

**FAMILY SUPPORT, JUSTICE AND SECURITY  
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME<sup>1</sup> NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT  
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2012**

<p><b>Programme Title &amp; Number</b></p> <p>Programme Title: Family Support, Justice and Security          Programme Number: P1-02  <u>MDTF</u> Office Atlas Number: 00081992</p>	<p><b>Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p>Nation Wide</p> <p><u>UNDAF Priority Area</u>: Governance and Human Rights</p>																						
<p><b>Participating Organization(s)</b></p> <p>UNDP (Coordinating Agency)          UNICEF</p>	<p><b>Implementing Partners</b></p> <p>Family Protection Units at central level, Directorate for Tracing Violence against Women at Regional level.</p>																						
<p><b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>UNDAF Fund Contribution: <i>by Agency</i></td> <td align="right">USD 5,467,880</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP: USD 3,967,880</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF: USD 1,500,00</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i></td> <td align="right">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Contribution (Norway)</td> <td align="right">USD 320,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL:</b></td> <td align="right">USD</td> </tr> </table>	UNDAF Fund Contribution: <i>by Agency</i>	USD 5,467,880	UNDP: USD 3,967,880		UNICEF: USD 1,500,00		Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>	0	Other Contribution (Norway)	USD 320,000	<b>TOTAL:</b>	USD	<p><b>Programme Duration (months)</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Overall Duration</td> <td align="right">36 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date<sup>3</sup></td> <td align="right">12 March 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>End Date or Revised End Date, <i>(if applicable)</i></td> <td align="right">12 March 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Operational Closure Date<sup>4</sup></td> <td align="right">12 March 2015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expected Financial Closure Date</td> <td align="right">12 March 2016</td> </tr> </table>	Overall Duration	36 months	Start Date <sup>3</sup>	12 March 2012	End Date or Revised End Date, <i>(if applicable)</i>	12 March 2015	Operational Closure Date <sup>4</sup>	12 March 2015	Expected Financial Closure Date	12 March 2016
UNDAF Fund Contribution: <i>by Agency</i>	USD 5,467,880																						
UNDP: USD 3,967,880																							
UNICEF: USD 1,500,00																							
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>	0																						
Other Contribution (Norway)	USD 320,000																						
<b>TOTAL:</b>	USD																						
Overall Duration	36 months																						
Start Date <sup>3</sup>	12 March 2012																						
End Date or Revised End Date, <i>(if applicable)</i>	12 March 2015																						
Operational Closure Date <sup>4</sup>	12 March 2015																						
Expected Financial Closure Date	12 March 2016																						
<p><b>Programme Assessments/Mid-Term Evaluation</b></p> <p>Assessment Completed - if applicable <i>please attach</i>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: _____          Mid-Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i>          Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: _____</p>	<p><b>Submitted By</b></p> <p>Name: Nahid Hussein          Title: Project Manager Rule of Law, Human Rights and Access to Justice          Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP          Email address: <a href="mailto:nahid.hussein@undp.org">nahid.hussein@undp.org</a></p>																						

<sup>1</sup> The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

<sup>2</sup> Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

<sup>3</sup> The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MDTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MDTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) (<http://mdtf.undp.org>).

<sup>4</sup> All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MDTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MDTF Office.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This programme builds upon UNDP's and UNICEF's vast experience in supporting Rule of Law, justice sector programmes, and child protection thereby utilizing two agencies' global comparative advantage in these practice areas. UNDP in conjunction with Iraqi stakeholders finalised the development of the Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security Programme to support the Government of Iraq's efforts in creating a strategy to ensure that victims of domestic and gender based violence are offered refuge, reintegration and access to justice. Over the past two years UNDP has utilised core funds to increase understanding of the issues and implement limited activities to vulnerable women and children. This programme builds upon these initial activities and provided comprehensive technical and advisory support combined with extensive capacity development interventions for known key stakeholders. This programme will enhance capacity of formal and informal institutions to establish family protection systems and facilitate law enforcement and access to justice for the victims of violence. The programme additionally looks towards mechanisms to empower victims, target groups and communities and established mechanisms that assist reintegration back into their communities. The programme also built on UNICEF's on-going Child Protection programme as part of building a national child protection system. This programme additionally cooperated and built synergy with other UN Country Team agencies based on their respective mandates.

### **I. Purpose**

In 2010 a survey conducted by OXFAM International, in collaboration with the Iraq Al-Amal Association, of Iraqi women, revealed that approximately 60% of women in the sample of 1,700 indicated that safety and security continued to be their main concern; 40% indicated that their security had actually worsened compared to 2006 and 2007; 35% of the sample were female household heads; 55% of them stated that they had been a victim of violence; 22% had experienced domestic violence; 45% indicated their income situation had worsened compared with previous years with access to water, electricity and health care cited as major problems by most of the women respondents.

