



<b>Enhanced Access to Justice and Protection of Women and Girls from Conflict Related Violence (CRSV) through the Provision of Legal Aid Services in Iraq</b>	
<b><i>UN ACTION MPTF PROJECT ANNUAL REPORT</i></b>	
<b>Country</b>	Iraq
<b>Project Start Date</b>	1 January 2017
<b>Project Completion Date</b>	31 December 2017
<b>UN Implementing Entities</b>	UNDP - Iraq
<b>Name of Reporting Focal Point</b>	Chamila Hemmathagama
<b>Title of Reporting Focal Point</b>	Programme Manager, Rule of Law Programme
<b>Reporting Period</b>	January – June 2017

**Interim Monitoring January – June 2017**

**Guidance:**

1. Activities conducted: In line with the project’s work plan, describe the main coordination and implementation activities undertaken as part of this project January - June 2017 as well as any other activities implemented in synergy to project activities, if any.
  
2. Progress in achieving outcome/output : To show progress on achieving the output or outcome, please refer to the respective indicators you listed in the log frame and report against them for the period January – June 2017.
  
3. Results and impact (Narrative): Please describe the main concrete results and impact achieved through the project January – June 2017 and elaborate on the points mentioned as output indicators. Please include any additional information you’d like to highlight here. If possible, include quotes and statements that may help you illustrate your project’s story.

<p><b>Output 1.1.</b> Increased technical expertise and advocacy capacity of key national stakeholders and government institutions to engage constructively in response and protection of survivors and at-risk women of CRSV (GBV and SGBV)</p>	
<p>Activities conducted:</p>	<p>During the reporting period UNDP conducted training on Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV). Training took place from 16 -18 January 2017, in Dohuk. Forty- Seven participants attended the training. They included staff from the implementing NGOs Harikar, DHRD and PAO, as well as staff from the Directive for Combatting Violence Against Women (DCVAW) and the Independent Board of Human Rights (IBHR). Overall participants represented the following governorates: Erbil, Sulaimaniya and Duhuk in Kurdistan. Additionally 2 UN Women staff and 3 UN Women's implementing partners also attended the training. Training covered the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Meaning of Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV).</li> <li>▪ Sexual violence.</li> <li>▪ Myths and beliefs about rape.</li> <li>▪ Effects of CRSV.</li> <li>▪ Psychosocial effects of CRSV survivors, and their psychosocial needs.</li> <li>▪ Stigma and barriers to survivors reporting CRSV.</li> <li>▪ CRSV response.</li> <li>▪ Multi-sectoral response for CRSV and timeline of care required by sexual violence survivors.</li> <li>▪ First on the scene.</li> <li>▪ Key elements of psychological first aid.</li> <li>▪ CRSV, law and justice.</li> <li>▪ Documentation of CRSV.</li> <li>▪ CRSV against men and boys.</li> <li>▪ Child survivors of CRSV.</li> </ul> <p>UNDP project team continued their regular mentoring visits to the legal aid centers in Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaimaniya and provided on-going mentoring and guidance to improve service delivery and center staff's operational efficiency.</p>
<p>Progress in achieving output (please use indicator):</p>	<p>Five partner organizations trained with a specific focus on prevention and protection from CRSV amongst displaced populations. Amongst others, the training dealt with responding to CRSV survivors through legal aid and psychosocial support, case tracking, documentation and reporting. Participants included staff from the three NGO partners (i.e. Harikar, DHRD and PAO) and two government partners (i.e. DCVAW and IBHR). Additionally staff from UNDP project partner UN Women also attended the training.</p> <p>Total number of national stakeholders trained was 47 and this included 24 women and 23 men.</p>
<p>Impact (narrative)</p>	<p>The training helped to improve understanding and awareness of CRSV amongst UNDP's national implementing partners that included both non- governmental and government stakeholders. The training focused on imparting knowledge on CRSV and identifying and assisting CRSV survivors.</p>

	<p>Participants highlighted, while many women who visit UNDP legal aid centers are survivors of CRSV, few have reported their cases or have sought assistance from the centers. Therefore the participants mentioned that the training helped to gain necessary skills and knowledge on the issue and would allow them to identify CRSV survivors and assist them appropriately. Majority of participants also mentioned they had minimal or no knowledge of this important issue and, highlighted the training as an important milestone in their efforts to gain new knowledge and skills that would allow them to deliver efficient and timely services to CRSV survivors.</p> <p>The role playing sessions conducted during the training proved useful to gauge participant's improved understanding and knowledge of CRSV and dealing with CRSV survivors.</p> <p>Participants were also provided a feedback form to identify what sessions they found most useful and areas for improvement in future trainings. Amongst others feedback included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>It was really useful information - will discuss and propose to apply in every camp and health center and share with people living in the camps especially women and girls.</i></li> <li>- <i>Sessions were very useful particularly in terms of understanding conflict and the silence around sexual violence - result of repeated sexual violence cases.</i></li> <li>- <i>I think it is crucial that everyone who works with CRSV and SV survivors to attend this kind of CRSV trainings.</i></li> </ul>
--	---

