

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
PROJECT PROPOSAL SUBMISSION FORM

Part A. Meeting Information (To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)	
RMC Meeting No: UNA020	Project¹ No: UNA050
Date of Meeting: 27 April 2016	RMC members in attendance at meeting: Pablo Castillo-Diaz (UN Women) James Abraham/Suhail Khan (DPKO) Veronica Birga (OHCHR) Claudia Garcia-Moreno (WHO)
Part B. Project Summary (To be completed by the Participating UN Organization)	
Date of Submission: 30 June 2015 Re-submission: 20 August 2015	Participating UN Organization(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) - United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Participating UN Organization receiving funds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNHCR (178,733USD) - UNICEF (163,442 USD) - UNFPA (157,825USD)
Focal Point of the Participating UN Organization(s): Name: ShigekoNambu Telephone: +9620798941221 Email: nambu@unhcr.org Name: ShibleSahbani	Project Title: “Strengthen Prevention and Response to conflict-related sexual violence in the Syria conflict and other forms of SGBV in Jordan through improved access to justice and engagement with community leaders”

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

<p>Telephone: +962 79 7779125 Email: sahbani@unfpa.org Name: MahaHoms Telephone: +962 79682772 Email: mhoms@unicef.org</p>	<p>Project Location(s):</p> <p>Jordan, Northern and Central Governorates: Amman, Karak, Balqa, Jerash, Ajloun, Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa (including Za’atari and Azraq refugee camps)</p>
<p>UN Action pillar of activity:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge building</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support to UN system at country level</p>	<p>Projected Project Duration:</p> <p>12 months (September 2016– August 2017)</p>
<p>Proposed project, if approved, would result in:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Project</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of previous funding</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)*</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No-cost extension: <u>(from – to)</u></p> <p>*New project for UNFPA and UNICEF, and continuation and expansion of the project currently implemented with UNHCR’s own funding.</p>	<p>Total Project Budget:</p> <p>USD 872,619 (USD 508,369 for UNHCR, USD 201,750 for UNICEF, and USD 162,500 for UNFPA)</p> <p>Amount of MPTF funds requested:</p> <p>USD 500,000 (USD 178,733 for UNHCR, USD 163,442 for UNICEF, and USD 157,825 for UNFPA)</p> <p>Percentage of indirect support costs from MPTF contribution:</p> <p>7%</p>

Application Instructions for 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.

I. Overview

- a. Provide a brief overview of the project, including overall goals and objectives, key strategies, expected results, and intended beneficiaries.
- b. Specify the geographic location(s) of the proposal and/or countries addressed.

II. Proposal's compliance with UN Action's Strategic Framework

- a. What pillar does the proposal fall under? (support to UN system action at country level, advocacy, or knowledge-building)
- b. Explain how the proposal enhances UN system coordination and joint programming.
- c. Explain how the UN, governmental organizations, NGOs, and other key stakeholders will be engaged throughout implementation of the proposal.
- d. Explain how the proposal would strengthen the capacity of national institutions to deal with conflict-related sexual violence.

III. Success criteria and means of evaluating results

- a. Explain how the Participating UN Organisation(s) submitting the proposal have the institutional capacity to successfully achieve the proposed objectives.
- b. Describe the overall management structure of this project.
- c. Explain how the proposal will be monitored and evaluated.

IV. Budget

- a. Describe other attempts to apply for funding for this particular proposal.

V. Overview

Background

As of 31 July 2015, the total number of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR in Jordan has reached 629,128 persons. Some 521,000 refugees, which is close to 84% of the total Syrian refugee population, live in urban areas while the remaining live in refugee camps. Jordan is also host to nearly 47,000 Iraqis, all of whom live in urban settings. Close to half of Iraqis registered with UNHCR (21,499) registered in 2014, when Jordan experienced a sharp increase in the number of Iraqis approaching UNHCR seeking international protection. Recent assessments indicate that up to 30% of Syrian refugees in Jordan have specific physical or intellectual needs, with one in five refugees affected by physical, sensory or intellectual impairment, and one in seven refugees affected by chronic illnesses that could potentially lead to disabilities.

The issue of SGBV, including conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) that occurred in Syria/Iraq, surrounding the refugees in Jordan remains critical. Sexual violence has been a persistent feature of the Syrian conflict and fear of rape has been reported as a driving motivation for families fleeing the violence² Subsequently, refugees and other vulnerable populations in Jordan are facing an increased risk of SGBV, including sexual exploitation and abuse due to the situation of instability, protracted displacement and limited access to financial resources. Women, girls, boys and men survivors are often afraid to speak openly about SGBV and to discuss what has happened to them, owing to stigmatization and fear of retaliation by family and community members. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) individuals and people with disabilities face additional challenges to access specialized SGBV & CRSV response services. Some female refugees report that they are not allowed to leave their homes unaccompanied because of perceived insecurity, making it difficult for them to access information and services.