In March 2009 the UNDP programme in the Kurdistan Region reported, while divorce may not be widespread, anecdotal evidence reveals that self-harm and suicide rates among girls and women are linked to gender-based violence. There are currently few public entities that are able to receive and support victims of gender-based violence, something which this programme will seek to address through the proposed Family Protection Directorates.

UNDP Iraq, in coordination with the Bureaux of Crisis Prevention and Recovery formulated this programme of Family Support, Security and Justice in Iraq to further support the Government's efforts in creating a strategy to ensure that victims of domestic, gender based violence and trafficking are offered refuge and support. This project provided comprehensive technical and advisory support combined with extensive capacity development interventions of known key stakeholders in Iraq including the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Woman as well as with non-governmental and civil society organizations and international support missions.

This project is within Outcome 2 of the UNDP Country Programme 2011-2014 which is Enhanced rule of law, protection and respect for human rights in line with international standards and responds to three outputs within the CPAP 2011-2014 document.

Output 1: Policy and legislative reform supported for improved access to justice for GBV survivors.

Output 2: Enhanced law enforcement response to combating GBV and supporting GBV survivors and victims of trafficking.

Output 3: National institutions strengthened to undertake social and economic empowerment and protection of GBV survivors

## II. Results

This project has evolved out of UNDP and UNICEF core resources which initiated as a response to gender based violence and preventive and response mechanism to violence against children. The earlier work as a start-up project will be built upon within this 36 month project.

### **BACKGROUND**

During the last year many the UNDP allocated core resources to kick start the implementation of the activities in support of [insert details]. The below in summary outlines the key achievements:

- The project has significantly expanded its **base in KRG, Baghdad and Basra**. At the moment in terms of human resources a full capacity is in place which contributes positively to effective engagement with Iraqi partners and regular consultations with Government and civil society.
- **In Baghdad, 12 out of 16 Family Protection Units (FPU)** have been established within police stations (temporary arrangement). **A total of 42 female police cadre have been appointed**, representing **11% of the FPUs' cadre**. In KRG all Family Protection Directorates located outside the police station are fully operational. **A total of 98 female police cadre have been appointed: Sulimaniyah 35, Dahuk 24, and Erbil 39**. The establishment of the FPU contributed to the achievement of two objectives:
- Reporting mechanism is in place for GBV victims, having FPUs established will encourage women and children to come forward to report cases, in the last 4 months of the year 2011 a total of more than 2000 cases have been reported to the two FPUs in Baghdad. One of the major achievements of this project is **the adoption of the Domestic Violence Bill (DVB) in KRG and the draft domestic violence law in Baghdad**. UNDP is effectively engaging with UN Women and other UN agencies to provide comments and improve the status of the DVB in Baghdad.
  - Currently the criminal code is the applicable law for domestic violence (DV) and GBV, which have many gaps and doesn't accurately defines and addresses DV and GBV. GBV victims in Iraq are not willing to report cases due to the lack of adequate law. The adoption of the DV Bill will encourage women and children to report their cases, it will strengthen the capacity of the justice system to provide effective, efficient justice services, and it will also build the confidence of the victims in the Justice system.
- **Training course was organized in Erbil targeting 34 FPUs' staff** from all Governorates in Iraq, 7 of them were female police officers and employees, the training focused on mechanisms to approach DV cases. The course conducted by 7 trainers from the Jordanian FPD from 11-18 of December 2011 in Erbil. The outcomes of the training are:
  - The trainees learned about DV and the mechanisms to systematically handle DV cases and victims.
  - The trainees gained exposure to Jordanian's experiences, which is highly relevant in the Iraqi context due to the cultural and social similarities.
  - This was the first forum where all FPUs staff engaged with each other at the federal and regional level.
- In KRG advisory support provided to MOLSA in developing shelter policy, as a result MOLSA will share the shelter policy framework with Shura Council for approval and

adoption. This policy will define the Government commitment to establish shelters for GBV and DV victims.

### **Achievements for 1<sup>st</sup> 2, 3 and 4th Quarters of 2012:**



### **UNDP Achievements Reporting:**

Technical support has been provided to the FPU's to develop the Strategic framework and three years action-plan defining the mandate and the structure of the FPU's and how the FPU will engage with inline Ministries and Civil Society. The Committee 80 endorsed the proposed strategy and recommended immediate adoption. The Strategic Framework has been shared with the Ministry of Interior (MOI) for the final approval. This will strengthen the capacity of the FPU's to provide efficient services and ensure fund allocation will be included in the national budget allocated for MOI. During the reporting period of time a **total of 11,827 cases were received at the various FPU's. A total of 2176 cases were resolved at the FPU's; a total of 6074 Cases were processed to the court for judicial actions and 3577 cases are ongoing.**

In KRG technical support has been provided to FPU's Directors to develop their strategy and action-plan. This has been endorsed and adopted by FPU's, DfTVAW, MOI/ Director of the Police.

