

United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund

Project #:F8-10

Date and Quarter Updated: 1 October – 31 December 2011 (4th Quarter)

Participating UN Organisation: UNICEF (Lead), UNFPA, **Sector:** Protection
Government of Iraq – Responsible Line Ministry: Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
 (federal and regional)

Title	Strengthening Protection and Justice for Children and Young People in Iraq				
Geo. Location	Governorates: Baghdad, Basra, Ninewa, Erbil, Suleimaniyah and Dohuk				
Project Cost	3,000,000 (UNICEF USD2,000,000: UNFPA USD 1,000,000)				
Duration	3 Years				
Approval Date	04.06.2009	Starting Date	14.08.2009	Completion Date	14 August 2011 extended to 14.08.2012
Project Description	<p>This project is designed to provide technical support to the Government of Iraq to strengthen the Juvenile Justice System and increase children and young people's access to justice and protection. The project uses 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. First, 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, on improvement of systems for data collection, monitoring and tracking of children who are in contact with the law. Secondly, at the 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.</p>				

Development Goal and Immediate Objectives	
<p>The developmental goal is to strengthen the Gol's capacity to improve the Juvenile Justice System and increase children and young people's access to justice and protection.</p> <p>Key immediate objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved functioning of the Juvenile Justice System in Iraq • Increased capacities of families and communities in six governorates to protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law. • Increased capacities of key duty bearers to provide legal, judicial and reintegration services to children and young people in contact with the law. 	

Outputs, Key activities and Procurement	
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gol has reliable information to address needs and gaps in the Juvenile Justice System. 2. Capacities of families and communities in six governorates increased to protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law. 3. Improved capacities of 100 key duty bearers in managing and monitoring detention facilities and reformatories. 4. Increased capacities of families and communities to provide care, protection and diversion services. 5. Enhanced capacity of 400 duty bearers to provide better legal, judicial, rehabilitation and reintegration services to children and young people. 6. Three hundred staff working in reformatories have an enhanced capacity to provide follow up services and reintegration assistance to children and adolescents.
Activities	1.1. Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System in Iraq

- 1.2. Review of the Juvenile Care Law and another three laws related to children
- 2.1. Identification of factors that push children at risk into contact with the law
- 2.2. Awareness raising activities in communities, schools and religious institutions focusing on guidance to children, young people and their families
- 2.3. Educational support for out of school children and young people
- 2.4. Media campaigns and advocacy for awareness-raising of care providers and families on prevention, care, and protection for children
- 3.1. Setting up systems for providing quality care services including arrangements for case management
- 3.2. Setting up of information management systems and training of MoLSA and detention centres' staff
- 3.3. Setting up of five multi-disciplinary teams and training
- 3.4. Legal assistance to children and young people in detention
- 3.5. Life skills training to children and young people in detention
- 3.6. Protection and basic services to children and young people in detention
- 3.7. Regular monitoring of detention centres
- 3.8. Setting up complaint systems in the detention centres and reformatories
- 4.1. Setting up of community-based aftercare services for protection and diversion services in selected project governorates
- 4.2. Training to community members and care providers on provision of diversion services in six governorates
- 5.1. Training of duty bearers (juvenile judges, legal prosecutors, JTI instructors, juvenile police, staff of detention and reformatory centres, social workers, and care providers) on international standards, juvenile justice, psychosocial support etc
- 5.2. Module development for integration of juvenile justice in judges training curriculum
- 5.3. Training of reformatory managers and staff on rehabilitation and reintegration services
- 5.4. Provision of psychosocial, medical, educational, and basic services in reformatories
- 5.5. Improvement of vocational training provision with capacity development and equipment support
- 6.1. Develop a national multidimensional package for caring/integration of children and young people in reformatories and after release
- 6.2. Training provision for reformatory staff, NGO partners and community members to provide rehabilitation and reintegration services
- 6.3. Provision of educational, recreational, vocational and life skills development inside reformatories
- 6.4. Inter-ministerial/CSOs coordination and monitoring mechanism for after care services mechanisms
- 6.5. Support MoE & MoLSA staff to integrate Life Skills education into their respective educational & vocational activities
- 6.6. Training to medical, social & educational workers to detect, support and report psychological & physical disorders /abuse among children and young people inside reformatories
- 6.7. Develop and operationalize sectoral data collection/ reporting tools to monitor developmental status & rights of children and young people inside reformatories
- 6.8. Support MoLSA staff to provide continuous contact and support to families of children and young people residing in reformatories, and facilitate regular family visits
- 6.9. Setup multidimensional day care centres to support and follow up children and young people in contact with law after their release from reformatories including visits to their homes and families
- 6.10. Psychosocial /rehabilitation and follow up activities (counselling, group support, life skills education) to children & young people after their release from reformatories
- 6.11. Referral system of children & young people released from reformatories to existing educational & vocational services & job opportunities (if above 15yrs old)

