



**IRAQ UNDAF FUND
Project Document**

Participating UN Organization:

UNDP (Coordinating), UNICEF

Priority Working Group:

Governance and Human Rights

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Programme Title:

Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security for Survivors of Domestic and Gender Based Violence

Programme Number:

P1-02

Programme Costs:

IRAQ UNDAF FUND: US\$ 3,967,880

Govt. Contribution: 0

UN Organization Core:

Other:

TOTAL (USD): US\$ 3,967,880

Programme Location:

Governorate(s): Nation-wide

District(s):

Town(s): To be determined according to identified needs

Programme Description

UNDP in conjunction with Iraqi stakeholders finalised the development of the Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security Programme to support the Government of Iraq's efforts in creating a strategy to ensure that victims of domestic and gender based violence are offered refuge, reintegration and access to justice. Over the past two years UNDP has utilised core funds to increase understanding of the issues and implement limited activities to vulnerable women and children. This programme will build on these initial activities and will provide comprehensive technical and advisory support combined with extensive capacity development interventions for known key stakeholders. This programme will enhance capacity of formal and informal institutions to establish family protection systems and facilitate law enforcement and access to justice for the victims of violence. The programme additionally looks towards mechanisms to empower victims, target groups and communities and establish mechanisms that assist reintegration back into their communities. This programme will cooperate and build synergy with other UN Country Team agencies based on their respective mandates.

Line Ministry / Authority Responsible:

Committee No 80, Family Protection Directorate, and Directorate for Tracing Violence Against Women

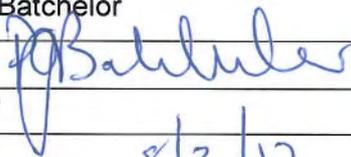
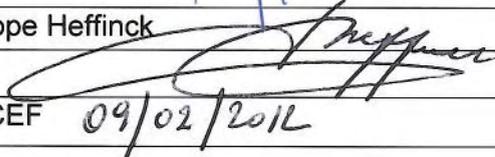
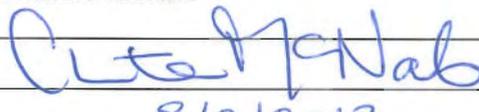
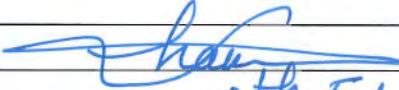
Programme Duration:

Total duration (in months): 36 months
 Expected Start date¹: 1 March 2012
 Expected End date: 1 March 2015

Review & Approval Dates

Line Ministry/ National Authority Endorsement Date: Committee No. 80 dated 10 August 2011
PCN Approval Date: 05 January 2012
PWG/ Sub-PWG Review Date: 14 January 2012
Steering Committee Approval Date: 18 January 2012

Signatures of Participating UN Organizations and Steering Committee Chair

I.	Name of Representative	Peter Batchelor
	Signature	
	Name of UN Organization	UNDP
	Date	8/2/12
II.	Name of Representative	Philippe Heffinck
	Signature	
	Name of UN Organization	UNICEF
	Date	09/02/2012
III.	Name of Steering Committee Chair (UN)	Christine McNab
	Signature	
	Date	8/2/2012
	IV.	Name of Steering Committee Chair (GOI)
Signature		
Date		8 th Feb 2012

¹ The official start date of any approved project/programme occurs when funds are transferred by MPTF Office.

Relevant NDP Goal(s):

9.1.4 Reform the economic and legal institutions to ensure equality in rights and opportunities for men and women (family laws, protection from violence, property ownership, employment, political rights and inheritance).

Relevant UNDAF Priority Area Outcome:

Priority 1: Improved governance, including protection of human rights

Outcome 1.3: Iraq has an improved legal and operational Rule of Law framework for administration and access to justice.

Outcome 5.1: The Iraqi state has improved knowledge, attitude and practices regarding the roles and rights of women, youth and children in line with international conventions, the Iraqi Constitution and legislation.

Outcome 5.5: The Iraqi state has institutionalized preventive and protective mechanisms to combat gender-based violence.

**Joint Programme Budget Breakdown
by
Source of Funds and Participating UN Organization**

Total JP Budget (in US \$): 3,967,880

Budget Breakdown by Source:

Participating UN Organization	Iraq UNDAF Fund (US\$)	GOI Funds (US \$)	Participating UN Organization Funds (US \$)	
			Core Funds	Non –core
UNDP	\$2,467,880	0	0	0
UNICEF	\$1,500,000	0	0	0
Total Budget (USD)	\$3,967,880			

1. Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Situation Analysis

Violence against Iraqi women is committed by numerous actors, such as militia groups, insurgents, extremists, law enforcement personnel, members of the family as well as the community. A cursory overview of reported violence against women and girls in Iraq reveals that domestic violence, both physical and mental is largely perpetuated by husbands against wives. However, it may also include violence by fathers and brothers against suspected daughters and sisters, including so-called honour crimes perpetuated against married as well as unmarried women following their abduction and/or rape held to bring shame on the family, as well as violence by non-family perpetrators or strangers which can be either politically or criminally motivated. Female genital mutilation appears to be mainly prevalent in the northern area of the country, further exacerbated by the little legal mechanism to enforce prohibition; sexual harassment in public space and in the workplace, which may be verbal as well as physical,

trafficking in girls and women within and outside the country for the purpose of enforced labour and prostitution as well as forced and early marriage.² As reported by UNDP in Kurdistan, while divorce may not be widespread, anecdotal evidence reveals that self-harm and suicide rates among girls and women are linked to GBV. There are currently few public entities that are able to receive and support victims of Gender-Based Violence, something which the proposed Family Protection Directorates will seek to address.³

The dissemination of information regarding the incidents of violence against women in Iraq has been steadily increasing partly due to efforts by governmental bodies and Iraqi civil society organizations to bring this to the attention of the public and of political decision-makers. The increasing attention accorded to violence against women is also due to concerted efforts on the part of international bodies and organizations to address this socially problematic issue, and the willingness to provide support and resources. This is not only reflected in the previously mentioned UN Security Council Resolutions 1325/2000 and 1820/2008, but also, for example, in the designated theme of the March 2009 International Women's Day as 'Women and Men United to End Violence Against Women'.

A 2008 *Report on GBV in Iraq* revealed a systematic flaw in GBV reporting for Iraq in that 'there is no repository of information mapping out who is doing what and where on the structural, systemic and operational levels on intervention on GBV response and prevention' nor is there up-to-date qualitative and quantitative data systematically covering all geographical areas in Iraq. The exception is the Iraqi Kurdistan Region where support to addressing violence against women has implications for a higher level of reporting. A recent concerted effort at the national level through a cross ministerial committee "Committee 80" is expected to have a positive impact on reporting of GBV⁴.

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

Crimes against women and young girls in Iraq are often not reported due to stigma, fear of retaliation and re-victimisation and/or lack of confidence in the police to investigate complaints. Crimes committed in the name of "honour" are seldom reported and rarely investigated because the honour of women is often tied to the family/tribe honour. Perceptions of masculinity play a key role when looking at preventing violence against women, at addressing impunity, and at enhancing the social and economic empowerment of women and girls. In addition, many women choose to take their own life rather than face the wrath of their families.⁵ It is thus reasonable to assume that the actual number of women who are attacked, abducted, raped and killed is much higher than available data indicates.

Finally, children and young people are vulnerable to a wide range of rights violations including: death and injury from sectarian violence, military operations and explosive remnants of war

² The UNDP GBV Programme will not include a focus on trafficking, nor on GBV in respect of refugees and internally displaced persons, since this is dealt with by other international agencies.

³ There is a need to map out all of these existing activities to empower them or build on their efforts. UNDP is planning to create such a database to identify partnerships.

⁴ Committee 80 was established in 2009 and has all major relevant ministries and the Council of Minister's represented. The committee is working on a new legal bill for domestic violence as well as coordinating response to Gender Based Violence.