The project has continuous and ongoing activities at central and KRG levels to promote the role of the FPU's and support FPU's to move forward with prevention and protection of GBV and DV. In that regards **three workshops has been organized in Baghdad, Erbil, and Basrah targeting Government officials and international actors.** The workshops have been attended by high profile Government officials, Governorate councils and civil society. Reports have been published at UNDP's website and UN newsletter. These workshops provided forum for Government officials and CSOs to sensitize relevant stakeholders with the roles and responsibilities of the FPU's. This will contribute effectively in developing strategy on how FPU's will engage with inline ministries and CSOs.

Under this project UNDP supported the establishment of the GBV and DV legal aid help desk in Erbil Court, Dahouk, and Sulymaniha. UNDP, in consultations with national counterparts, secured the approval of the Judiciary and the Bar Association in KRG to modify the Terms of References (ToR) of the legal aid help desks to target and focus on GBV and DV cases, the legal aid help desks work very closely with Directorate for Tracing VAW and the FPU's to provide free legal assistance, they are as well engage with Academic institutions to promote researches on this particular area of

work. The recruitment of legal aid expert is underway; the expert will assist and advance the institutionalization of legal aid services in Iraq. The duration of the contract is 12 months from March 2013 to February 2014. From May to December 2012 total of 1060 free Legal Consultation has been carried out by the three legal aid help desks out of which are 663 females and 397 males, a total of 186 free Legal Representations out of which are 160 females and 26 males.

A strategic partnership has been established with MOI / Police Academy, UNDP through the Police Advisor to the project works very closely on developing and supporting training activities targeting FPUs\ staff, linkages will be created with Police College to provide any required support. An international consultant is on board to develop training strategy, and Training ToRs targeting the Police Officers. Draft document has been developed and consultations with national partners are underway, it is expected to endorse the training framework by February and the training will commence the third quarter of next year. The aim of this training is to enhance the capacity of the law enforcement officers to investigate GBV and DV cases.

UNDP provided support to develop Intake forms that will inform the development of the SOP for the FPUs, the intake forms will also be used to establish the National data-base, UNDP partnered with UN Information Analysis Unit to develop the national data-base and provide training to develop capacity in this area of work, first training course in KRG scheduled for January 2013, where intake forms has been endorsed, In Baghdad discussion is ongoing with FPUs and MOI to approve the intake forms. This considered a strategic step, the national data-base will assist GOI to promote prevention mechanisms and ensure proper follow up at all levels.

On access to Justice for the victims of the GBV and DV, the project organized Training of Trainer (TOT) workshop in Erbil from 8<sup>th</sup> July 2012 targeting 17, out of which six were female, cadres from Judiciary, lawyers, social workers, Central Statistics Office or Civil Society Organisations (CSO) and FPU staff. Continuing in this work and to ensure the sustainability of the training, training materials have been developed in close consultations with the trainers, comments have been provided and incorporated, continuous consultations are ongoing with counterparts and the trainers to finalize the training materials as well as the work-plan for the coming six months. During this period trainers are expected to conduct similar training targeting different groups. . During the reporting period, UNDP developed draft ToRs for training of the FPUs and police officers. It is expected that the training will take place by the end of the next quarter. .

As a result of the continuous lobby for prompting the role of the FPUs, UNDP was engaging the Judiciary as important institute to prevent GBV and DV, the High Judicial Council appointed Judges in each Governorate for DV cases. **16 Judges has been assigned to legal resolve cases referred by FPUs, and other cases of GBV at Federal level. At regional level in KRG, judge in each Governorate is appointed to follow up onto GBV and DV cases.** To ensure that capacity is strengthened, **UNDP secured the approval of the Judicial Training Institute and the Judicial Training Institute to build the capacity of the selected Judges on GBV and DV.** The training course will target seating Judges include the 16 DV Judges and the student of the JTI. It is anticipated to commence the training programme early next year. In KRG, UNDP on 18 to 21 December 2012 training session targeting 41 students, who will be graduated as Judges and Public Prosecutors, the training sessions are also extended to include 15 Lawyers from Kurdistan Bar Association and 150 Law students from Salah El Din University.

On shelter policy, UNDP supported the development of the Shelter policy in the Kurdistan Region, It is expected that KRG will adopt the Shelter policy during the first quarter of the second year of the project.

