

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

PROJECT PROPOSAL SUBMISSION FORM

Part A. Meeting Information <i>(To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)</i>	
RMC Meeting No: UNA022	Project ¹ No: UNA044
Date of Meeting: 15 June 2016	RMC members in attendance at meeting: Claudia Garcia Moreno (WHO Co-Chair) Margiet Veenma (UNHCR) Antonio Cisneros (OHCHR) Nadine Puechguirbal/Laura Martin (UN Action Secretariat) DPKO and UN Women provided written comments

Part B. Project Summary <i>(To be completed by the Participating UN Organization(s))</i>	
Date of Submission: May 2016	Participating UN Organization(s): UNDP - Iraq and UN Women - Iraq.
	Participating UN Organization receiving funds: UNDP - Iraq and UN Women - Iraq.

¹The term “project” is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

Focal Point of the Participating UN Organization(s): Name: Chamila Hemmathagama, Programme Manager - Rule of Law Telephone: +9647511843529 Email: chamila.hemmathagama@undp.org Name: Paulina Chiwangu, UN Women Deputy Representative, Iraq Telephone: + 9647510363370 Email: paulina.chiwangu@unwomen.org	Project Title: Enhanced Access to Justice and Protection of Women and Girls from Conflict Related Violence (CRSV) through the Provision of Legal Aid Services in Iraq
	Project Location(s): Baghdad, Basra, Erbil Sulaimaniya and Duhok in Iraq.

UN Action pillar of activity: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country-level support to UN system	Projected Project Duration: 12 Months
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Proposed project, if approved, would result in: <input type="checkbox"/> New Project <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of previous funding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (explain) Building on from our on-going programme of work ending in December 2015, match funding to continue support through to proposed Phase - 11 with a view to strengthen access to justice and protection of women and girls from CRSV through the provision of legal aid in Iraq <input type="checkbox"/> No-cost extension: (from – to)	Total Project Budget: 495,437 USD Amount of MPTF funds requested: 495,437 USD Percentage of indirect support costs from MPTF contribution: 7%
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PUNO	Programme Cost	Indirect Costs (7%)	Total
UN Women	101,870	7,130	109,000

UNDP	361,072	25,275	386,437
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Narrative Summary

The questions below are for guidance in developing the narrative under each sub-heading. Applicants should address these questions to the extent possible.

3 Overview

3.1 Provide a brief overview of the project, including overall goals and objectives, key strategies, expected results, and intended beneficiaries.

3.2 Specify the geographic location(s) of the proposal and/or countries addressed.

Background and key achievements to date:

As Iraq enters a long and complex transition process following the advent of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)/ Da'ish in early 2014, it faces a humanitarian and an economic crisis as well as major challenges relating to the rule of law, governance and human security. This is compounded by Iraq's on-going violence and instability including a deteriorating security environment. Since 2014, Iraq is experiencing a sharp rise in violence causing immeasurable destruction to people's lives and livelihoods.

Unequal access to public services particularly access to justice and security services remain key drivers of conflict, exacerbating people's deepening sense of insecurity and experiences of injustice with limited pathways to address their concerns and grievances. Affected communities remain with little or no hope for peace and rebuild their lives and restore their livelihoods as weak and under resourced state institutions, including justice and security service provision fail to address their grievances and the lack of effective delivery of responsive and accountable justice and security services accessible to all irrespective of people's socio-economic status, religion, ethnicity, gender or age. As such, women and girls are particularly vulnerable to security threats and remain excluded and face disaffection and dissatisfaction.

More specifically women and girls remain highly vulnerable to conflict -related sexual violence (CRSV) and gender based violence (SGBV) committed both within family and outside such as in the case of trafficking and sexual harassment and abuse. Other forms of violence include forced early marriages, rape, abduction and sexual slavery and sexual exploitation stemming from lack of income generation and

livelihood opportunities for women and girls.

Access to justice for vulnerable groups² (i.e. CRSV survivors of and at risk individuals), with a specific emphasis on responding to and protection from CRSV is deficient and negatively impact their lives and livelihoods. Despite the presence of an independent criminal prosecution services in Iraq (both in the Centre and Kurdistan Region in Iraq), the justice system is out-dated and slow and often expensive and remain inaccessible to poor and vulnerable groups. These groups therefore often remain highly vulnerable in the absence of constructive paths to seek help to address their pressing justice needs.