⁵ In an interview with Ziyad Khalaf al-Ajely of IWPR and reported on Peace Women May 17, 2005 at www.peacewomen.org

(ERW); denial or undermining of access to essential social services such as a quality education in child friendly schools, primary health care at PHCs and hospitals, and social and legal protection as a result of actions by non-state armed groups as well as military forces operations. Children and young people's abductions have also been reported, usually for ransom and other criminal intents. Attacks in areas where children and young people congregate are also of concern as illustrated by the targeted attacks against dozens of schools, school children and teachers. Increased reports on Gender-based violence affecting children and young people are received (sexual violence, forced marriages, honour crimes, abductions and trafficking out of the country). Recruitment and use of children by armed groups are also reported to be increasing by the media, military sources and NGOs such as the use of children and young people by a range of Iraq's non-state armed groups, including most disturbingly in suicide bombings. The detention of children and young people in contact with the law, including girls is also of concern with approximately 1,500 of them currently under Iraqi government custody in conditions below international standards some having claimed mistreatment, sexual abuse and torture while in detention. Forced displacement as a result of inter-sectarian conflict, military operations and/or destruction of property as still to be fully addressed with more than 1.5 million Iraqi internally displaced, an estimated 2.5 million in neighbouring countries, 50% of them being children.

3. JP context and its relevance to NDP and UNDAF, including Cross-Cutting Themes, and UN Organization Experience including any Lessons Learned

Background/context:

Iraq's *National Development Plan (NDP2010-2014)* Section 9.1 focuses on increasing women's participation in all aspects of Iraq's development, and broadly defines women's empowerment as the tangible "process of changing the culture of discrimination and building a culture of equality in all moral, psychological and legal dimensions." The Government seeks to achieve these goals by adopting a National Strategy for the Advancement of Women which takes a holistic approach at addressing discrimination and promoting equality. Under this strategy, the Government would promote reforming discriminatory laws, raising awareness to change the way women and girls are viewed in the media, and creating expanded economic and educational opportunities for women. Increasing human security at large is a key component of the governmental efforts to promote equality. In this light, the National Development Plan advocates for reforming legal institutions and specifically mentions family laws, protection from violence, promoting a culture of non-violence and increasing women's awareness of their rights. Iraq NDP Sections 9.2 and 9.3 further identifies youth and vulnerable groups, including children as groups to be given a paramount attention, including by "concentrating governmental efforts to develop the capabilities of the youth to enable them to participate effectively in the developmental process" and by "implementing programs and projects that can reduce the burdens of vulnerable groups". In that regard, NDP highlights the need to achieve balance and justice in providing services and infrastructure for these groups and in all fields as well as to create a new doctrine for social work that takes into consideration the transformation from relying almost completely on the state to rely on an effective role for unofficial societies and organizations the role of individuals and groups in local society.

A main pillar in Iraq's National Development Plan is achieving the MDGs by 2015. Specifically, the stress is on achieving economic growth, human resources development, improving infrastructures, expanding social protection and ensuring access to human rights for all. With regard to *MDG Indicator 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women*, the National Development Plan took note of certain advancements in women's participation in the Government and the closing of the gender gap in primary education, noting enrolment rates of 82.1% and 87.2% for females and males respectively. Additionally, the National Development Plan noted three issues; (i) women's extremely low participation in the labour force, (ii) the large

discrepancy in the resources available to women in rural compared to urban areas and (iii) cultural practices and attitudes that limit women's opportunities. The Ministry of Planning (MoP) with the support of UNDP issued a publication on Iraq's progress toward achieving MDG Goal 3 which provides statistics illustrating the issues described in the NDP.

It is also relevant to note that while the National Development Plan takes a gender mainstreaming approach, which was notably absent in the NSS and NDS, it disaggregates and identifies certain populations of women, such as widows, divorcees and female heads of households as vulnerable by grouping them with children and persons with disabilities. This highlights to the need to refer to 'GBV survivors' rather than to 'GBV victims' in order to avoid the perception of Iraqi women as a vulnerable and passive population group and to promote awareness of their equal participation in society and the economy.

UN Organization Experience in the Priority Area and Lessons Learned:

Furthermore, this programme builds upon UNDP's and UNICEF's vast experience in supporting Rule of Law, justice sector programmes, and child protection thereby utilizing two agencies' global comparative advantage in these practice areas. The programme will assist national counterparts in formulating strategies and actions plans which will develop a sound programme implementation approach, ensure national ownership and long-term sustainability based on the lessons learnt from other programmes. The Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security intervention links its activities with the ongoing work under the UNDP Iraq Governance focused programmes especially programmes relating Rule of Law, Human Rights and Access to Justice. Synergies will also be created with emerging practice areas within UNDP, such as the forthcoming programme on legal aid and Civil Society. Through support to the Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security intervention, UNDP will further contribute to promoting peace and security throughout Iraq as a whole. The programme will link with UNICEF ongoing activities on child protection and support to social workers in Iraq.

Based on past experiences in implementing projects in Iraq, lessons learned can be summarized as follows:

- This programme will conduct most of the activities inside Iraq to promote national ownership and political commitment and willingness of national counterparts to improve / change.
- Training without substantive follow-up does not lead to sustainable capacity development. The training must be practical to increase technical expertise and follow-up critical to support those trained to transition and implement what they have learned. Mentoring and on the job-training has high impact on services.
- Political appointments and/or potential nepotism must be avoided or there is a risk that the right people whom are mid-level to junior officers will not receive the expertise they require to provide this service to 'at risk' persons in their communities.
- Change in government-appointed positions often leads to a reassessment of already agreed upon projects, thus flexibility needs to be built into the programme management arrangements and timelines. The Programme Board will ensure the programme remains on track and is delivered as planned.
- The programme is co-funded by Gol, in particular the Ministry of Interior who currently has the Family Protection Directorates on their annual Federal budget. It is vital to have a series of discussion with key counterparts to ensure that the Family Directorates remain in the annual budget. The regional Ministry of Higher Education contribute to funding the training of social workers while the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs contributes to the development of policies and laws aiming at increasing the fulfilment of children's rights.
- Cultural sentiments play an important role in the subject of GBV which is still very contested in Iraq. However, with national ownership and advocacy to and by key individuals both in communities and in Government this sensitivity and risk can be reduced.

The Proposed Programme and how it addresses Crosscutting Themes:

The *Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security Programme* offers a holistic approach that supports both legislative and social refusal to tolerate violence against women and children in Iraqi society. The programme will run for approximately 3 years and is divided into activities for each year. UNDP has utilized core fund to kick start activities of this programme (phase 1), the fund supported some initial exposure trips and training activities as well as general technical support to cross ministerial committees and ministries. UNICEF has used regular resources as well as other donor contribution to initiate some of the interventions supported through this project. The support will continue to focus on two cross ministerial committees namely the Committee Number 80 at Government of Iraq (GoI) level established September 2009 and the High Committee on Women in Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). These Committees are vital for oversight and to facilitate the implementation of the programme as members of the Committees are designated focal points from all the relevant ministries. In addition the Programme will work very closely with Ministry of Women Affairs and Ministry of Human Rights.

The on-going collaboration with the Child Welfare Commission, the inter-ministerial committee headed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) will be maintained and reinforced through UNICEF to mainstream children issues. Activities directly conducted with individual ministries will proceed on bilateral terms to ensure that delays will not have negative triggering effects throughout the programme.

The programme will provide capacity development support across the Rule of Law sector to enhance the legal and operational Rule of Law framework for administration of and access to justice, utilising a human-rights based approach. Emphasis includes responsibilities of duty bearers, rights holders, offenders and protection of victims and witnesses. UNDP and UNICEF will thus continue working with Government counterparts to develop a holistic approach that supports both legislative and social refusal to tolerate violence against women and children in Iraq.

UNDP together with UNICEF will undertake focused interventions on supporting women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups to work towards their inclusion and meaningful participation in Iraq society. UNDP and UNICEF will continue to call for the strengthening of overall human capital for sustainable economic and social development, appreciating the need to advocate for the greater development and protection of women. UNDP and UNICEF will facilitate gender mainstreaming in the Country Programme and further promote gender equality, increased access to justice and protection of survivors of gender based violence covered under UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820, and also under UNSCR 1612, 1882 and 1998.

The programme encourages coordination with other international assistance, including bilateral, as well as other United Nations Country Team (UNCT) projects. This programme has extensively consulted with both GoI and KRG officials prior to drafting the programme. Additionally, UNDP and UNICEF staff members met with other UN agencies to identify gaps and to ensure that this programme would not duplicate existing efforts. A review of the draft UNCT Violence Against Women (VAW) Programme Work Plan revealed that the areas of law enforcement, legal reform as an integral part of the rule of law, and livelihood support of GBV survivors was not extensively covered in existing activities.