Procurement (major items)	Psychosocial and recreational kits for use in the detentions centres and reformatories. Based on the assessment of the existing centres, equipment and furniture will be bought to be used in the Multidimensional Day Care centres i.e. chairs, tables, computers, TVs, DVD players, LCDs etc.
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UNICEF

Funds Committed	1,882,400.00	% of approved	%94
Funds Disbursed	1,694,488.68	% of approved	%85
Forecast final date		Delay (months)	12

UNFPA

Funds Committed	337, 569	% of approved	34%
Funds Disbursed	288, 356	% of approved	29%
Forecast final date		Delay (months)	12

Direct Beneficiaries	Number of Beneficiaries	% of planned (current status)
Men		
Women		
Children		
IDPs		
Others		
Indirect beneficiaries		
Employment generation (men/women)		

Quantitative achievements against objectives and results

JP Output 1: GoI has reliable information to address needs and gaps in JJ system of Juvenile Justice system (UNICEF)	<p>1. A National Conference on Justice for Children was held on 10 December 2011 in Erbil, gathering 80 representatives of nine federal and regional governmental ministries, including Ministries of Labor and Social Affairs, Education, Youth and Sports, Interior, Justice, Human Rights, Health, Higher Education, as well as representatives of the Higher Judicial Council, European Union, several international I/NGOs, and civil society organizations. The objectives of the National Conference were to increase the understanding of main stakeholders of the current Juvenile Justice System in Iraq in relation to international standards and to agree on a roadmap to develop a <i>National Plan of Action to Advance Justice for Children in Iraq</i>. The Steering Committee will follow-up on the Conference recommendations during its next meeting in January 2012. The two Technical Committees will also meet afterwards. The technical working group in Basra Governorate regularly meets to address issues pertaining to Justice for Children and is considered as a model for the programme.</p> <p>2. The comprehensive assessment of the Juvenile Justice System implemented in partnership with the INGO <i>Disaster Management International</i> (DMI) has reached its final stage with the completion of the field research and of a first draft report. The initial findings were presented during the National Conference on Justice for Children.</p> <p>The development of a draft regional Child Law is technically supported by UNICEF; inputs were provided to the initial draft and a wide consultation organized in Erbil mid-December. A request to support the development of a federal Child Law was received from MoLSA and will be supported in coming quarters.</p>	75%
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<p>JP Output 2: Capacities of families and communities in 6 governorates increased to protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law</p> <p>(UNICEF)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An assessment is being designed to identify reintegration related issues. 2. A total of 94 headmasters and teachers attended a ToT on life skills development in Baghdad, Basra and Mosul. Two sessions were held during this quarter in Basra and Baghdad and the evaluation highlighted their positive impact on reducing challenges in class rooms and responding to the need of children with behavior challenges. The celebration of the CRC anniversary in November was organized throughout the country. Through this project, specific events were organized in cooperation with the Ministries of Education, of Youth and Sports and of Culture, and reached hundreds of youth in Baghdad, Mosul and Basra. 3. Some 1095 children participated in Out of School interventions during this period, mostly organized through youth centers. Participation into artistic, sport and cultural activities was supported as well as in involvement in community-based projects supporting vulnerable families. Life skills training was completed for 180 boys and 136 girls in five youth centres of Baghdad. 4. Community based prevention actions are on-going with the mobilization of communities and police forces to address risks and threats to children. Nine meetings were conducted, participated by 148 community members and police officers. Public awareness materials are being prepared for the next phase. 	<p>50%</p>
<p>JP Output 3: Improved capacities of 100 key duty bearers in managing and monitoring detention facilities and reformatories</p> <p>(UNICEF)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to detention centres in the area of case management is planned for the coming months. 2. The administration and maintenance of children's data on children in detention centres is being discussed with MoLSA to allow UNICEF and its partners to provide technical support. 3. Training for a multi-disciplinary team is being prepared. 4. In Baghdad, Mosul and Basra, meetings were conducted with representatives of the Higher Judicial Council, the Iraqi Bar Association and the Iraqi Jurists' Union, this to increase coordination and referral of cases between duty bearers. Eighty-five children in contact with the law are being provided with legal assistance in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa, including 17 new cases for this period. 5. A Life Skills manual is being developed for caregivers in line with WHO guidelines on "core skills teaching skills" and a second one focusing on working with children with disruptive behavior problems. Seven life skills sessions were held for 155 children in Baghdad centres and some 75 have been trained on child rights standards during this period. Three detention centre staff were trained on life skills and eight staff on child rights. Legal awareness workshop was attended by 39 children and Children's Day Events are now being designed for the next quarter with detention facilities. 6. See 4 and 5. 7. Regular monitoring of detention centres in Kurdistan, Baghdad and Basra. Delays were faced in getting access to children transferred to the adult facility in Ninewa. The situation of children held in Kirkuk is also being closely scrutinized. 8. Discussions for the development of complaint systems in the detention centres and reformatories have been initiated. 	<p>45%</p>
<p>JP Output 4: Increased capacity of families and communities to provide care,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training of community mediators was completed earlier and the mediator system is operational as demonstrated by the elections held in targeted schools in December. The training for Community Police in Baghdad has been prepared with the MoI and is scheduled for February 2011. Specific equipment will also being designed and provided. 2. Six local mediation rooms established within six youth centres to support 	<p>45%</p>

