

## Research Article

# GO-ACCESS TO JUSTICE SYSTEM: OPTIMIZING PRODEO LEGAL AID AS A STRATEGIC EFFORT TO CREATE LEGAL AID INSTITUTIONS WITH INTEGRITY AND DIGNITY

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*Indonesia is a legal state so that it has logical consequences to provide recognition, guarantee, protection and legal certainty for every citizen. In accordance with the mandate of Article 28D Paragraph (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the state is obliged to provide legal protection facilities and legal assistance to citizens who cannot afford it. So that in Article 22 of Law No. 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates, it is mandated to Legal Aid Institutions to provide free legal aid to underprivileged communities which are part of social contribution and social liability. Advocates as officium nobile have an important meaning in the implementation of free legal aid, but in practice in the field there are still some problems related to the implementation of free legal aid, both from external and internal factors. These problems are in the form of the uneven distribution of pro-deo legal aid institutions in Indonesia and the weak monitoring and evaluation of pro-deo advocates as well as the absence of performance appraisals and giving rewards to pro-deo advocates who excel so that currently the provision of pro-deo*

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*legal aid is less perceived by the poor. Therefore, the author provides a comprehensive solution through the GO-Access To Justice System as a strategic effort in realizing legal aid institutions with integrity and dignity. Optimization of legal aid institutions through the GO-Access To Justice System is carried out by improving the requirements and training system for pro-deo advocates, optimizing monitoring and evaluation of lawyers who provide legal aid for free, and giving rewards to advocates who have achievements based on the performance assessment of lawyers at the Prodeo Legal Aid Institute.*

Keywords: *Legal Assistance; Prodeo, Go-Access to Justice System*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that provides fair recognition, guarantees, protection and legal certainty for everyone regardless of ethnicity, religion or status of life as set forth in Article 28D Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia<sup>1</sup>. 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that the state is based on law (*rechtstaat*).<sup>2</sup> So as a state of law, the state is obliged to guarantee the right to obtain legal assistance as part of human rights which are considered as constitutional rights of citizens. Although not explicitly regulated and stated in the constitution, the State is obliged to ensure open access to justice for citizens in the context of fulfilling the right to be tried fairly.

So that with this, the State is obliged to guarantee all community rights related to the law, including the right to obtain legal assistance. This is in accordance with the mandate of Article 27 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that every citizen has equality in law and the government is obliged to always uphold the law and that government is no exception.<sup>3</sup> This means that every citizen has the right to be defended (access to legal consul), the right to be treated equally before the law (equality before the law) and the right to obtain justice (access to justice).<sup>4</sup> This is also revealed in Law

<sup>1</sup> 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 28D paragraph 1.

<sup>2</sup> 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Ps.1 paragraph 3.

<sup>3</sup> Julius Ibrani, *Bantuan Hukum Bukan Hak Yang Diberi*. Padang: Yayasan Bantuan Hukum Indonesia, 2013, pp. 65-66.

<sup>4</sup> Bambang Sugono, *Bantuan Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia*. Bandung: Mandar Maju, 1994, pp 12-15.

No. 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid which states that the state is obliged to provide legal aid for citizens who cannot afford it.<sup>5</sup> However, at the technical level, this is just a mere utopia in which access to justice and legal aid for the poor and underprivileged is still not given much attention by the government.

