



**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: RMC028	Project¹ No: UNA057
Date of Meeting: 11 December 2018	RMC members in attendance at meeting: IOM, UN Women, UNFPA, DPKO, UN Action Secretariat
Part B. Project Summary (To be completed by the Participating UN Organization)	
Date of Submission: 19 November 2018	Participating UN Organization(s): International Organization for Migration (IOM) Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC) United Nations Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)
Focal Point of the Participating UN Organization(s): <i>Igor Cvetkovski</i> – Global Focal Point on Land, Property and Reparations icvetkovski@iom.int <i>Carly Owens</i> – Protection Coordinator, Protection and Counter-Trafficking Unit, IOM Iraq cowens@iom.int <i>James Freda</i> – Human Rights Officer, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict freda@un.org <i>Idah Muema Agba</i> – Senior Women’s Protection Advisor, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General United Nations Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) muemai@un.org	Project Title: <i>Creating conditions for development and implementation of Reparations for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) in Iraq</i>
	Project Location(s): Iraq (Ninewa, Dohuk, Sinjar, and Mosul governorates specifically, with coordination mechanisms established in Erbil and Baghdad)
UN Action pillar of activity: <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Support to UN system at country level	Projected Project Duration: 12 months

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



Proposed project, if approved, would result in: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Project <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of previous funding <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/> No-cost extension:	Total Project Budget: 550,000 US \$ Amount of MPTF funds requested at this time: 550,000 USD \$			
	PUNO	Programme Cost	Indirect Costs (7%)	Total
	IOM	514,019	35,981	550,000

Narrative Summary

I. Overview

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

Rationale

Widespread and systematic human rights violations in Iraq, including Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV), have been extensively reported. A number of national and international institutions and civil society organizations have been consistently involved in addressing these issues. These efforts range from protection measures, direct humanitarian and immediate psychosocial support to the survivors to documentation of violations and advocacy for justice. However, the focus on securing sustainable and comprehensive remedies and reparations for the survivors of CRSV and other violations has been fairly limited. The right to effective remedy is enshrined in humanitarian law and international human rights law as established in international and regional instruments, and as stated by General Assembly resolution 60/146 (December 2005) *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law*.² Achieving sustainable peace and development requires a holistic approach to addressing the underlying causes of conflict, and reparations play an ever-increasing role in reconciliation, peace-building and reconstruction efforts. Reparations can also contribute to tackling a culture of impunity and addressing structural gender-based inequalities that drive sexual violence in conflict. For survivors of CRSV, the need to provide redress and recognition of harms suffered is greater than ever; as are the needs

² See also Guidance Note of the Secretary-General: reparations for conflict-related sexual violence.



to combat stigma and harmful attitudes towards survivors and increase survivors' knowledge of and access to their rights, justice, assistance and rehabilitation.

This project will focus on filling several critical gaps which have been identified through IOM engagement with the affected communities, the preliminary assessment of the feasibility and modalities for reparations for survivors of CRSV conducted by IOM in June 2018 as well the reports and analysis by other agencies and the media.

The gaps identified by IOM include:

- a) The need for immediate action toward quick, efficient and sustainable solutions to address the needs and rights of the survivors and affected communities;
- b) The lack of awareness among the survivors of CRSV, the affected communities and the public about the right to access to adequate remedies and especially reparations;
- c) The lack of comprehensive mapping of the multitude of actors who are currently providing various types of assistance to the survivors, their capacities as well as the type of assistance being provided;
- d) The lack of consolidated analysis of the scale, the models and the quality of the efforts to document the cases of CRSV violations for the purpose of victim assistance and reparations;
- e) The need for improved capacity of the local NGOs and CSOs to advocate for reparations and assist the CRSV survivors in demanding and receiving reparations and other remedies;
- f) The lack of knowledge, experience and capacity among the local and central authorities to develop and implement comprehensive and survivor-centred reparations initiatives;
- g) The absence of adequate legal frameworks and mechanisms to provide comprehensive and efficient victim assistance, reparations and long-term sustainable care for the survivors of CRSV.