Recognising that access to justice is a pre-requisite for durable peace and protection of human rights of affected populations, efforts must be made to initiate a change process to encourage more effective, participatory and inclusive engagement and collaboration between both government and non-governmental justice service providers such as the Higher Judicial Council, Bar Associations, Family Protection Units (FPU) and civil society organisations (CSOs) to engage meaningfully with vulnerable groups with a particular emphasis on survivors and at-risk women and girls to ensure accessible justice service delivery to address their actual needs and concerns related to CRSV and reduce further vulnerability to injustice and insecurity.

Building on from UNDP and UN Women work to increase access to justice for CRSV survivors and at-risk vulnerable groups with a specific emphasis on supporting and protection of CRSV survivors, this project will focus on empowering government and civil society actors active in justice service provision in this sphere, to combat and support CRSV survivors, as well as increase the resilience of vulnerable communities from CRSV. Since 2012, UNDP - Iraq has worked extensively to combat conflict-related gender based- violence (GBV) and sexual and gender based- violence (SGBV) engaging both with relevant government and civil society stakeholders by initiating a process to establish the Family Protection Directorate (FPD) and 16 Family Protection Units (FPUs) collaboratively with the State Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Interior (MoI) and local police in Baghdad and Basra. Similarly in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), UNDP initiated the establishment of seven Directorates for Combating Violence Against Women (DFCVAW) in partnership with the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) as well as 27 offices at provincial level. Additionally since 2011, UNDP have extended its free legal aid services to Sulaimaniya, Duhok and Erbil governorates in the KR-I.

Following the establishment of FPU and DCVAW in 2014, they have successfully dealt with 13,998 cases across Iraq at both federal and regional levels. Additionally, UNDP supported the MoI with policy and legislative reform to improve access to justice for GBV survivors, as well as strengthened the institutional capacity to protect GBV survivors at both federal and regional levels. Amongst other significant achievements the establishment of a national database on domestic and gender-based violence (DGBV) is an important milestone. The database generates reports on reported cases/ incidences of GBV including geographic locations, type/nature of incidences, profile of victims/survivors and to inform government policy and practice. This is centrally located in the MoI headquarters in Baghdad. This is the only such database generating information on this issue and remains as the only reliable source to access

² For the purposes of this concept note vulnerable groups include the poor, women and girls and men and boys who are victims/ survivors of SGBV, ethnic and religious minorities and IDPs and refugees.

information on GBV and related issues in Iraq.

Similarly UN Women in Iraq have worked extensively to ensure protection of women and girls in Iraq as well as to improve their socio- socio economic status with a specific emphasis on addressing their needs and concerns within the going crisis. UN women's work in Iraq aims to promote political participation and leadership of Iraqi women; economic empowerment of women; ending violence against women and girls; women, peace and security; governance and national planning; and humanitarian action. Amongst others specific activities include support to Iraqi women in political participation and leadership through technical support, capacity building and promoting young female leadership; recognizing economic empowerment as key to addressing violence against women, works with national and provincial governments to develop relevant legislative and policy framework on women's economic empowerment; collaborates with GoI and Iraqi civil society to advocate for legislative reforms to end violence against women and girls; Women also works with the GoI, UNAMI and civil society to encourage greater participation of women in the field of peace and security in-line with Iraq's commitments under UN SCR 1325; in pursuit of its mandate to mainstream gender- responsive approaches to Iraq's national strategies and policies, advocates for and supports the GoI to introduce gender-responsive budgeting; and in response to the on-going humanitarian crisis in Iraq, supports income generation projects for female headed households in Northern and Central Iraq.

Moreover, UNDP have made significant progress in legal empowerment of vulnerable groups through the provision of delivery of access to justice to vulnerable groups with a particular emphasis on victims and survivors of CRSV among IDP and refugee population. To this end, UNDP supported the establishment of six court-based legal aid help desks in five cities across Iraq (e.g. Baghdad, Basra, Erbil and Sulaimaniyah and Duhok governorates) and six legal assistance centres within refugee and IDPs camps in Erbil, Duhok governorates). UNDP support to enhance legal aid provision has further extended to assisting the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) to establish a referral system between Kurdistan Bar Association (KBA), DFCVAW and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) with the view to institutionalize the provision of legal aid service provision within these government entities and ensure long- term sustainability of UNDP support to legal aid.