The obligation to carry out legal aid for the poor in accordance with the mandate of Article 22 of Law no. 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates states that Legal Aid Organizations (OBH) as instruments in the provision of legal aid carried out by advocates have the obligation to provide free legal aid (pro bono) which is part of social contributions and responsibilities. social liability).<sup>6</sup> However, in its application to carry out free legal aid (Prodeo), it still has several problems, namely the lack of distribution of the number of free Legal Aid Organizations in disadvantaged areas, the ineffective supervision of prodeo advocates, no performance appraisal of prodeo advocates and the selection system for prodeo lawyers in handling and proceedings in a case.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2013 the number of Indonesians living in rural areas was around 17.92 million people.<sup>7</sup> From the same source, it was also stated that the number of poor people mostly live in rural areas with 14.42 percent.<sup>8</sup> From these data, it can be seen that the distribution of the poor or the underprivileged is mostly in rural areas. This is inversely proportional to the distribution of Legal Aid Organizations, based on data from the National Legal Development Agency, it is stated that only 310 Legal Aid Organizations (OBH) are accredited and the distribution includes 152 OBH located on Java Island, DKI Jakarta has 46 OBH, while areas outside Java, some only have one OBH at the provincial level namely Maluku and Papua only have 15 OBH, 1 OBH in Riau Islands, 4 OBH in West Kalimantan and 2 OBH in Gorontalo.<sup>9</sup> The data shows that the potential for access to legal aid services is still facing problems in terms of the ability to handle the number of legal aid needs and the equitable distribution of legal aid coverage throughout Indonesia.

In addition to the uneven distribution of OBH, another problem is the lack of supervision of prodeo lawyers in providing legal assistance to clients, so that it is often not optimal. Like a case that occurred at the Tanjung Pinang District Court, the defendant on behalf of Jhontra was

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<sup>5</sup> Law on Legal Aid, Law Number 16 of 2011, Article 1 Number 1 State Gazette no. 104 of 2011. Supplement to the State Gazette Number 5248.

<sup>6</sup> Law on Advocates, Law No. 18 of 2003, State Gazette No. 49 of 2003, Supplement to the State Gazette No. 4288, Article 22.

<sup>7</sup> Anonymous. Central Bureau of Statistics. 2013. Rural and Urban Population Census. <http://www.bps.go.id/>. Accessed on 5 July 2021

<sup>8</sup> Anonymous. Central Bureau of Statistics. 2013. Census of the Poor in Rural and Urban Areas. <http://www.bps.go.id/>. Accessed on 5 July 2021

<sup>9</sup> Hekky, Distribution of Legal Aid Organizations in Indonesia, 2015. [www.tribunews.com](http://www.tribunews.com). Accessed on July 5, 2021

indicted for a narcotics case which carries a sentence of more than five years. At the trial agenda for the decision against the defendant Jhontra, the legal advisor for the defendant Jhontra, with the initials SE, was not present to accompany his client in the trial so that this was very detrimental to the client.<sup>10</sup> This case is only one of dozens of cases involving prodeo lawyers who have not been maximal in carrying out their duties as defenders for defendants in court.

Based on data from YLBH (Legal Aid Foundation) the following is the number of case data that have been successfully handled by prodeo lawyers:

**Table 1. Prodeo Case by YLBH**

Political Civil Rights (Case/person assisted)	Labor (Case/ assisted person)	Urban and Urban Communities (Cases/ assisted persons)	Women and Children (Cases/ assisted persons)	Pure Civil Case and Pure Criminal Case (Case/ assisted person)
13.557/318	6.333/261	20.886/81	3.461/176	3.891/298

**Source: LBH Jakarta**

From the data on Table 1, it can be concluded that the handling of cases carried out by *prodeo* lawyers is still not optimal, even though not a few of our poor people are entangled in legal cases and need legal assistance. Because in essence the position of the defendant is weak, it is necessary for the presence of an advocate (lawyer) to assist the defendant so that the judicial process runs in a balanced manner.

In Article 1 Point 3 PP. No. 83 of 2008 explains that in the application of legal aid on a free basis, a free attorney in providing legal consultation, exercising power, representing, assisting, defending, and taking legal action is prohibited from receiving and requesting compensation for his work.<sup>11</sup> In addition, the issuance of Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Courts in Article 4 requires that all disputes submitted to the Court must first be resolved through mediation. So that the Legal Aid Institute should also have members who are experts as pro bono mediators because mediation is an alternative dispute resolution that does not take as long and complicated as the trial process. Not only in the civil realm, but it is also possible that in criminal cases penal mediation can also be carried