Furthermore, this programme builds upon UNDP's and UNICEF's vast experience in supporting Rule of Law, justice sector programmes, and child protection thereby utilizing two agencies' global comparative advantage in these practice areas. The programme will assist national counterparts in formulating strategies and actions plans which will develop a sound programme implementation approach, ensure national ownership and long-term sustainability based on the lessons learnt from other programmes. The Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security

intervention links its activities with the ongoing work under the UNDP Iraq Governance focused programmes especially programmes relating Rule of Law, Human Rights and Access to Justice. Synergies will also be created with emerging practice areas within UNDP, such as the forthcoming programme on legal aid and Civil Society, and the UNDP support to the Council of Representatives Communities to support the review of laws and legislations namely Criminal Law and the Family status Law. Through support to the Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security intervention, UNDP will further contribute to promoting peace and security throughout Iraq as a whole. The programme will link with UNICEF ongoing activities on child protection and support to social workers in Iraq.

Some modest steps have been taken by various Governmental entities and NGOs to support victims of GBV and this programme will work to link these efforts up into an effective process. UNDP is well placed to fill gaps given its mandate and comparative advantage in the area of governance and post-crisis recovery, including its current support to various law enforcement and Rule of Law projects being implemented in Iraq.

Working with existing structures: Family Protection Directorates

Family Protection Units have been adopted all over the world, including in other Arab countries. Cases of domestic violence are referred to these special units which have trained staff from police, in particular female police officers, qualified medical staff and social workers to provide maximum support to victims of Gender Based Violence. These units normally focus on mediation and preventive measures to encourage violators to refrain from repeated acts of violence in order to protect victims and their families. When this fails the units are well connected with the judiciary to ensure that cases are processed in a proper manner that is sensitive to the victim.

A number of preparatory missions to Iraq identified key implementation partners from the Government⁶, civil society and international actors with the most important partner being the Ministry of Interior (MoI) who has recently established Family Protection Directorates and the existing Directorates in KRG. The Family Protection Directorates are at the moment embedded inside police stations but this will change. In the Kurdistan Region designated directorates have already been established to serve the same purpose but are in great need of support. With UNDP support, the cross ministerial committee and MoI is receiving capacity development to enhance the effectiveness of the existing Family Protection Directorates, links with the judiciary and victim support.

Civil Society Networks have already been developed and are being reinforced by various activists and NGOs, one of which will serve as primary partner for this programme in linking up with civil society on GBV. This includes a Danish funded GBV project which has brought together key civil society actors for advocacy, GBV and shelter issues. Key NGOs have been identified as strong partners in supporting the Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security project such as Save the Children Denmark that worked closely with the Jordanian Family Protection Department and Civil Society as well as the International Rescue Committee.

It is important to note that the Family Protection Directorates are intended to deal with the most extreme cases of violence where policy is vital for the protection of victims.

Furthering National Child Protection Policy

The child protection capacity of the government needs to be strengthened if GoI is to respond to child rights violations. This strengthening requires a policy/legal framework as well as capacitating the State to provide response services to victims of rights violations. UNICEF in partnership with Save the Children Federation is working on building the capacity of the Child

⁶ Key line ministries include MoI, MoHR, Higher Judicial Council, MoJ (KRG), MoLSA and SMoWA.

Welfare Commission, chaired by the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), to develop the national policy/legal framework. Furthermore, children in Iraq in contact with the justice system - as victim, witness or offender - need to be seen, listened to and respected as children. The justice system must become accessible to them if the rights of the child are to be realised and enforced. Bearing in mind the rights afforded to all children in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), to which the Republic of Iraq acceded to in 1994, UNICEF is supporting the Government of Iraq towards the realisation of protection for all children. UNICEF is contributing to the reinforcement of services to victims, particularly with the current support granted to the training of social workers at the Salahadin University and the reinforcement of the information management and referral systems within MoLSA. The Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security programme will ensure synergies with UNICEF's work on the National Child Protection Policy and social services as it is directly connected with the Government cross ministerial committees that are in charge of formulating policy on GBV.

Expected Outputs

The programme will provide support and services in three main areas through the following outputs:

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

1.1 Central Government and Kurdistan Regional Government are provided with legislative and policy support for improved family protection and law enforcement.

1.2 Child Welfare Commission is supported with the development of Child Protection Policy.

Tackling GBV effectively and ensuring the workings of the Directorates calls for a strategy involving cross-ministerial cooperation and Government resolve in cooperation with Civil Society Organisations and NGOs. It is vital to enhance the understanding of GoI and KRG decision makers in addressing GBV issues. For that purpose a visit to Jordan was organised in April 2010 for key stakeholders to learn about the Family Protection Department in Jordan. The Jordanian Family Protection Department has completed the first training session which was held in Erbil by donating experts which focused on Police from the Central Government and the KRG.

It is noted that other models should be explored and introduced to the Government of Iraq so they can develop their own Iraqi model in tackling family protection concerns and GBV. This is to ensure that key decision makers understand the basic concepts of family protection and support, which will enable them to be effective in policy formulation and implementation at the governmental level. The programme provides technical assistance to Iraqi counterparts on establishing effective collaboration and linkages to make their strategy holistic with particular emphasis on cross-ministerial cooperation within the designated committees where issues of the Family Protection Directorates will be addressed. This includes regular meetings and effective engagement for the implementation of this programme.

The UNDP programme works in tandem and supports UNICEF activities in Iraq particularly with the project on Strengthening Protection and Justice for Children and Young People in Iraq which will have two inter-linked aims: a) developing the policy/legislative framework of Iraq to protect children; and b) investing in capacity development for key duty bearers within the justice system inclusive of social welfare and civil society to provide conflict mediation and victim support services to children. The implementation of the programme will build on the outcomes of a Study on Violence Against Children that will feed into the development of a National Child Protection Policy and Child Law, enable advocacy for the protection of children's rights as well as inform the government to develop policies and programmes to respond to child rights violations and to enhance the protection of children.

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

2.1 Central Government and Kurdistan Regional government are supported with the referral mechanism for the new Family Protection Directorates, police support units and CSOs .

2.2 Relevant service providers have an enhanced capacity to deal with GBV cases.

2.3 NGOs working on providing legal aid have an enhanced capacity on family protection and violence prevention

2.4. Relevant NGOs have an enhanced capacity on child protection issues

The programme entails study tours and extensive training exercises in Erbil, Baghdad, Lebanon and Jordan. By mixing courses with attendees from both GoI and KRG there will be enhanced opportunity for cooperation and increased synergies which could support confidence building and ownership. The training for staff in the Family Directorates will focus among other things on introducing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), streamlining and functions within organograms and management as well as case processing, interviewing skills, forensics etc. Experience shows that overall training of police on Family Support and GBV encourages them to enforce the law and put an end to impunity which is likely to have a tangible impact in the communities.

A crucial area of support is upstream capacity development, namely the training for police, judges, lawyers, prosecutors, social and health workers, educators, parliamentarians and ministry staff on family protection and support. Through UNDP's Rule of Law programme the organisation is able to make good use of on-going training programmes for judges and pilot courts which ensures linkages between the Family Protection Directorates and the Courts. Partnership with UNICEF will guarantee further integration through the support provided to the training of social workers piloted in Salahadin University and the development of referral protocols between stakeholders. The development of an information management system within MoLSA will be designed to link with other data management systems at Ministry of Women and Ministry of the Interior.

There is a need to encourage the involvement of NGOs and religious leaders/tribal leaders by empowering these actors to ensure their role of oversight and ability to hold the government accountable in addressing family support. NGOs can provide interim solutions when the Government is unable to deliver and will require training and capacity development with a focus on organizational development. Coordination and/or linking with other programmes already vibrant in providing capacity support to NGOs including other UN agencies and Donors will be encouraged. An important area to further is the physical and psychological/mental support to victims of violence and their reintegration into society. Support to the Directorates as well as ministries, such as MoLSA, MoH, and NGOs providing this type of support will contribute significantly to psychiatric support and reintegration of survivors into society.

Several national and international NGOs are providing support to victims of GBV, which includes legal assistance. This programme will link up with these as well as the Iraqi Bar Association to ensure that victims that are referred to the Family Protection Directorate receive legal aid from the outset. This programme will incorporate legal aid activities and build relationships/synergies with other Donors, such as Norway, who provide support to civil society and NGOs on legal aid activities.

Furthermore, the programme will work with and contribute to UNICEF's efforts to developing police support units to receive victims of GBV that can operate as referral centres to the desired

Directorates where ultimate protection will be given.

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

There have been several attempts made to establish shelters at the central level by introducing legislative reforms but this is yet to be accomplished mostly attributed to cultural obstacles. The public shelters in the Kurdistan Region could benefit from upgrading including the provision of technical support, training and institutional capacity development.

