

**2010 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR PROJECT
IRFFI/UNDG IRAQ TRUST FUND (UNDG ITF)**

Participating UN Organization:

UNFPA (Lead), UN WOMEN, WHO

Old Cluster: Protection Sector

New Sector: UNDAF Priority Working Group number 5.

Project No. and Project Title:

F8-11 - Combating Violence Against Women in Iraq

Report Number:

ATLAS Project Number: 73164

ATLAS Award Number: (see attached list)

Reporting Period:

1 January – 31 December 2011

Project Budget [and revision if applicable]:

*The total project budget is:
The total project budget is: USD 4, 500,000
UNFPA: USD 2,278,000
UNWOMEN: USD 1,500,000
WHO: USD 722,000*

List Implementing Partners:

UNAMI/HRO, UNHCR

SMoWA, KHCW, MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoI, MoHR, MoP, Religious Commissions, NGOs, CSOs, Parliament, Local Universities and Local Research Centers

Geographic Coverage/Scope:

National and in the three Governorates of Baghdad, Basra, and Erbil.

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSOs: Civil Society Organizations
CVAW: Combating Violence Against Women
GTA: Gender Technical Analyst
HC: Honor-related Crime
ICI: International Compact with Iraq
IFHS: Iraq Family Health Survey
IMHS: Iraq Mental Health Survey
GBV: Gender-Based Violence
KHCW: Kurdistan High Commission of Women Affairs
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU: Memorandum of Understanding
NDP: National Development Plan
NDS: National Development Strategy
MoE: Ministry of Education
MoH: Ministry of Health
MoHR: Ministry of Human Rights
MoI: Ministry of Interior
MoJ: Ministry of Justice
MoLSA: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoP: Ministry of Planning
NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations
SMoWA: State Ministry of Women Affairs
IAU: Information Analysis Unit
VAW : Violence Against Women

Project Status: Duration/ Timeline Extension/Closed Project:

The original programme/project duration is
Start date: 01 Nov 2009

End date: 30 Nov 2011

Extention: 7 December, 2012

- **Report on timeline extensions and provide the new dates:** after the midterm review, all participating agencies agreed on the need for a non cost extension of this project.

Start date: 30 Nov 2011

End date: 30 Nov 2012

None cost extension until 7th December, 2012.

- *Indicate if the project has been operationally closed during the reporting period. (N/A)*

Report Formatting Instructions:

- Number all sections and paragraphs as indicated below.
- Format the entire document using the following font: 12point _ Times New Roman & do not use colours.
- Attach any available photos relevant to the project.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

I. Purpose

- a. Provide the main objectives, outcomes, outputs of the programme/project
- b. Explain how the programme/project is relevant to the following benchmarks:
 - UN Assistance Strategy for Iraq, MDGs, Iraq NDS and ICI

A. Project objectives:

- Enhance Iraqi women's rights by facilitating the development of national partnerships to combat violence against women (VAW).
- Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Women Affairs and other key ministries, as well as civil society organizations (CSOs), to address the needs of VAW survivors within their programmes through protection, care and referral services.
- Contribute to changing public perceptions on existing gender power relations, especially those leading to VAW, and will encourage institutional and societal ownership of strategies to combat VAW through systematic advocacy and mobilization campaigns at the national and governorate levels.
- Contribute to strengthening government and CSO data collection efforts regarding the Convention on the Eliminations of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

Project Outcome(s): Improved environment for the protection of women's rights and prevention of VAW throughout Iraq.

Outputs: Three outputs will contribute to the achievement of the above outcome:

1. GoI and national partners have enhanced capacities for developing, monitoring integrated national policies, plans, and programmes on VAW.
2. Key government ministries and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have the institutional, technical, and operational capacities to respond to the need of VAW survivors.
3. Community leaders, local communities, secondary school teachers and students have increased knowledge on gender equality.

B. The project is relevant to the following:

National Level:

- **National Priority Goals (NDS 2007- 2010 and ICI):**

NDS: Goal (3): Enhancing Gender Equity and Strengthening Women Empowerment.

- **ICI Benchmarks (as per Joint Monitoring Matrix 2008):** 4.4.1.6 (Gender)
 - ✓ Protect women from violence and mobilize their potential to promote peace.
 - ✓ Reduce gender discrimination, increase participation of women in public life and labour market.
- **Sector Team Outcome:** An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq

International level:

- The SCR 1325 and SCR 1820, as well as the CEDAW, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Beijing Platform for Action.
- **MDGs:** Millennium Development Goals particularly goal 3 'Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women.