In addition, IOM has observed that the Government of Iraq and the Kurdish Regional Government, are positively inclined to provide assistance and care for the survivors of CRSV and other violations and are committed to finding durable solutions for displaced population and recognition for the individual victims and communities which have been subjected to gross human rights violations in the hand of ISIL and other actors.

While the general notion and practice of transitional justice might not have been in the central focus of the Iraqi policy makers, mostly due to priority of defeating ISIL and liberating the occupied territories, the key national actors at central and local level have already embarked on variety of reconciliation and social cohesion initiatives. Moreover, the notion of remedies for violations, ranging from human to property loss, is not new to Iraq legislation, institution and public. For example, the Iraqi Law 20 offers possibilities for compensation for human suffering or property loss due to the terrorist or counter-terrorist operations. However, this legislation was developed under different circumstances and provides only for financial compensation, while the mechanisms through which these types of remedies are supposed to be administered (Iraqi Judicial System) seems to be inadequate for the complexity and the volume of grievances arising from the ISIL occupation and violations. The limitations of the current legislation and mechanisms to provide comprehensive and effective remedies for violations has already been discussed and agreed between IOM and key Government stakeholders during IOM efforts to address the Housing, Land and Property violations.



Consequently, in order to address the above gaps, challenges and opportunities, the project will seek to increase the knowledge and understanding about rights to reparations and remedy among the survivors and their representatives, improve the capacity of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to advocate for and engage in development of reparations policy and increase the capacity of the local authorities and government institutions to develop and implement immediate victim assistance programmes, as well as comprehensive reparations frameworks and mechanisms for the CRSV survivors. The final outcomes of the project will be increased and consolidated victim assistance programmes undertaken by the Iraqi authorities and international partners and broad consensus between all stakeholders, including survivors, civil society and government, about the way forward, and a report containing clear recommendations about **a comprehensive legal framework, survivor-centred procedures and efficient and sustainable mechanisms for reparations and long-term care for survivors of CRSV in Iraq.**

The ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be the survivors of CRSV in Iraq. The intermediary beneficiaries will be the NGOs and the CSOs currently working or planning to work on providing support and care for the CRSV survivors, the local authorities and Iraqi institutions which have moral and legal responsibility to provide redress and remedies.

By increasing the ability of the survivors to understand their rights and formulate their expectations and by increasing the capacity of the NGOs and CSOs to advocate on their behalf, the project will create a critical knowledge and capacity base to engage the authorities in Iraq and international actors. By improving the capacity of the local authorities and the Government of Iraq the project will create a fertile ground where the demands and expectations of the survivors will be received and addressed in an informed and proactive manner.

In line with the Iraq National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security, the project seeks to contribute to the protection, security and prevention of violence against women and girls and efforts to address impunity for crimes committed against women's rights; contributions are made towards pillars 2 (protection and prevention), 3 (promotion) and 5 (legislation and law enforcement), of the NAP respectively. It furthermore seeks to promote and realize the rights to remedy and reparation in line with overarching efforts to achieve social justice in all spheres of life and promote gender equality.

More specifically, the *United Nations/Iraq Joint Communiqué to Prevent and Address Conflict-Related Sexual Violence* (2016), signed by SRSG-SVC on behalf of the United Nations, commits the United Nations and the Government of Iraq to, *inter alia*, “ensur[e] the provision [...] of reparations for survivors [of conflict-related sexual violence] and children born of rape.” The visit of SRSG Patten to Iraq in March 2018 led to the development of the Joint Communiqué's *Implementation Plan*, and this project seeks to fill a critical gap by providing support to that aspect of the Joint Communiqué with targeted assistance to the Iraqi Government and victims' groups on victims' assistance and reparations.

As increased donor, media and public attention has turned to Iraq – most recently and notably with the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Nadia Murad (and Denis Mukwege) for working to end sexual violence – the project represents a catalytic opportunity to leverage UN Action resources to make concrete progress



and attract resources from other donors looking for ways to support victims' assistance and reparations mechanisms in Iraq.