At the central level, Committee 80 with UNDP support is developing a shelter strategy and there are aspirations to open public shelters for women only targeting vulnerable women and victims of GBV as well as make the best use of NGOs that can fill identified gaps. This comes as a direct result from talks with the MoI that quickly identified that once victims of GBV were processed through the Family Protection Directorates there has to be a temporary solution provided to victims who have nowhere to turn. The shelters would offer protection and physiological support as well as reintegration schemes. Services would include general education to women, something that the programme will encourage by linking up with existing efforts on the ground, including prominent NGOs active in vocational training schemes. In the Kurdistan Region existing shelters will be supported with increased emphasis on education and job training schemes for survivors living in the shelters to increase the likelihood of their reintegration into society. The programme therefore contributes to securing women's livelihoods as well as achieving gender equality in Iraqi society. There is a great need to focus efforts on effective referral in local communities through CSO's.

This programme will work with Civil Society and CSOs to develop the concept of referral building on existing efforts in the communities and at grass root level that already support victims of violence. This requires mapping and quality assessment of NGOs providing shelter or safe houses to victims of violence and foresees the provision of capacity development, financial and logistical support to NGOs providing support to victims of violence that can act as referral centres. Relationships are already being developed with international NGOs and regional institutes which have extensive experience in this field. Interesting developments at the Baghdad Provincial Council may offer a future model for referral. There are also multiple local NGOs active in the field of economic empowerment of women in Iraq that can also support the reintegration of GVB survivors into society.

Cross-cutting Themes:

Human Rights: This programme looks to develop protection, support, access to justice and security in line with international human rights and in particular to women's and child's rights. This includes Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. Support to review and adopt new laws and policies in line with the human rights international standards will assist and advance the recognition of the international instruments. This programme is not isolated but will have synergy with other UNDP Governance Programmes with specific mention to human rights and rule of law and will cooperate and encourage synergy with other UN Country Team agencies based on their respective mandates.

Gender Equity: Gender is the primary focus of this programme which will be addressed at two levels. The first is through the development of GoI policies and legislative reform which will evolve into a strategy to ensure protection of women and to combat violence against women and children. The second is to empowering women to address their concerns at both the community and strategic levels which links into SCR 1325 and 1820.

Children and Youth

Children and youth are a potential factor for peace or conflict; therefore the programme will assist their effective involvement during the implementation of the activities and over the course of this programme will identify 'at risk' youth sub-sets and needs which presently may be outside mainstream information.

Initiatives carried out by different UN agencies and other international actors in the area of GBV and Domestic Violence area in Iraq have raised the issues and highlighted that there is a need for additional support. There is an apparent gap with insufficient attention accorded to addressing implications of the Rule of Law, law enforcement and access to justice for addressing family protection and support in Iraq. It is noted that current initiatives focus on women.

UNDP has comparative advantage to make important contributions in the area of family protection, support, justice and security. Specifically, UNDP's has the mandate and experience in the area of governance as well as crisis prevention and recovery. UNDP has a strong Rule of Law portfolio and experience with law enforcement in Iraq, which can provide strategic entry points relevant to developing strategy and filling known gaps. This joint programme addresses family support and VAW. UNDP's lead role in supporting national efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the link to poverty, as well as its track record in supporting civil society, are further comparative advantages. UNDP is well placed to link GBV related interventions to the Rule of Law and law enforcement with the potential to support the livelihood of GBV survivors through synergy with other programmes as part of contributing to the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment in Iraq.

This will be further reinforced by the partnership established with UNICEF lead of the joint programme implemented with UNFPA and UNAMI Human Rights aiming at "Strengthening Protection and Justice for Children and Youth in Iraq" using a three pronged approach to alleviate the plight of children currently caught up in the judicial system, promote restorative justice, and develop strategic direction for juvenile justice in Iraq. At the national level the project works with the High Judicial Council and government ministries involved in the administration of juvenile justice on advocacy for legislative reform, reduction of pre-trial detention, introduction of diversion and alternative measures and on improvement of systems for data collection, monitoring and tracking of children in contact with the law. At community level the project focuses on actions that prevent children from coming into contact with the law, diversion projects and provides reintegration assistance to children released from detention centres and reformatories. Lastly, the project also heavily invests in developing the capacities of key duty bearers in the juvenile justice system in Iraq.

Sustainability of Results:

Activities are focused on developing capacity of the ministries and the relevant institutions for them to be able to continue beyond the scope of this programme. UNDP-Iraq will provide initial funding and capacity development initiatives with the aim that in 3 years the Gol and KRG have sufficient capacity to continue the development of their institutions in cooperation with the Parliament and civil society. The development of policy and legislative reform over the 36 months will also strengthen results and raise awareness of this need for protection within civil society and the Gol. Support to the Ministry of the Interior for success of the Family Protection Directorates and the possible model in Baghdad should increase awareness by the Gol for continuation of funding to the Directorates. This programme will conceive and develop a series of policies and strategies that will be forwarded for endorsement, adoption and implementation by Government institutions.

4. Results Framework

Table 1: Results Framework

JP Title	Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security for Survivors of Domestic and Gender Based Violence						
UNDAF Priority Area	Priority 1: Improved governance, including protection of human rights.						
Relevant MDG(s)	MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development.						
Relevant NDP goals	9.1.4 Reform the economic and legal institutions to ensure equality in rights and opportunities for men and women (family laws, protection from violence, property ownership, employment, political rights and inheritance).						
Relevant UNDAF Priority Area Outcome: 1.3: Iraq has an improved legal and operational Rule of Law framework for administration and access to justice.							
Outcome 5.5: The Iraqi state has institutionalized preventive and protective mechanisms to combat gender-based violence.							
JP Outputs	UN Organization Specific Output (Applicable in case of JP)	UN Organization	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
JP Output 1: Policy and legislative reform supported for improved access to justice for GBV survivors	1.1 Central Government and Kurdistan Regional Government are provided with legislative and policy support for improved family protection and law enforcement	UNDP	Family Protection Units. Directorate for Tracing Violence Against Women and Civil Society Organisations	1.1.1 Number of Family protection units staff trained on How to address violence against women and children and victims of trafficking	1.1.1 0	1.1.1 300	1.1.1 Training Report
				1.1.2 Percentage of trainees satisfied with the usefulness and relevance of training	1.1.2 NA	1.1.2 80%	1.1.2 Trainees Feedback form

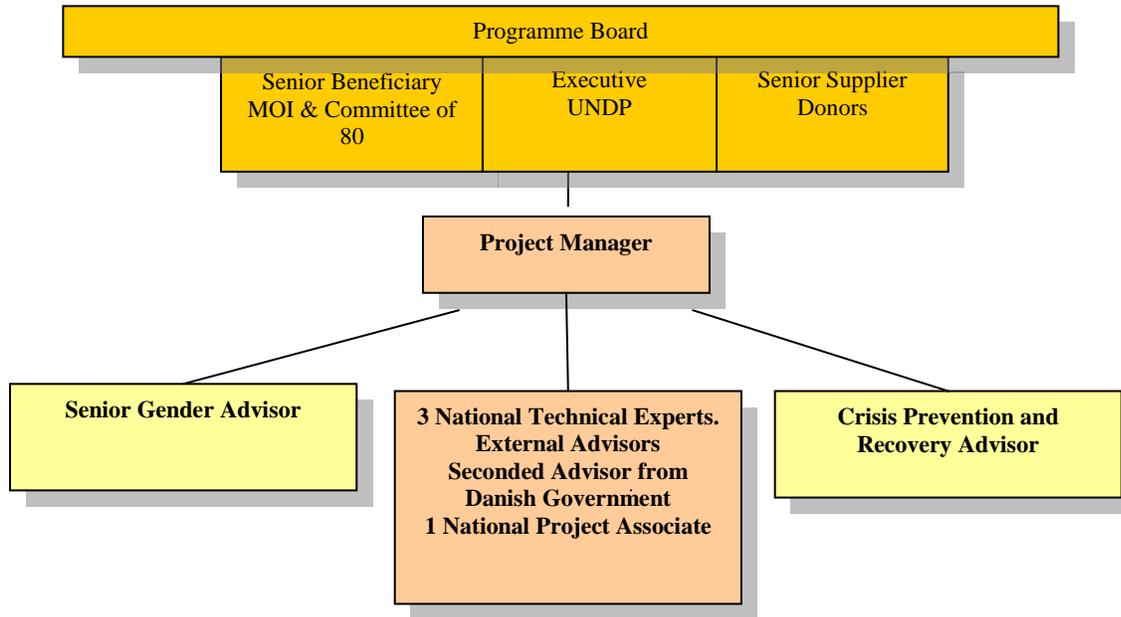
				provided			
				1.1.3 Policy to address Family Protection and GBV drafted.	1.1.3 No policy exists.	1.1.3 Policy drafted and submitted for GoI/ KRG endorsement	1.1.3 Policy document
				1.1.4 Number of raising awareness campaigns on the legislations related to family protection	1.1.4 0	1.1.4 18	1.1.4 Programme Progress Report
	1.2 Child Welfare Commission is supported with the development of Child Protection Policy	UNICEF	Family Protection Units. Directorate for Tracing Violence Against Women and Civil Society Organisations	1.2.1 A study on violence against children completed	1.2.1 No	1.2..1 Yes	1.2.1 Study report
				1.2.2 Child Protection Policy drafted	1.2.2 No	1.2.2 Draft Child Protection policy developed and ready to be submitted for endorsement	1.2.2 Policy document
JP Output 2 Enhanced law enforcement response to combating GBV and supporting GBV survivors and victims of trafficking	2.1 Central Government and Kurdistan Regional government are supported with the referral mechanism for the new Family Protection	UNDP	Family Protection Units. Directorate for Tracing Violence Against Women and Civil Society	2.1.1 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Protocols. Manuals for Family Protection developed	2.1.1 No SOPs and Protocols exist	2.1.1. SOPs, manuals developed	2.1.1 SOPs document
				2.1.2 Number of police staff (disaggregated by Sex) in central	2.1.2 0	2.1.2 300	2.1.2 Training report