- **Please add the undaf priority team, outcomes.**
- Our CPAP, and AWP

II. Human Resources

a. National Staff & Consultants: Provide the number and role (operation/programme)

UNFPA

- National Staff: 1 additional Technical Analyst located in Baghdad – Office, totalling the program team of three technical analysts, as national staff, each of them is responsible for a specific tasks in the implementation of the activities assigned for the year.
- By the end the year, a program coordinator has been added to the team as a supervisory role to oversee the implementation, and ensure timeliness with the heavy agenda for 2012.
- 2 National staff and 1 national programme assistant
- 1 national programme assistant for ROLE

III. Methods of Operating

a. Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the challenging operating context.

1. Both national and Direct execution mechanisms where used for a best utilization of the resources available.
2. As in the project outputs are in three different levels of interventions, the implementation level also varied in terms of implementation from national, regional and international firms. In some of the contexts it was best to cooperate with regional firms such as the Jordan Centre for Social Research for working on the first National strategy for combating VAW in Iraq, and we partnered also with CAWTAR the international body for quality assurance of the methodology and the implementation, as well as the context.
3. The other mechanism utilized is to partner with various national partners, such as the NGOs, State Ministry of Women's Affairs, Kurdistan high council for Women, to implement some of the activities related to the international women's day and the 16 days of activism.
4. For the issue of the inability of the consultants to travel to Baghdad, we managed to conduct all the activities inside Iraq, yet only in the northern region for its more stable nature.
5. National ownership was another methodology used in order to maximize the impact as well as to sustain it. Where the leadership of many of the activities was given to the national partners, moreover, most of the materials produced were in full consultation with technical groups from the various national partners.

Meetings for the technical part, to perform the following tasks:

- Review the implementation of the project work plan, as well as discuss the constraints facing the project activities. , UNFPA has worked closely with WHO, UNWOMEN, to come up with an integrated work plan for 2011, whereby a general meeting for the mid- term review was held at UNFPA the leading agency. Whereby, a work plan was harmonized. At a later stage meetings where held with all stakeholders in the annual work plan, making it possible for them to comment and provide feedback on the planned activities. And accordingly the decision for the non-cost extension was recommended for submission to the ITF.

Steering committee comprised of UNFPA, UN Women, WHO, as the Program UN agencies Steering committee, and on the national level, SMOWA, Kurdistan High Council for Women, in addition to the ministries of Interior, health, CSOs, works closely on the technical and administrative details of this project. This committee which is chaired by UNFPA and SMoWA and KHCW who will oversee the implementation of the 2010 CVAW activities, and the progress made under this project.

b. Provide details on the **procurement** procedures utilized and explain **variances** in standard procedures.

UNFPA facilitated the following procurement for the project implementation:

1. Training of trainers manuals for MOH, MOI, NGOs by TSAMOTA .
UNFPA has finalized its scheduled two payments to this procured international body, the only pending issue is the finalized version of the manuals after its testing in Istanbul and in Erbil.
2. National VAW strategy by Jordan Research Center.
The procurement was closed with the final payment to the center. As deliverables where all meet with satisfactory results.
- 3., Procurement of services from AL-Munshid and PLAZA companies those services in terms of cash transfers, Daily Subsistence Allowance distribution to participants, Hotel accommodation and other logistical arrangements.
4. a letter of understanding has been formed to the long term working relation with CAWTAR, Center for Arab Women for training and Research. The first annual work plan was finalized with satisfactory results.

c. Provide **details on the monitoring system(s)** that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the on-going programme/project

All monitoring, evaluation and reporting activities were conducted in accordance with UNFPA's practices and the agreed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the implementing technical Assistance institutions . The monitoring and evaluation system provided the tools for the project partners to track progress of project activity implementation, identified gaps and remedial measures, and assessed the quality and interim impact of project interventions. The monitoring and evaluation system that was built in this project includes the following:

- 3 monthly progress Fich reports of the project implementation for ITF.
- Field visits on regular basis conducted by UNFPA focal points and GTA to Iraq to follow up the project implementation.
- In Amman, monthly meeting was planned with non- Iraq based partners, as the Jordan River Foundation a subcontractor by TSAMOTA, and the Jordan Center for Social Research to follow up and monitor the project progress related to the planned activities and designed annual work plan.
- Mid-Term review has been conducted to review, follow up, monitor and evaluate the project progress and to recommend more good practices for the project implementation.
- Quality Control activities and capacity building were implemented by outsourced experts and specialists, to develop and promote best practices and implementation approach of the project.
- In each of the projects mentioned above, UNFPA ensured that quality assurance is a separate external eye to the project team.
- As part of UNFPA's individual performance to the fulfilment of deliverables of the project staff, the organization has its Performance appraisal Document, PAD, that assessed the detailed role that the staff member played.

d. **Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken** relating to the project and how they were used in support of the project(s).