At Federal level, UNDP facilitated discussions on shelter policy with Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA), Ministry of Woman Affairs and Family Protection Units (FPU). UNDP organised

meeting with the advisor of the Office of the Prime Minister to discuss. As a result the Minister of Woman Affairs agreed to discuss shelter policy, during the meeting a draft policy has been shared with the advisor, and MOWA, it is expected that the draft policy will be used as baseline and working paper to develop federal policy on shelter . Please note that the Anti-trafficking law stipulates the establishments of shelter for victims of trafficking.

### **UNICEF Achievements Reporting:**

During the reporting period, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Planning to finalize and launch the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 4 to reveal the situation of children in Iraq. According to the MICS 4, 80% of (9.6 million) children aged 2-14 experience violent discipline (i.e. slapping, hitting, etc.), and one in three of them (3.3 million) have experience extreme physical violence as a discipline method (i.e. burning, biting, etc.). Moreover, one in five young girls (21%) between 15-19 is currently married, and one in two young girls (15-24) have experienced FGM/C in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates. This evidence will guide the government, development partners and UNICEF for future programming and resource mobilization to reduce violence and abuse against children and women.

#### **Output 1**

- With the technical support of UNICEF, the “Consultation Strategy for the Development of Iraq National Child Protection Policy”<sup>5</sup> was developed by twenty-six representatives from the Child Welfare Commission (CWC) and the Child Rights Protection and Promotion Committee (CRPPC), entailing an analysis of internal and external environment, the identification of stakeholders, and the tools to be used throughout the process. The strategy was endorsed by the federal and regional Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs and UNICEF at the end of June 2012. The development of Policy Option Papers has begun, which is to serve as a basis for the consultations with various stakeholders including children and youth.
- UNICEF provided technical support to the University of Salahaddin in Erbil to establish a social worker’ degree programme. In June 2012, the first batch of 23 students received this degree. UNICEF and University plan to conduct an evaluation on this programme, and generate evidence for a possible replication of the programme.

#### **Output 2**

- In the Kurdistan region, UNICEF and its implementing partner, Heartland Alliance, conducted training for 30 police officers (including those working in juvenile police stations), eight representatives from MoI, DoFVAW and NGOs and 16 MoLSA social workers aiming at enhancing their capacity and skills in dealing with juvenile cases including victims of sexual violence and domestic violence. The referral system is being established among lawyers, social workers and juvenile police officers, which resulted in diverted children in contact with the law from the formal juvenile justice system. As of today, charges for a total of 59 children (9 girls and 5 boys) have been dropped at the police station. Most of the cases are robbery.
- A total of 526 people including children in detention centres and schools have gained knowledge on “community police” in the Kurdistan region. The awareness sessions were very well received. Attendees commented that they were now more aware of the way police should treat juveniles and some even said they wished this topic was covered in a television show along with other juvenile related topics that both parents and children can benefit from. The families also said they wished that there was somewhere they could turn to for advice when

---

<sup>5</sup> Draft Document available with UNICEF and MoLSA.

their children start misbehaving or coming into contact with the law.

- UNICEF's implementing partners, Heartland Alliance, Public Aid Organization and STEP, have been providing legal assistance to a total of 315 children. Of those, 14 cases were related to GBV. All of the cases were girls, 8 of them from Slemanyah, 4 from Erbil and 2 from Dohuk.
- UNICEF supported the participation of the College of Police, Erbil in a strategic workshop on child-friendly policing in Togo from 5-7 November. Delegates from 23 countries from Africa, the Caribbean region and the Middle East region reviewed the progress made in the integration of child rights module in security forces trainings piloted an initiative in six countries of West Africa. The two Iraqi representatives, together with UNICEF, developed a National Plan of Action for Iraq aimed at incorporating a module on child rights into the current college training curriculum.
- The Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism network (MRM) on the grave violations committed against children in the context of the armed conflict was enlarged, and the scope and quality of information gathered has been reinforced. In 2012, UNICEF and its implementing partner, Save the Children, conducted training for 92 new focal points. Since 2009, a total of 480 Iraq-based NGO and UN partners were trained on MRM/child rights violations. Trainings particularly aimed at increasing their knowledge and understanding of international laws and standards, especially Security Council Resolutions 1612<sup>6</sup>, 1882<sup>7</sup> (specifically on SGBV) and 1998<sup>8</sup>, Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism in Iraq, and enabling them to report on violations, to actively seek information and refer cases as appropriate.
- As co-chairs of the MRM interagency Task Force, UNICEF coordinates the information collection, maintains a central database and provides bi-monthly statistical analysis on the information collected, which are used, among others, to produce bi-monthly reports on the grave violations of children rights shared with the UN Security Council Working Group on Children in Armed Conflict. From January 2012 to December 2012, 355 violations were reported to the MRM interagency Task Force, of which 143 violations were verified. Most of the incidents are related to killing and maiming of more than 300 children and took place in Baghdad, Ninewa, Kirkuk, and Diyala.