Directorates, police support units and CSOs	Organisations	government and KRG trained on the Family Protection Units standard operating procedures			
		2.1.3 Percentage of trainees satisfied with the usefulness and relevance of training provided	2.1.3 NA	2.1.3 80%	2.1.3 Feedback forms
		2.1.4 Number of female police staff trained on how to respond to GBV and domestic violence	2.1.4 0	2.1.4 100	2.1.4 Training report
		2.1.5 Percentage of trainees satisfied with the usefulness and relevance of training provided	2.1.5 NA	2.1.5 80%	2.1.5 Feedback forms
		2.1.6 Number of victim support units in Police stations in Baghdad established, and referral centres	2.1.6 0	2.1.6. 18	2.1.6 Programme progress report
		2.1.7 Number of CSO participating in the new Referral system at CSO level	2.1.7 0	2.1.7 20	2.1.7 Programme progress report
		2.1.8 A Coordination process to establish Linkages between	2.1.8 No	2.1.8 Yes	2.1.8 Programme progress

				the Family Protection Directorates and existing Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for Grave Child Right's Violations (MRM) referral mechanism in place			report
	2.2 Relevant service providers have an enhanced capacity to deal with GBV cases	UNDP		2.2.1 Number of Family protection units and directorates staff of disaggregated (by sex) trained on how address to violence against women and children cases	2.2.1 0	2.2.1 250	2.2.1 Training report
				2.2.2 Percentage of those trained satisfied with relevance and usefulness of training.	2.2.2 NA	2.2.2 80%	2.2.2 Trainees feedback forms
	2.3 NGOs working on providing legal aid have an enhanced capacity on family protection and violence prevention	UNDP		2.3.1 Mapping and capacity assessment of NGOs providing legal aid to victims of violence completed	2.3.1 No	2.3.1. Yes	2.3.1 Assessment report
				2.3.2 Number of NGOs providing supported to provide legal aid services	2.3.2 0	2.3.2. Fifteen (15) NGOs providing legal aid services 20	2.3.2 Programme progress report

	2.4. Relevant NGOs have an enhanced capacity on child protection issues			2.4.1 Number of NGOs staff trained on child protection issues	2.4.1 0	2.4.1 300 (100 social workers trained, 200 MRM Focal Persons monitoring and reporting child rights violations)	2.4.1 Training report
				2.4.2 Percentage of trainees satisfied with the usefulness and relevance of training provided	2.4.2 NA	2.4.2 80%	2.4.2 Trainees Feedback forms
JP Output 3: National institutions strengthened to undertake social and economic empowerment and protection of GBV survivors	National institutions strengthened to undertake social and economic empowerment and protection of GBV survivors	UNDP	Family Protection Units. Directorate for Tracing Violence Against Women, MOI, MOLSA, MOWA, and Civil Society Organisations	3.1 Number of CSOs involved in drafting of the Shelter Policy	3.1 0	3.1 Five (5) NGOs working on shelter policy	3.1 Programme progress report
				3.2 Percentage of CSOs involved in the drafting fully satisfied with their level of engagement in drafting of shelter policy	3.2 NA	3.2 80%	3.2 NGOs feedback forms
				3.3 Shelter policy reviewed and re-drafted in a participatory manner	3.3 No	3.3 Policy drafted	3.3 Policy document
				3.4 Number of advocacy initiatives undertaken	3.4 0	3.4 6	3.4 Programme progress

5. Management and Coordination Arrangements⁷



Programme implementation and supervision arrangements

The programme will be executed by UNDP using Direct Implementation Modality Modality and UNICEF Child Protection Section under the overall coordination of the Programme Board. The management and implementation structure for the programme will consist of (a) Programme Board (b) a Programme Management Unit and UNICEF Child Protection Section, supported by (c) the Senior Police Advisor seconded by the Danish Government, UNDP Senior Gender Advisor and the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Advisor as well as three National Officers. UNICEF will ensure the the implementation of specific activities related to child protection as set out in the programme work-plan. UNICEF will be represented in the Programme Board

Programme Board

The Programme Board will be chaired by UNDP and will have the ultimate responsibility of guiding the UNDP / UNICEF programme implementation. The Programme Board, will ensure that the programme remains on track and is completed; determine priorities, review the evolution of the programme, and allocate funds accordingly working with the Executive, who is the Head of the Governance Pillar, whom exercises oversight in cooperation with the Programme Management Unit; The Programme Board will also be responsible for overseeing the programme's action plan, agreeing on success indicators, and ensuring periodic evaluation of the programme's progress and impact. The Programme Board will be responsible for resolving any emerging conflicts or problems that could negatively impact on the programme's implementation.

Programme Staff in Programme Management Unit

The UNDP Programme Management Unit will be composed of an overall Programme Manager, three National Programme Officers, based in Iraq in Baghdad, Basrah and Erbil and one National Programme Associate based in Amman, until full relocation. All five will in

⁷ In case of a Joint Programme, this section does not substitute for the UN Organization-specific arrangements required by respective internal policies.

addition to running training and daily activities, will be experts in the field of GBV with the ability to provide training and ability to provide on the job training and oversight. This Unit will be in charge of the day-to-day management of the programme, including the work plan, budget planning and oversight, drafting terms of reference for the acquisition of services and goods, elaborating and implementing a procurement plan, and the oversight of operations in the field. The Unit will also be responsible for producing financial and progress reports as required.

UNICEF Programme Management

UNICEF Child Protection Section is composed of five staff in the Country Office in Baghdad and three Zonal Offices represented by the Child Protection Officers in Erbil, Baghdad and Basra. The interventions are supported by operation staff based in the three regions. The UNICEF Country Office, through the Child Protection Chief will provide general guidance and supervision. The Child Protection Specialist will provide technical inputs and directions to the Justice for Children component while the ICO Child Protection Officer will oversee the linkages with non-governmental partners involved in the monitoring activities.

A Senior Police and Gender Based Violence Expert will be seconded by the Danish Government to provide technical support to the programme, to facilitate training, to liaise with partners and counterparts and to work on policies and SOPs with the National Counterparts. A draft Memorandum of Agreement for this arrangement is attached as Annex 1.

The UNDP Country Office, through the Senior Gender Advisor, will provide general supervision and programme assurance. The CPR Advisor will lend support for facilitating linkages with other agencies and institutions. In addition to the Programme Management Unit, international and national experts/advisors will be recruited to support training and other relevant activities. The Team Leader of UNDP's Governance Unit will provide general supervision and programme assurance. Additionally support will be provided by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, the Programme Support Unit and Operations.

Coordination and Collaboration with other Programmes

A UN Gender Task Force Working Group comprising of the Programme Manager and relevant UNCT members relevant to each topic will meet regularly to discuss the programme and other related gender programmes to explore synergies, comparative advantages, ensure that the programmes work in sync and are using the same standard training materials. Although this does not fall under the management structure this mechanism is crucial to make the best use of available resources and to ensure that the UN is acting as one when it comes to national policies on GBV and domestic violence.