1. All activities implemented in 2011, where based on assessments, and evaluation of the situation, for the assessment of the MoWA, and KHCW, MoI, and NGOs VAW survivors

manual, as well as continuation of assessments for various sectors for the VAW strategy.

2. Planning and preparatory meetings were conducted by UNFPA and other related institutions from inside and outside Iraq to set up the project's assessment.

IV. Results

a. Report on the key **outputs achieved in the year period** including # and nature of the activities (inputs), % of completion and beneficiaries. Please also fill the table in section VI on six monthly performance indicators assessment.

Outcome 1: Improved environment for the protection of women' rights and prevention of VAW throughout Iraq.

UNWomen in close coordination with the SMOWA conducted an assessment to review and analyses available data collection systems and information existing within the governmental institutions and civil society organizations on VAW.

The study included literature review of GBV and analysis of the questionnaire which was filled by the governmental institutions and civil society organizations. The study revealed that the absence of a unified data collection system resulted in the lack of information and the duplication of the data available on VAW.

- ***Output 1:*** *GoI and national partners have enhanced capacities for developing, Monitoring integrated national policies, plans, and programmes on VAW.*
- ***Output 2:*** *Key government ministries and CSOs have the institutional, technical, and operational capacities to respond to the need of VAW survivors.*
- ***Output 3:*** *Community leaders, local communities, secondary school teachers and students have increased knowledge on gender equality.*

b. Report on **progress made toward the achievement of specific annual outcomes** of the programme/project as a result of the achieved short-term outputs during this reporting period and explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs and outcomes during the one year reporting period.

	<p>General Education Section within MoH.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of Health Care Centers involved in the programme and the human resources working in the Psychiatric Health Units in the Directorates of Health Baghdad Karkh, Rsafa and Basra by MoH. - WHO provided technical support to the members of steering committee in provision of GBV tools and guidelines. - 8 NTA's for doctors and paramedics working at PHC centers and among teachers and students at primary and secondary schools were conducted on VAW in Baghdad Karch and Rasafa (151 participants). - MoH conducted 4 meetings with the CVAW Steering Committee to discuss the future plan for implementing the training activities. - 5 CVAW training course on raising awareness for health workers in Mental Health Units, education workers, education programme focal points and health workers in MoH Baghdad was conducted in Baghdad Rasafa and Erbil (141 participants). - Training of Master Trainers on RH services and emergency family planning for health care professionals from MoH Iraq with the objective to address principle elements of counseling and the value of communication skills during service delivery to abused women who have been subjected to sexual violence was conducted (32 participants). - One workshop at MoH and Baghdad Directorate of health to introduce WHO guidelines and tools and explain how they can contribute towards improving the quality of family planning services among vulnerable group of women (sexual violence and assault). - Assessment of 3 PHC centers in Baghdad on registration and collection of data related to VAW from mothers attending Antenatal and Postnatal care services. <p>UNWOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A first draft of the family protection law was released and it was revised by all different stakeholders and UN agencies. In order to strengthen the articles of the drafted law the 	<p>50%</p>
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following activities took place and they are as follow:

- The SMOWA formed a legal committee with members from the MoLSA, MoI, Council of Ministries, Civil Society Organization, judges and legal experts. The legal committee has 5 meetings to develop the first draft of the law. . and to make sure that it is in line with international standards and the constitution, to compare it with other laws and legislation and to make sure that there is no contradiction.
- As a part of advocacy plan two meetings were conducted with HJC and NGOs to review the draft law.
- UN Women in cooperation with the State Ministry of Women Affairs and in coordination with the Kurdistan Region Government have facilitated the visit of the legal committee responsible for developing the Family Protection Law in the central government to KRG.

The purpose of this visit is to learn from KRG experiences in drafting the family protection law. The participants were able to meet with the legal committee in the Parliament of Kurdistan, the High Council of Women Affairs and the legal expert of the council of ministers in KRG.

The legal committee discussed the challenges faced by KRG to get the approval on the law in the region. One of the most important challenges was the political situation; the previous Parliament didn't recognize the law as a priority therefore it was neglected; also there were objections to pass any law addressing women rights. The second round of the Parliament has witnessed very intensive work to develop and approve the law.

