

UNDG IRAQ TRUST FUND F8-10

ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2011

<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Title & Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Strengthening Protection and Justice for Children and Young People • Programme Number (<i>if applicable</i>) : No F8-10a • MDTF Office Atlas Number: 57669/71349 F8-10a 	<p style="text-align: center;">Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)²</p> <p><i>Iraq</i></p> <p><i>Child Protection</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>UNICEF (lead) UNFPA UNAMI HRO</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, High Judicial Council, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Human Rights • International Medical Corps, Heartland Alliance, ILO, University of Beirut
<p style="text-align: center;">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>MDTF Fund Contribution:</p> <p>UNDG ITF: \$3,000,000</p> <p>UNICEF : \$2,000,000</p> <p>UNFPA : \$1,000,000</p> <p>Agency Contribution</p> <p>UNICEF – US \$ 95,000</p> <p>UNFPA – US \$</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Duration (months)</p> <p>Overall Duration: 1 Oct. 2009 to 15 August 2012</p> <p>Start Date³ 12/08/2009</p>

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

² Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MDTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MDTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) (<http://mdtf.undp.org>).

100,000
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>
Other Contribution (donor) <i>(if applicable)</i>
TOTAL: USD \$3,195,000

End Date or Revised End Date, <i>(if applicable)</i>	14/08/2012
Operational Closure Date ⁴	14 August 2012
Expected Financial Closure Date	14 August 2012

<p>Programme Assessments/Mid-Term Evaluation</p> <p>Assessment Completed - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: _____</p> <p>Mid-Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: _____</p>
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<p>Submitted By</p>
<p>Name: Kristine Peduto</p> <p>Title: Chief, Child Protection</p> <p>Participating Organization (Lead): UNICEF</p> <p>Email address: kpeduto@unicef.org</p>

Abbreviations and Acronyms

- CSO: Civil Society Organization
- GoI: Government of Iraq
- KRG: Kurdistan Regional Government
- ILO: International Labor Organization
- IMC: International Medical Corps
- ITF: Iraqi Trust Fund
- JJCC: Juvenile Justice Coordination Committee
- MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
- MoE: Ministry of Education
- MoI: Ministry of Interior
- MoJ: Ministry of Justice
- MoLSA: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- NGO: Non Governmental Organisation
- PCA: Project Contract Agreement
- PMU: Programme Management Unit
- UNAMI HRO: UNAMI Human Rights Office
- UNCRC: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- UNDG: United Nations Development Group
- UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
- UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund

⁴ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MDTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MDTF Office.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT for F8-10

I. Purpose

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 will use a three pronged approach which will help 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 will work 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 who are in contact with the law. Secondly, at community level the project will focus on actions that prevent children from coming into contact with the law; diversion projects; and will provide reintegration assistance to children released from detention centres and reformatories. Lastly, the project will also invest heavily in developing the capacities of key duty bearers in the juvenile justice system in Iraq.

The developmental goal is to strengthen the Government of Iraq's (GoI) capacity to improve the Juvenile Justice system and to increase children and young people's access to justice and protection.

Key immediate objectives are:

1. Improved functioning of the juvenile justice system in Iraq,
2. Increased capacities of key duty bearers to provide legal, judicial and reintegration services to children and young people in contact with the law, and
3. Increased capacities of families and communities in six governorates to protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law.

Expected outputs:

- 1.1. GoI has reliable information to address needs and gaps in the Juvenile Justice system.
- 1.2. Capacities of families and communities in six governorates increased to protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law.
- 1.3. Improved capacities of 100 key duty bearers in managing and monitoring detention facilities and reformatories.
- 1.4. Increased capacities of families and communities to provide care, protection and diversion services
- 1.5. Enhanced capacity of 400 duty bearers to provide better legal, judicial, rehabilitation and reintegration services to children and young people.

1.6. 300 reformatory staff have an enhanced capacity to provide follow up services and reintegration assistance to children and adolescents.

The Programme as it related to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework

UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq:

The project is fully in line with the 2005-2007 UN Strategy for Assistance to Iraq and conforms closely to the priorities expressed by the Iraqi Authorities during consultations and meetings with them.

UN Millennium Development Goals:

The project contributes towards attaining the reduction of violence against children. The establishment of a Child rights network and the revision of Juvenile Justice reform to prevent and reduce violence against children is a necessary aspect for the achievement of any and all of the MDGs in Iraq.