As per the MENA regional strategy developed by the SRSG office, the welcome given to Syrian refugees by neighboring countries as well as the enormous resources these countries have provided for hosting Syrian refugees are impressive. However, this is putting countries and social services under tremendous pressure, and greater support is needed from donors not only for programmes for refugees but also to support host communities who have absorbed approximately 80 percent of the refugees. It should be noted that only around 20% of Syrian refugees live in camp settings in Turkey and Jordan, and informal settlements in Lebanon. This poses significant challenges in terms of service delivery for a majority of Syrian refugees. Those refugees living in urban settings and host communities do not have access to the direct humanitarian assistance being delivered in camps or informal settlements. In addition, refugees living outside camps face unique challenges with regard to sexual violence, including early marriage as a negative coping strategy, despite the fact that it is legally prohibited in some of these contexts, survival sex and trafficking.

² <http://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/countries/syrian-arab-republic/>

According to Activity Info (online programme monitoring system for the Syrian refugee assistance), the UN and partners provided support to 10,550 survivors of SGBV in 2014.^[1] The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS)³ data (covering the period from May to December 2014) shows that among all survivors of SGBV assisted by case management organizations reporting in the system, most survivors receiving specialized services were women (58%) and girls (32%), but men (7%) and boys (3%) also reported and received services. Domestic violence is the most commonly reported form of SGBV both inside and outside the camps, followed by forced and early marriage. Data from the GBVIMS shows that most of the incidents disclosed by survivors were perpetrated by members of their nuclear families, mostly by spouses, parents/caregivers and at the survivors' homes (82%).

GBVIMS data (same period as above) shows that the 8.4 % of reported incidents of women, girls, boys and men seeking support in Jordan are survivors of sexual violence. Findings from national studies suggest that this represents a significant under-reporting of sexual violence incidents. While the majority of the rape and sexual assaults incidents reported took place in Jordan (56.6%), a significant percentage of the reported cases occurred in Iraq (20%), Syria (16%) and other countries (9.4%). This represents a considerable increase in reported incidents of sexual violence happening in Iraq. Similar trends have been observed in 2015.

Issues related to assistance for rape survivors include: the lack of a national protocol on post-rape clinical care (Clinical Management of Rape), in line with international standards, developed and endorsed, issue closely connected with the lack of registration of emergency treatment. In Jordan abortion is illegal, with the exception of therapeutic abortion.⁴ Therefore survivors of sexual violence do not have the right to access abortion services. Children who are born out of marriage, including as a result of rape, may be separated after birth from their mothers and sheltered in the institutions of the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), given new names, and the parental and custodial rights of mothers and fathers may be terminated. The Jordanian Penal Code allows the exemption of charges for rape perpetrators who marry the survivor. Under these circumstances legal advocacy, counselling and representation are critical instruments to ensure safety and security of survivors, prevent family separation and reduce impunity.

Legal services for SGBV, including CRSV survivors are available inside and outside refugee camps and informal tented settlements through deployment of mobile teams, but there are cases when survivors seeking legal services declined them due to multiple factors, including the limited expertise on SGBV issues and principles among legal practitioners⁵. The limited capacity of the Sharia Courts in Zaatari

³It is important to note that consolidated data in the GBVIMS relates to reported cases exclusively, and is in no way representative of the total incidence or prevalence of SGBV in one location or group of locations.

⁴*Articles 321-325 Penal Code No. 16/1960 and its amendments, as last amended by the Law No. 8 of 2011*

⁵ As per the Recommendation 33 CEDAW “ Good quality of justice systems requires that all components of the system adhere to international standards of competence, efficiency, independence and impartiality⁵ and provide, in a timely fashion, appropriate and effective remedies that are enforced and that lead to sustainable

and Azraq camps make it very difficult for survivors to access legal remedies in a timely and meaningful manner. Legal services provided by the Sharia Court and their Family Reconciliation offices are essential for all matters related to the documentation of marriages and births, ensuring the rights of women and girls and preventing early marriages. UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF plan to improve access to justice for survivors through increased availability and quality of legal services for survivors, and increased capacity of Sharia Court in refugee camps which has been identified as a priority for the SGBV Sub-Working Group in Jordan in its three-year strategy (2015-2017). The General Recommendation on Women's access to Justice of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women will guide the implementation, monitoring and reporting phases of the different components of the project.