<p>protection and diversion services</p> <p>(UNICEF)</p>	<p>diversion of children from the formal judicial system are used in Basra. Two community awareness workshops on justice for children and restorative justice were held for 88 children and staff. Rehabilitation of the restorative justice training room continued and equipment is being purchased. Meetings are held with the College of Law to support the establishment of the training and research centre. Delays are anticipated due to the recent change of personnel at the Baghdad University.</p>	
<p>JP Output 5: Enhanced capacity of 400 duty bearers to provide better legal, judicial, rehabilitation and reintegration services to children and young people</p> <p>(UNICEF)</p>	<p>1. The training of trainers for duty bearers on Justice for Children took place as scheduled from 11 to 15 December 2011 and allowed the participation of trainees to the National Conference on Justice for Children. The event was facilitated by Penal Reform International and included 16 federal and regional governmental technical experts (from the Ministries of Labor and Social Affairs, Youth and Sports, Education, Human Rights, Justice, Health), I/NGOs and the Higher Judicial Council. The trainees will in turn train staff within their respective ministries.</p> <p>Child rights training sessions were attended by 21 detention staff in Baghdad and 15 staff from Mosul Observation House and Reformatory School. Nine staff members from Baghdad and Basra also participated to a First Aid Training in Basra and Baghdad. Training of reformatory staff resumed in Basra with IT sessions</p> <p>4. Psychosocial support was provided to children who were released from pre and post-trial detention and reintegration kits provided. Home visits are on-going and case managers identifying educational programs, vocational training and job placement opportunities. Psychosocial support is being provided to more than 40 children, who have been convicted or transferred to government state homes for children.</p> <p>5. Orientation sessions on child rights and reintegration services have been provided to some 27 businessmen with the aim of facilitating the access to employment of youths released. During this period, twenty children (released) participated in vocational training sessions held for children both in post-trial detention and following release to build youth's skills and sense of empowerment. Five new children participated in paid apprenticeship. IT training for children in detention centres resumed in Basra and expansion to other centres is in progress.</p>	<p>55%</p>
<p>JP Output 6: Enhanced capacity of 400 duty bearers to provide better legal, judicial, rehabilitation and reintegration services to children and young people</p> <p>(UNFPA)</p>	<p>UNFPA contracted the American University of Beirut to develop a multidimensional package to enhance the psycho-social, health and education services in the reformatories - outline shared with UNFPA. UNFPA signed an agreement with ILO to develop the capacities of MoLSA to introduce the vocational and business training in the reformatories - needs determined and procurement plan designed.</p> <p>An action plan for 2012 has been prepared by UNFPA and signed by MoLSA in Baghdad and Erbil.</p> <p>Special profile assessment was developed for medical staff at reformatories to determine the training needs for medical staff inside the reformatories - the training will be conducted in the second quarter of 2012</p> <p>An MoU with the Baghdad Governorate Council has been developed to support procurements needs - to be signed by the end of February 2012 between MoLSA, BGC, and UNFPA.</p> <p>A questionnaire was designed and distributed to the reformatories to identify the training needs /occupations relevant to the youth - the ILO team will train MoLSA staff of this questionnaire.</p> <p>Four consultative meetings were accomplished by ILO with the MoE, Baghdad Governorate Council and MoLSA Vocational Training Directorate to plan for starting services deliverables per sector –field visits will be conducted to their establishments by the end of January 2012.</p>	<p>22%</p>