Joint Needs Assessment:

A preliminary assessment was completed by UNICEF as part of the Country Programme Document development process (for 2007-2010).

Iraqi National Development Strategy: The project is designed based on the priorities articulated in the National Development Strategy of Iraq, with enhanced capacity of civil society organizations and their strengthened participation in the implementation of the National Development Strategy.

II. Resources

Financial Resources

Other funding resources

The US government provides financial support to this programme. 400,000 US\$ were disbursed to date.

Budget revisions approved

A one-year extension of the project was approved by UNDG ITF Steering Committee in October 2011. The project will be completed at the 14th August 2012. This request was made as major delays in forming the new Iraqi government in 2010 made it difficult for UNICEF and UNFPA to maintain contacts with the senior government officials to agree on the project concept and components, and the start-up of the programme was subsequently delayed. This extension did not involve any increase in the budget only a time extension of the project and to realign some of the UNFPA budget lines (i.e. decreased supplies by 16% and increased personnel by 15%).

Good practices and constraints of the financial process

N/A

Human Resources

National Staff:

UNFPA hired a National Officer (B) Youth Technical Analyst with experience on children in detentions

UNICEF hired a National Child Protection Officer (NO-B) with experience in Justice for Children. Three Child Protection Officers based in the north, central and southern regions are also contributing to the project implementation.

International Staff:

UNICEF hired a L3 Child Protection Specialist with experience in Justice for Children supported by UNICEF Chief Child Protection.

UNFPA hired 2 field staff, one based in Baghdad and one in Erbil.

UNFPA hired an International Consultant/ Staff with experience in developing vocational training programme. UNFPA also contracted with National ILO staff to follow up with Youth Technical analysts the vocational training project inside reformatories

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

Implementation mechanisms to achieve maximum impact

At the national level, the project was implemented through the provision of technical assistance and cash assistance to government ministries involved in the administration of juvenile justice. Particularly, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) was supported to be the lead agency for this project. The project also engaged with institutions to participate in assessments to support legislative reform and strengthen the juvenile justice system, such as reduction of pre-trial detention, the introduction of diversion and alternative measures, improvement of systems for data collection, monitoring and tracking children who are in contact with the law.

At the community level, the project focused on interventions aiming at preventing children from coming into contact with the law and the project provided reintegration assistance to children released from detention centres and reformatories through Project Cooperation Agreements (PCA) with international NGOs and national NGOs. Through these agreements, capacity development of key duty bearers was also conducted.

Procurement procedures utilized

UNICEF and UNFPA have ensured that all purchases have been in compliance with UN procurement procedures.

Monitoring system(s) and lessons learned

UNICEF and UNFPA provided quarterly reports to the ITF Steering Committee. As part of the contractual agreements, the partners of UNICEF and UNFPA provided quarterly progress and financial reports to ensure transparency and proper utilization of funds. Programme

Management Unit was established in September 2011, consisted of UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAMI HRO, International Medical Corps, and Heartland Alliance. The PMU met bi-monthly to discuss progress as well as share good practices.

One of the main lessons learned was to establish governorate level coordination mechanisms involving the relevant governmental departments and non-governmental organizations as a way to provide immediate solutions to issues and support timely services to beneficiaries.

Assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken

UNFPA conducted and completed an assessment on the MoLSA reformatory schools, and UNICEF conducted an assessment on Juvenile Justice System mainly focused in Basra and Baghdad, which is to be finalized in the first quarter of 2012. The main findings include 1) low capacity of civil servants working in the law enforcement, judicial penitentiary, social welfare sectors due to inadequate or lack of training to deal with issues related to children in contact with the law; 2) alternative sentencing and diversion has yet to be institutionalized and is rarely considered as an option for children in contact with the law due to a weak understanding of the law and of the concept as well as insufficient implementation mechanism and unavailability of services in the communities; and 3) inexistent or poor coordination and referral mechanisms among the concerned ministries as well as with potential service providers. The assessment was revised and will be published as an official document to be shared with MOLSA (Baghdad and KRG).