Programming Principles

In implementing this project IOM will be guided by six key programming principles:

- Survivor-centred approach: All project activities will be directed toward maximizing the engagement of the survivors and swift delivery of results which will empower them and improve their lives;
- Do No Harm: Considering the gravity of the crimes, CRSV, as well as witnessing mass atrocities against their families, friends and communities, particular attention will be given to avoiding re-traumatization and countering stigmatization, while taking into consideration prevalent cultural environment and norms;
- Adherence to international standards and best practices: The project will draw on UN and other international standards in regard to redress for IHL and IHRL violations, as well as special guidance in respect to CRSV;
- Partnerships and collaboration: The project will seek to establish a broad partnership base with CRSV survivors, their representatives, local communities, local authorities, relevant government institutions, UN Organizations, national and international NGOs and CSOs to promote meaningful participation and consultation of survivors throughout the reparations process. In this, the project will take an open and flexible approach, enabling any entity which can bring value in the interest of the survivor to participate in the activities;
- Comprehensive approach to reparations: The project team will seek solutions which go beyond monetary compensation and include other types of reparations such as provision of services, goods, psycho-social support, legal assistance, symbolic and collective reparations, memorialization and measures for guaranties of non-repetition. The project will aim for transformative approach i.e. changing of the conditions which enabled violations to take place, addressing structural discrimination and empowering survivors, their families and communities;
- Efficiency and Effectives: In addition to aiming for comprehensive and transformative solutions, IOM approach to reparations is highly practical and focused on achieving feasible, quick and impactful systems and processes in the interest of the survivors.

Objective: Improve conditions for the development and implementation of a comprehensive framework and efficient mechanisms for reparations, and other transitional justice measures, for survivors of CRSV in Iraq, to be implemented by the Iraqi State and its international partners.

Outcome 1: Increased availability of information and awareness on stakeholders and support services

Output 1.1: Mapping of existing stakeholders and models of assistance

In order to **identify the key actors** who can engage with and support the process of awareness raising and capacity building toward the development of a comprehensive framework and mechanisms for

reparations, survivor support and transitional justice measures, **IOM will conduct a mapping exercise to develop a comprehensive matrix of stakeholders**³ which have been providing, currently provide or are planning to provide any kind of support to survivors of CRSV-affected communities. This mapping exercise will document the type of the stakeholder, the type of assistance provided (protection, advocacy, legal, humanitarian, documentation), the capacities of the stakeholders and their operational modalities (including presence, proximity, access, acceptance, funding sources, sustainability and similar) **with a view to engaging them in subsequent project activities**. The mapping will result in a matrix and stakeholder analysis that will be made available to all interested parties, including survivor representatives, UN organizations, government institutions and donors.

Output 1.2: Documentation efforts are mapped

Some actors in Iraq are collecting and storing information on CRSV and other crimes against humanity, mainly with a view to prosecution, and strengthened coordination of these efforts could be beneficial for CRSV-affected communities. Considering that the same documentation can be used to support a reparations framework and mechanisms, it is critical that there is a coordinated approach to and application of standards in data collection and handling. IOM will take stock of the existing reports concerning documentation of CRSV and other violations, analyse their relevance for the purpose of victim assistance and reparations, and, if necessary, conduct an additional **mapping exercise of the past and current efforts to document cases of CRSV**. This is necessary to identify the following: a) the particular actors who are specifically engaged in efforts to collect and store evidence and documentation; b) their profile and capacity; c) the methodology used to collect and store data and information; d) the type of data and information collected; e) the main reasons for collecting data and information; f) the modalities and techniques of storing the information; and g) the existing sharing and referral protocols. The collected information will **help policymakers and other stakeholders to determine the eligibility criteria, evidentiary standards and application/verification procedures of the prospective reparations frameworks and mechanisms** and thereby enable immediate design and implementation of interim victims' assistance and long term reparations programme

The outputs of this exercise will be comprehensive dataset of stakeholders, documentation methodologies, types of documentation, content and analytical report describing the quality of the efforts, the capacities and the gaps in regards to data collection and documentation efforts.