Another major concern linked to SGBV-CRSV taking place inside Syria and as a direct consequence of the Syrian conflict in Jordan is the growing trend of early marriages, mainly impacting girls. In 2013 and 2014, the prevalence of early marriage among Syrian girls showed a sharp increase, with marriage by females under the age of 18 as a proportion of all registered marriages by Syrians increasing from 25% in 2013 to 32.3% in 2014.⁶ Despite the efforts of the humanitarian community early marriage rates have not decreased and remained stable for the last ten years at around 13% of all registered marriages. Survivors of early marriage are often at a higher risk of other types of SGBV. Married children have reported incidents of physical assault, psychological/emotional abuse, sexual violence (including rape) and denial of resources.

There is currently relatively low engagement of civil society organizations, religious leaders and national institutions in inter-agency coordination which hinders the efficiency of community-based prevention strategies, including awareness raising on the negative consequences of forced and early marriage. UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA plan to build capacity and raise the awareness of community leaders and authorities to reduce the risk and mitigate the consequences of forced and early marriage, as per the work plan of the Forced and Early Marriage Task Force (FEMTF) and priority areas identified in the SGBV Sub-Working Group three-year strategy (2015-2017).

Goals and Objectives

The overall goal of this Inter-Agency proposal is to strengthen the SGBV prevention and response system in Jordan at both community and national level by achieving the following:

Objectives:

- a) Improved availability, access to and quality of SGBV, including CRSV survivors' legal assistance and legal remedies within the multi-sectoral survivor-centered response;
- b) Improved community and religious-based engagement to prevent the risks and mitigate the consequences of SGBV;

gender-sensitive dispute resolution for all women. It also requires that justice systems are contextualized, dynamic, participatory, open to innovative practical measures, gender-sensitive, and take account of the increasing demands for justice by women.

⁶ UNICEF, A study on early marriage in Jordan, 2014

Expected Outputs

Under Objective a):

1. Guidelines and training materials for quality legal assistance to SGBV-CRSV survivors are developed for use by local organizations (including Mizan, JCLA, Tamkeen and others) providing legal services or involved in legal assistance;
2. Specialized quality legal services are available and accessible to SGBV-CRSV survivors in camps and outside camps, for Sharia and criminal courts;
3. The capacity of Sharia courts' Family Reconciliation Offices in preventing and responding to SGBV-CRSV, including early marriage is increased.

Under Objective b):

4. Context-appropriate good practices on engaging religious leaders and communities to prevent SGBV-CRSV, in particular sexual violence and early marriage, are identified and applied for advocacy purposes and to community-level outreach programmes;
5. A group of religious and community leaders are advocates against SGBV-CRSV and in support of attitude and behavior change.

The objectives and expected outputs mentioned above link closely to the MENA strategy developed by the office of the SRSG on sexual violence in conflict, in particular critical priority areas 4 (strengthen the support and services to survivors of sexual violence), 5 (deepen information, analysis and documentation) and 6 (reduce impunity through the improvement of access to justice)

Key Strategies

Sustainability

In order to ensure sustainability of the proposed activities, UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF have embedded them in their internal planning processes and have dedicated existing resources to ensure the contribution from the UN Trust Fund is leveraged. More importantly, the activities will be included in the upcoming appeals of the Jordan Response Plan (JRP, 2016-2018) and 3RP which is discussed and developed jointly with the Jordanian government and relevant line ministries (including Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice and Department of Chief Justice). The activities are designed to address specific gaps identified within the overall SGBV strategy (2015-2017), developing key resources and building the capacity of national entities and community-based organizations.

Coordination

UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF will jointly execute this project within the coordinated SGBV prevention and response structure activated in Jordan since the beginning of the Syria crisis. Coordination will be ensured and maintained through the SGBV Sub-Working Group (SGBV SWG),

co-coordinated by UNHCR and UNFPA;⁷ the Child Protection SWG, co-coordinated by UNHCR and UNICEF; and the Forced and Early Marriage Task Force (FEMTF), co-chaired by UNICEF and UNHCR.

Knowledge and system building

Building capacity, awareness and knowledge on SGBV-CRSV, its consequences, guiding principles and referral mechanisms will be a key overall strategy targeting all national actors engaged, including legal practitioners, religious leaders, members of Family Reconciliation offices and Community-Based Organizations.