The Programme will rely on local partner institutions and international and national experts that will be identified during the course of implementation. All partners must be recruited on a competitive basis and as such specific partners cannot be identified with any precision at this point. While all efforts will be made to hold trainings inside Iraq, namely in Baghdad and/or Erbil, some of the capacity development interventions may have to be conducted outside of Iraq. Experts, programme managers and other UNDP staff will travel to the specific projects which will be contingent on requests, identified needs, availability and security requirements of such travel.

UNDP-Iraq will also make use of its extensive network of regional and international experts that are specialised in this particular subject, in order to ensure that the implementation of this programme is successful and works with other CT agencies in mandated areas. Furthermore, UNICEF /and UNDP-Iraq will work closely with the established Committees at both central

level and KRG with regard to policy planning. UNDP and UNICEF are also working closely with MoLSA, Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR) and Ministry of Justice (MOJ) in close collaboration with the GBV Task Force regarding shelter improvements.

This programme has been designed in close coordination with all major counterparts, and the work plan was formulated after several missions where extensive consultations were held with counterparts from the GoI, KRG, Parliamentary Members and Civil Society. Line ministries will be encouraged to cost share to compliment the programme, in particular in building up the directorates and shelters.

6. Feasibility, risk management and sustainability of results

The security situation, while seeing some vast improvements remains unpredictable. This necessitates the formulation of a detailed *risk management strategy* that includes potential scenarios which identifies risk factors and a flexible response. As indicated earlier, the holistic approach on which the UNDP Programme is based requires a multi-pronged implementation process which serves to reinforce the inter-linkages between the three expected outcomes in respect to law enforcement, access to justice and empowerment of GBV survivors. This needs to be clearly reflected in all the identified risk scenarios, which also includes estimating the potential additional cost of contingency plans. Please refer to the risk log for further details.

The security situation in Iraq remains a serious risk to the implementation of Family Protection Directorates and the shelters. UNDP-Iraq will hold the majority of its training courses and workshops inside Iraq, but should the situation deteriorate training will have to be considered in neighbouring countries. UNDP-Iraq will utilize national NGOs and staff as much as possible with regard to the needs assessment and analysis of laws and institutions.

Another risk is the lack of political will. This risk will be mitigated with the participation of national stakeholders as members of the Programme Board which will promote increased participation of national counterparts, national ownership and strengthen the commitments of counterparts to the programme objectives.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide and UNDP's obligations to the donor, reporting will follow the standard Iraq UNDAF Fund rules and procedures: quarterly progress reports will be prepared (fiches), annual progress reports and a Final Report at the end of the project that will provide final analysis, findings, lessons learned and recommendations.

Both financial and narrative reporting will be conducted in line with the MoU with the AA as well as with the standard internal requirements of the participating UN agencies

MECHANISM	DISTRIBUTION	DESCRIPTION	DEADLINE
Quarterly Programme Board meeting	Programme Board	These meetings will review progress reports and reports on monitoring visits so as to take necessary actions to ensure the programme results are achieved and where necessary, recommend a change in implementation strategy. Meeting anticipated 3 times per year.	Every four months
Annual programme review	Steering Committee and stakeholders	Based on the Annual Review Report, an annual programme review will be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the programme and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. This review will be driven by the Programme Steering Committee and may involve other stakeholders as required. It will focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.	Annual
Mid-term Review	Internal	The Mid-term Review will take the form of an Outcome Evaluation in 2012 which will provide a strategic 360 forward-looking review for this programme.	End of the financial year
Financial report	Programme Board	Financial reporting will be done in accordance with standard UNDP practises and UNDP financial rules and regulations. UNDP will be responsible for preparation of the programme's Final Financial Statement. The programme will be subject to a standard annual audit as per UNDP's rules, regulations and procedures. NGOs will be audited after implementation.	End of the financial year
Annual Review Report	Programme Board	In the fourth quarter of the year, an Annual Review Report will be prepared by Programme Manager and shared with the Programme Board. This report will include a summary of results achieved against the pre-defined annual targets at the output level.	End of Financial Year

Final Report	Programme Board	Based on the above report, a Final Report shall be conducted as soon after the conclusion of the PIP as possible, to assess the performance of the PIP. This review is driven by the Programme Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.	End of PIP
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UNDP as lead will coordinate agencies and will bear the responsibilities of submitting joint programme reports with each agency submitting respective work in the specified formats in a timely manner.

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the programme will be monitored through the following

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Programme Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the programme implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Programme Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Programme Manager to the Programme Board through Programme Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- a programme Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the programme
- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Programme Manager and shared with the Programme Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

- **Annual Programme Review.** Based on the above report, an annual programme review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the programme and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Programme Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

8. Legal Context

The Iraq UNDAF 2011-2014, co-signed by the Government and the UNCT, including UNDP, is a strategic programming tool and provides the basis for UN's technical assistance in Iraq. It articulates Iraq's recovery and transition towards longer-term development by providing a coherent and coordinated strategy for the delivery of UN assistance in line with Iraq's national priorities stipulated in NDP 2010-2014 and relevant MDGs, following the underlying principles of the UN Reform Process and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The Iraq UNDAF Fund has been established to support the UNDAF implementation.

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Programme Document as referred to in the SBAA and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the programme is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Programme Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Programme Document".

9. Work Plans (Table2)

Work Plan for: Family Protection, Support, Justice and Security for Survivors of Domestic and Gender Based Violence
Period Covered by the Work Plan: 1 February 2012 –1 February 2014

UNDAF Priority Outcome: 1.3: Iraq has an improved legal and operational Rule of Law framework for administration and access to justice.																
Outcome 5.5: The Iraqi state has institutionalized preventive and protective mechanisms to combat gender-based violence.																
UN Organization-specific Annual targets	Key Activities	TIMEFRAME												Implementing Partner	Planned Budget by Output	
<i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	<i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5	Q 6	Q 7	Q 8	Q 9	Q 10	Q 11	Q 12			
JP Output 1: Policy and legislative reform supported for improved access to justice for GBV survivors																
1.1 Legislative and policy reform supported for improved Family Protection, Child Protection access to law enforcement, and justice at central level and Kurdistan Region.														UNDP USD 830,000 UNICEF USD 491,610		
	1.1.1 Specific advice and training for the core working group on how to address violence against women and children and victims of trafficking provided.														UNDP	400,000
	1.1.2 Support the promotion and activities of committee 80 to ensure their impact on the legislative reform in moving forward the agenda of family support, justice and security.														UNDP	150,000
	1.1.3 Support the core working group in the development of action plans and annual work and budget plans to further strategy on family support, justice and security.														UNDP	150,000

	1.1.4 Support awareness raising activities to promote the KRG strategy and to ensure their impact and moving forward the agenda of family support, justice and security.														UNDP	130,000	
1.2 Child Welfare Commission is supported with the development of Child Protection Policy.	1.2.1. Support the development and implementation of a National Child Protection Policy under the auspices of the Child Welfare Commission (CWC), ensuring that the policy feeds into the work of the Family Protection and support units.														UNICEF	273,372	
	1.2.2 Finalize a study on violence against children (boys and girls), analyze findings, prepare report and disseminate conclusions to key stakeholders to feed into the National Child Protection Policy.														UNICEF	218,238	
JP Output 2: Enhanced law enforcement response to combating GBV and supporting GBV survivors and victims of trafficking.																	
2.1 Central Government and Kurdistan Regional government are supported with the referral mechanism for the new Family Protection Directorates, police support units and CSOs .	UNDP USD 830,000 UNICEF USD 491,610																
	2.1.1 Targeted training for Police from the Central Government and the Kurdistan Region. Training focuses on SOPs on how to run Family Protection Units (including study tours).															UNDP	130,000
	2.1.2 Empowerment of female police officers working in the newly established Directorates through targeted training courses and increased awareness.															UNDP (with UNICEF technical input)	100,000