<p><b>Output 1.2</b> GoI and stakeholders have the knowledge and are aware of the importance of legal aid service provision and psychosocial centers to displaced women and girl survivors of CRSV</p>	
<p>Activities conducted:</p>	<p>One day training on Sexual and Gender -Based Violence (SGBV) was held on 9 February in Baghdad. UNDP Rule of Law team conducted the workshop <i>Advancing Understanding of SGBV to Enhance Response</i>. Twelve staff members from UNDP NGO implementing partner Dar Al Khibra Organization (DKO) attended the training. The workshop also assessed baseline, response and best practice from the Baghdad legal aid center. DKO participants included legal aid center staff as well as community mobilizers. (6 women and 6 men). The overall objective of the training was to strengthen understanding of types of SGBV, its causes, and consequences in order to enhance legal aid response to women survivors in displaced settings.</p> <p>UNDP developed a Case Tracking Form (CTF) to improve data collection and analysis. The CTF was piloted during the reporting period. UNDP team will monitor the CTF added value in real time data collection, analysis and case follow-up. During the reporting period, CTF was also introduced to KR-I NGO implementing partners and the UNDP RuLe of Law Team in Erbil. In this regard on 4 April 2017, a workshop was held in Erbil to introduce the CTF as a tool to 'measure change'. The UNDP project team in Baghdad</p>

	<p>delivered the workshop. The workshop achieved the following objectives: understand why it is important to measure change; demonstrate its potential through some case examples; and illustrate how projects are overcoming challenges to data collection/analysis in post-conflict settings.</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed to improve Baghdad legal aid center service delivery and overall management. On 29 January 2017, an orientation session was conducted on the newly developed SOPs. The one-day workshop was held in Baghdad and was attended by 12 staff members from the implementing NGO partner - DKO. (6 women and 6 men). The workshop helped to sensitize center staff in improving its services within international standards and practice.</p> <p>During the reporting period, DKO conducted a total of 13 awareness-raising sessions. These sessions reached out to approximately 214 in-camp residents. (208 women and 6 men). Following issues were addressed in the awareness raising sessions: how to seek legal aid and social services, preventing and tackling SGBV / CRSV, domestic violence and early marriage, legal rights women and IDPs and available legal aid services in the camp .</p>
Progress in achieving output (please use indicator):	Activities conducted during the reporting period helped implementing partners to put in place tools such as CTF to improve documentation and case reporting, as well as consolidating operational modalities through SOPs. It is expected that these tools will better position implementing partners to draw additional financial support from external partners/ donors.
Impact (narrative)	Activities contributed to putting in place tools such as CTF to improve documentation and case reporting, as well as consolidating operational modalities through SOPs, with a view to assisting implementing partners to better position themselves to attract new donors and new funding opportunities.

<b>Output 1.3.</b> Context specific advocacy material and lessons learned documents developed to support signed agreement	
Activities conducted:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Six project beneficiaries were interviewed during the project period to better understand their needs and identify ways to improve assistance and service delivery in the KR-I centers. Those interviewed included in- camp Syrian refugees, IDPs, and CRSV survivors who were held in ISIL captivity. Interview findings were used to document case studies/ human stories. The case studies highlight success stories and best practice in legal aid service delivery to displaced CRSV survivors.</li> <li>- Five case studies were written highlighting legal aid service delivery and best practice stemming from the center in Baghdad.</li> </ul>
Progress in achieving output	<p>KR-I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seven interviews were conducted</li> <li>- Documented 6 human stories in preparation for wider dissemination.</li> </ul> <p>Baghdad:</p>