### Challenges:

1. Legislative work and work on implementing shelter policy will take longer than anticipated. This is partly due to **overburden on Government entities**. And the change at the federal level to a more conservative minister heading the MOLSA.
2. Limited ability to move in Iraq due to **security restrictions** makes it impossible for international staff to regularly visit the newly established units in Baghdad. The challenge is being addressed through the recruitment of the national staff in Baghdad, Erbil and Basra.
3. **Accurate data** remains a challenge but this programme foresees that in partnership with Committee 80 and national NGOs and the introduction of a national database will meet these challenges. UNDP in partnership with the FPU's Directors developed intake forms as first step towards the establishment of the national database; joint support with UN Information Analysis Unit is approved to provide technical assistance and trainings.

---

<sup>6</sup> SCR 1612 identified six grave violations committed against children affected by armed conflict. - killing or maiming; use and; rape and other grave sexual violence; abduction; attacks against schools or hospitals, denial of humanitarian access.

<sup>7</sup> In August 2009 the Security Council adopted Security Council Resolution 1882 that adds killing, maiming, rape, and other sexual assaults on top of use/recruitment as "triggers" to initiate the MRM

<sup>8</sup> SCR 1998, adopted in 2011, further expands the triggers to include the attacks against schools and hospitals

4. Coordination within the Government remains a challenge but Committee 80 and coordination at Regional level in Kurdistan Region help improve the situation. UNDP in cooperation with UN agencies will have to continue **constant advocacy for strong Government coordination**. UNDP is expanding its presence in Iraq accordingly regular meetings and consultations are taking place with Iraqi partners.
5. Lack of access for CSOs to feed into Government policy remains a challenge due to the existing weaknesses of CSOs to affect policy and exercise oversight. The project does **continuously and proactively draw in National Non- Governmental Organizations and civil society** to engage more effectively with government policy makers. CSOs are working together with the MOWA, DfVAW and with FPU providing expert inputs and in some cases training. UNDP through meetings and organization of workshops liaises constantly with the CSOs to ensure that their work addresses the priority gaps and informs relevant policy and legislative work. During the month of April three workshops in Erbil, Baghdad and Basra, took place with participation of CSOs, Government officials, Governorate Councils on GBV, DV and the role of the FPU.
6. The collaboration with the Ministry of Interior has shown challenge. In the Kurdistan region, training was conducted for 30 police officers; however, the idea to establish Victim Support Unit equipped with those trained police officers and establish Juvenile Police stations at the district level was not supported by the Ministry of Interior KRG. As partner organizations reported, there are several cases which juveniles received ill treatment from police officers, which demonstrates urgent needs in reaching out to police officers and increase their capacity in dealing with children and respecting the Juvenile Care Law.
7. It has been still challenging to find qualified national organizations to partner in the Justice for Children sector, especially in the greater Iraq. Additional time was spent to identify a suitable organization. Moreover, experts on child protection are also lacking in Iraq. The government continues to show resistance in bringing external expertise to Iraq, which required additional advocacy and time to convince the GoI. Subsequently it has caused delay in the implementation of the project.
8. Security situation is a major obstacle in reporting and verifying incidents on the grave violation of children's rights. With increasing presence of UNICEF staff in the field and MRM focal point has increased the verified cases by 22% though constant advocacy to stop violence against children and capacity building of duty bearer is still key area to focus.

Monitoring of the project was ensured through regular meetings, reporting, consultations and feedback from COE. Two Project Board meetings were held between National Counterparts, Donors and Implementing partners, and UNDP senior management to ensure that the required support has been provided in timely and professionally manners, as well as to follow up on progress of the work.

Procurement procedures utilized and variance in standard procedures.

UNDP Iraq follows the Financial Regulation and Rules (FRR) and the Procurement Manual posted under the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) which provides the framework to carry out procurement processes and contracting of two NGOs to manage the legal aid helpdesks. The following bullets serve as guiding principles within the procurement process at UNDP Iraq. These principles are:

- Best Value for Money;
- Fairness, Integrity, Transparency;
- Effective International Competition.

UNDP defines procurement as the overall process of acquiring goods, civil works and services which

includes all functions from the identification of needs, selection and solicitation of sources, preparation and award of contract, and all phases of contract administration through the end of a services' contract or the useful life of an asset. UNDP has two primary documents, the Financial Regulations and Rules and Procurement Manual, which specify solicitation procedures for supply of goods, services, or works, including appropriate methods for evaluating and selecting awardees and possible contracts. The Regulations and Rules and Procurement Manual also indicate which conditions justify waiving the competitive tendering process in favour of direct contracting. Further, in order to ensure compliance with UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures, all procurement activities at UNDP-Iraq are subject to a review and approval process prior to an award of a procurement contract.