2.1.3 Support the establishment of victim support units in police stations (Baghdad) to act as referral centres for the established Family Protection Directorates.													UNDP (with UNICEF technical input)	50,000
2.1.4 Develop/adapt training material on combating violence against women and children for police officers and social workers working in Directorates to ensure continuous training and sustainability.													UNDP (with UNICEF technical input)	50,000
2.1.5 Linkages developed between the Directorates and the criminal courts in their areas to ensure chain of evidence, i.e. testimony, preservation of physical evidence, necessary for successful prosecution - work with Criminal Court and the Social Research Department staff for capacity building in following up and handling cases.													UNDP	50,000
2.1.6 Develop advocacy strategy highlighting the role of family support, justice and security.													UNDP	20,000
2.1.7 Assess performance and impact of Directorates.													UNDP	20,000
2.1.8 Organize multi-stakeholder workshops to disseminate lessons.													UNDP	40,000
2.1.9 Support the development of an effective data base for newly established Directorates (design and training).													UNDP	20,000
2.1.10. Establishment of linkages between the FPD & existing MRM referral mechanism.													UNICEF	229,909

3.1 Development of shelter policy to the development of shelter policy at central and KRG level supported, participation of civil society ensured.	UNDP 807,880														
	3.1.1 Policy advice and technical support given on shelter policy in both Central Level and the Kurdistan Region and the development of plan of action.													UNDP	50,000
	3.1.2 Develop a policy framework based on a situational analysis to facilitate the reintegration of shelter clients back into the community.			X	X	X								UNDP	50,000
3.2 Female shelters and safe houses supported through institutional strengthening and capacity development.	UNDP 807,880														
	3.2.1 Mapping of NGOs providing shelter or refuges to victims of violence, including advocacy and workshops.	X											UNDP	30,000	
	3.2.2 Support to existing NGO managed shelters for victims of violence including a national conference for lessons learned.			X	X	X		X	X		X		UNDP	150,000	
	3.2.3 Capacity building provided to shelter staff on management, budgets, resource mobilization, etc.			X		X			X		X		UNDP	150,000	
	3.2.4 Develop/adapt training material on working with victims of violence for shelter staff (also to GoI).			X	X					X	X		UNDP	100,000	
3.2.5 Specialized training provided to shelter staff on dealing with victims of violence.				X	X		X	X		X		UNDP	147,880		
3.3 NGOs offering shelter															

support to women strengthened to provide referral support.	3.3.1 Provision of capacity building, financial and logistical support to NGOs providing support to women and women victim of violence that can act as referral centres.					X	X				X	X	UNDP	100,000
	3.3.2 Develop linkages with on-going UNCT economic empowerment/private sector development programs.				X			X				X	UNDP	30,000
Total UNDP													\$2,467,880	
Total UNICEF													\$1,500,000	
TOTAL Budget (USD)													3,967,880	

* The Total Planned Budget by UN Organization should include both programme cost and indirect support cost

10. Budget

Table3 has been prepared for the Iraq UNDAF Fund and will be accompanied by a detailed budget for each line item, providing a description of the item and the calculation of cost as Annex A

CONSOLIDATED PROGRAMME BUDGET

PROGRAMME BUDGET		Estimated utilization of resources (US\$)		
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	50,160	15,720	15,720	18,720
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	1,358,554	422,185	401,185	535,184
3. Training of counterparts	795,000	187,333	284,333	323,334
4. Contracts	1,328,000	552,000	476,000	300,000
5. Other direct costs	176,586	58,862	58,862	58,862
Total Programme Costs	3,708,300	1,236,100	1,236,100	1,236,100
Indirect Support Costs	259,580	86,527	86,527	86,526
TOTAL	3,967,880	1,322,627	1,322,627	1,322,626

**Table 4:
UNDP BUDGET**

PROGRAMME BUDGET		Estimated utilization of resources (US\$)		
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	30,960	10,320	10,320	10,320
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	1,075,640	358,547	358,547	358,546
3. Training of counterparts	520,000	173,333	173,333	173,334
4. Contracts	570,000	190,000	190,000	190,000
5. Other direct costs	109,830	36,610	36,610	36,610
Total Project Costs	2,306,430	768,810	768,810	768,810
Indirect Support Costs	161,450	53,817	53,817	53,816
TOTAL	2,467,880	822,627	822,627	822,626

* Based on the UNDG Harmonized Financial Reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006. Definition of the categories can be found in the instruction which is available on www.undg.org.

** Security costs are calculated on the maximum rate of 2% of total programme costs and should be integrated into line item 5: Other direct costs.

*** Indirect support cost should be in line with the rate or range specified in the Iraq UNDAF Fund TOR (or Programme Document) and MOU and SAA for the particular MDTF.

Table 5 has been prepared for the Iraq UNDAF Fund and will be accompanied by a detailed budget for each line item, providing a description of the item and the calculation of cost as Annex B

**Table 5:
UNICEF BUDGET**

PROGRAMME BUDGET		Estimated utilization of resources (US\$)		
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	19,200	5,400	5,400	8,400
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	282,914	63,638	42,638	176,638
3. Training of counterparts	275,000	14,000	111,000	150,000
4. Contracts	758,000	362,000	286,000	110,000
5. Other direct costs	66,756	22,252	22,252	22,252
Total Project Costs	1,401,870	467,290	467,290	467,290
Indirect Support Costs	98,130	32,710	32,710	32,710
TOTAL	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

Annex A: UNDP Detailed Budget

CATEGORY	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	NUM-BER OF UNITS	AMOUNT	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	Stationery and office supply	150	36	5,400	1,800	1,800	1,800
	Office maintenance	150	36	5,400	1,800	1,800	1,800
	Communications	560	36	20,160	6,720	6,720	6,720
Sub-Total"1"				30,960	10,320	10,320	10,320
2. Personnel (staff, individual consultants and travel)	Programme Staff			804,590	268,197	268,197	268,197
	Project Manager (part-time; Amman)	10,556	27	285,012	95,004	95,004	95,004
	Project Assistance (full time Amman)	1,911	36	68,805	22,935	22,935	22,935
	Project Officer (Full Time Erbil)	4,038	36	145,378	48,459	48,459	48,459
	Project Officer (Full time Baghdad)	4,038	36	145,378	48,459	48,459	48,459
	Project Officer (Full time Basra)	4,445	36	160,016	53,339	53,339	53,339
	Individual Consultants			210,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
	Technical Experts	10,000	6	60,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Technical Experts	10,000	6	60,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Technical Experts	10,000	9	90,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	Travel			61,050	20,350	20,350	20,350
	Missions and Coordination	5,550	11	61,050	20,350	20,350	20,350
Sub-Total"2"				1,075,640	358,547	358,547	358,547
3. Training of counterparts	Preparatory Workshop	10,000	3	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Seminars	10,000	6	60,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Training for target groups	50,000	5	250,000	83,333	83,333	83,333
	Training of Trainers	50,000	3	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	Study Tours	30,000	1	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Sub-Total"3"				520,000	173,333	173,333	173,333
4. Contracts	Implementing Partner	50,000	2	100,000	33,333	33,333	33,333

	Monitoring and Oversight	15,000	1	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Development of training materials	20,000	3	60,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Advertising Call for Proposals	12,000	2	24,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
	Outreach campaign	12,000	3	36,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
	Establishment of database	15,000	1	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Support to victims of GBV & DV (pilots)	10,000	3	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Civil Society Grant Scheme	10,000	25	250,000	83,333	83,333	83,333
	Coordination and review Meetings	5,000	2	10,000	3,333	3,333	3,333
	Legal aid Conference	30,000	1	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Sub-Total"4"			570,000	190,000	190,000	190,000
	Sub - Total (1-4)			2,196,600	732,200	732,200	732,200
5. Other direct costs[1]	Common Premises (1%)			21,966.00	7,322.00	7,322.00	7,322.00
	Communications (1%)			21,966.00	7,322.00	7,322.00	7,322.00
	Security (2%)			43,931.99	14,644.00	14,644.00	14,644.00
	Miscellaneous (1%)			21,966.00	7,322.00	7,322.00	7,322.00
	Total Programme Costs			2,306,429.54	768,809.85	768,809.85	768,809.85
6. Indirect Support costs[2]	General Management Service (7%)			161,450.07	53,816.69	53,816.69	53,816.69
	GRAND TOTAL ****			2,467,879.61	822,626.54	822,626.54	822,626.54