Output 1.3: Awareness Raising activities on existing pathways to victims' assistance and compensation and general Rights to Remedy and Reparations are provided

Many CRSV survivors and communities affected by the crisis in Iraq remain displaced and in critical need of life-saving humanitarian assistance as well as support to rehabilitate and recover. As UN agencies and NGOs continue to provide support to meet basic needs and also undertake activities to help stabilize communities, support livelihoods and rebuild infrastructure, survivors themselves are focused on dealing with the trauma they have experienced and meeting their day-to-day needs. Questions of immediate needs,

³ Grassroots CSOs, survivor representatives and community leaders, specialized NGOs, INGOs and UN entities, and government bodies and institutions.



return and justice are intertwined and many do not know what their rights are.⁴ At the same time, legal and administrative pathways for accessing victim assistance and compensation already exist in the country. Some of these pathways are based on long-standing civil and criminal code, while others (e.g. Law 20) are based on legislation which was developed and adopted in response to particular events. Among the victims, there is very little awareness about these pathways, as well as limited capacity and agency to engage in the necessary procedures.

To address the lack of awareness and understanding about the general **rights to remedy and reparations**, as well as the existing pathways to access assistance and compensation among CRSV survivors and the affected communities, IOM will develop a set of **awareness raising tools and materials** in coordination with OHCHR and UN Women. These tools and materials will be shared with key partners such as Yazda, Hammourabi Human Rights Organization (HHRO) and other local partners and UNFPA and **complemented by appropriate guidance and training** by IOM. The tools and the materials will be based on the existing legal and administrative mechanisms for victim assistance and compensation in Iraq, the UN *Basic Principles on Rights to Remedy and Reparations for victims of Gross Human Rights Violations*, the UN *Secretary General Guidance Note on Reparations for Victims of CRSV*, drawing on IOM's extensive experience in developing and implementing reparations programmes for survivors of CRSV and other human rights violations around the world. The *International Protocol on Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict* will also be used in the development of the awareness raising tools and materials.

Once the tools and materials are developed IOM will translate the materials and organize a **Training of Trainers (ToT)** for Yazda, HHRO and other partners who will then further rollout the **awareness raising campaign** and distribute the materials among survivors and the affected communities.

Outcome 2: Increased capacity of stakeholders to respond with advocacy, representation, assistance to victims to access existing pathways for assistance and compensation, engagement with government and delivery of reparations and other types of remedies and assistance

Output 2.1: Training and Capacity Building is provided for NGOs, CSOs, and Representatives on Right to Remedy and Reparations

Iraqi and Kurdish civil society, NGOs and others, are involved in advocating for accountability for human rights violations committed in Iraq, including CRSV, and many have limited confidence and expectations from authorities to deliver security, reconstruction and rehabilitation, or justice (including reparations). Building local capacity to engage and sustain these efforts and address the rights and needs of CRSV survivors is critical. IOM will support this by delivering in-depth **workshops and training** for NGOs, CSOs, survivor representatives and other non-governmental stakeholders in order to **increase their capacity to advocate for and represent CRSV survivors, engage with the government, as well as provide direct assistance to survivors in regards of formulating demands, expressing needs and**

⁴ For example, many are not aware of their right to restitution, damages compensation, burials and memorials, civilian control of the military and security.



generally facilitating survivor’s participation in policy development. The same UN guiding documents as described under output 2.1 above and IOM’s extensive experience will be leveraged as a basis for developing the tools and materials for these workshops/trainings. IOM will organize set of trainings for, at a minimum, 30 non-governmental stakeholders. In order to maximize the impact of the capacity-building training, IOM will support the CSOs representatives to practice the skills acquired during the training through follow-up and coaching activities. This activity will be implemented in parallel with the activities under output 2.1 and will last for a total of 6 months.

Output 2.2: Advocacy, Training and Capacity Building for central and local authorities and relevant Government institutions on state responsibility and methodologies to provide interim victim assistance, remedy and reparations for CRSV and other types of human rights violations is provided

In order to increase, consolidate and optimize the assistance, compensation and remedy measures for survivors of CRSV, IOM will engage the Government of Iraq, the Kurdish Regional Government and international partners and donors and advocate for a quick, tailored and predictable financing model for provision of interim relief measures, as well as long term comprehensive reparations framework and mechanisms. This will be done in partnership with the UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and other willing partners and supporters. The outcome of this activity should be a measurable increase in the funds allocated for victim assistance and care, as well as positive legislative and administrative measures to facilitate access to the available services.