The project will improve access to justice for refugee survivors of sexual violence, forced marriage and other forms for SGBV, through the development of guidelines and training package for provision of legal services by lawyers, paralegals and related professionals engaged by local organizations (including Mizan, JCLA, Tamkeen and others) providing legal services or involved in legal assistance to SGBV survivors. A pool of experts will be capacitated to support the roll out of the guidelines and training package in a following phase of the project. The legal assistance will be provided in partnership with Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development (ARDD)-Legal Aid through which specialized legal services for SGBV-CRSV prevention and response, including legal consultation, will be made available and accessible within UNFPA, UNICEF and UNHCR -supported women and girls' centers, ARDD-Legal Aid's Offices across the country. Through the establishment of Sharia Court in Azraq Camp and the support to the existing Sharia Court in Zaatari camp will make possible for refugees in camps to access to justice in a timely manner.

Awareness raising tools and training will be made available to Community-Based Organizations, religious leaders and authorities to foster their engagement in SGBV-CRSV prevention and response, and particularly sexual violence and early marriage.

Development of best practices at the regional level

In the context of the Syria humanitarian response as well as general programmes on the prevention and response to SGBV-CRSV, different good practices and tools have been developed in the Arab region on engaging community members and religious leaders in SGBV-CRSV prevention programmes, as well as building protection systems. A key strategy of the proposed intervention will be to identify and document these best practices and use lessons learnt at the regional level for designing community engagement strategies and practical legal and protection tools for the Jordanian context. The tools that will be developed in the context of this proposed project, will subsequently be shared at the regional level to further stimulate exchange on best practices.

Advocacy

⁷ The SGBV SWG and the Child Protection SWG are sub-working groups of the Refugee Protection Sector Working Group, which reports to the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) in Jordan.

The development of SGBV guidelines and training package for lawyers will be instrumental to foster the application of legal provisions in accordance with core principles for working with SGBV-CRSV survivors.

In consideration of the fact that under Jordan's legal framework, the Sharia Court is mandated to officially register marriages (and administer other aspects of family law) among Muslims under the Personal Status Law, the Sharia Court will play a key role in the prevention of early marriages and improving access to legal remedies for SGBV-CRSV survivors, including through family reconciliation offices.

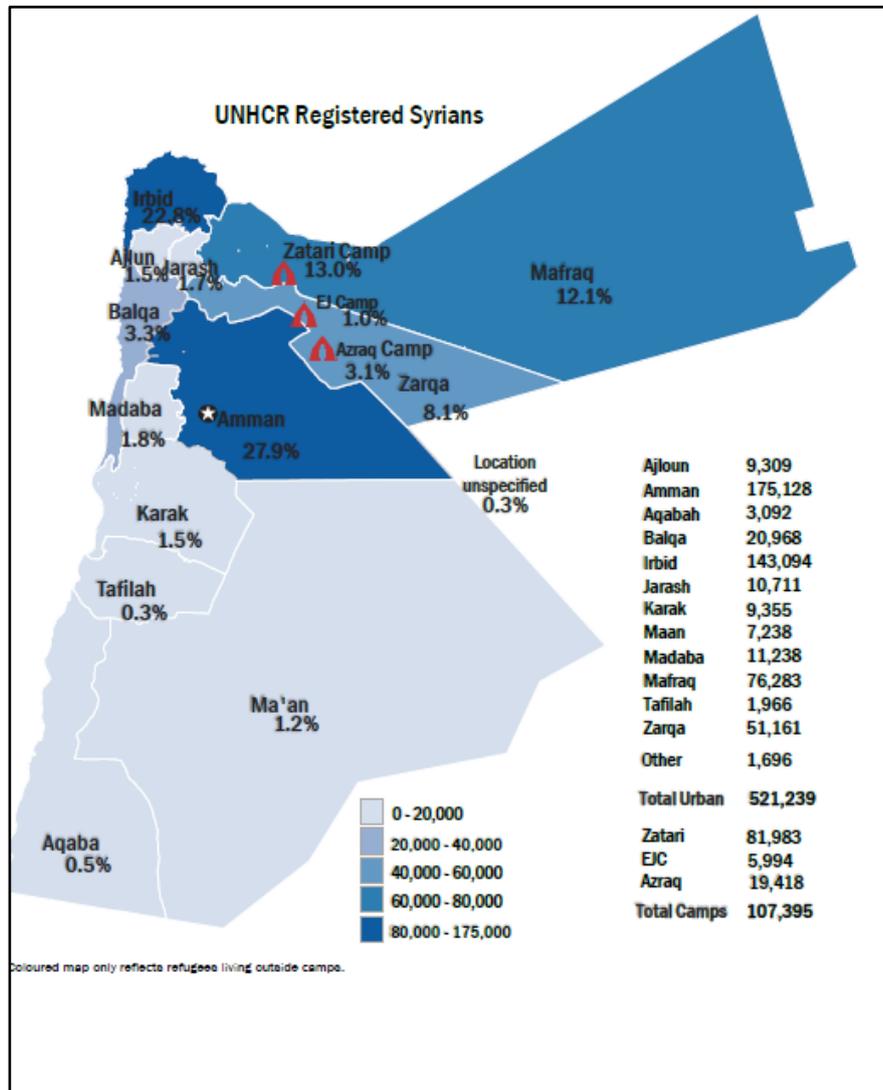
Furthermore, the project will dedicate specific advocacy efforts towards the Ministry of Awqaf (religious affairs): the agencies will partner with the Ministry to leverage the influence of religious leaders in raising awareness of and engage male and female community members through messages and behavior change initiatives adjusted to the religious and cultural reality of refugees and host communities, focused on preventing early and forced marriage, sexual violence and other types of SGBV.