UNICEF Detailed Budget

CATEGORY	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT COST	UNITS	AMOUNT	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport							
	Stationery and office supply	100	36	3,600	1,200	1,200	1,200
	Office maintenance	100	36	3,600	1,200	1,200	1,200
	Communications	400	30	12,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
Sub-Total"1"				19,200	5,400	5,400	8,400
2. Personnel (staff, individual consultants and travel)							
Programme Staff				189,000	41,500	19,500	128,000
	Programme Chief	35,000	2	70,000	35,000		35,000
	Programme Specialist	27,000	2	54,000			54,000
	Project Officer (Erbil part time)	6,500	3	19,500		6,500	13,000
	Project Officer (Baghdad part time)	6,500	4	26,000	6,500	6,500	13,000
	Project Officer (Basra part time)	6,500	5	19,500		6,500	13,000
Support staff				80,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
	Monitoring, Oversight and information			80,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
Travel				13,914	2,138	3,138	8,638
	Missions and Coordination			13,914	2138	3138	8638
Sub-Total"2"				282,914	63,638	42,638	176,638
3. Training of counter-parts							
	Training of stakeholders on the Child Protection Policy	5,000	2	10,000	10,000		
	Support to social workers training	180,000	1	180,000		60,000	120,000
	Awareness workshops on CR / GBV	10,000	1	10,000		10,000	

	Training of trainers	25,000	1	25,000	4,000	11,000	10,000
	Training of police staff members	50,000	1	50,000		30,000	20,000
Sub-Total"3"				275,000	14,000	111,000	150,000
4. Contracts							
	Finalization of the Violence against children study	90,000	1	90,000	50,000	40,000	
	Dissemination of findings and awareness raising activities	100,000	1	100,000	80,000	20,000	
	Support to the Child Protection Policy	238,000	1	238,000	110,000	84,000	44,000
	Support to legal aid and referral mechanisms	120,000	1	120,000		60,000	60,000
	Monitoring, reporting and responding to child rights violations	200,000	1	200,000	120,000	80,000	
	Coordination and review Meetings	10,000	1	10,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Sub-Total"4"				758,000	362,000	286,000	110,000
Sub - Total (1-4)				1,335,114	445,038	445,038	445,038
5. Other support costs							
	Common Premises (1%)			13,351	4,450	4,450	4,450
	Communications (1%)			13,351	4,450	4,450	4,450
	Security (2%)			26,702	8,901	8,901	8,901
	Miscellaneous (1%)			13,351	4,450	4,450	4,450
Sub-Total"5"				66,756	22,252	22,252	22,252
Total Programme Costs				1,401,870	467,290	467,290	467,290
6. Indirect support costs	General Management Service (7%)			98,130	32,710	32,710	32,710
GRAND TOTAL ****				1,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

Annex B: UNDP Programme Status Profile

Each Participating UN Organization must complete a Profile of all its on-going JP/ programmes implemented within the same Priority Area in Iraq (including those funded through core, bilateral and UNDG ITF funds).

Sl. #	Programme ID #	Programme Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Total Delivery (up to 2010)	Commitments (% as of 30 Nov 2011)	Disbursements (% as of 30 Nov 2011)	Remarks
1	60142	Rule of Law and Justice	20,398,000	49.34%	-1.76%	9.80%	Bilateral
2	56801	Preparatory Assist.- Global Fund to Fight AIDS and TB programme in Iraq	24,647,343	42.85%	7.79%	34.25%	Global Fund
3	63566	Anti-Corruption	8,350,000	50.83%	2.68%	27.04%	Bilateral
4	80465	English Language Training for the Integrity and other Institutions	1,500,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Bilateral
5	C9-24	Support to Decentralization and Local Governance	6,118,704	56.49%	0.16%	20.64%	ITF
6	C9-27	Justice & ROL	5,909,994	50.29%	8.14%	43.85%	ITF
7	G11-20	IHEC TA Phase II	5,479,950	75.40%	1.70%	12.90%	ITF
8	C9-28	Support to GOI in Paris Declaration	1,000,000	67.01%	-18.20%	24.39%	ITF
9	74650	Reforming Judicial Training in Iraq	404,040	27.01%	2.84%	8.40%	Bilateral
10	C9-29a	Iraqi Public Sector Modernization	5,000,000	1.75%	13.32%	54.63%	ITF
11	C9-34	Support to the human right commission	902,751	0.1%	11.31%	81.18%	ITF
12	75376	Family Supp. Justice & Security	941,180	24.06%	19.90%	36.21%	Bilateral
13	75294	Support to the new COR	300,000	0.0%	24.17%	24.17%	Multi-lateral

14	76615	Strengthening the Administration	3,200,000	0.0%	0.75%	19.52%	Bilateral
15	77088	Peace and Development Analysis	250,000	0.0%	29.26%	140.39%	Core
16	G11-23	Institutional Development Support	13,947,279	0.1%	0.99%	11.80%	ITF
17	76819	Support for Rights of Minorities	454,241	0.0%	20.50%	69.93%	Bilateral
18	80586	INL- Justice Data Management	3,800,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Bilateral
19	80503	Ninewa Minorities Dialogue Interfaith	150,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Bilateral
		TOTALS (US\$)	117,663,362				

Annex C:

Monitoring framework - Quality management for programme activity results

Output 1: Strengthened access to justice for gender based violence (GBV) survivors which includes policy and legislative reform.		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<p>Activity 1.1. Legislative and policy support for Family Protection, Child Protection, access of law enforcement, justice and security for survivors of GVB.</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Support to the development of a more effective and coherent Kurdish Government Strategy for enhancing family support, law enforcement, justice and security.</p>	<p>Start Date: February 2012 End Date: 28 February 2013</p>
Purpose	<p>Ensure Government policy and strategy on access to justice to reduce GBV. Child protection policy is endorsed.</p>	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion and activities of Committee 80 to ensure their impact on the legislative reform in moving forward the agenda of family support, justice and security. • Development and implementation of a National Child Protection Policy under the auspices of the Child Welfare Commission (CWC), ensuring that the policy feeds into the work of the Family Protection and Support Units. • Development of action plans and annual work and budget plans to further strategy on family support, justice and security. • Awareness raising activities to promote the KRG Strategy and to ensure their impact and moving forward the agenda of family support, protection, justice and security. 	
Quality Criteria	Quality methods	Date of Assessment
<p>Policy created by cross-ministerial group to address Family Protection and GBV - Legal Review; Child Protection Policy developed under CWC auspices.</p>	<p>Reports, endorsement and implementation policies and strategies.</p>	<p>30 June 2012</p>

Output 2: Enhanced law enforcement responsive to addressing and combating GBV and to support GBV survivors and victims of trafficking.		
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	<p>Activity 2.1: New Family Protection Directorates, police support units and referral mechanisms supported at Central level and in Kurdistan Region.</p> <p>Activity 2.2: Training on human rights, GBV, and other specialized areas provided to law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, judges, lawyers, paralegals, social workers, health care workers, Ministry and Parliamentary staff to enhance a holistic approach in addressing GBV.</p> <p>Activity 2.3: NGOs working on providing assistance, including legal aid in the area of family support and violence prevention supported.</p>	<p>Start Date: February 2012 End Date: 28 February 2013</p>

Purpose	Family Protection Units have established workflows. Number of people trained within their own respective fields, increasing expertise step by step in multiple trainings. Mapping of NGOs providing legal aid, Referral system developed.		
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings; • Support to training facilities; • Awareness campaign; • Development of training materials; • Mapping NGO providing legal aid services. 		
Quality Criteria	Quality methods	Date of Assessment	
Level of recruiters; Capacity and technical expertise in FPU's and Directorates in Iraq; SOPs and Protocols.	Training reports and evaluation, development of endorsement of protocols	30 December 2012	
Improved facilities in pilot locations (locations to be decided by Gol and KRG);	Reports and visits	30 June 2013	
Manuals for Family Protection (case processing and psychosocial support).	Review reports	30 June 2013	

Output 3: Social and economic empowerment of GBV survivors and protection mechanisms in place.			
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Activity 3.1. Advocacy and policy support to Government with Civil Society participation to facilitate shelter policy. Activity 3.2 Female shelters and safe houses supported through institutional strengthening and capacity development. Activity 3.3. NGOs offering shelter support to women supported to develop referral centers.	Start Date: February 2012 End Date: 28 February 2013	
Purpose	Ensure shelter policy and strategy are developed to support victims of GBV, victims are offered effective services and empowered.		
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings of social workers, health workers and law enforcement officers; • Establishment of referral system; • Advisory support to develop shelter strategy; • Training for victims, and assistance for reintegration. 		
Quality Criteria	Quality methods	Date of Assessment	
Shelter policy developed, 90 staff trained in shelters, SOPs developed, full mapping of available shelter options. Shelter conditions improved in existing shelters. Government pledges new shelters to be built for victims of GBV.	Endorsement of shelter policy, training reports and evaluation, training materials, observation	30 July 2013	