Reparations should be provided by a State for acts or omissions that can be attributed to it. If the parties liable for the harm suffered are unable or unwilling to meet their obligations, States should endeavour to establish programmes for reparations and assistance to survivors.⁵ IOM will develop and deliver materials and trainings tailored for local authorities and central government institutions. **The materials and the trainings will create a knowledge base on Transitional Justice in general and Reparations in particular, reparations policy (including typology of violations and categories of victims), survivor-centered approach, legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms, procedures, types remedies, models of delivery.** The materials will be developed by IOM Land Property and Reparations (LPR) Division in collaboration with the IOM country office based on the international standards, best practices adopted from UN Women and other global practices and in collaboration with UNAMI and UNFPA. The objective will be to increase the knowledge and understanding on reparations among variety of government institutions ranging from security actors, through judiciary to special bodies responsible for reconciliation, relevant ministries, independent commissions and human rights institutions and legislators. There will be total of four training sessions with 30 participants each.

Output 2.3: Workshops are organised with relevant stakeholders to develop a) interim victim assistance measures and b) comprehensive remedy and reparations framework and relevant mechanisms

⁵UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation



In order to urgently address the immediate needs of the survivors and to facilitate the development and implementation of long term reparations policies, IOM will organize two workshops.

The first one will take place as soon as the mapping of the existing humanitarian efforts and legal framework for compensation is completed and will gather victim representatives, civil society, government officials and international partners for the purpose of arriving at immediate and tangible measures for victim assistance. The workshop will focus on identification of needs, resources and capacities and elaborating quick, efficient and victim oriented interim relief measures which the Iraqi Government and the international community can undertake in anticipation of a more comprehensive reparations framework and mechanism. The workshop will take place at the beginning of the second quarter of 2019 and will be facilitated by IOM and supported by the Office of the UN SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

The second workshop will take place toward the end of the project and will take stock of the interim measures and arrive at a consensus and roadmap for development of comprehensive, feasible and sustainable framework and mechanisms for full-fledged reparations for victims of CRSV in Iraq.

Fostering national ownership for a sustainable, comprehensive, and survivor-centred response is fundamental to ensuring that survivors' needs are met, and accountability is enhanced. Likewise, addressing neglected aspects of the response to CRSV at policy and field-level is crucial. These aspects come together in a final **workshop with affected populations (survivors of CRSV), women and children affected by the trauma, civil society, NGOs, local authorities and government officials** to arrive at a consensus toward development of a comprehensive remedy and reparations framework and mechanisms for addressing the needs and rights of CRSV survivors in Iraq. Due the course of the preceding activities (awareness raising and trainings) all stakeholders will be capacitated and empowered to engage at equal footing and have informed and meaningful deliberations on the way forward.

IOM will work with Yazda, HHRO and other organizations who provide GBV case management to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, to reach impacted women and girls to seek their participation in the workshop. This can be done through a selection of female representatives who would feel comfortable representing their community of CRSV survivors. In addition, GBV case management agencies working through the GBV sub-cluster with the mandate of assisting IDPs and providing GBV case management will be involved in the selection of female representatives.

The second workshop represents a synthesis of the other activities and culmination of the project. IOM will prepare the agenda, identify the participants and facilitate a workshop where all stakeholders involved in the previous activities under outputs 1.3 – 2.2 will be able to engage in facilitated discussion toward the **development of a roadmap to comprehensive legal framework, survivor friendly procedures and efficient and sustainable mechanisms for reparations and long-term care for survivors of CRSV in Iraq**. The recommendations based on a consensus will be summarized and presented to the Government of Iraq, the UN System, the international community and the donors. They will **provide clear recommendations on type of legislation needed, the institutional framework and the basic parameters of the reparations policy**. The next phase of IOM's engagement on reparations for CRSV



survivors in Iraq will pick up on these recommendations and work with the Government and all other stakeholders toward making the comprehensive reparations framework and mechanism a reality.

The two-day workshop will take place in Erbil and will be facilitated by IOM and other international experts. The work will be done in plenary sessions as well as break-out groups based on topics. It will cover all aspects of the reparations topic, ranging from legislation, policy, institutional setup, survivor participation, process, remedies, budgetary implementations and delivery models. The preparations for the workshop will take three months and the event will happen 1 month before the end of the project period. During the last month of the project IOM will summarize the results and start the discussion regarding the next phase of the program.