Additionally UNDP have also conducted a series of legal awareness raising activities to inform vulnerable/ at- risk groups of their right to access to justice, availability of legal aid services and how to access them and action to prevent and reduce CRSV within and among their communities. As such, up-to-date the awareness raising initiatives have reached approx. 20,000 individuals from vulnerable communities both in the Centre and the South and KR-I enhancing their knowledge, understanding and protection of legal rights and available pathways to seek justice.

Current context:

Iraq has witnessed decades of violent conflict and instability leading to a total breakdown of the rule of law and negatively impacting people and communities. Further this is exacerbated by a deeply divided ethno- sectarian society entrenched in memories of victimhood; legacy of political violence incited by regimes and leaders heavily influenced by sectarian agendas; and daily atrocities of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)/ Da'ish. Overshadowed by a mutual perplexity of profound distrust, fear and a legacy of past atrocities and suffering is preventing the country from formulating an effective road map to defeat the ISIL and post-conflict recovery.

Since 2014, Iraq is experiencing a sharp rise in violence marked by daily destruction to people's lives and livelihoods. The human toll of the conflict continues to deepen as the latest UN records indicate that from January 2014 to April 2015, at least 44,136 civilian casualties (14,947 killed and 29,189 wounded) in the armed conflict in Iraq.³ At present the fighting has caused the internal displacement of approximately 2.6 million Iraqis and over a million of these IDPs are hosted by the KR-I.⁴ In the rest of Iraq Dohuk governorate hosts the largest number of IDPs, followed by Anbar, Baghdad and Kirkuk. Equal access to justice and security, as a prerequisite for durable peace and realization of human rights is overtly weak and continues to deteriorate. Additionally, to date, over 240,000⁵ registered Syrian refugees are residing in the KR-I and more continue to arrive as the Syrian conflict deepens.

The capture of Sunni dominated Anbar province by the ISIL in January 2014, followed by the ISIL invasion of Iraq's largest city, Mosul and other predominantly Sunni governorates such as Salddin, Kirkuk and Diayala witnessed unprecedented levels of violence in Iraq. Unequal access to public services including security and justice provision, social exclusion and gender inequality remain key drivers of conflict and are the greatest challenge to recovery in Iraq. With limited opportunities and often excluded by the State, especially ethnic and religious minorities, women and girls, youth and IDP and refugee population remain unable to claim their rights and feeling highly vulnerable and discounted. The ISIL are exploiting these frustrations to fulfill their political agenda.

Vulnerable groups specifically women and girls, are particularly susceptible to threats posed by insecurity caused by lack of access to security and justice provision and remain unable to claim their rights. Trust and confidence in state's ability, to address people's justice and security concerns is low. This is further compounded by double trauma and stigma associated with CRSV due to gender and social norms.

As the current crisis unfolds and state institutions remain under resourced and unable to respond to people's demands particularly the failure of justice and security institutions, to address their grievances, people's hopes for stable peace and rebuild their lives continue to deteriorate. Within this context, women and girls are particularly vulnerable to security threats stemming from CRSV and are in need of additional support to respond to and protect them from CRSV committed both within family and outside such as rape, forced marriage, trafficking, sexual harassment and abuse. They are severely affected and feel apprehensive and insecure about the future.

³Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Armed Conflict in Iraq: 11 December 2014 -30 April 2015 -The U.N. Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

⁴ Draft UNDP Country Programme Development Document 2016-2020

⁵ <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103>

Brief overview of the project:

Building on the success of UNDP and UN Women's work to-date this project will specifically focus on larger scale replication of and applied in diverse contexts, legal aid service delivery to respond to and protect women and girls from CRSV through the provision of local level legal aid and FPU model to improve access to justice services and state legitimacy leading to a supporting environment where survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV will have effective pathways to address their grievances. We will achieve this through the following measures:

- a) Listening to and addressing the right to access to justice concerns related to response and protection from CRSV as identified by women and girls in vulnerable groups within target locations, and their legal empowerment through generating wider awareness of their right to justice services, and how to enforce it as well as wider public awareness on joint community action to prevent and reduce CRSV contributing to justice and safer societies.
- b) Enhancing skills and knowledge of both government and civil society actors to constructively engage in strengthening access to justice for at -risk and women and girl survivors of CRSV in vulnerable groups through a series of capacity building initiatives and on-going mentoring and technical advice to prevent and respond to CRSV and improve conditions for the enjoyment of their rights.
- c) Documenting lessons learned and best practice on response to and protection from CRSV through local level legal aid and FPU model and use the evidence- based analysis from our engagement in Iraq to inform relevant national and internal debates and policy processes such as promulgation of the draft Legal Aid Law (KR-I) and the Shelter Policy, framework of Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960, 2106 and 2242, which established CRSV, UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and the commitments and foundations for the Post- MDG -2015 Framework.

Target locations: The proposed action will include following target locations Baghdad, Basra and Erbil , Duhok and Sulaimaniya in KR-I. For scoping missions the action will include liberated areas in Slaheldin (Tikrit) and Anbar.

Project duration: The project duration will cover 12 months. January- December 2016.

Intended beneficiaries and target groups: Survivors and at-risk Women and girls from CRSV in vulnerable groups within target locations; Family Protection Units (FPU) and Directorate for Combating Violence Against Women (DFCVAW); Ministry of Interior (Centre and KRG), State Ministry of Women Affairs; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (KRG); the Judiciary and Judicial Council; Bar Associations in Baghdad, Basra and KR-I; Union of Jurists in Baghdad and CSOs active in legal aid service delivery and action against SGBV.

Project outcome:

Enhanced protection from and response to CRSV and access to justice to survivors and at-risk women and girls through the provision of legal aid services and joint government and civil society action to prevent and respond to CRSV contributing to just societies.

Project outputs and indicative activities:

Output 1: Increased technical expertise and advocacy capacity of key national stakeholders and institutions to engage constructively in response and protection of survivors and at-risk women and girl of CRSV.

While this action directly complements UNDP and UN Women's on-going capacity building and awareness raising activities the proposed action will represent an expansion of this work specifically focusing on capacity and knowledge gaps that have been identified by implementing partners and direct beneficiaries in areas where they require further skill and knowledge building. Informed by capacity needs and advocacy priorities of key stakeholders UNDP and UN Women therefore, will design and deliver context specific and need-based training and technical advice to a range of government and civil society actors responsible for responding to and protection of savious and at-risk women and girls of CRSV in the target locations. They will include relevant government ministers and directorates with a specific emphasis on FPUs, DFCVAW, the Bar Associations in Baghdad, Basra and KR-I, Union of Jurists in Baghdad and civil society actors engaged in action against SV.

Indicative activities: develop stakeholder capacity building methodology with a specific focus on investigations, interviewing survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV and CRSV case handling; conduct capacity building workshops (including training of trainers); establish specialised training units within FPU and DCFVAW; provide on-going mentoring and technical expertise; support the development of advocacy material for wider public awareness of survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV through the provision of FPU and legal aid model.

Output 2: Increased access to justice to at-risk and women and girl survivors of CRSV through the provision of legal aid services.

While this action will directly support UNDP's on-going legal aid services to vulnerable groups in the target locations, the proposed action represents a substantial expansion and deepening of UNDP support to legal aid services with a specific emphasis on response and protection of survivors and at-risk women and girls from CRSV in Baghdad, Basra and Erbil, Duhok and Sulaimaniya in KR-I both in terms of scope and outreach of legal aid service delivery. UNDP work on the ground has identified this sphere as a pressing need that requires special attention. Additionally the project methodology will directly target survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV arising from the on-going crisis and will also complement UN Women's on-going work in this sphere. This will be done by undertaking a range of context specific response and prevention measures and will include the following: engaging with qualified lawyers and relevant bar associations in legal aid centres; strengthen the referral services including both legal and psychosocial support between courts, and legal help desks established within court premises and outside and health service providers; deployment of trained staff (under *Output 1*) from FPU and DCVAW to assist with follow-up investigations and appropriate handling of cases of survivors of CRSV. Further informed by UNDP and UN Women's work on the ground, there remains a key challenge related to lack of reporting cases of CRSV by both survivors and their families due to gender and social norms and stigma associated with this issue. The proposed action under this output therefore will identify context specific innovative approaches/ methods to encourage and support survivors and their families to report cases of CRSV.