The legal committee in the Parliament of Kurdistan was able to provide the legal committee in the center with the following recommendations to help them in drafting the law:

1. To state clearly the definition of the family.
2. To be in a harmony with the regional law.

	<p>3. To specify the budget to implement the law.</p> <p>4. To conduct awareness campaigns in cooperation with Local NGOs, Media and other government institution to promote the law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legal committee also visited the General Directorate for Social Care and Development at MoLSA and the General Directorate to Combat Violence against Woman at the MoI. The main purpose of the visit is to exchange information on the implementation of the VAW law and the cooperation between the ministries on receiving victims of violence and building shelters. <p>-</p>	
<p>Output 1.2: GoI is able to monitor and report on VAW in line with International standards</p>	<p>WHO and UNFPA: UNFPA has trained MoI, NGOs on the simple data collection at the grass roots level. From three governorates, Basra, Baghdad, and Erbil.</p> <p>WHO: Consultative meetings have been conducted to finalize the process</p> <p>UNWOMEN UNWomen in close coordination with SMOWA conducted the first need assessment meeting on 20 April 2011. The meeting was conducted in the SMOWA and attended by members of 80 committee (a newly established committee which consists of lawyers and gender focal points from Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health), representatives of (MoI, MoH, MoP, MoJ, MoE, MoHR, MoLSA) and local NGOs (Women Leadership Institute, Iraqi Al-Amal Association, Baghdad Women Association, Asuda and Women Empowerment Organization). The objectives of this meeting were to find out what are the available data on violence against women and if there are mechanisms to collect data in the ministries. In the meeting, it was revealed that none of the participating ministries in the seminar has a data collection system (software or manual system). Also it was found out that every ministry handle VAW cases differently. For example, MoHR, doesn't deal with individual cases but rather with the general phenomena and there are no statistical information recorded. While the MoI deal with violence against women from a criminal perspective rather than a socio economic one. It was also realized that some of the statistics collected among various parties are duplicated. For example, the same cases are counted by the MoI and some civil society Organizations. At the end of this</p>	<p>50%</p> <p>35%</p>

	<p>meeting all the participant realized the need to have a unified system to collect data on VAW and the need to have a specific entity to be responsible of collecting data on VAW .The participants recommended to hire a technical expert who could conduct field visits to the ministries to assess their abilities in dealing with VAW cases.</p> <p>UNWomen in close coordination with the SMOWA conducted an assessment to review and analyse available data collection systems and information existing within the governmental institutions and civil society organizations on VAW.</p> <p>The study included literature review of GBV and analysis of the questionnaire which was filled by the governmental institutions and civil society organizations. The study revealed that the absence of a unified data collection system resulted in the lack of information and the duplication of the data available on VAW.</p>	
<p>Output 2.1 MoH has an enhanced capacity for psycho-medical care and detection of gender based violence at selected primary and secondary health care facilities.</p>	<p>UNFPA and WHO</p> <p>Material is collected from various resources, and process was postponed due to the implementing partner’s operational, and technical capacity.</p>	25%
<p>Output 2.2 MoLSA’s social protection network has an enhanced capacity for psycho- social support and mediation services.</p>	<p>WHO jointly with UNFPA are working together to finalize the training manuals and tool kit on VAW detection ,care and referral of survivors (In process)</p>	35%
<p>Output 2.3 MoI has increased capacity to provide services to VAW survivors.</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <p>Developed manual for service providers to women survivors of violence for MOI police officers. Followed by TOT workshop for selected persons who received intensive training on how to train their targeted service provider on how better deal with women victims of violence.</p>	75%
<p>Output 2.4 CSO and NGOs has an increased capacity in providing and reporting on psycho- social, legal counselling and sheltering services for VAW survivors</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <p>Developed manual for service providers to women survivors of violence for NGO social workers. Followed by TOT workshop for selected persons who received intensive training on how to train their targeted service provider on how better deal with women victims of violence.</p>	75%