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

The project activities will target the whole of Iraq, with a specific focus on Ninewa, Dohuk, Sinjar, and Mosul governorates with some key government meetings in Erbil and Baghdad.

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

a. What pillar does the proposal fall under?

The proposal falls under Pillar One of UN Action's Strategic Framework by supporting the Government of Iraq (and the Kurdistan Regional Government) to implement their commitments on CRSV, in particular to ensure the provision of reparations for survivors as noted in priority area three of the Joint Communique.

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

The position of SRSO-SVC was created by Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) to "engage in advocacy efforts [...] with governments [...] to address at both headquarters and country level, sexual violence in armed conflict." A key aspect of the OSRSO SVC's advocacy efforts with governments is to provide victims assistance and reparations for survivors, as outlined in the *Guidance Note of the Secretary-General on Reparations for Conflict-Related Sexual Violence* (2014). The present SRSO-SVC, Pramila Patten, has made the provision of victims' assistance and reparations to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence a core part of her personal agenda for the mandate based on the needs voiced by the survivors themselves.

The OSRSO-SVC will partner with IOM using IOM's expertise on reparations and IOM's presence on the ground in Iraq to implement the Government of Iraq's commitments under the Joint Communiqué. In this regard, the OSRSO-SVC and the SRSO-SVC will advocate at the highest levels of the Iraqi Government for the implementation of IOM's victim-centred reparations programming. As and when needed, IOM can call upon the OSRSO-SVC and the SRSO-SVC to obtain the political commitments necessary to implement the project and ensure delivery of the project's outputs. The OSRSO-SVC's role will be primarily political, but the OSRSO-SVC and IOM will engage in an ongoing dialogue on technical aspects



of the project at Headquarters and country level.

IOM considers it critical to continuously coordinate with UN agencies and ensure that there is no duplication of work and that IOM is adding value to what has already been achieved. However, at the moment there is no other UN partner which is significantly engaged on the issue of reparations for survivors of CRSV. As a result, IOM is keen not only to make progress in this area, but also engage, involve and collaborate with all other actors on the ground or at global level, including UNAMI, UN Women, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF and all other actors who are willing and have the capacity and expertise to contribute. IOM has started the dialogue on reparations between relevant UN agencies and will work in close collaboration with UNAMI and the SRSG-SVC and OSRSG-SVC, as noted above. IOM has also coordinated with the GBV sub-cluster coordinator and co-coordinator in Iraq on the activities outlined in this proposal and the sub-cluster will be actively engaged and informed during the implementation of the project.

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

IOM's strategy requires close engagement with the Government of Iraq, the UN SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict, UNAMI and humanitarian, development and human rights actors undertaking a range of community stabilization, social cohesion, transitional justice and CRSV response activities in Iraq. IOM will continue to coordinate with UN agencies, NGOs and government actors to ensure that there is no duplication of work and that IOM is adding value to what has already been achieved.

The project will be presented in detail to the national GBV sub-cluster at the start and along the way. Members of the sub-cluster, including local organizations and implementing partners of UN agencies, will be able to assist in identifying participants for trainings and awareness raising or delivering such activities themselves.

A wide range of stakeholders will benefit from the planned activities including survivors, survivor representatives, civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs (both national and international), UN partners and local and national Iraqi government bodies and institutions.

IOM will partner with Yazda, HHRO and other local organizations. These organizations, in coordination with other UN agencies, will help to directly implement the training and capacity building for NGOs, CSOs and survivor representatives on right to remedy and reparations.

IOM will coordinate with OHCHR, the OSRSG-SVC, UN Women and UNAMI for the development of tools to address the lack of awareness and understanding about rights to remedy and reparations among CRSV survivors and the affected communities, and to increase the knowledge and understanding on reparations among a variety of government institutions.

All will be invited to take an active participation, including leading key sessions, during the workshops to achieve a consensus toward finding and financing interim victim assistance measures and development of



comprehensive remedy and reparations framework and mechanisms for addressing the needs and rights of the CRSV survivors.