Indicative Activities: replicate at scale legal aid services to women and girl survivors of CRSV within target locations; establish mobile legal aid service teams within targeted locations to increase outreach to hard- to- reach communities and those unable to visit legal help desks or centres due to mobility restrictions; roll-out and strengthen the referral system between legal aid centres, courts and health service providers; provide legal awareness specifically targeting women and girls in vulnerable communities on their rights, how to enforce them and joint action to respond and prevent CRSV; provide follow -up legal and psychosocial support services to target groups where appropriate; provide technical advice and strategic guidance to targeted Bar Associations to develop internal standard operating procedures (DPSOP) introducing the provision of free legal assistance to survivors of CRSV as a pre- condition for renewing Bar association membership and qualifying for membership (in the case of new members).

Output 3: Improved policy and practice to support and protect survivors and at - risk women and girls of CRSV through the provision of legal aid services.

This action will further strengthen UNDP and UN Women's on-going efforts to improve policy and

practice to support response and prevention of CRSV in fragile and conflict affected contexts. Moreover it will also enable the two implementing agencies to invest efforts specifically focusing on survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV. Further this action will invest in documenting UNDP and UN Women's joint work to respond and prevent CRSV in Iraq and will add-value to advocacy efforts on this issue both at national and international levels. Similarly advocacy efforts will have a specific emphasis on countries affected by the Syrian crisis, and other conflict-affected contexts in the Arab States. This will be done through our evidence-based approach to policy advocacy as well as wider dissemination of best practice and lessons learned on response and protection of these groups. Project partners will document best practice and lessons learned from the project including recommendations for future interventions on response and protection of survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV through local level legal aid model. Evidence-based analysis will be used to inform relevant national and internal debates and policy processes such as promulgation of the draft Legal Aid Law (KR-I) and the Shelter Policy, framework of Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888, 1960, 2106 and 2242, which established CRSV, UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (ratified by the Council of Ministers in 2013 and 2014 respectively) and the commitments and foundations for the Post-MDG-2015 Framework.

Additionally project partners will also undertake 1-2 scopings in the newly liberated areas (e.g. Salaheldin (Tikrit) and Anbar) to identify potential entry points to engage in response and protection of survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV. Scoping findings will contribute to UNDP and UN Women to design a CRSV intervention strategy to engage in newly liberated areas. While on-going stabilisation efforts focus primarily on providing basic needs to returnee communities in the liberated areas, there is a real lack of attention to respond and protect survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV in post-conflict Iraq. Further very little work has been done so far to understand their needs and concerns on this issue

Indicative Activities: Support the finalization and promulgation of the draft Legal Aid Law (KR-I) and the draft Shelter Policy for Women; series of advocacy events to raise public awareness of these laws; Produce publication on lessons learned, best practice and recommendations on project outcomes including case studies from target locations; undertake 1-2 scoping missions in newly liberated areas (e.g. Salaheldin (Tikrit) and Anbar) to identify a context specific engagement methodology and explore potential entry points with a view to replicate our engagement in newly liberated areas; undertake a series of joint government and civil society lead advocacy events to share project outcomes with a range of stakeholders within and beyond Iraq; produce a policy advocacy briefing and a short video documentary on *Lessons from Iraq : response and protection of survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV through the provision of legal aid services.*

6 Proposal's compliance with UN Action's Strategic Framework

6.1 What pillar does the proposal fall under: advocacy, knowledge-building, or country-level support to UN system action? The proposed action contributes to Pillar 1 (*Mobilize political commitment, support and resources*)- Project Output 1; Pillar 4 (*Strengthen the support and services to survivors of sexual violence*) - Project Output 2; and Pillar 5 (*Deepen information, analysis and documentation*)- Project Output 3.