(please use indicator):	<p>- Documented 5 case studies related to following topics: national ID / duplicate names ; documentation and addressing CRSV; preventing domestic violence; facilitating safe returns and, education as a tool to empower girls.</p> <p>- Drafted a lesson learned document producing key findings to-date, involving field missions, assessments, and capacity development activities in Baghdad. The document also provides information and data to support recommendations for future direction and; and by which to gauge any changes or progress in project implementation, and accordingly justify amendments or adjustments to project goals where necessary.</p>
Impact (narrative)	<p>Documentation of lessons learned brief from the Baghdad legal aid center and, the case studies from KR-I and Baghdad centers have helped to initiate a process to advocate project outcomes. Specific emphasis is on the impact and benefit of the legal aid services provided to affected women and girl survivors in Iraq.</p> <p>The case studies show the direct and indirect impact of the project services to vulnerable populations (e.g. women and men) and how they have benefited from these services to change their lives for better.</p>

<p><b>Outcome 1</b> Government institutions and key national stakeholders prioritize and engage in the provision of legal aid and protection-related services</p>	
Progress in achieving outcome (please use indicator):	<p>Key government institutions and key national stakeholders that deal with CRSV in KR-I such as the DCVAW, IBHR and NGO implementing partners are involved in providing legal aid services to CRSV survivors and they recognize the importance of prioritizing these services. They also recognize the need to identify survivors who are afraid or are not willing to seek help due to social stigma and reprisals.</p> <p>Trainings conducted during the reporting period have helped to raise awareness amongst both the government and non- governmental stakeholders on the importance of prioritizing prevention of CRSV and assisting CRSV survivors through legal aid and appropriate referral services.</p> <p>Similarly, the project meeting that was conducted on 27 February 2017 also provided a useful forum to discuss and identify challenges and areas that need further support and attention from entities such as UN Action to improve services to CRSV survivors. National stakeholders presented a range of recommendations to UN Action for its review and necessary action particularly relevant to this outcome. UNDP project team, UN Action staff and KR-I implementing partners attended the meeting.</p>
Impact (narrative)	<p>Project activities undertaken during the reporting period helped to raise awareness and put emphasis on the importance of prioritizing assistance and services to CRSV survivors by national stakeholders. As a result of these efforts while there is now reasonable recognition to prioritize focus in this sphere there remains many challenges. Amongst others these include lack of long-</p>

	<p>term government funding / resources, as well as lack of long- term vision and funding from international donors.</p> <p>The prevalent short term / 'piece meal' assistance provided by the government as well as international donors to support CRSV survivors remain a challenge in achieving this outcome.</p>
--	--

<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Free legal aid centers and listening centers are open to receive women and girls survivors of CRSV.</p>	
<p>Activities</p>	<p>During the reporting period the project supported the operationalization and service delivery of the following legal aid centers in KR-I and Baghdad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Six legal aid centers inside the main IDPs and refugee camps in the three Governorates of the KRI continued to operate: one in Sulaymaniyah inside the Ashti IDPs camp, two in Erbil inside the Baharka (IDPs) and Kawrgosk (refugee) camps, and two in Duhok inside Shariya (IDP) and Domiz (refugee) camps. While the centers in Duhok and Erbil are run by NGO partners with support from DCVAW and IBHR, the center in Sulaymaniya is run by DCVAW to as pilot to test the gradual handing over of UNDP led centers to DCVAW in order to ensure long-term sustainability of the legal aid service provision.</li> <li>- One legal aid center for IDPs in the Al Salam Camp in Baghdad, during the reporting period in Baghdad, UNDP supported Dar Al Khibra Organization (DKO) to operate legal aid center for internal displaced populations IDPs. The legal aid center is situated inside the Al Salam (Kasnizan) Camp.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally in KR-I the project also started to support one mobile legal team aimed at out- camp IDPs particularly those displaced from Mosul. During the reporting period, the mobile team, run by the local NGO Harikar visited 4 IDP camps in Duhok, Zelkan, Germawan, Mamrashan and Bardarash and provided a range of legal aid services to out- camp IDPs with a specific focus on CRSV and GBV survivors.</p>
<p>Progress in achieving output (please use indicator):</p>	<p>Seven dedicated centers providing free legal aid and protection related services for CRSV /SGBV) survivors amongst displaced populations are in place. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Six legal aid centers inside the main IDPs and refugee camps in the three Governorates of the KRI continued to operate: one in Sulaymaniyah inside the Ashti IDPs camp, two in Erbil inside the Baharka (IDPs) and Kawrgosk (refugee) camps, and two in Duhok inside Shariya (IDP) and Domiz (refugee) camps.</li> <li>- One legal aid centre for IDPs in the Asalam Camp in Baghdad.</li> <li>- One mobile legal team in KR-I that provide services to out- camp IDPs with a specific focus on those displaced from Mosul.</li> <li>- During the reporting period, 5 investigation units were also made fully operational in each legal aid center in KR-I. Local NGOs, the Ministry of Interior</li> </ul>