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

States bear primary responsibility for ensuring non-discriminative and efficient access to remedies for human rights violations for their citizens. Hence, the central element of the project is the training and capacity building for local authorities and relevant government institutions on state responsibility and methodologies to provide remedy and reparations for CRSV and other types of human rights violations in Iraq. Considering that the Iraqi authorities have not prioritized remedy and reparations for CRSV survivors the project is designed in a way to address knowledge and capacity gaps in this area.

The workshop organized at the beginning of the second quarter of 2019, will explore and define the financial and institutional modalities for increasing, consolidating and improving the interim victim assistance measures. It will bring together the victim representatives, civil society, the Iraqi authorities, UN partners and the donor community.

The workshop organized at the end of the project represents a synthesis of the other activities and a culmination of the project, with the development of a roadmap to comprehensive legal framework, survivor friendly procedures and efficient and sustainable mechanisms for reparations and long-term care for survivors of CRSV in Iraq. The recommendations based on a consensus will be summarized and presented to the Government of Iraq, the UN System, the international community and the donors. They will provide clear and practical guidance on the type of legislation needed, the institutional framework and the basic parameters of the reparations policy.

III. Success criteria and means of evaluating results

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

Established in 2003, IOM Iraq has more than 1,300 staff members in offices in Baghdad, Erbil, Mosul and Basra and sub-offices in key locations across 17 governorates of Iraq. In 2018, building on existing programs, IOM is supporting the Government of Iraq to create conducive environments for the sustainable return, recovery and peaceful co-existence of returnees; and counter de-stabilizing influences and support resilience to drivers of instability in high risk communities. IOM has been implementing Social Cohesion and Psychosocial Support programmes in Iraq for four years, reaching over 100,000 beneficiaries in seven governorates.

IOM began providing protection support services for displaced minorities directly in the camps and informal settlements in Dohuk and Erbil governorates, including supporting Yazidis and religious minority groups, at the beginning of the UN Level 3 Emergency (highest response level), immediately following the humanitarian crisis in Mount Sinjar in August 2014. IOM Iraq has been working on human



trafficking issues since 2013, specifically capacity building key government agencies and civil society as well as raising public awareness on human trafficking and has facilitated the resettlement of Yazidi women, victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse by members of ISIS to Germany where beneficiaries receive specialized protection services and integration support for them and their children. IOM delivers integrated protection and prevention and counter-trafficking services to reconcile existing gaps within and outside the crisis-response. IOM Iraq maintains strong relationships with key actors including police, judiciary and government officials, civil society organizations and embassies of those nationals most at risk of trafficking. IOM Iraq draws upon IOM's regional and global expertise for technical advice and guidance on best-practice standards. Main partners are: Government of Iraq (GoI), including the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), the Ministry of Interior (MoI), and the Counter-Trafficking Committee; Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), Department for Combatting Violence against Women (DCVAW); MoLSA Counter-Trafficking Committees in Kurdistan; UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and implementing partners; the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) National Protection Cluster and sub-working groups, and Embassies in Iraq.

This programme is in line with GoI frameworks and priorities, including the National Reconstruction and Development Framework 2018-2027, Iraq's Vision 2030, the Strategy for the Reduction of Poverty 2018-2022 and elements of the National Security Strategy. IOM's approach integrates its operations across different domains of recovery, social cohesion and security to complement and reinforce each other to support the GoI to be accountable to its citizens by addressing their needs and promoting a peaceful environment. IOM will coordinate its action with other UN agencies and NGOs that are operating in the same area.

The Land, Property and Reparations Division (LPR), at the IOM Headquarters in Geneva is responsible for providing expert advice, technical assistance, capacity building and operational support to countries, communities and individuals who have undergone conflict or civil strife characterized by massive human rights violations. Since 2000, IOM LPR has directedly implemented or provided technical assistance in variety of reparations and land restitution projects around the globe. These include: The German Forced Labor Compensation Programme (300,000 claims from 40 countries), the Holocaust Assets Victims Programme, the Roma Holocaust Assistance Programme, the Technical Support to the Colombia Transitional Justice and Reparations Process, the Sierra Leone Reparations Programme, Technical Assistance on Reparations in Nepal, Support to Iraq Land and Property Commission, Support to Southern Yemen Land Commission, CRSV programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Nepal, Sri Lanka Reparations and others. IOM LPR has also collaborated with international justice institutions, such as ICTY, ICTR and ICC as well as academia (e.g. Queens University Belfast) and international NGOs working in the domain (e.g. ICTJ, TRIAL). IOM LPR frequently engages in partnerships with other organizations: OHCHR (e.g. Nepal, Sri Lanka), UNDP (e.g. Yemen, Bosnia and Herzegovina), UN Women (e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nepal, Sierra Leone), UNFPA (e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina), UN Habitat (e.g. Afghanistan).

b. Describe the overall management structure of this project.