6.2 Explain how the proposal enhances UN system coordination and joint programming.

In enhancing technical expertise and advocacy capacity of key national stakeholders and institutions to engage constructively in responding to and protection of survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV; strengthening access to justice to women and girl survivors of CRSV through the provision of legal aid services; and advocating for better policy and practice to respond and protect survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV through the provision of legal aid services, this action will connect directly with UN Women that focus on protection and women empowerment issues including promotion of women and girls rights and action against SGBV as well as complement on-going interventions by other UN agencies such as UNAMI, UNHCR and UNFPA, leading to enhanced coordination and joint programming within the UN systems. While UNDP will aim to engage with UN Women as the joint implementing partner, UNDP will also attempt to engage with other agencies within UNCT in Iraq at every stage of project implementation through regular information sharing and collaboration in areas of mutual interest. This could also lead to potential joint collaborations in the future between and among these agencies on issues of mutual interest.

6.3 Explain how the UN, governmental organizations, NGOs, and other key stakeholders will be engaged throughout implementation of the proposal. :

The proposed action is built-on following guiding principles that will ensure the engagement of UN, governmental, NGO and other relevant stakeholders throughout the project implementation.

Collaboration: Local and national policy makers with a specific focus on justice service providers, UN agencies (i.e. UN Women as the joint implementing partner and other UN agencies such as UNAMI, UNHCR and UNFPA) civil society actors and affected communities will be encouraged to work collaboratively to develop cooperative approaches to respond to and protect survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV and strengthen their access to justice through the provision of legal aid and other related services (i.e. psychosocial support). The nature and success of this collaboration will be important for the sustainability of the project and as such will be included as a criterion by which the project is monitored and evaluated.

Participation: UNDP and UN Women should be seen and understood as facilitators only. Local and national policy makers, civil society actors and affected communities with whom they work have a

different role to play as representatives of the places in which the proposed work will be undertaken. They have a different legitimacy to that of supportive outsiders who may be able to play an important facilitative role. Ensuring that active participation of all these groups will be critical to the project success and we will place great emphasis on encouraging wide and deep participation of all groups, particularly the poor ethnic and religious, women and girls, youth, IDP and refugee populations.

7. Explain how the proposal would strengthen the capacity of national institutions to deal with war-related sexual violence:

The basis for the proposed action is improving response and protection of survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV in conflict- affected Iraq including in newly liberated areas within Iraq and as well as enhancing national capacities to respond to and prevent CRSV through a range of interventions including capacity building, awareness raising and strengthening the provision of legal aid services. All three Outputs of the proposed action therefore will contribute significantly to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to deal with war related sexual violence/ CRSV. Additionally leading by example the documentation and analysis of best practice and lessons learned on the project outcomes and related advocacy under Output 3 will further encourage and promote relevant stakeholder in similar conflict affected contexts to undertake appropriate action in this sphere.

8. Success criteria and means of evaluating results

8.1 Explain how the Participating UN Organization(s) submitting the proposal has the institutional capacity to successfully achieve the proposed objectives:

UNDP and UN Women - Iraq are well placed to implement the proposed action. Both agencies have extensive experience working on and supporting national government and civil society counter partners on protection of vulnerable groups with a specific emphasis on survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV and has an unrivalled record in implementing legal aid and protection projects in the target locations with a specific focus on improving equitable justice and other service delivery for vulnerable groups. Additionally to-date UNDP is the only agency in Iraq that has a presence within court premises offering legal aid services to conflict- affected vulnerable groups. As two leading UN agencies working to protect and promote rights of women and girls in Iraq, UNDP and UN Women are well positioned to undertake advocacy to influence both government and civil society actors to improve conditions for survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV and mobilize joint action against CRSV, which remains a sensitive issue both at national and local levels. UNDP - UN Women added- value and benefits are derived from established strong relations with government and civil society partners, strong presence in the target locations, well respected among both government and

civil society stakeholders at national and local levels and contributes a deep understanding of the context within security, justice and gender spheres.