Expected direct beneficiaries:

Total beneficiaries: 51,300
 Expected direct beneficiaries: 3,500
 Expected indirect beneficiaries: 47,800

Geographic locations of the proposal

The joint project will focus its attention in the following Governorates: Amman, Balqa, Karak, Jerash, Ajloun, Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa. These Governorates include those that are most affected by the Syrian refugee crisis and the recent influx of Iraqi refugees mainly living in Amman and Irbid. Mafraq and Zarqa are also the Governorates where the two largest refugee camps in Jordan are located: Zaatari and Azraq. In consideration of the capacity development component of the project, benefits are also expected to be felt in other geographical locations. A map of geographical locations of Syrian refugees can be found below.



Proposal's compliance with UN Action's Strategic Framework

- a. What pillar does the proposal fall under?

This proposal contributes to three pillars within the UN Action's Strategic Framework:

1. **Support to UN system at country level:** the proposal will lead to a further strengthening of UN cooperation and coherence to address conflict-related SGBV in a strategic manner, including around key issues affecting Syrian refugees in Jordan like Forced and Early Marriage and sexual violence. The inter-agency approach aims to use joint data and analysis to improve service provision for survivors.
2. **Advocacy for action:** the proposed project includes a strong advocacy component, and seeks to improve advocacy and build knowledge on SGBV-CRSV among refugees living in Jordan, among refugee religious and community leaders, humanitarian actors working on the refugee response, and among Government entities in Jordan providing protection and assistance services to refugees in Jordan. In addition, public awareness and engagement at the community level is a key component of the project.
3. **Knowledge-Building:** the development of tools for improved service provision, documenting interventions and good practices and developing joint advocacy messages based on research is integral to the proposed project.

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

Since the beginning of the Syrian Refugee Emergency, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA have worked closely to maximize resources and expertise and enhance cooperation with other agencies. The development of the SGBV and Child Protection Inter-Agency Standard Operating Procedures, case management tool and the awareness campaign "Amani" are good examples of the success of the agencies' joint programming, which made possible the implementation of common standards and strategies by different national and international agencies throughout Jordan. Inter-agency coordination and joint programming has been facilitated by the joint coordination of the SGBV SWG by UNHCR and UNFPA and the Child Protection SWG by UNHCR and UNICEF. The thematic Task Force on Forced and Early marriage co-chaired by UNHCR and UNICEF has also been instrumental.

The proposed UNHCR-UNFPA-UNICEF project under the UN Action will ensure the continuation of effective joint programme to support survivors of SGBV-CRSV through the empowerment of local

community, refugees, national entities and institutions. The joint character of the project will ensure that resources are allocated in the most efficient manner without overlaps or duplications. The joint management of the project through a Steering Committee will facilitate regular consultations on protection matters, including legal assistance, engagement of communities and other multisectoral services.

This would be the first time that the Jordan Operation will receive a grant from UN Action. This initiative will further strengthen the coordination between the country operation and the UN system itself, while enhancing actions against sexual violence targeting refugees, asylum-seekers and other persons of concern.

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

The activities will be implemented by the UN agencies' partners, Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development (ARDD)-Legal Aid, the Ministry of Awqaf (including the Sharia Court), and other key organizations in the provision of services for SGBV survivors. Consultations and cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and other national institutions will take place as required. All implementing partners will benefit from extensive capacity building on key topics around prevention and response to SGBV, targeted to their level of specialization in SGBV and role in the response. While some of the organizations will be partnering with UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF as implementing partners of this project, the others will be engaged in the consultation processes taking place to develop the legal component of the project and as recipients/beneficiaries of the capacity development.