	(Mol) and IBHR collaboratively run the units. These units provide legal and social support, as well as investigation and follow-up services to in- camp populations with a specific focus on women and girls survivors of CRSV/SGBV and trafficking.
Impact (narrative)	<p>During the reporting period in KR-I , total of 6,008 IDPs and refugees (4,832 women and 1,176 men) received legal and social services such as legal support, legal representation, social counseling and referral to other service providers,</p> <p>During the same period in Baghdad 331 IDPs (310 women and 21 men) received legal and social services from the legal center and the most beneficiaries were women. Services provided include legal consultations, legal representation, and social counseling.</p>

<b>Outcome 2</b> More women and girls survivors of CRSV use existing multi-sectoral CRSV services	
Progress in achieving outcome (please use indicator):	<p>During the reporting period 13 awareness raising sessions were held in Baghdad and 100 sessions were held in KR-I. The awareness raising sessions focused on legal awareness, CRSV, GBV, child marriage, women rights and domestic violence. The target groups were in- camp women, girls and men in the project's target locations.</p> <p>Additionally, group discussions were held for women, girls and men on the following topics: , how to seek legal aid and social services and available services in the camps, preventing and tackling SGBV / CRSV, domestic violence, early marriage, legal rights of IDPs and women's rights.</p> <p>As part of awareness raising activities, flyers and posters were also distributed to 214 in- camp IDPs .</p>
Impact (narrative)	<p>During the reporting period, 1,988 IDPs and refugees in KR-I and 214 IDPs (208 women and 6 men) in Baghdad benefited from the awareness raising sessions.</p> <p>The awareness rising sessions benefited the in- camp displaced populations to better understand the laws related to SGBV/ CRSV, their own rights and responsibilities and that of others. The sessions also allowed an opportunity to inform vulnerable groups that help is available through legal aid centers for CRSV and SGBV survivors and the stigma related to these cases should not prevent them from seeking help from the centers. The awareness raising sessions have allowed CRSV/ SGBV survivors who sought help from the legal aid centers to talk/ discuss their cases more openly without fear. This change is significant in terms of clients who were reluctant to discuss their cases in detail.</p> <p>Similarly in Baghdad, it has been noted that a considerable number of CRSV/SGBV survivors have mentioned that having attended the sessions they decided to seek help from the in-camp legal aid center.</p>

	<p>Additionally, awareness raising sessions in KR-I and Baghdad centers also helped in- camp populations to better understand the risks and negative impacts of domestic violence resulting from child marriages that is prevalent amongst in- camp IDPs.</p>
--	---



**Goal: ENHANCED A2J AND PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM CRSV THROUGH THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID SERVICES IN IRAQ**

**- LOGFRAME -**

	<b>Project Summary</b>	<b>Indicators**</b>	<b>Verification Method</b>	<b>Risks &amp; Assumptions</b>
<b><u>Outcome 1</u></b>	Government institutions and key national stakeholders prioritize and engage in the provision of legal aid and protection-related services	Types and nature of CRSV-related services being offered through legal aid services and other protection-related services.  Baseline: Limited CRSV-related services currently being provided by Gol in target location	Final evaluation report from partner, field visit monitoring, quarterly narrative reports	<b>Assumptions:</b>  Sufficient level of security and stability that allows implementation of project activities  Resources are available on time  Government and NGO implementing partners would benefit from enhancing their expertise and are interested in receiving it

		Target: GoI and other key stakeholders provide a wider range of CRSV-related services to displaced populations		<p>Government institutions are reluctant to engage in protection and response planning.</p> <p>CRSV survivors are willing to seek assistance from legal aid and psychosocial services provided through the project.</p> <p>Policy makers continue to show willingness to engage and are receptive and responsive to the project.</p>
<b>Outputs(s)</b>	1.1. Increased technical expertise and advocacy capacity of key national stakeholders and government institutions to engage constructively in response and protection of survivors and at-risk women of CRSV (GBV and SGBV)	Number of personnel in IBHR, DCVAW, MoI, HCO- WA and nine NGO partners trained in prevention and protection from CRSV (GBV and SGBV) amongst displaced populations including responding to CRSV survivors through legal aid and psychosocial support, case tracking, documentation and reporting.	Meeting reports; case tracking forms; quarterly narrative reports; feedback from beneficiaries and target groups	<p><b>Risks:</b></p> <p>Security situation is unfavorable and project partners cannot access target areas</p> <p>Survivor access to the centres are constraint by the social stigma associated with CRSV</p> <p>Government and NGO implementing partners do not see the value in/ unwilling to</p>