<sup>10</sup> Alpian Tanjung. 2015. *Pengacara Kasus Prodeo Diduga Telantarkan Terdakwa Saat Sidang*. Accessed on 5 July 2021

<sup>11</sup> Government Regulation concerning Requirements and Procedures for Providing Free Legal Aid, PP No. 83/2008, State Gazette No. 49 of 2003. Supplement to the State Gazette No. 4288, Article 1 point 3.

out.<sup>12</sup> Although penal mediation does not have a legal umbrella in the Indonesian criminal justice system, Article 82 of the Criminal Code has described an alternative settlement with penal mediation implicitly and has been adopted by judges in handling certain criminal cases, for example in criminal cases committed by children as perpetrators.

Based on the problems above, it is necessary to optimize pro-deo legal aid in the form of equitable distribution of prodeo legal aid organizations, integrative effective supervision of prodeo lawyers who handle cases and form a performance appraisal of prodeo lawyers. Therefore, the author initiated *Go-Access to Justice System: Optimizing Prodeo Legal Aid as a Strategic Effort to Create Legal Aid Institutions with Integrity and Dignity*. It is hoped that this idea will be able to provide a solution in creating friendly legal aid for all groups and provide quality improvements to free legal aid in Indonesia.

## II. LEGAL AID IN THE *RECHTSTAAT* CONCEPT IN INDONESIA

Law directs the existence of an ideal of the rule of law, which began to manifest, or manifest itself more illuminatingly in the seventeenth century, and most writers are generally of the view that it began to emerge in Western countries. The term rule of law, which contains an important principle that is the focus of research and writing of scientific papers, namely equality before the law, only emerged in the 19th century. Discussions about the rule of law (*rechtstaat*) usually begin with the understanding of two concepts, namely what is what is meant by the concept of "state" and the concept of "law".<sup>13</sup>

In general, what is meant by law is the whole collection of rules or rules in a common life, the whole regulation of behavior that applies in a common life, which can be enforced by means of a sanction.<sup>14</sup> Likewise with the state, it is difficult to find a definite definition. However, it is not a problem if people do not know a definition, what is needed is actually more knowledge to know the meaning and purpose of the rule of law. The state is a legal subject or a party to a contract. In general, the purpose of the state is, among others, from its characteristics, to guarantee equal treatment before the law or equality before the law. Therefore, people say that the rule of law is a state system that is regulated by applicable law. The state of law is just, structured in a constitution, in which all people

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<sup>12</sup> Anonymous. 2017. Who Says Criminal Cases Can't Be Mediated. [www.hukumonline.com](http://www.hukumonline.com). accessed on March 4, 2017.

<sup>13</sup> Khrisna Harahap, *HAM dan Upaya Penegakannya di Indonesia*. Bandung: Grafiti Budi, 2003, pp 22-23.

<sup>14</sup> Sudikno Mertokusumo. *Mengenal Hukum Suatu Pengantar*. Yogyakarta: Liberty, 2002, pp 40-41.

in the country, both those who are governed and those who govern, must be subject to the same law.

In a state of law, the law holds the highest command in the administration of the state. What actually leads in the administration of the state is the law itself in accordance with the principle of the rule of law and not of man. The law appears as if one mighty man (a Man), Raja, King, and thus is somewhat in line with the notion (*nomocratie*), namely the power exercised by law.<sup>15</sup> Observing the description above, it seems that the essence of the rule of law itself is also rooted in the concept of the rule of law. Sovereignty is in principle the highest power in a country.