In summary UNDP-Iraq Procurement Unit follows the rules, regulation and there is no variance in standard procedures.



<p>Output 1 Policy and legislative reform supported for improved access to justice for GBV survivors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consolidated comments were provided to Expert Committee on the draft Domestic Violence Bill during Q3.</li> <li>- 2 meetings held with the MOLSA, mandated Ministry, Inspector General and ToRs shared to establish Shelter Working Group during Q3.</li> <li>- Strategic meeting held in KRG and inter-ministerial committee established to follow up on shelter policy in KRG during Q3.</li> <li>- Two meetings were held with MOWA and representative from the Prime Minister Office to discuss shelter policy at federal level, as a result, draft shelter policy has been shared with the two offices for consideration during Q4.</li> <li>- A strategic meeting organised by UNDP and chaired by the Minister of Women's Affairs on 18 November to discuss the provision of free legal assistance to the DV and GBV victims, the meeting attended by IBA, COR, HCHR, HJC, Governorate Council, MOHR, and Civil Society Organisations. Full proposal for legal assistance has been shared for comments. As a result the HJC issued endorsement to establish legal aid helpdesks in Rusafa and Basra.</li> <li>- Support follow up continues to Domestic Violence Bill at federal level, the Bill has been submitted to Shura Council for review prior to submission to the COR.</li> </ul>	<p>35% of planned</p>
--	--	-----------------------

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training conducted for CWC and CRPPC members on Policy development</li> <li>- Consultation strategy developed together with federal and regional counterparts and endorsed by MoLSA</li> <li>- ToR developed and endorsed by MoLSA for an expert to support the development of the Child Protection Policy Option papers</li> </ul>	
<p>Output 2 Enhanced law enforcement response to combating GBV and supporting GBV survivors and victims of trafficking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of Trainer on GBV and DV was organised in Erbil as result, 17 national trainers out of which were 6 female trainers.</li> <li>- Draft training materials on GBV and DV are developed and shared with trainers for inputs and comments.</li> <li>- Three meetings are held with INL, EUJUSTLEX, UNAMI Police Advisors, and as a result training strategy for FPU and Police have been developed.</li> <li>- Thirty police, 8 representatives from MOI, DFVAW and NGOs as well as 16 MoLSA social workers attended training related to children in contact with the law</li> <li>- Thirty trained police officers coordinated with lawyers and social workers which resulted in diverting children from the formal juvenile justice system.</li> <li>- 517 people including children gained knowledge on community police.</li> <li>- Two representatives from the College of Police Erbil participated in a child friendly policing held in Togo in November. The action plan of the integration of the Child Rights Module into the current curriculum was developed.</li> <li>- Assessment of the Social Workers' Degree initiated in partnership with the University of Salahaddin</li> <li>- Fifteen children supported with legal assistance by UNICEF's implementing partner</li> <li>- A total of 92 persons have gained knowledge on the MRM.</li> <li>- From January 2012 to December 2012, 355 grave child rights violations were reported to the MRM interagency Task Force, of which 143 cases were verified.</li> </ul>	25% of planned
<p>Output 3 National institutions strengthened to undertake social and economic empowerment and protection of GBV survivors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On going consultation, and technical advisory support to facilitate the adoption of shelter policy in KRG Q3.</li> <li>- Ongoing consultations with MOLSA and MOWA on establishing a shelter working group Q3.</li> <li>- Draft Shelter policy is shared with MOWA and Office of the Prime Minister, the draft policy paper will be taken as working paper for federal policy.</li> </ul>	30% of planned

<b>JP Title</b>	<b>Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security for Survivors of Domestic and Gender Based Violence</b>							
<b>UNDAF Priority Area</b>	<b>Priority 1: Improved governance, including protection of human rights.</b>							
<b>Relevant MDG(s)</b>	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development.							
<b>Relevant NDP goals</b>	9.1.4 Reform the economic and legal institutions to ensure equality in rights and opportunities for men and women (family laws, protection from violence, property ownership, employment, political rights and inheritance).							
<b>Relevant UNDAF Priority Area Outcome: 1.3:</b> Iraq has an improved legal and operational Rule of Law framework for administration and access to justice.								
<b>Outcome 5.5:</b> The Iraqi state has institutionalized preventive and protective mechanisms to combat gender-based violence.								
<b>JP Outputs</b>	<b>UN Organization Specific Output (Applicable in case of JP)</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved Targets</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>
<b>JP Output 1:</b>  <b>Policy and legislative reform supported for improved access to justice for GBV survivors</b>	1.1 Central Government and Kurdistan Regional Government are provided with legislative and policy support for improved family protection and law enforcement	1.1.1 Number of Family protection units staff trained on How to address violence against women and children and victims of trafficking	1.1.1 0	1.1.1 300	37 FPU staff, out of which are 7 females, have been trained on GBV and DV. The training has been conducted by trainers from Family Protection Unit/Jordan.		Coordination with other international actors who are involved in trainings took longer than anticipated. INL one of the main active agency on police training, phased out of Iraq.	1.1.1 Training Report
		1.1.2 Percentage of trainees satisfied with the usefulness and relevance of training provided	1.1.2 NA	1.1.2 80%	% 10  Training activity rolled out to 2013			1.1.2 Trainees Feedback form