	<p>1.2 GoI and stakeholders have the knowledge and are aware of the importance of legal aid service provision and psychosocial centres to displaced women and girl survivors of CRSV.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 partner organizations trained with a specific focus on prevention and protection from CRSV</p> <p>Target: 9 partner organizations trained with a specific focus on prevention and protection from CRSV</p> <p>Note: 2 NGO partners and DCVAW (UNDP); 6 NGO partners (UN W)</p> <p>Partner organizations are financially and technically autonomous to sustain legal aid and psychosocial services for CRSV (GBV and SGBV) survivors amongst displaced populations after project support ends.</p>	<p>Meeting reports; case tracking forms; quarterly narrative reports; feedback from beneficiaries and target groups;</p>	<p>give their time for capacity building initiatives.</p> <p>Government and NGO skills and knowledge gained through training not translated into action</p> <p>Decision-makers are not interested in engaging in advocacy to promote protection from and prevention of CRSV (GBV and SGBV)</p>
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>3.1 Context specific advocacy material and lessons learned documents developed to support signed agreement</p>	<p>Baseline: GoI and other stakeholders depend on external support to provide adequate legal and psychosocial aid services to survivors.</p> <p>Target: IBHR (UNDP only), DCVAW (UNDP and UN), MoI, HCO WA (UN W) and 9 NGO partners are financially and technically autonomous</p> <p>Human stories and best practices documented</p> <p>Baseline: limited advocacy material and lessons learned documents available.</p>	<p>Documented Stories, best practice documents.</p>	
--	---	--	---	--

		Target: 3-4 case studies and 1 lesson learned document.		
<b>Outcome 2</b>	More women and girls survivors of CRSV use existing multi-sectoral CRSV services	<p>Number of survivors using existing multi-sectoral services</p> <p>Baseline: 0 women and girl's survivors of CRSV seeking multi-sectoral services</p> <p>Target: At least 100 women and girl survivors of CRSV have sought multi -sectoral services</p>	Field visits, feedback from beneficiaries, quarterly narrative reports, case tracking forms	
	Output 2.1 Free legal aid centers and listening centers	Number of dedicated Centres providing free	Meeting reports; case tracking forms; quarterly	

	<p>are open to receive women and girls survivors of CRSV.</p>	<p>legal aid and protection related services for CRSV (GBV and SGBV) survivors amongst displaced populations in place.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 legal aid and listening centers specifically focusing on CRSV survivors.</p> <p>Target: 6 legal aid centers operationalized in KR-I and Baghdad ( UNDP) and 2 listening Centers operationalized in KR-I and Baghdad ( UNW)</p>	<p>narrative reports; feedback from beneficiaries and target groups</p>	
<p><b>ACTIVITIES (INPUTS)</b></p>	<p>1.1 Develop capacity building methodology  1.2 Conduct training workshops  1.3 On-going mentoring  1.4 Develop Advocacy material  1.5 Conduct mapping exercise of CRSV survivors ( UN Women)</p> <p>2.1 Replicate at scale legal aid services including referrals and follow-up services  2.2 Establish listening centers for CRSV survivors with a specific focus on Yazidi women and girls. (UN Women)</p>			

	<p>2.3 Provide legal awareness and protection sessions to displaced populations.</p> <p>2.4 Develop SoPs for legal aid legal aid services</p> <p>3.1 Finalization and promulgation of the legal aid law (KR-I) and at federal level and shelter Policy</p> <p>3.2 Advocacy events to raise awareness in response and prevention of CRSV</p> <p>3.3 Produce lesson learned document</p> <p>3.4 Undertake 1-2 scoping missions to newly liberated areas</p> <p>3.5 Finalization of five case studies in Baghdad.</p>
<p><b>PROBLEM STATEMENT</b></p>	<p>Unequal access to justice and free legal aid and psychosocial services for CRSV (GBV and SGBV) survivors amongst displaced populations in Iraq</p>

\*\* Indicate the project's contribution to UNA's global results, when applicable, by referencing the corresponding indicator code as stated in UNA's Results Framework

## 5. Project Data

Guidance: Present achievements against indicators outlined in the project's log-frame

[PROJECT TITLE]

- LOGFRAME -

	Project Summary	Indicators	Results		Verification Method
			Planned	Actual	
GOAL					
OUTCOME(s)					
OUTPUTS					
ACTIVITIES (INPUTS)					
PROBLEM STATEMENT	<i>[Description of the project's gap-filling contribution]</i>				