IV. Results

Summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs

See below

Key outputs achieved

Output 1: GoI has reliable information to address needs and gaps in the Juvenile Justice system - 75% completed

With the support of UNICEF, MoLSA organized a first National Conference on Justice for Children on 10 December 2011 in Erbil, gathering 80 representatives of nine federal and regional governmental ministries, developmental partners, and civil society organizations. During the conference, the preliminary findings of the assessment on Juvenile Justice System conducted in 2011 by *Development Management International* (DMI) were presented. The outcomes of this conference are expected to inform the development of a workplan for the inter-ministerial body, namely the Juvenile Care Council at national and regional level. The development of a regional Child Law is technically supported by UNICEF; inputs were provided to the initial draft and a wide consultation organized in Erbil mid-December 2011. A request to support the development of a federal Child Law was received from MoLSA and will be supported in coming quarters. The revision of the Juvenile Care Law (1983) is also technically supported by UNICEF and partner organizations.

Output 2: Capacities of families and communities in six governorates increased to protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law - 50% completed

UNICEF supported the implementation of life skills education in schools and communities to increase the understanding of conflict mediation and peace building as well as to prevent children from coming into contact with the law. In schools, 94 teachers were trained to deliver life skills education to children while in youth centres, 1,171 youth were trained on life skills. Community based prevention actions are on-going with the mobilization of communities and police forces to address risks and threats to children.

Moreover, child protection networks were mobilized by UNICEF for the celebration of the UNCRC in November 2011; specific events were organized in the framework of this project in cooperation with the Ministries of Education, Youth and Sport, and Culture, and reached hundreds of youth in Baghdad, Mosul and Basra.

Output 3: Improved capacities of 100 key duty bearers in managing and monitoring detention facilities and reformatories - 45% completed

UNICEF regularly conducts visits to detention facilities and interacts with detention centre staff. Based on the monitoring outcomes, recommendations are provided to MoLSA to improve the detention conditions and to increase engagements between stakeholders particularly those operating outside the facilities.

A total of 251 persons - children (223) and detention centre staff (28) benefitted from training on child rights and a total of 307 persons - children (263) and detention centre staff (44) - participated in life skills education training. To increase protection and support fair access to the formal judicial system, 85 children (82 cases in 2011) were provided with legal aid by UNICEF's partner organization in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa.

Output 4: Increased capacity of families and communities to provide care, protection and diversion services – 45% completed

At the national level, UNICEF and partner organizations have engaged with the University of Baghdad and the College of Law to establish a Restorative Justice Research and Training Unit in order to introduce and institutionalize diversion and restorative justice for children in contact with the law. An agreement was reached and the College of Law is to host the Unit to be formally established in 2012.

UNICEF promoted the development of a mediation system which is now set up in 42 targeted schools of Ninewa, Baghdad and Basra ; a total of 820 students were elected as mediators and are actively engaged in the prevention and the resolution of conflicts in the classrooms. The training of Community Police agents in Baghdad has been prepared with the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and is scheduled to take place in February 2012. Six mediation rooms established in six youth centres to support the diversion of children from the formal judicial system were used in Basra.

Output 5: Enhanced capacity of 400 duty bearers to provide better legal, judicial, rehabilitation and reintegration services to children and young people – 55% completed

UNICEF supported a five-day training of trainers for duty bearers on Justice for Children that took place in December 2011, facilitated by *Penal Reform International* (PRI) and included 20 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 members of the Higher Judicial Council. The trainees will in turn train a total of 400 personnel within their respective ministries in 2012.

Due to limited or unavailable follow up and reintegration governmental services for children in contact with the law, UNICEF and partner organizations provided direct services such as psychosocial support and, reintegration kits for children and youths. The young people particularly benefitted from vocational training and job placement opportunities.

Output 6: 300 reformatory staffs have an enhanced capacity to provide follow up services and reintegration assistance to children and adolescents – 22% completed

UNFPA contracted specialized agencies to develop materials and tools to be used to strengthen the system and services for children in contact with the law. UNFPA contracted the *American University of Beirut* to develop a multidimensional package to enhance the psychosocial, health and education services in the reformatories. UNFPA signed an agreement with ILO to develop the vocational and business training in the reformatories entailing life skills components in order to increase the capacities of MoLSA. A special profile assessment was developed for medical staff at reformatories to determine the training needs for medical staff inside the reformatories. An assessment on training needs /occupations relevant to the youth within the detention centres was also conducted.

