategy developed	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	25,000
	Enhanced NALSA, SALSA and District Authorities' capacity to plan, budget and manage legal aid provision	72100	Contractual Services	600,000
	I Inter-institutional platform/ roundtables	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	280,000
	Technical and advisory services provided	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	25,000
	Support to NJA – Case law documentation and sharing mechanism	72100	Contractual Services	100,000
Subtotal				1,130,000
Developed legal and representational capacity of CSOs and networks providing access to justice services to women and men belonging to disadvantaged groups	Capacity gaps of legal assistance providers	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	25,000
	Comprehensive capacity development programmes designed	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	250,000
	Technical and advisory services	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	25,000
	Build capacity of human rights defenders from community	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	600,000
	Establish district level platforms in select districts	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	200,000

Subtotal				1,100,000
Enhanced Legal Awareness of disadvantaged communities and their elected representatives in select districts	Establishment of a funding mechanism	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	25,000
	Knowledge gaps on legal issues amongst select poor, disadvantaged groups identified in selected districts and panchayats	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	50,000
	Comprehensive legal awareness programmes designed and implemented	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	700,000
	Develop and disseminate relevant legal information	72100	Communication	400,000
	Establish a mechanism for joint ministerial/ departmental interaction on legal and rights education in schools	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	150,000
Subtotal				1,325,000
Policies and institutional structures informed through action research and studies	Commission action research and studies	72100	Contractual Services – Companies	150,000
	Share findings through dissemination events with policy makers, legislators, officials, justice sector officials	74500	Miscellaneous (Workshop)	375,000
Subtotal				525,000
Programme monitoring, evaluation and capacity development	Salaries of national and state programme management team incl. fund manager	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	500,000
	State Coordinators	71500		67,500
	Monitoring travel cost	71600	Travel	100,000
	ISS	74500		45,000
	Office Communication (1%)	72100		50,000
	Miscellaneous	74500	Miscellaneous Operating Expenses	107,500
	Audit	74100	Miscellaneous Professional Services	50,000
Subtotal				920,000
GRAND TOTAL				5,000,000

ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR MARGINALIZED PEOPLE

S. No.	Name of the Organization	Head of the Organisation	Contact details of the Organisation	States to be covered	Proposed outputs	Proposed activities
1	Alternative for India Development	Mr. K. T. Arasu	Plot No:1, V.G.N Nagar, Iyappanthangal, Chennai-600 056 Ph: 044- 26272336/340, Mobile:9444387655 Email: aidindia@btinternet.com	Jharkhand: Palamau, Garwah & Latehar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened civil society forums with increased representational capacity and dalit women justice issues mainstreamed. Increase in access and demand for justice and government services. Improved dalit friendly formal and informal justice system in place Fair and fast justice services for dalit women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening formal and informal justice system Capacity building of advocates Orienting of and networking with women dalit leaders Micro study on legal empowerment Print awareness materials Content development and production of episodes Advocacy for justice to Dalit women Community radio for justice Free legal aid camps
2	Antodaya	Mr. Dilip Kr. Das	Bahadur Bagicha Pada, PO: Bhawanipatna - 766001, Kalahandi, Orissa Ph: 06670-232038, 234012, Mobile: 094370 70038 Email: chairman@antodaya.org.in	Orissa: Kalahandi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of RTI to fight poverty and marginalization (focusing on public interest) Maximum self disclosure and compliance in government departments meant for rural people Increase knowledge and confidence of both citizens and PIOs and information dissemination facilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media campaign to influence the policy and policy makers in favour of the marginalised Household survey for measuring RTI awareness level of the community Assimilate information on land cases Development of IEC Material for RTI Clinics Filing cases and hand holding support to the marginalized, through land and legal clinics for illegal land alienation and Benami transactions. Collaboration with the District and State Legal Aid Services Authority to ensure justice for marginalised sections

ANNEXURE - B

S. No.	Name of the Organization	Head of the Organisation	Contact details of the Organisation	States to be covered	Proposed outputs	Proposed activities
3	Centre for Promotion of Social Concerns	Mr. Henri Tiphagne Mr. Saij Thomas	6, Vallabai Road, Chokkikulam, Madurai - 625002, Tamil Nadu Ph: 0452 - 2539520, 2531874 (F) Mobile: 09894025859 Email: henri@pwtm.org	Bihar: Gaya & East Champanari; Jharkhand: Gumla & Simdega; Orissa: Balangir, and Sonapur Rajasthan: Ajmer, Jodhpur & Jaipur; Uttar Pradesh: Allahbad & Sonbhadra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims of police torture, caste based atrocities, domestic violence, assisted. Legal assistance provided and duty counsel appointment to appear on behalf of the beneficiary. Legal information centres/ help line services established for the victims and the legal aid system. Database developed for the under-trial prisoners and remand prisoners with details of the nature of their custody. Panel lawyers under the Legal Services Authority trained RTI manuals developed and published on the use of RTI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of the lawyers engaged with the Legal Aid System Training/ conferences Workshops/consultations on 'Access to Justice' for the Police and the Judiciary at the state level. Creating database of cases using RTI and secondary sources. Production & printing of the training manuals on the use of RTIs. Fact finding and legal intervention in the cases of HR violation. Establishing district level information kiosks on human rights violations.
4	Environment Law and Development Foundation Enviro Legal Defence Firm (ELDF) and 3E Law	Mr. Sanjay Upadhyay Mr. Vikram Srivastava	278, Sector 15-A, NOIDA-201301, Uttar Pradesh Ph: 0120-2517248 (O), 4358872 (TF) Mobile: 9868023248 Email: vikram@eldfindia.com	Chhattisgarh: Koriya & Surguja; Jharkhand: Ranchi; Madhya Pradesh: Umaria & Sidhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal literacy material developed on the judicial needs/conflicts for the local community Laws disseminated to the local community under the 'Rights Awareness Plan'. District level local legal forum established for articulating the judicial needs of the people & the community. Formal legal bodies like the Legal Aid Authorities, the Gram Nyayalayas / Nyaya Panchayats, under specific laws & the Gram Panchayats, engaged to respond to the legal case of the Community. Empowerment of women and people belonging to marginalized groups (SCs, STs, minorities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orienting local lawyers Diagnostic Survey / Needs Assessment of the Community for accessing Justice and judicial needs Developing legal literacy manual for the local community. Organizing panchayat shivirs, dissemination of legal information and tracking Working on 'Rights Awareness Plan' with local partner organizations. District level local legal forum for Interactions & Experience Sharing. Engaging with the formal legal bodies under specific laws & Gram Panchayats. Workshop to share the outcomes and policy and law recommendations