In Europe, the concept of the rule of law is known as *rechtstaat*, derived from the Dutch and German languages. The concept of *rechtstaat* or "state of law" is the opposite of the concept of *machstaat* or "state of power". Meanwhile, in the Anglo Saxon (English common law) system, the term rule of law is known. The concept of the rule of law has been coveted since before Plato. But Plato even wrote his book entitled "Nomoi".<sup>16</sup> Like Emanuel Kant, Plato lays out the principles of the rule of law formally. Julius Stahl saw these principles as a substantive rule of law idea. According to Stahl, the concept of the rule of law which he calls the term, *rechtsstaat*<sup>17</sup> includes four important elements, namely: protection of human rights, power sharing, government by law, and State Administrative Court.<sup>17</sup>

### III. LEGAL AID IN INDONESIA: A LEGAL AND PRACTICAL FRAMEWORK

Legal aid in its broadest sense can be interpreted as an effort to help disadvantaged groups in the legal field. According to Buyung Nasution, this effort has three interrelated aspects, namely aspects of the formulation of legal rules; aspects of supervision of the mechanism to ensure that the rules are complied with; and aspects of public education so that the rules are lived up.<sup>18</sup> When examined further, basically the popularization of the term "legal aid" is a translation of the terms "legal aid", "legal assistance" and "legal service" which in practice both have slightly different orientations from each other in different terms, namely:<sup>19</sup>

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 65.

<sup>16</sup> Jimly Assidique. *Konstitusi dan Konstitusionalisme di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika. p 57.

<sup>17</sup> Hestu Cipto Handoyo. *Hukum Tata Negara Kewarganegaraan dan Hak Asasi Manusia Memahami Proses Konsolidasi Sistem Demokrasi di Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjahmada, 2003. p 12.

<sup>18</sup> Frans Hendra Winata. *Bantuan Hukum – Suatu Hak Asasi Manusia Bukan Belas Kasihan*. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo. 2000, p. 2-3.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 7.

1. Legal aid

Legal aid is the provision of services in the field of law to someone who is involved in a case or case where in this case:

- 1) The provision of legal aid services is carried out free of charge.
- 2) Legal assistance in legal aid is more specifically for those who cannot afford it in the layers of the poor.
- 3) Thus, the main motivation in the concept of legal aid is to enforce the law in different ways, the interests, and human rights of the underprivileged and lawless people.

2. Legal assistance

The definition of legal assistance explains the meaning and purpose of legal aid more broadly than legal aid. Legal assistance further describes the profession of a legal advisor as a legal expert, so that in that sense as a legal expert, legal assistance can provide legal aid services to anyone without exception. This means that the expertise of a legal expert in providing legal aid is not limited to the poor, but also to those who are able to pay for their achievements. For some people, the word legal aid always must be associated with poor people who can't afford to pay for an advocate, but for some people the word legal aid is interpreted the same as legal assistance which usually has the connotation of legal services or legal services from the community of advocates to the rich and poor. The general interpretation adopted recently is legal aid as legal aid to the poor.

3. Legal Service

Clarence J. Diaz also introduced the term legal service. In general, most tend to give a broader understanding to the concept and meaning of legal service compared to the concept and purpose of legal aid or legal assistance. When freely translated, the meaning of legal service is legal service, so that in the sense of legal service, legal aid is meant as a symptom of the form of providing services by the legal profession to the public in society with the aim of ensuring that no one in the community is abused. deprived of their right to obtain the legal advice they need simply because they do not have sufficient financial resources.

The principle of equality of treatment before the law, as the author has stated above, contains elements such as the guarantee of equality for all before the law and government.<sup>20</sup> Availability of mechanisms to demand equal treatment for all citizens. The existence of a guarantee of equality for all people and the government means that if there is a rule whose formulation and purpose is applied to one person, the rule also applies to other people and the government in the country concerned. Besides that, if there are rules that can give birth to a right or guarantee the implementation of the human rights of every human being in the

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<sup>20</sup> M. Yahya Harahap. *Pembahasan Permasalahan dan Penerapan KUHAP*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2006, p. 334 .

country, then no one party can intentionally restrain the birth of such rights if everything that is desired in the country has been fulfilled. these laws and regulations. The guarantee of equal treatment is also not an empty guarantee, but the guarantee of equal treatment is accompanied by concrete steps.<sup>21</sup> For example, there is an apparatus available in a country, which is subject to the rules to ensure that such guarantees are enjoyed by those who have met the requirements for obtaining such guarantees. It would be very insulting to the principle of law if the apparatus in one country is proclaimed as a state of law and that means there is a guarantee of equal treatment for anyone in that country to enjoy the basic rights that exist but on the other hand it is precisely the state apparatus. Its existence is more inclined to side with one group while tending to negate the interests of other groups.