Four consultative meetings were held by ILO with the Ministry of Education (MoE), the Baghdad Governorate Council and the MoLSA Vocational Training Directorate to plan for the delivery of services per sector. UNFPA developed special modules in cooperation with AUB and in cooperation with MOH to be used to train medical staff who are working in Reformatories, the modules will assure better delivering of health services inside reformatories. UNFPA in cooperation with MOE planning will support the quality of education inside reformatory school by integrating Life Skills into education and applying peer educators techniques for juveniles. While UNFPA also in cooperation with Baghdad Governorate Council are planning to apply spaces management inside reformatories to assure enough spaces for training and entertainment for Juvenile, for near future UNFPA in cooperation with Baghdad Governorate Council are planning to invest the caravans to manage the vocational training inside reformatories.

Delays in programme implementation, constraints and actions taken

The weak coordination between ministries continued to cause significant delays to the programme implementation despite the set-up of a programme Steering Committee in July 2011 at the federal level. The transfer of juvenile detainees from MoLSA run facilities to institutions managed by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) in Ninewa and Basra took place without notification and coordination to the programme implementing partners, which caused disruption of services agreed between UNICEF and the GoI. Time was lost and numerous meetings were necessary to gain access to the new structures. This lack of collaboration is also to be noted between the federal and regional governments, which impacted the implementation of common activities, particularly the participation of regional experts to the National Conference. In addition to the mentioned MOLSA Baghdad has stopped the project due to the lack of understanding the ITF modalities , accordingly most of activities were been pending issues.

Key partnerships and collaborations

UNICEF and UNFPA further strengthened the partnership with the GoI, especially MoLSA and MoJ, which resulted in enabling MoLSA to lead and hold the first National Conference on Justice for Children, and allowed UNICEF and the programme implementing partners to gain access to juveniles held in MoJ facilities. Through strengthening the partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, UNICEF will seek possibilities in developing activities at youth centres for children in contact with the law who are referred by the police, lawyers and judges, and children at risk of coming into contact with the law. The partnership with the MoI is expected in order to prevent more children to be incarcerated and promote diversion. UNICEF will support the MoLSA to lead Juvenile Care Council at national and regional levels so that collaboration and coordination among the concerned ministries will be strengthened and prioritize the issues of children in contact with the law in the national agenda. To promote the restorative justice and mediation, the partnership with the University of Baghdad is expected to the development of professionals in the long run.

Common data collection form and guideline to understand the situation of children in detention centres has been developed, which is expected to have uniformed ways of collecting data and to understand the situation of children in detention facilities in Iraq.

- UNFPA has collaborated with the AUB as the main consultancy agency to develop the multidimensional package in collaboration with the Iraqi counterparts that will be used to train the service providers in the reformatories.
- UNFPA has signed an agreement with the ILO to lead the vocational training, SYB (Start Your Business) and KAB (Know About Business) components of the services that will be delivered for the juveniles.
- UNFPA has initiated collaboration with Baghdad's municipal council and an agreement is expected to be reached during 2012.
- For the future plans UNFPA seeking good partnership with MOLSA to assure that each trained Juvenile can be included as eligible nominee to get Loan from MOLSA \ Vocational training DEP. After he\she will be released , this kind of partnership will support the status of Young Juvenile to be integrated well in their communities, this policy has been discussed with MOLSA and will be approved in case if vocational training will be applied intensively inside reformatories.

Highlights and cross-cutting issues

N/A

Assessment of the programme/ project based on performance indicators

See the Table - Annex

V. Future Work Plan

Projected activities and expenditures for the following reporting period (1 January-31 December 2012)

With matching funds from other donors, the project will continue the activities to reach the planned results, focusing on 1) supporting the Juvenile Care Council led by MoLSA to prioritize the issues related to children in contact with the law, 2) reviewing the Juvenile Care

Law and other guidelines to support increased capacity of service providers, 3) ensuring prevention, protection and care for both children in contact with the law in detention centres and those released with support provided at governorate, community and family levels, 4) completing the cascade training for 400 duty bearers, and 5) raising awareness of duty bearers and rights holders on children's rights within the judicial process and on restorative justice.

Major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned

The number of children benefitting from reintegration services is expected to be lower than initially planned since the number of children released and in a capacity of being employed is lower than expected. Further to this, some children have been reluctant to have a close follow-up by social workers in their communities fearing that their presence would contribute to further stigmatization. Therefore and based on discussions with partner organizations, the project will increase support to family members of children in contact with the law. This assistance to families aims at reinforcing the protective environment of children and thereby contributing to the prevention of re-offense by the children released. The expansion of the programme's network will allow the provision of vocational trainings and income generation activities to children and their families who will benefit from such services in order for them to reintegrate into society smoothly.