S. No.	Name of the Organization	Head of the Organisation	Contact details of the Organisation	States to be covered	Proposed outputs	Proposed activities
5	Jan Jagriti Kendra	Mr. Vikas Mishra	Lakhnagarh, Pithora, Dist. Mahasamound, Chhattisgarh. Ph: 07707-271107, Mobile: 09300660760 Email: vi_kasmishra@yahoo.com	Chhattisgarh: Raipur, Raigarh, Durg, Bilaspur, Kawardha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ The awareness level of SC/ST, Women, Migrant Tribal people living in urban slums, about their legal privileges and rights increased. ♣ Justice made available to the members of the marginalized community. ♣ Higher ratio of participation by the marginalized in the areas of health, education and livelihood. ♣ Increased number of cases registered against people abusing the marginalized communities and faster pace of relief to the affected victims. ♣ The perception of Third Sex community members, changed about their own stake in the society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Situation Analysis of SC/ST community, working women and Third Sex. ♣ IEC Development such as community radio, telefilms, handbook / comic strip and posters etc. ♣ Establishing legal helpline. ♣ Outreach awareness camp for target marginalized communities (SC/ST), working women and Third Sex.
6	Kerala Development Society (KDS Delhi)	Mr. Jacob John	EA-9, Maya Enclave, New Delhi - 110064 Ph: 011 - 25126820, Mobile: 9811204487 Email: kdsdelhi@sify.com	Bihar: Nalanda & Muzaffarpur; Rajasthan: Tonk & Karauli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Women and people belonging to marginalized groups (SCs, STs, minorities, etc.) empowered through awareness about their legal rights, fundamental rights, socio-economic rights, civil & political rights, etc. ♣ Free Legal services available to the poor women and people belonging to SC, ST and minorities. ♣ SHGs and community based organizations of marginalized people, empowered to monitor the violations of constitutional mandate. ♣ Friendly bureaucracy and political leadership for the marginalized community and social consciousness created about the need and necessity to protect human rights and civil liberties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Identification and empowerment of SHGs belonging to women, SC, ST and Minority communities, to monitor the violations of constitution. ♣ Curriculum for the ToTs and training of SHG members will be developed. ♣ Preparation of legal awareness training kits and legal literacy materials. ♣ Awareness generation activities for the marginalized people about their rights, socio-economic rights and civil & political rights. ♣ Legal counselling and guidance through district level legal aid forums to help marginalized communities. ♣ Building of network of SHG based Legal Volunteers. ♣ Sensitization of bureaucrats and political leaders. ♣ District level legal aid forums in four districts under the leadership of confederation of SHGs.

S. No.	Name of the Organization	Head of the Organisation	Contact details of the Organisation	States to be covered	Proposed outputs	Proposed activities
11	Unnati Organization for Development Education	Mr. Hitenra Chauhan	650, Radhakrishnan Puram Yojana, Near Jaharia resort, Chopasni-Pal bypass link Road, Jodhpur Ph: 0291-3204618 Mobile: 099291 05551 Email: unnati@datainfosys.net	Rajasthan: Barmer, Jaisalmer & Jodhpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacities of the CSOs developed on social analysis, rights based approach, fact finding of cases related with dalit human rights and counselling of the victims and their family members. Survey conducted on discrimination at public places and land alienation. Findings shared with the district officials Dalit Resource Centre (DRC) facilitated for mobilizing dalits and facilitating community action against issues related to social justice and social accountability. Dalit men and women community leaders trained on specific needs of women and to enhance women's participation in decision making. Resolution in the cases of injustice facilitated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organising capacity building workshop for civil society organizations on dalit human rights issues. Training of dalit men & women and their community leaders. Undertaking survey on discrimination at public places and land alienation. Fact finding in the cases of violence against dalit men and women. State level workshop on issues of dalits. Publication of educational material. Resolution of cases of injustice, public hearing on issues of violence against dalits Facilitating Dalit Resource Centre (DRC). Organising district workshops with relevant stakeholders on issues of discrimination at public place and land alienation.
SUB TOTAL						