8.2. Describe the overall management structure of this project:

UNDP will have overall responsibility for the management of the programme with on-going support from our joint implementing partner UN Women and will coordinate the work of both national government and civil society counter partners. UNDP will provide regular support, capacity building and expertise through trainings, delivery of legal aid services, advocacy and awareness raising and M&E with technical advice and on-going support from UN Women. The Rule of Law Programme Manager (International Staff) will ultimately be responsible for the effective delivery of the project. They will directly manage two UNDP National Project Officers (National staff) who will be based in Erbil and Baghdad and have overall day-to-day management responsibility of the project, liaising closely with government and civil society project partners. Approx. 3-4 CSO partners will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the legal help desks, legal centres and mobile legal centres in the target locations. Two Project Assistants (National Staff) who will be based in Erbil and Baghdad respectively will provide the overall project administrative support. An International consultant will provide regular CRSV and legal aid and M&E technical expertise and guidance including documenting lessons learned, best practice and recommendations on project outcomes and generating the project outcome publication. UN Women Country Director will act as the main focal point from UN Women and will coordinate closely with UNDP Rule of Law Programme Manager and rest of UNDP team to implement project activities. They will also assign relevant project staff from UN Women to implement project activities collaboratively with UNDP team where necessary.

Explain how the proposal will be monitored and evaluated.

Project partners track all its programme work at the level of outcomes and outputs, in-line with donor requirements. Project M&E is built in to all programme budget and use a results-based management approach, and set outcomes and outputs of all projects in-line with the UN Country Programme Document (CPD). During the project cycle the project partners will monitor progress internally in the following ways:

- Establish an M&E framework: Set-up a system of evidence collection so that specific results are captured, as they occur to enable monitoring in real-time. During the inception phase, informed by our on-going work we will establish baseline information on the areas in which we want to see change over the course of the project;
- Quarterly project reporting, board review meetings and regular coordination meetings amongst project staff overseeing the action to assess progress, plan future activities and adjust work plans and adapt to the context as necessary. This will allow for lessons learned success stories and emerging issues to inform project planning.
- Annual progress reporting against the project outcome, outputs and activities on the basis of an agreed

reporting template that reflects the logical framework structure.

- Regular ‘health-check’ meetings with project partners in each target location to ensure that there is a meaningful opportunity for those involved to comment on progress raise questions and issues for clarification and help to identify lessons to be learned for the future.
- Project partners will commission an external final evaluation. This will measure changes in output levels from initial baselines, and collect and review quantitative and qualitative data to determine evidence of project impact. The methodology will be developed in detail over the course of the programme, and in consultation with project partners, and the evaluator. The methodology will be framed by existing best practice in monitoring and evaluation, which attempts to measure change against: relevance; effectiveness; efficiency, impact and sustainability.

Baseline and indicators under each Output:

Output 1: Increased technical expertise and advocacy capacity of key national stakeholders and institutions to engage constructively in response and protection of survivors and at-risk women and girl of CRSV.

Baseline: Absence of up-to-date and need- based capacity building methodology to enhance government and civil society capacity to respond to and prevent CRSV.

Indicator: Development of a need-based training methodology to respond to and prevent CRSV with a specific emphasis on women and girl survivors.

Baseline: 0 trainings conducted.

Indicator: Number of trainings conducted and follow -up measures provided to relevant government officials (e.g. DCVAW, FPU etc.) and civil society (e.g. NGOs. Bar association members etc.).

Baseline: No government/ civil society participants trained with a specific focus response and protection of CRSV survivors.

Indicators: Number of government and civil society participants trained in response and prevention of CRSV with a specific focus on survivors and at- risk and women and girls.

Output 2: Increased access to justice to at-risk and women and girl survivors of CRSV through the provision of legal aid services.

Baseline: No legal aid services provided specifically targeting women and girl survivors of CRSV in the target locations.

Indicator: Number of CRSV women and girl survivors that have received legal aid services.

Baseline: No referral system in place with a specific focus on CRSV cases.

Indicator: Case referral and follow -up services specifically on CRSV cases are in place in the target legal aid centers and CRSV survivors have access to both case referral and follow- services including legal and psychosocial services.

Indicator: Number of CRSV cases referred to and resolved by courts and health service providers.

Output 3: Improved policy and practice to support and protect survivors and at - risk women and girls of CRSV through the provision of legal aid services.

Baseline: Draft Legal Aid Law (KR-I) and the draft Shelter Policy for Women.

Indicator: Number of legislation/ policies finalised supporting CRSV response and prevention.

Baseline: 0 joint government - civil society- led advocacy events on response and prevention of CRSV.