The principle of equality of treatment before the law as a basic principle of human rights is generally accepted and must be guaranteed by the state. Especially for a state of law, in the implementation of its government, it is obligatory to uphold the law. In this case, the meaning of the principle of equal treatment before the law.<sup>22</sup> The significance as stated above implies once again a guarantee of the fulfillment of the right to equality before the law. And in the description above, the guarantee actually comes from the government or state administrators and officials who are mandated by law to administer government within the country. That means, for example, if there is a decision that has permanent legal force from a state court, the apparatus whose job is to carry out or execute a court order must immediately implement that decision, because with the execution of the court's decision, the government can automatically be called a government that upholds law and not the government which is more afraid of a power that is not based on the law, let alone a power that has a tendency to commit acts against the law.<sup>23</sup>

#### IV. PRODEO LEGAL AID EFFECTIVENESS IN INDONESIA

The constitution as the philosophical foundation of the Indonesian nation implicitly recognizes the right to legal aid as part of the principle of equality before the law. In its development, this provision was further strengthened in the post-amendment 1945 Constitution where it is stated in Article 28 D paragraph (1) which states that "every person has the right

<sup>21</sup> Muladi. *Hak Asasi Manusia, Hakekat, Konsep dan Implikasinya dalam Prespektif Hukum Dan Masyarakat*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2011, p. 65.

<sup>22</sup> The law referred to here is not a legal understanding in a narrow sense which only provides an understanding that law is a statutory regulation (Laws) but law in a broad sense (Law).

<sup>23</sup> Sudikno Mertokusumo. *Op. Cit.* p 129



to recognition, guarantees, protection, and fair legal certainty and equal treatment before the law." The provision of the right to legal aid universally regardless of wealth is only given to children who are suspects and defendants as well as those who are threatened with a sentence of more than 15 years in prison or are threatened with the death penalty. Unfortunately, this right can then be excluded by considering the number of advocates. The factor of the number of advocates is indeed a classic problem to guarantee the right to legal aid in a complete way. The number of lawyers recorded at PERADI in 2012, is estimated to be no more than 25 thousand people, the majority of whom are in Java, especially Jakarta. While the number of people in Indonesia who need legal assistance is not only concentrated in Jakarta, many people outside Jakarta and outside Java, especially in rural areas who have legal problems, have not been touched by the guarantee of the right to legal aid.

This situation has an impact on the high number of violations of the right to legal aid in Indonesia. Based on data reported by Kontras, in 2013 – 2014, there were still 108 cases of torture in Indonesia which were generally carried out by the police. With this comparison, it is not surprising that access to legal aid becomes difficult to fulfill. In practice, LBH which has passed verification and received accreditation scores from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has difficulty in providing legal aid on a free basis because it is hindered by unscrupulous officers.

Not only external factors that result in weak legal aid for free, but also internal factors that affect legal aid for prodeo, namely the lack of professionalism of prodeo advocates in assisting clients due to lack of supervision/monitoring and evaluation and the absence of performance appraisals at the prodeo legal aid institution. Based on interviews conducted by the National Legal Development Agency (BPHN) with the method of interviewing randomly selected prodeo legal aid recipients who are currently serving a sentence. From the same source, it was found that there were several problems in the field, such as clients who did not get clear information, did not know the accompanying lawyer, and even had clients who were only accompanied by a lawyer at the last trial. This of course needs stricter supervision in the implementation of providing free legal aid to the poor. From some of these findings, it is felt that there is a need for strengthening in the supervision of the provision of legal aid by the National Legal Development Agency towards the assessment of Legal Aid Organizations which will later affect the accreditation of Legal Aid Organizations for the effectiveness of the implementation of legal aid for underprivileged and marginalized communities.