Qualitative achievements against objectives and results

Output 1. GoI has reliable information to address needs and gaps in the Juvenile Justice System (UNICEF)

During this period, priority was given to reinforcing the coordination of stakeholders involved in the Justice for Children sector. With UNICEF support, the National Conference on Justice for Children was held in Erbil on 10 December 2011 under the chairmanship of the MoLSA Deputy Minister. The objectives of the National Conference were to increase the understanding of main stakeholders of the current Juvenile Justice System in Iraq in relation to international standards and to agree on a roadmap to develop a *National Plan of Action to Advance Justice for Children in Iraq*. The Steering Committee (SC) will follow-up on the Conference recommendations during its next meeting in January 2012. Most of its members actually participated as well as those of the two Technical Working Groups.

The programme SC's terms of reference were (again) revised by MoLSA as well as the membership of the Steering and Technical Committees to promote the participation of technicians rather than political appointees. UNICEF together with its partners conducted numerous meetings to help speeding up the process and a final decision is now expected from the Ministry. As an outcome of the National Conference, governorate level coordination will be promoted to advance the objectives of the programme building on the success of the group active in Basra Governorate; similar meetings will be conducted in Baghdad and Mosul in the next quarter. The Programme Management Unit (PMU), consisting of implementing agencies and partners, has met once to update each other on progress, to discuss challenges and identify areas of collaboration. Together with Heartland Alliance, UNICEF is also planning the interventions to be conducted in the three northern governorates together with the regional authorities.

The comprehensive assessment of the Juvenile Justice System implemented in partnership with *Disaster Management International* (DMI) has reached its final stage with the completion of the field research and the availability of a first draft report. The initial findings were presented during the National Conference on Justice for Children. Some 150 individuals (children detained, families, NGOs, lawyers, police and judicial staff, social workers and traditional leaders) contributed to the field assessment.

The development of a draft regional Child Law in Kurdistan is technically supported by UNICEF; technical inputs were provided to the initial draft and a wide consultation gathering ministerial counterparts, experts from UN agencies and I/NGOs and academics was organized in Erbil mid-December. A request to support the development of a federal Child Law was received from MoLSA and will be supported in coming quarters.

Output 2. Capacities of families and communities in six governorates increased to protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law (UNICEF)

Several training sessions took place for educational professionals in Baghdad and Basra governorates. The evaluation conducted in December 2011 with headmasters and teachers in Baghdad highlighted that the basic life skills and conflict mediation training had significant impact on reducing behavioural challenges in the classroom and that the advanced life skills training for teachers has aided teachers and staff in identifying underlying causes of disruptive behaviour and in developing strategies to respond to the whole needs of children. Further the contribution of student mediators was highlighted for their major role in facilitating the majority conflicts in the classroom. Child protection networks were mobilized for the celebration of the UNCRC in November and specific events were organized in the framework of this project in cooperation with the Ministries of Education, of Youth and Sport, and of Culture and reached hundreds of youth in Baghdad, Mosul and Basra. As a contribution to prevention interventions, out of school activities were promoted and reached 1095 children (536 boys and 559 girls) during this period, mostly organized together with youth centres. The active involvement of youth into artistic, sport and cultural projects was supported as well as their contribution to community-based initiatives supporting vulnerable families. Life skills training was completed for 180 boys and 136 girls of five youth centres of Baghdad.

Community based prevention actions are on-going with the mobilization of communities and police forces to address risks and threats to children. Nine meetings were conducted, participated by 148 community members and police officers. Public awareness materials are prepared for the next

phase.

Output 3. Improved capacities of 100 key duty bearers in managing and monitoring detention facilities and reformatories (UNICEF)

Regular monitoring of detention centres was implemented by UNICEF and its partners in Kurdistan, Baghdad and Basra. In Mosul, the programme faced problems to access the 150 children in pre and post-trial detention who were transferred in September from the Mosul Observation House and Reformatory School to the Badoosh Prison for adults. While MOLSA stated that the children were transferred temporarily pending the rehabilitation of the building, UNICEF and its partners have repeatedly raised concerns at the federal and governorate levels about minimum standards and best practices related to the administration of juvenile justice, specifically about the mixing of children with adult detainees. The rapid adjudication of cases was also brought to the authorities attention, including during bilateral meetings with judges and lawyers in Basra. Advocacy was also done with the Ministry of Human Rights on that issue.