		1.1.3 Policy to address Family Protection and GBV drafted.	1.1.3 No policy exists.	1.1.3 Policy drafted and submitted for Gol/ KRG endorsement.	Anti-domestic Violence Bill is endorsed and adopted in KRG. Draft Anti Domestic Violence is submitted for endorsement in at Federal level. Strategic framework and action-plan for the FPU at federal levels are endorsed and adopted.		1.1.3 Policy document
		1.1.4 Number of raising awareness campaigns on the legislations related to family protection	1.1.4 0	1.1.4 18	3	Rolled out to 2013	1.1.4 Programme Progress Report
	1.2 Child Welfare Commission is supported with the development of Child Protection Policy	1.2.1 A study on violence against children completed	1.2.1 No	1.2.1 Yes	Not yet finalized	Ministry of Planning requested to revise some of the methodology. Expected to finalize it by the end of 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter.	1.2.1 Study report
		1.2.2 Child Protection Policy drafted	1.2.2 No	1.2.2 Draft Child Protection policy developed and ready to be submitted for endorsement.	In process.	Action plan was endorsed by the MoLSA, and consultation strategy has been developed.	1.2.2 Policy document
<b>JP Output 2 Enhanced law enforcement response to combating GBV and supporting</b>	2.1 Central Government and Kurdistan Regional government are supported with the referral mechanism for the new Family Protection	2.1.1 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Protocols. Manuals for Family Protection developed	2.1.1 No SOPs and Protocols exist	2.1.1. SOPs, manuals developed	Intake- forms have been developed at federal and regional levels, endorsed and adopted by FPU in Iraq.  Draft SOPs developed and	Protocols and Manuals will be developed, after training courses during 2013.	2.1.1 SOPs document

<b>GBV survivors and victims of trafficking</b>	Directorates, police support units and CSOs				shared with FPU for review.		
	2.1.2 Number of police staff (disaggregated by Sex) in central government and KRG trained on the Family Protection Units standard operating procedures	2.1.2 0	2.1.2 300	0		Rolled out to 2013, upon the endorsement of the SOPs	2.1.2 Training report
	2.1.3 Percentage of trainees satisfied with the usefulness and relevance of training provided	2.1.3 NA	2.1.3 80%	0		Rolled out to 2013	2.1.3 Feedback forms
	2.1.4 Number of female police staff trained on how to respond to GBV and domestic violence	2.1.4 0	2.1.4 100	7		Rolled out to 2013	2.1.4 Training report
	2.1.5 Percentage of trainees satisfied with the usefulness and relevance of training provided	2.1.5 NA	2.1.5 80%	9%		Rolled out to 2013	2.1.5 Feedback forms
	2.1.6 Number of victim support units in Police stations in Baghdad established, and referral centres	2.1.6 0	2.1.6. 18	10 Units are planned to be established in KRG.		Regional Government's decision to establish units at police stations took longer than anticipated. This decision is already adopted.  Ongoing discussion at federal level.	2.1.6 Programme progress report
	2.1.7 Number of CSO participating in the new Referral system at CSO level	2.1.7 0	2.1.7 20	5		Rolled out to 2013	2.1.7 Programme progress report

		2.1.8 A Coordination process to establish Linkages between the Family Protection Directorates and existing Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for Grave Child Right's Violations (MRM) referral mechanism in place	2.1.8 No	2.1.8 Yes	Not yet in place. So far there is only one MRM related sexual violation case reported, and there is no FPU in the area that the incident reported.	Enhanced in 2013	2.1.8 Programme progress report
2.2 Relevant service providers have an enhanced capacity to deal with GBV cases	2.3 NGOs working on providing legal aid have an enhanced capacity on family protection and violence prevention	2.2.1 Number of Family protection units and directorates staff of disaggregated by sex) trained on how address to violence against women and children cases	2.2.1 0	2.2.1 250	17 out of which are 6 females Trainers on GBV and DV.	Rolled out to 2013, Work-plan will be developed for the 17 trainers to conduct trainings.	2.2.1 Training report
		2.2.2 Percentage of those trained satisfied with relevance and usefulness of training.	2.2.2 NA	2.2.2 80%	9%		2.2.2 Trainees feedback forms
		2.3.1 Mapping and capacity assessment of NGOs providing legal aid to victims of violence completed	2.3.1 No	2.3.1. Yes	Yes		2.3.1 Assessment report
		2.3.2 Number of NGOs providing supported to provide legal aid services	2.3.2 0	2.3.2. Fifteen (15) NGOs providing legal aid services 20	3 + 4 (from UNICEF)	Approval of the Judicial Councils at regional and federal levels issued December 2012. This activity rolled out to 2013.	2.3.2 Programme progress report
		2.4.1 Number of NGOs staff trained on child protection issues	2.4.1 0	2.4.1 300 (100 social workers trained, 200 MRM Focal	A total of 148 persons trained: 56 social workers and 92 MRM focal	Training continues in 2013	2.4.1 Training report
2.4. Relevant NGOs have an enhanced capacity on child protection issues							