The overall project will be managed by the IOM Office in Iraq, with technical support by the LPR Division at the IOM Headquarters in Geneva. NGO partners, such as Yazda, HHRO and others will have

dedicated project manager for the activities agreed and assigned to the organization who will coordinate and report to the IOM Project Manager based in Iraq. In addition, IOM will collaborate with UNAMI, UN Women, UNFPA and OHCHR.

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

IOM Iraq has a dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team to manage the overall M&E. Under the overall guidance of the M&E Officer, and in close coordination with the Project Manager, the M&E team will lead the process independently to ensure credible data and progress reporting at project implementation levels. This is an established "internal oversight practice" within IOM Iraq to provide the programme units and management with an early indication of progress, or lack thereof, in the achievement of results, in both operational and financial activities.

The M&E team will conduct routine data collection, surveys/interviews/baseline assessments and field visits. Baseline data will be collected at the onset of this project. Training needs assessment and data analysis will be collected prior to the conduct of the field training. Participant's pre-and post-training feedback will be collected and analysed. These methods will inform the progress monitoring of key indicators at the level of output and outcome. The progress indicators for both IOM and partners including qualitative aspects will be monitored through monthly field reports, regular field visits and quarterly reporting by jointly the M&E and project management team to ensure that activities are monitored, results and progress are captured consistently.

The M&E plan, project's work plan, and the logical framework will be central tools to monitor and report on the indicators, targets, outputs, outcomes, data sources and means of verification on project's successes, lessons-learned and human-interest stories to key stakeholders and donors. Through feedback or post-service surveys; beneficiary's response will be gathered for a better intervention. By doing this, it will facilitate beneficiary's participation in decisions that affect their lives. IOM data protection policy and protection policy in relation to working with victims of exploitation including the provision of assistance will be followed by staff and local partners.

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 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)

5. Decision of the Resource Management Committee

Approved for a total budget of US\$ 550,000

Approved with modification/condition

Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration

Rejected

Comments/Justification:

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)

Participating UN Organization(s): IOM	Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds: <i>Igor Cvetkovski</i> – Global Focal Point on Land, Property and Reparations icvetkovski@iom.int												
Project Number: UNA057	Project Duration: 12 months Estimated Start Date:												
Project Title: <i>Creating conditions for development and implementation of Reparations for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) in Iraq</i>	Project Location(s): Iraq												
Total Project Cost: US \$ 550,000													
Total Amount Approved: US \$ 550,000													
<table border="0" style="width:100%"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:30%;"></th> <th style="width:20%; text-align:center">Name/Title</th> <th style="width:20%; text-align:center">Date</th> <th style="width:30%; text-align:center">Signature</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:</td> <td style="text-align:center">_____</td> <td style="text-align:center">_____</td> <td style="text-align:center">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RMC Chairperson:</td> <td style="text-align:center">_____</td> <td style="text-align:center">_____</td> <td style="text-align:center">_____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Name/Title	Date	Signature	Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:	_____	_____	_____	RMC Chairperson:	_____	_____	_____
	Name/Title	Date	Signature										
Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:	_____	_____	_____										
RMC Chairperson:	_____	_____	_____										



STOP RAPE NOW
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

TOTAL PROGRAMME BUDGET (US\$)		
CATEGORY	IOM	Total
1. Staff and other personnel costs	86,280	86,280
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	3,960	3,960
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	9,600	9,600
4. Contractual Services	-	-
5. Travel	9,900	9,900
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	74,000	74,000
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	330,279	330,279
Total Programme costs	514,019	514,019
Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	35,981	35,981
TOTAL	550,000	550,000