ARDD-Legal Aid is a Jordanian NGO which aims to help people have access to justice and enable them to use the law as a mechanism of empowerment. Since 2011, they have been an implementing partner to UNHCR, providing legal services for the refugees mainly Syrians and Iraqis, and as of February 2015, they provide legal services to survivors of SGBV in two of UNFPA Safe Spaces in Zaatari camp. In addition to their work on provision of legal consultations to refugees, including survivors of SGBV, ARDD will also play a key role in the development of the Guidance Tool for Legal Practitioners Specialized in Protection of SGBV Survivors as well as the roll-out of the training for local legal services organizations on the implementation and use of the Guidance Tool. Other legal service providers that will be involved throughout the project are Justice Center for Legal Aid (JCLA), Mizan, Sisterhood Is Global Institute (SIGI) and Tamkeen.

Institute for Family Health/Nour Hussein Foundation (IFH/NHF), Jordan Women Union (JWU) and Arab Women Organization (AWO) are local NGOs with extensive presence on the territory, providing SGBV-CRSV related services such as reproductive health, psychosocial support, and safe shelter. They are implementing partners for UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF, providing services for the refugees and non-refugee population on reproductive health, SGBV, child protection, and mental and psychological support. The project will ensure access to quality legal services for the beneficiaries of the above mentioned organizations through direct provision of legal aid in women and girl's safe spaces and improved capacity of existing services.

All SGBV SWG members and UN agencies' partners providing SGBV (including CRSV) case management services will be involved in the implementation of the project through using the tools, referrals and dedicated technical assistance made available as part of the project. Some of the key members include, but are not limited to, JWU, ActionAid, CARE, Caritas Jordan, IOM, Save the Children, Mercy Corps, MEDAIR, OXFAM, UN Women, IMC, IRC, JRF, FPD, NCFA, CARE, IRD, NRC, APAS, FPD, MOSD, SRAD, NCFA, ACTED, UPP.

The Jordanian government will also play a key role in the implementation of this proposal. Although Jordan is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and has no national legislation governing the protection of asylum-seekers and refugees, it has been tolerant of the presence of refugees on its territory, allowing their access to public services including health and education. Awareness-raising on the prevention of SGBV-CRSV related issues including early marriage will also be provided to the Sharia Court, which is the legal body in Jordan responsible for adjudicating family law issues under the Personal Status Law.

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

The project aims to strengthen systems at the community as well as the national level by building capacity of local NGOs and government bodies and establishing strong documentation and analysis mechanisms to inform upstream advocacy with information from service delivery at community level. The tools and resources developed in the course of the project implementation will further support and build national institutions capacities to deal with SGBV-CRSV in the context of the Syria crisis and the Iraqi situation. In the capacity building of national entities to strengthen the response to SGBV, including war-related sexual violence, a strong emphasis is placed on developing multi-disciplinary quality services, rooted in a survivor-centered approach. This links directly to the recommendations made by the SRSR on sexual violence in conflict following her mission to the Middle East in May 2015, in which she highlighted that addressing conflict-related sexual violence in the region will require not only a security and political response, but this should be combined with a justice and service response.

With early marriage and other types of SGBV-CRSV, including as a negative coping mechanism to 'protect' refugee women and girls in both camp and non-camp settings, recognized and raised as one of the main concerns in the countries hosting Syrian refugees, the project will contribute to building institutional capacity to prevent and respond to early and forced marriages. This will include capacity building of the Sharia court as well as working closely with the Ministry of Awqaf (religious affairs) to develop messages for community-based engagement on the topic of preventing early and forced marriage and other types of SGBV-CRSV.

The project will be implemented through local NGOs in Jordan (ARDD-Legal Aid, NHF, AWO and JWU) as well as government bodies (Sharia Court, Ministry of Awqaf) and INGOs in support of the development of national capacities. Consultations and cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and other national institutions will take place as required. As part of local capacity development, local organizations (including Mizan, JCLA, Tamkeen and others) providing legal services or involved in legal assistance will be targeted through the programmes as recipients of the capacity

development component of the project, as well as active interlocutors in the development of the guidelines and the material for capacity development. This will allow to create a pool of lawyers, in Jordan, with the skill set to provide quality legal services to survivors of SGBV-CRSV, through a comprehensive, multi-sectoral, survivor-centered approach. UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF have been emphasizing the capacity building of local partners to ensure sustainability of the response, particularly as the Syria emergency situation is shifting into a protracted situation. This is also reflected in the involvement of national ministries.

Capacity building of Jordanian authorities will also be emphasized through this joint project. Government entities and CSOs will be provided with training and awareness-raising sessions. Religious authorities will be sensitized and engaged as actors of change in rejecting all forms of SGBV-CRSV and in increasing their understanding and knowledge of war-related sexual crimes, causes and effects on individuals and communities, and on legal redresses.

All support provided to the governmental entities through the project will be built upon ongoing capacity building efforts provided by the three UN agencies in recent years (support to Sharia Court, Ministry of Awqaf, legal aid service providers in Jordan).