Because of inaccessibility to the target detention centres and limited space for conducting vocational training within the centres, the establishment of IT training facilities will not be possible in all targeted facilities. Indeed, as mentioned above, the detention centre in Mosul is not accessible anymore and the set-up in Basra had to be revised following the transfer of children to other facilities. Furthermore, some facilities also lack sufficient and adequate space. Based on discussions with the managers of the detention centres and MoLSA's counterparts, UNICEF will advocate for increasing the capacity of staff and strengthening the existing reintegration services by renewing the existing equipment. In addition, one initiative is piloted in Erbil Governorate to conduct vocational training for children outside of detention centres in one of the regular vocational training centres operated by MoLSA. This model can be used for other detention centres lacking the space required to conduct interventions inside the facilities.

Annex - Indicator Based Performance Assessment (as per VIII of reporting format)

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
Outcome 1							
Output 1.1 GoI has reliable information to address needs and gaps in JJ system of Juvenile Justice system	Indicator 1.1.1: A Comprehensive assessment report on Juvenile justice system is produced (report includes gaps and recommendations)	No	One Report (including gaps and recommendations)	Preliminary findings available	Delays in conducting the assessment as well as completion of the results		
	Indicator 1.1.2: Report on the review of Juvenile care law produced	No	Periodic reports	Two reports available	Identified that several actors have worked on the revision; thus, combining and collaboration of the efforts is required		
	Indicator 1.1.3: Recommendations on the amendments of the Juvenile justice law submitted to decision makers	No	One Report with gaps and recommendations	Draft recommendations available	Identified that several actors have worked on the revision; thus, combining and collaboration of the efforts is required		
Output 1.2: Capacities of families and communities in 6 governorates increased to	Indicator 1.2.1: No. of children and young people in pre-trial detention	368 currently in pre-trial detention	50% reduction (184 children and young people in pre-trial)	298 children in pre-detention centre		MoLSA, MoJ, and MoI database on children in detention centres and prisons	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law	Indicator 1.2.2: No of community members reached through activities of prevention and protection	0 (zero)	100 people per community, 1,800 people in three communities per governorate in 6 governorates	1,171 people in three governorates	In the KRG, an agreement with the partner was delayed and subsequently the implementation faced delay.	The partner reports	
	Indicator 1.2.3: No. of community based activities implemented per targeted community (by type)	0 (zero)	At least two activities per targeted community	More than five different activities are conducted at youth centres			
	Indicator 1.2.4: No of times awareness messages are published in the news papers	0 (zero)	At least two awareness messages in newspapers every two months	0 (zero)	Only targeted in the KRG, and the implementation just began. However, news letters were published in target schools to raise awareness related to children in contact with the law		
	Indicator 1.2.5: No of times awareness messages are aired on TV and Radios	0 (zero)	At least one message a month aired on TV and radio	0 (zero)	Only targeted in the KRG, and the implementation just began.		
Output 1.3: Improved capacities of 100 key duty bearers in managing and monitoring detention	Indicator 1.3.1: No of children and young people provided with legal assistance	0 (zero)	1,500 boys, girls and young people have access to legal assistance	85 (10 girls and 75 boys)	The programme in the KRG just began; thus, expected to increase the target	Partners' reports	
	Indicator 1.3.2: No. of children and	0 (zero)	500	263 (61 girls and 202 boys)			