				Persons monitoring and reporting child rights violations)	points.		
		2.4.2 Percentage of trainees satisfied with the usefulness and relevance of training provided	2.4.2 NA	2.4.2 80%	64%		2.4.2 Trainees Feedback forms
<b>JP Output 3:</b>  <b>National institutions strengthened to undertake social and economic empowerment and protection of GBV survivors</b>	National institutions strengthened to undertake social and economic empowerment and protection of GBV survivors	3.1 Number of CSOs involved in drafting of the Shelter Policy	3.1 0	3.1 Five (5) NGOs working on shelter policy	2 at Regional level.	At federal level, discussion on shelter has just initiated. This activity will roll out to 2013.	3.1 Programme progress report
		3.2 Percentage of CSOs involved in the drafting fully satisfied with their level of engagement in drafting of shelter policy	3.2 NA	3.2 80%	0	Rolled out to 2013	3.2 NGOs feedback forms
		3.3 Shelter policy reviewed and re-drafted in a participatory manner	3.3 No	3.3 Policy drafted	Shelter policy have been drafted in KRG and submitted for approval to MOLSA.  Draft Shelter strategy has been shared with federal government to initiate discussion on shelter		3.3 Policy document
		3.4 Number of advocacy initiatives undertaken	3.4 0	3.4 6	2 at KRG level  Rolled out to 2013 at federal level.		3.4 Programme progress report
		3.5 SOPs to provide effective shelter support and services re-drafted	3.5 No	3.5 SOPs drafted	Nothing to report	This activity depends on the GOI decision to adopt shelter policy for	3.5 SOPs document

				GBV and DV victims. Discussion is ongoing	
3.6 Number of government staff trained on shelter SOPs	3.6 0	3.6 50	0	This activity depends on the GOI decision to adopt shelter policy for GBV and DV victims. Discussion is ongoing	3.6 Training report
3.7 Percentage of those trained satisfied with relevance and usefulness of training	3.7	3.7	0	This activity depends on the GOI decision to adopt shelter policy for GBV and DV victims. Discussion is ongoing	3.7
3.8 Number of NGOs trained in providing shelter services to victims of violence	3.8 0	3.8 15	0	This activity depends on the GOI decision to adopt shelter policy for GBV and DV victims. Discussion is ongoing	3.8 Training report
3.9 Percentage of those trained satisfied with relevance and usefulness of training	3.9 NA	3.9 80%	0	This activity depends on the GOI decision to adopt shelter policy for GBV and DV victims. Discussion is ongoing	3.9 Trainees Feedback forms
3.10 Number of NGOs offering shelter support to women supported to providing referral service	3.10 0	3.10 15	0	This activity depends on the GOI decision to adopt shelter policy for GBV and DV victims. Discussion is ongoing	3.10 Programme progress report

## V. Resources (Optional)

### *Financial Resources:*

- Funding for this project has been possible with support from UNDAF amounted to USD 5,467,880 out of which total of USD 3,967,880 allocated for UNDP and USD 1,500,000 allocated to UNICEF, fund has been received 9 March 2012. An additional fund of USD 320,000 received from the Norwegian Government to support Access to Justice activities.
- A budget revision to accommodate disbursement and commitments during the year 2012 was conducted December 2012 as part of UNDP rules and regulations.

### *Human Resources:*

- During 2012 the following national staff were in place to manage and implement the programme:

No	UNDP Position Title	No	Duration
1	Associate Project Officer (SC8)	1	12 months
2	3 national project officers (SC10) Baghdad, Erbil, and Basra	3	12 months

- The following international staff were in place to manage and implement the programme:

No	UNDP Position Title	No	Duration
1	Project Manager (P4)	1	12 months
2	International Technical Advisor	1	4 months
3	Police Advisor, seconded from the Government of Denmark	1	12 months