VI. Success criteria and means of evaluating results

- a. Explain how the Participating UN Organization(s) submitting the proposal has the institutional capacity to successfully achieve the proposed objectives.

UNHCR coordinates the overall refugee response with the Government of Jordan and over 50 partners, including UN agencies and national and international NGOs. There are five offices in the country, namely Amman, Azraq, Zaatari, Irbid and Mafraq, and some 600 staff members work in several sectors of refugee assistance such as protection, field, community services, health, and registration. UNHCR co-chairs the Basic Needs, Shelter, Health and Protection Working Groups (including the Child Protection and SGBV Sub-Working Groups).

While the crisis in Syria continues to be the main focus of political and operational attention, with some 630,000 Syrian refugees accommodated in three refugee camps (Azraq, EJC and Zaatari) and urban areas, UNHCR also provides protection and assistance to other nationalities who have sought international protection in Jordan such as Iraqis, Somalis and Sudanese.

UNHCR provides legal services and works on the prevention and response of SGBV-CRSV targeting refugees, asylum seekers and other persons of concern. Since 2011, it has been working in partnership with ARDD-Legal Aid to provide legal services to UNHCR's persons of concern. For SGBV-CRSV related psychosocial care and awareness-raising, UNHCR has been working with NHF since 2010. UNHCR has worked in partnership with the Sharia Court since 2013, and has supported the Sharia Court to open an office in Zaatari Camp in 2014, with another office set to open in Azraq Camp in the second half of 2015.

UNFPA co-coordinates the SGBV SWG and the GBV IMS TF, together with UNHCR. Since the start of the Syrian crisis and its impact in Jordan, UNFPA has been involved in the emergency response

particularly in the areas of its mandate and expertise: reproductive health (RH) and protection from and response to SGBV-CRSV, providing services in urban areas, to refugees and host communities, and in refugee camps. UNFPA supports 19 out of the 35 formal safe spaces mapped in Jordan, including through provision of case management and multi-sectoral services, targeting women and girls, as well as men and boys, with dedicated gender and age-sensitive attention.

UNFPA supports the capacity development of governmental and non-governmental protection and non-protection actors on SGBV and RH, including in relation to protocols of care, Clinical Management of Rape (CMR), Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health in Crisis Situations (MISP), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and integration between RH and SGBV-CRSV response. In Zaatari refugee camp UNFPA supports the only normal delivery clinic, with about 12-15 births per day. In response to the difficulties encountered in disclosure of SGBV-CRSV cases, RH services are utilized as a culturally sensitive entry point to SGBV-CRSV response, thus improving access and referrals to quality multi-sectoral prevention and response services, including safe spaces and community-based services for survivors.

UNICEF Jordan geared up its response to the humanitarian crisis in Jordan, expanding to 100+ staff members and (co-)leading the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Education national sectors and, most relevant for this project, also co-leads the Child Protection Sub-Working Group. Since 2013, UNICEF started developing programmes with partners to ensure survivors of SGBV-CRSV receive comprehensive, confidential and quality care. Simultaneously, UNICEF implemented programmes to prevent (conflict-related) SGBV through awareness-raising, empowerment activities for women and girls and community-based initiatives. In 2014 UNICEF Jordan further scaled up its interventions to prevent and respond to SGBV-CRSV affecting Syrians, Iraqi and vulnerable communities in Jordan, through targeted programmes in the host communities in the north and mainstreaming SGBV-CRSV in overall child protection activities, including case management. With its partners, UNICEF built the capacity of service providers working in community-based organizations and organizations running Child-Friendly spaces on Caring for Child Survivors, SGBV core principles, CP and SGBV case management. UNICEF supported the first training on the UNICEF-IRC Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual Abuse manual to child protection and SGBV partners and will further roll out this specific capacity building in 2015.

Since May 2014 UNICEF, through an international NGO, has been building the capacity of the Arab Women Organization (AWO) to provide case management services, psychosocial support, legal counselling and recreational activities to vulnerable women and girls in two centers in the north of the country. In 2015, UNICEF is supporting the organization directly to scale up its SGBV-CRSV prevention and response activities in the host community, whilst continuing to build the capacity of the organization on case management, psycho-social support, etc.

b. Describe the overall management structure of this project.

The proposed joint project will be coordinated by UNHCR, chairing a Steering Committee (SC) consisting of UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF, overseeing project management and implementation. Terms of Reference for the SC will be developed and endorsed by the members. At technical level,

UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF will hold regular quarterly coordination meetings with all NGOs involved in project implementation and with the key line ministry and the the Ministry of Awqaf.