The support to case and data management is discussed with MoLSA and the detention centers. An agreement for technical assistance has to be secured with the federal and regional authorities. Discussions for the development of complaint systems in the detention centres and reformatories have also been initiated. To facilitate referral of cases between directorates, meetings were conducted in Baghdad, Mosul and Basra with representatives from the Higher Judicial Council, the Iraqi Bar Association and the Iraqi Jurists' Union thus to follow up on the coordination of cases to be dealt with by different duty bearers. While lawyers continue to face bureaucratic roadblocks and other challenges delaying their investigations and the legal proceedings, 85 children in contact with the law are being provided with legal assistance in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa, including 17 new cases for this period. A Life Skills manual is being developed for caregivers in line with WHO guidelines on "core skills teaching skills" and a second one on focusing on working with children with disruptive behavior problems. Seven life skills sessions were held for 155 children in Baghdad centres and some 75 have been trained on child rights during this period. Three detention centre staff were trained on life skills and eight detention centre staff were trained on child rights. Legal awareness workshops were conducted for 39 children and Children's Day Events are being designed for the next quarter with detention facilities staff.

Output 4. Increased capacities of families and communities to provide care, protection and diversion services (UNICEF)

The training for Community Police in Baghdad has been prepared with the Manager of the Baghdad Community Police (MoI) and is scheduled to take place in February 2012. Specific equipment will also be designed and provided.

While the training of student mediators was completed earlier, the mediator system is still operational as demonstrated by the elections held in 42 targeted schools in December. Student mediators are said to be playing an important role in helping to peacefully resolve conflicts in the classrooms.

Six local mediation rooms within six youth centres are also used in Basra to support diversion of children from the formal judicial system. Two community awareness workshops on justice for children and restorative justice were held for 80 children and staff. During this period, five meetings were held with the College of Law to support the establishment of the training and research centre. Rehabilitation of the restorative justice training room continued and equipment is being purchased.

The *National Conference on Juvenile for Children (JFC)* and the *Master TOT on JFC* were very effective in introducing the concept of restorative justice and diversion measures through the illustration of regional examples. Participants in both forums demonstrated a keen interest in learning practical ways to implement restorative justice. Unfortunately, although the College of Law was invited to participate in both the *National Conference* and the *Master TOT*, the University of Baghdad failed to send a representative. This was a missed opportunity to build the capacity of the university in order to advance the training centre.

Output 5. Enhanced capacity of 400 duty bearers to provide better legal, judicial, rehabilitation and reintegration services to children and young people (UNICEF)

Several training initiatives have been pursued during the reporting period. Following the National Conference, the training of trainers for duty bearers on JFC took place from 11 to 15 December 2011

with the support of UNICEF and its implementing partner IMC, and with the facilitation of four trainers from *Penal Reform International*. Sixteen ministry staff and NGO staff participated. The focus of the sessions was placed on the administration of juvenile justice, with special emphasis on the girl child, the utilization of diversion measures and restorative justice. The original aim was to train 40 senior staff members on justice for children. Due to time constraints, the number of trainees from ministries was reduced to 24 persons, from the Ministries of Labor and Social Affairs, Youth and Sports, Education, Human Rights, Justice, and Health. Participants were nominated by their respective ministries based on selection criteria, which were outlined in an application packet. Representatives of the Higher Judicial Council and INGOs staff members also completed the training. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Interior did not nominate representatives to attend the training. Additionally, although representatives from the University of Baghdad and the University of Salahaddin had submitted names of participants, they did not attend the training. Lastly, the lack of coordination between the federal and regional MoLSA resulted in having only two out of the six representatives of the regional government of Kurdistan.

Despite these challenges, the TOT was extremely successful, as it brought together technical experts from various backgrounds and diverse responsibilities; all demonstrated a strong commitment to implementing the cascaded training. Participants, who completed the training, have been invited to a follow up coordination meeting in early January 2012 to establish a joint implementation plan among the various ministries. The strategy is for each of the 16 participants to conduct training with 20-25 ministerial staff of their respective ministries in the first quarter of 2012. Training materials and a standardized agenda will be shared by UNICEF, whose staff together with IMC will stand ready to assist with the implementation of those sessions. Because of the shortfall of trained ministerial staff in the Kurdistan region, IMC will directly conduct four training sessions with 80 Gol staff, targeting juvenile and community police members, in order to ensure the target objective is met.