## V. OPTIMIZATION OF PRODEO LEGAL AID THROUGH GO-ACCESS TO JUSTICE SYSTEM AS A STRATEGIC EFFORT TO CREATE A LEGAL AID INSTITUTION WITH INTEGRITY AND DIGNITY

The right to obtain equality before the law and obtain legal assistance is the constitutional right of every Indonesian citizen. However, currently law enforcement in Indonesia is experiencing degradation so that law enforcement is only sharp downwards and blunt upwards, as if those who have the authority and money can impose their will on the weak, in this case the poor. Free legal aid is an alternative to overcome the gap in law enforcement by providing free legal aid to the underprivileged. Free legal aid in Indonesia still encounters problems at the conceptual and practical levels, resulting in losses for LBH clients.

The distribution of free legal aid by LBH is not optimal because the number of LBHs that serve free legal aid is not evenly distributed and is only concentrated in the central government area so that the outermost regions do not receive these facilities. Coupled with the supervision of the performance of prodeo advocates in handling cases that are still not optimal and the lack of training for prodeo advocates in handling cases, it seems as if the prodeo case is only used by advocates as a trial and error event that ends up harming the client.

Therefore, the authors recommend a solution to optimize free legal aid through the GO-Access To Justice System as a strategic effort to create legal aid institutions with integrity and dignity. The GO-Access To Justice System concept provides a comprehensive solution to the provision of free legal aid in training for prodeo advocates, improving monitoring and evaluation, providing rewards, and providing performance assessments to prodeo advocates (*see* Figure 1).

Explanation:

### 1. Application and Selective Case

Applicants who are underprivileged after completing the requirements specified in Law No. 16 of 2016 concerning Legal Aid apply for free legal aid to LBH (Legal Aid Institute). Then the application will be selected by LBH based on the case. LBH that adheres to the GO-Access to Justice System will not provide legal assistance to:

- 1) The rape case
- 2) The case of the drug dealer of narcotics
- 3) The corruption case

4) Cases against labor rights

This is because according to the author, the above case is a case that does not deserve to be given free legal aid because although it has not been proven guilty, in essence the above case has injured human values so that when there is a request for legal assistance with the above case, it is transferred to another LBH.

2. Optimization of LBH through GO-Access to Justice System.

The following is the optimization mechanism for LBH through the GO-Access to Justice System:

a. Requirements and training

Advocates who provide assistance to clients are required to have at least 2 (two) years of experience in the LBH and for the first case handling accompanied by a senior advocate with the aim of being able to provide direct training for junior advocates.

b. Monitoring and evaluation

As an advocate, all forms of action related to the provision of legal aid must be based on an advocate's code of ethics so that the supervision of advocates lies with the advocate organization itself, but in the GO-Access to Justice System it is emphasized again that the supervisor of the actions of prodeo advocates is LBH. Monitoring is carried out when prodeo advocates are providing legal assistance to clients and LBH will provide an assessment of the performance of prodeo advocates

3. Performance appraisal and Reward

In providing free legal aid, advocates are prohibited from accepting gifts related to clients. Therefore, in the GO-Access to Justice System, prodeo advocates who excel will receive a reward from LBH in terms of their performance for two years. Giving rewards does not violate the provisions on legal aid because the rewards given are not related to the case being handled but are assessed from the performance of the advocate.

4. Criminal cases

GO-Access to Justice System requires prodeo advocates to assist clients from the level of investigation, investigation, to trial with the aim of providing legal aid rights to clients.

5. Civil cases

Prodeo advocates also assist clients who have civil cases by prioritizing the mediation route first. With the GO-Access to Justice System, LBH can facilitate these clients by providing mediators free of charge so that clients do not need to look for mediators again because LBH has provided them.

6. Court proceedings

The GO-Access to Justice System Legal Aid Institute requires legal assistance to clients at the District Court, High Court, to cassation

and judicial review at the Supreme Court level when requested by the client.