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
facilities and reformatories	young people trained on life skills						
	Indicator 1.3.3: No of children and young people provide with care and protection services in detention centres	0 (zero)	1,500	Same as above			
	Indicator 1.3.4: Percentage of children and young people satisfied with the quality of services in detention	0 (zero)	80%	Not yet obtained	This will be evaluated at the end of the project		
	Indicator 1.3.5: Number of multi-disciplinary mobile teams put in place and trained	0 (zero)	5	0 (zero)	The agreement with the GoI has not been reached due to weak coordination among the ministries		
	Indicator 1.3.6: Number of mobile team member trained on JJ procedures, standards, and diversion mechanism	0 (zero)	35	0 (zero)	The assessment on Juvenile Justice System is supposed to identify those gaps, which is not yet finalized.		
	Indicator 1.3.7: No. of cases diverted to informal and alternative systems	0 (zero)	At least 10 cases diverted	0 (zero)	The concept of the diversion is still new and has not been utilized in the target communities		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
	Indicator 1.3.8: regular independent monitoring and reporting mechanism on detention facilities and reformatories exist	No	One visit every 2 months	One visit every month until the access was granted			
	Indicator 1.3.9: Existence of an operational complaint system in place of detention	No	Number of complaints received and response provided every two months	0 (zero)	This is only planned for the KRG.		
Output 1.4: Increased capacity of families and communities to provide care, protection and diversion services	Indicator 1.4.1: No. of community care providers trained on provision of diversion services in 6 governorates	0 (zero)	1,800 community members in 6 governorates have knowledge and are providing diversion services	836 community members in three governorates engaged in dialogue with community police to discuss on children in contact with the law			
	Indicator 1.4.2: No. of community members providing after care and diversion services in 6 governorates	0 (zero)	Same as above	Same as above			
	Indicator 1.4.3: No of children and young people provided with after care/ diversion services in governorates	0 (zero)	200 children and young people receiving aftercare diversion services				
	Indicator 1.4.4: No of children and	0 (zero)					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
	young people satisfied with after care/ diversion services in 6 governorates						
Output 5: Enhanced capacity of 400 duty bearers to provide better legal, judicial , rehabilitation and reintegration services to children and young people	Indicator 1.5.1: No. of key duty bearers trained on international standards of Juvenile justice and providing legal and judicial services to children and young people;	0 (zero)	400 key duty bearers (Juvenile judges, lawyers, prosecutors, JTI instructors, juvenile police, MOLSA staff, police, social workers and care providers	20 key trainers trained to continue cascade training for 400 duty bears			
	Indicator: Module for JJ integration in JTI curriculum developed and submitted to HJC	No	Module for JJ integration in JTI curriculum developed and submitted to HJC	No			
	No. of children and young people provided with care and rehabilitation services in four reformatories	0 (zero)	100% of children and young people receiving quality care and rehabilitation services in four reformatories	25%	1. UNFPA conducted a lengthy assessment study to assess the situation of the juveniles in order to develop the training modules according to their needs and aspirations. 2. UNFPA		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
					<p>contracted the AUB to develop a multi dimensional package that will be used to deliver high quality psychological, educational, medical and vocational services.</p> <p>3. The juveniles in the 4 reformatories are expected to receive the services strategy from April 2012</p>		
	% of children and young people satisfied with care and rehabilitation services provided in four reformatories	0 (zero)	Same as above	Not tested yet	Same as above		
	No of children and young people in contact with law provided with medical services	0 (zero)	No. to be determined but at least once a week	25%	Same as above		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
	% of children satisfied with the quality of provided medical services	0	No. To be determined	Not tested yet	Same as above		
	No. of children provided with psychosocial services	0		25%	Same as above		
	%. of children satisfied with the quality of provided psychosocial services	0		Not tested yet	Same as above		
	No. of children provided with educational facilities	0	No. to be determined but 100% of children and young people are receiving educational and/ or vocational training	25%	Same as above		
	% if children and young people satisfied with the quality of provided educational activities		No. to be determined, but at least 70% of children in the four targeted reformatories	Not tested yet	Same as above		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
	No. of children provided with vocational training	0	No. to be determined but 100% of children and young people are receiving educational and/ or vocational training	25%	Same as above		
	No. of visits per family to reformatories	0	At least one visit to reformatories per family per month	Not tested yet	Same as above		
Output 6: Enhanced capacity of 400 duty bearers to provide better legal, judicial, rehabilitation and reintegration services to children and young people	% and number of children and adolescents released from reformatories provided with follow up services and reintegration assistance	0	70% of children and adolescents released from reformatories have access to follow up services and reintegration assistance	25%	Same as above		
	# of children and young people counseled and oriented to work related and or educational	0	70% of children and young people counseled and oriented to work related and or educational opportunities	25%	Same as above		
	# of children receiving post release counseling during the first year	0	70% of children receiving post release counseling and supported	25%	Same as above		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
	after release		regularly during the first year after release				
	Number of children integrated with families	0	70% of children well neglected or unwilling to join them are integrated with their families	Not tested yet	Same as above		