Child rights training sessions were attended by 21 detention staff in Baghdad and 15 staff from Mosul Observation House and Reformatory School. Nine staff members from Baghdad and Basra also participated to a First Aid Training in Basra and Baghdad. Training of reformatory staff resumed in Basra with IT sessions.

Forty five (45) children have been provided with psychosocial assistance to ease negative impacts caused by being in detention centres and to support their reintegration into society. In addition the programme provided psychosocial support to more than 40 children, who have been convicted or transferred to government state homes for children (orphanage).

Vocational training is provided to children in post-trial and those released on carpentry, metal working, nursing, sewing, and hairdressing. Training is being held both in post-trial detention and following release to build youth's skills and sense of empowerment. IT training for children in detention centres resumed in Basra after the transfer of the computer lab equipment from the Al-Maqal Prison (MOI) to the Basra Central Prison (MOJ). Twelve boys and four male detention staff completed a two day training course allowing them to further enhance their basic skills. The expansion of these services to other centres is in progress. Interventions have also targeted businessmen to increase youth access to income generation activities after their release from detention. The project initially planned to hold orientation sessions on children's rights and reintegration services for 15 business owners, the activities actually reached 27 (both male and female) with the facilitation of a national NGO in Baghdad. Their interventions being in sectors with employment opportunities (sewing, hairdressing, photography, IT maintenance, maintenance of electric material); referral for children released from detention will be facilitated.

During this quarter, 13 children (6 boys and 7 girls) released from detention centres have participated in vocational training. Five new children (boys) participated in paid apprenticeship which means a total of 26 children were supported in order to reintegrate into society.

Output 6. 300 Reformatory staff have an enhanced capacity to provide follow up services and reintegration assistance to children and adolescents (UNFPA)

Special activities were accomplished in cooperation with ILO and the American University of Beirut to outline the needs for trainings and vocational support to enhance the status of youth inside the reformatories. UNFPA, in cooperation with Baghdad Governorate Council, achieved a special joint plan to support space management inside reformatory to allow the implementation of vocational training activities. UNFPA facilitated four consultative meetings with decision makers from MoE, MoLSA and

MoH to discuss and approve UNFPA 2012 work plan including training courses to be carried out in each sector.

UNFPA contracted the AUB to develop a multi-dimensional package to enhance the psycho-social, health and education services in the reformatories.

1. Profile assessment was developed for service providers at reformatories
2. Draft outlines of a multi-dimensional package was shared with UNFPA

UNFPA signed an agreement with ILO to develop the capacities of MoLSA to introduce vocational and business training in the reformatories. A questionnaire was designed and distributed to the reformatories to identify training needs and occupations relevant to youth.

A special profile assessment form was developed for the medical staff working in reformatories to determine the training requirements for medical staff

1. A needs assessment form was designed and shared with MoLSA
2. Special training for vocational and reformatory staff will be conducted by the end of January on needs assessment
3. The need for equipment was determined to conduct vocational training inside reformatories
4. ILO is finalizing a procurement plan

Main implementation constraints and challenges (2-3 sentences)

The security situation in Iraq still remains unpredictable. As a result, adequate caution has been exercised in the movement of national and international staff to project sites. To address this concern, close cooperation with key ministries and their directorates, local authorities and participation of community members while building their capacities to implement the project will be an important consideration. Nevertheless direct monitoring of detention facilities and other project sites by UNICEF staff has been given a priority in this past quarter and will remain one for the predictable future.

The weak coordination between ministries continues to cause significant delays to the programme implementation despite the set-up of Steering and Technical Committees. UNICEF indeed raised concerns related to the transfer of detainees from MoLSA run facilities to Mol/MoJ in Mosul and Basra, transfers that were neither coordinated by all necessary departments and services nor communicated to the programme implementing partners. Time was lost and numerous meetings were necessary to regain access. This lack of collaboration is also to be noted between the federal and regional governments, which affected the participation of regional experts to the National Conference.

Even though establishing a Restorative Justice Research and Training Centre in the University of Baghdad is a major step, the promotion of restorative justice and the introduction of alternative measures to and diversion from formal justice system remains a challenge. The positive achievements made with the University of Baghdad is indeed being questioned because of recent staff turn-over and advocacy efforts have to be reinforced in the coming quarter with the MoHE.

In addition to the above, delays are faced by UNFPA project components due to the continuous change in decision makers in the administration of reformatories. Constant and renewed efforts are required to advocate for the smooth programme implementation with the new managers and staff.