Reports will be prepared jointly by the three agencies and endorsed before submission to the UN Trust Fund by the Steering Committee. All agencies will receive their financial component directly through the Trust Fund and financial reporting will be done at agency level as per contract requirements.

Civil society organizations and other key stakeholders partnering in the project in different capacities than implementing partners, including as recipients, will be regularly consulted and kept abreast of project implementation, including through the SGBV SWG. The technical level coordination of UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF will track and report on the implementation of the project, identify challenges and ways to address them and monitor overall progress made.

c. Explain how the proposal will be monitored and evaluated.

A joint logical framework including monitoring and evaluation plan for the project will be developed by the three UN Agencies, in consultation with the implementing partners, upon approval of the project. Specific efforts will be placed to documenting good practices and results of the different interventions of the project.

Implementing partners will report through ActivityInfo and monthly reports to UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA on the progress of the project. Further monitoring will be conducted by UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA through quarterly monitoring visits and regular field visits by protection staff and field monitors.

Part C. Initial Review of Proposal <i>(To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)</i>	
(a) Is the project explicitly linked to the UN Action Strategic Framework?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Is the project effective, coherent, and cost-efficient?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Does it avoid duplication and significant overlap with the activities of other UN system entities?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Does it build on existing capacities, strengths and experience?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Does it promote consultation, participation and partnerships and agree with the existing country coordination mechanism?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Is the Project Proposal Submission Form fully completed?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Is the Budget in compliance with the standard format?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

(h) Is the indirect support cost within the approved rate? Yes No

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

- 5. Decision of the Resource Management Committee**
- Approved for a total budget of US\$ __ 500,000 _____
 - Approved with modification/condition
 - Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration
 - Rejected

Comments/Justification: The 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)

6. 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

Executive Coordinator

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP

.....

Signature

.....

Date

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

FUND SIGNATURE PAGE

(Note: Please attach to the Project Proposal Submission Form)

<p>Participating UN Organization(s):</p> <p>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p> <p>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</p> <p>United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:</p> <p>Name: ShigekoNambu(UNHCR)</p> <p>Name: ShibleSahbani (UNFPA)</p> <p>Name: MahaHomsı (UNICEF)</p>
<p>Project Number: UNA050</p>	<p>Project Duration: 18 months for UNHCR and 24 months for UNFPA and UNICEF</p> <p>Estimated Start Date: 01 September 2016</p>
<p>Project Title:</p> <p>Improved Protection of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Survivors in Jordan in the context of the response to the Syria Crisis through strengthening of access to Justice and legal services and Engagement of Religious community leaders and authorities</p>	<p>Project Location(s):</p> <p>Jordan, Northern and Central Governorates: Amman, Karak, Balqa, Jerash, Ajloun, Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa (including Za’atari and Azraq refugee camps)</p>
<p>Total Project Cost:</p> <p>US \$ 872,619 (Total)</p> <p>US \$ 508,369 (UNHCR)</p> <p>US \$ 201,750 (UNICEF)</p> <p>US \$ 162,500 (UNFPA)</p>	

MPTF:

US \$ 500,000 (Total)

US \$ 178,733 (UNHCR)

US \$ 163,442 (UNICEF)

US \$ 157,825 (UNFPA)

Other:

US \$ 405,329 (Total)

US \$ 341,329 (UNHCR)

US \$ 49,000 (UNICEF)

US \$ 15,000 (UNFPA)

GRAND TOTAL: US \$ 500,000

Total Amount Approved: US \$ 500,000

	Name/Title	Date	Signature
Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:	Paul Stromberg Acting Representative UNHCR		
	Daniel Baker Regional Humanitarian		

Coordinator

Head of Jordan Country
Office

UNFPA

Robert Jenkins

Representative

UNICEF Jordan

RMC Chairperson:

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
PROGRAMME⁸ BUDGET FORM

PROGRAMME BUDGET (UNHCR)	
CATEGORY	AMOUNT US \$
1. Staff and other personnel costs	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	0
4. Contractual Services	30,000
5. Travel	0
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	137,040
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	
Total Programme Costs	167,040
Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	11,693
TOTAL	178,733

PROGRAMME BUDGET (UNICEF)	
CATEGORY	AMOUNT US \$
1. Staff and other personnel costs	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	5,000

⁸The term “programme” is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	0
4. Contractual Services	91,750
5. Travel	0
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	50,000
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	6,000
Total Programme Costs	152,750
Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	10,692
TOTAL	163,442

PROGRAMME BUDGET (UNFPA)	
CATEGORY	AMOUNT US \$
1. Staff and other personnel costs	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	0
4. Contractual Services	127,500
5. Travel	0
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	20,000
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	0
Total Programme Costs	147,500
Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	10,325
TOTAL	157,825