7. Call center

The call center provides services to receive complaints from people who need free legal assistance so that LBH can provide legal assistance to every region in Indonesia. And for the acceptance of prodeo cases, LBH also coordinates with all courts in Indonesia.

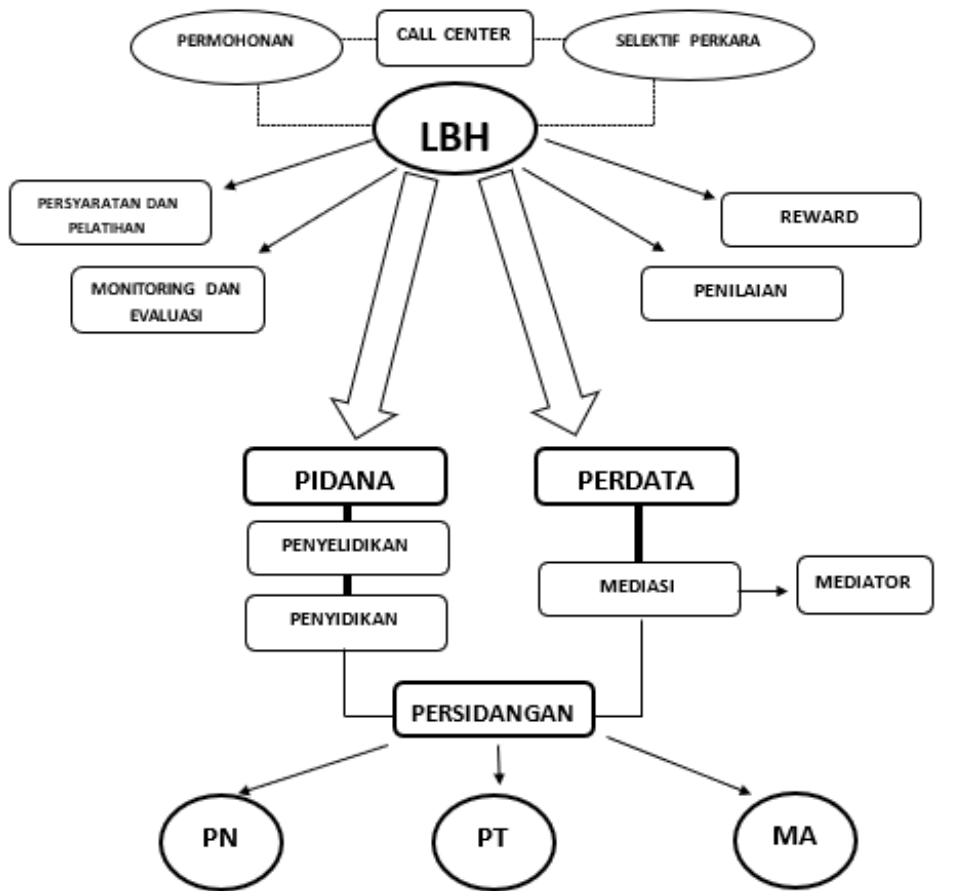


Figure 1. Concept of GO-Access to Justice System

## VI. CONCLUSION

This paper concludes that the problems in the implementation of the right to grant legal aid free of charge (Prodeo) are still very complex, which are influenced by internal and external factors from the Legal Aid Institute (LBH) Prodeo. The unequal distribution of LBHs has resulted in people living in areas with minimal access to good services unable to

obtain free legal aid due to limited information and access. Prodeo advocates in handling cases were also found to be still not serious in carrying out their duties due to weak monitoring and evaluation of the performance of prodeo advocates. Based on the problems that have occurred, a strategic solution is in the form of optimizing legal aid institutions through the GO-Access to Justice System. The GO-Access to Justice System provides a comprehensive solution to the provision of pro-deo legal aid in training for prodeo advocates, improving monitoring and evaluation, providing rewards, and providing performance assessments to pro-deo advocates so as to create a legal aid institution with integrity and dignity.

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