Indicator: Number of joint government- civil society led advocacy events conducted on CRSV response and prevention through legal aid.

Baseline: 0 lessons learned and best practice documentation on response and protection of survivors and at-risk women and girls of CRSV through the provision of legal aid in Iraq.

Indicator: Number of policy briefings and video documentaries documenting lessons learned and best practice on this issue in Iraq.

Baseline: 0 scoping missions to newly liberated areas to identify context specific CRSV response and protection engagement and entry points.

Indicator: Number of scoping missions undertaken and plans to engage in CRSV response and prevention activities in the target areas.

7 **Budget**

7.1 Describe other attempts to apply for funding for this particular proposal. : This is the first attempt to apply funding for the proposed action.

Part C. Initial Review of Proposal

(To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)

(a) Is the project explicitly linked to the UN Action Strategic Framework?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Is the project effective, coherent, and cost-efficient?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Does it avoid duplication and significant overlap with the activities of other UN system entities?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

(d) Does it build on existing capacities, strengths and experience?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Does it promote consultation, participation and partnerships and agree with the existing country coordination mechanism?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Is the Project Proposal Submission Form fully completed?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Is the Budget in compliance with the standard format?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Is the indirect support cost within the approved rate?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Part D: Decision of the Resource Management Committee
(To be completed by the RMC Chairperson)

Decision of the Resource Management Committee:

Approved for a total budget of US\$__495,437__

Approved with modification/condition

Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration

Rejected

Comments/Justification: RMC approved the proposal.

Chairperson of the Resource Management Committee

.....

Name (Printed)

.....

Signature

.....

Date

Part E: Administrative Agent Review
(To be completed by the UNDP MPTF Office)

Action taken by the Executive Coordinator, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP

Project consistent with provisions of the RMC Memorandum of Understanding and the Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors.

Jennifer Topping

Deputy Executive Coordinator, OIC

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP

.....

Signature

.....

Date

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

FUND SIGNATURE PAGE

<p>Participating UN Organization(s):</p> <p>UNDP - Iraq -: Chamila Hemmathagama, Rule of Law Programme Manager, UNDP (Focal Point) - Lead Agency</p> <p>Name: Paulina Chiwangu, UN Women Deputy Representative, Iraq</p> <p>Telephone:+ 9647510363370</p> <p>Email: paulina.chiwangu@unwomen.org</p>	<p>Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:</p> <p>Chamila Hemmathagama, Rule of Law, Programme Manager, UNDP (Lead Agency)</p> <p>Paulina Chiwangu, UN Women Deputy Representative, Iraq</p>
<p>Project Number: UNA044</p>	<p>Project Duration: 12 Months</p> <p>Estimated Start Date: January 2016</p>
<p>Project Title: Enhanced Access to Justice and Protection of Women and Girls from Conflict Related Violence (CRSV) through the Provision of Legal Aid Services in Iraq</p>	<p>Project Location(s): Baghdad, Basra, Erbil, Sulaimaniya and Duhok in Iraq.</p>
<p>Total Project Cost: US \$ 495,437</p> <p>MPTF: US \$ 495,437</p> <p>Other: US \$0</p>	

GRAND TOTAL: US \$ 495,437

Total Amount Approved: US \$

	Name/Title	Date	Signature
Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:	Ms Chamila Hemmathagama, Rule Law, Programme Manager, UNDP (Lead Agency)		
	_____	_____	_____

RMC Chairperson:

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
PROGRAMME⁶ BUDGET FORM

PROGRAMME BUDGET UN WOMEN

CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US \$)
1. Staff and other personnel costs	US\$ 57,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	US\$ 9,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	
4. Contractual Services	US\$ 14,000
5. Travel	US\$ 3,140
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	US\$ 18,730
Total Programme Costs	US\$ 101,870
Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	US\$ 7,130
TOTAL	US\$ 109,000

PROGRAMME BUDGET UNDP

CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US \$)
1. Staff and other personnel costs	US\$ 100,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	
4. Contractual Services	US\$202,386
5. Travel	US\$ 38,686
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	US\$ 20,000
Total Programme Costs	US\$ 361,072
Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	US\$ 25,275
TOTAL	US\$ 386,347

⁶The term “programme” is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