<p>Output 3.1 Life skills, Psycho-Social support, and human rights are integrated within the extra-curricular activities of secondary education level.</p>	<p>A training manual for the life skills is developed, in full consultation with the national partners.</p>	<p>70%</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Media and Community leaders are better aware of locally defined socio cultural causes of gender based violence (GBV).</p>	<p>UNFPA has worked through international woman day and 16 days of activism to spread the awareness among community and media leader on the causes of GBV (In process)</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p>Output 3.3 Media and community-based social mobilization campaigns, targeting men and women, are conducted within a culturally sensitive-approach.</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participated in successive preparatory meetings with other UN agencies and GTF for the 16 days of activism campaign. - Provided technical and financial support to the nation wide 16 days activism campaign. - Started the preparations to conduct 6 training workshops to raise the awareness of 300 participants on the importance of eliminating VAW in Al-Najaf, Baghdad, and Basra. - Preparatory meetings with other UN agencies for the 16 days of activism campaign. - MoH Iraq conducted a one-day seminar (1 December 2010) in the Directorate of Health Baghdad/Al Karkh Hall on VAW as part of the 16 Days of Activism Campaign - Provided technical and financial support to the 16 days activism campaign <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted 4 advocacy meetings for community members, religious leaders, midwives teachers and parents on CVAW issues in targeted area within schools in Baghdad/Rasafa. And Basrah (152 participants) • Conducted 2 orientation workshops for teachers and parents at secondary schools on CVAW issues in targeted areas within selected PHC centers hospitals in Baghdad (56 participants). • Distributed IEC materials on Domestic Violence for mothers at PHC centers. <p>UNWOMEN:</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>

<p>Awareness of 300 Iraqi men and women was enhanced on the importance of eliminating VAW in Al Najaf, Baghdad and Al-Basra governorates through the organization of six seminars.</p> <p>The seminars took place between March and June 2011 and were implemented in close coordination with State Ministry of Women’s Affairs (SMOWA). The seminars focused on defining violence from the point of view of international law, discussed types of violence and reasons of violence and also addressed the effects and results of VAW. International, regional and local laws that prevent VAW were addressed and explained to the participants. Three hundred participants attended the seminars from the provincial councils, NGOs and women leaders. The participants at the end of the seminars were able to draw recommendations on how to eliminate violence in Al-Najaf, Baghdad and Al-Basra governorates .The recommendations mainly focused on raising the awareness of the community, reviewing current legislations, developing strategies and long term plans to ensure gender equality in all sectors such as education and health and also the recommendations focused on the need to strengthen women political participation.</p>	
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c. Explain, if relevant, delays in programme/project implementation, the nature of the **constraints** and **actions taken to mitigate** future delays and **lessons learned** in the process.

- Procurement issue (identifying staff, and international, regional, and National technical assistance insitiutions).
- Formulation of partnership in Iraq limited presence.
- Lack of capacity of service providers and nationals.
- Political constrains (formulation of the government).
- Lack of coordination among the government and UN agencies.
- Cultural constrains.
- Financial transfer payment.
- Government commitment.
- Lack of advocacy by the gatekeepers
- Absence of the role of the National Laws.
- Lack of clarity and sharing information
- Change of Iraqi government and ministerial authorities

- The high turnover of MoH staff and consequently the constant change of the Gender/CVAW focal point has caused delay in implementation of the project activities, follow-up and reporting.
- Lack of coordination with inter related ministries and other partner agencies' focal points (as a result of the above point).
- Unstable security situation

- Limited availability of experts willing to work inside Iraq

d. List the key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.

1. Primary Implementing Partner(s): list all the partnerships made, with all NGOs,

National: *GOs and NGOs: South and Center*

- State Ministry of Women Affairs Baghdad
- MOI
- MOH
- Women's Leadership Institute (WLI)
- Al-Amal Organization
- Baghdad Women Organization

GOs and NGOs: North

- KHCW
- MOYC
- MOI
- MOH
- Asuda for Combating Violence Against Women

2. UN sister Agencies: (UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, WHO, UNAMI/HRO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF)

3. Stakeholders: MoE, MoH, MoHR, MoI, MoJ, MoLSA, MoP, MODM, MOYC, *Parliament, Local Universities and Local Research Centers*, Community and Religious leaders, Media, and Women and Youth Center, Private sector in the VAW strategy project)

4. Beneficiaries:

Iraqi women and young girls are the main beneficiaries of this program, that is reflected in building capacity of the Iraqi line Ministries, public sector, private sector, Iraqi women and youth females, especially those who have been subject to VAW or are likely to suffer from VAW, NGOs and CSOs and communities where programme activities will be implemented.

e. Summarize achievements against planned results for **cross cutting issues**: security, gender, human rights, employment (including # of short and/or long-term jobs created), and environment.

Human rights: this project has directly contributing to Women's Human Rights, the right for freedom from Violence.

Gender equality: The programme is contributing to strengthening the institutional capacity of the SMOWA to enable it to address its mandate and objectives and to liaise more effectively with other ministries in the social sector and with CSOs.

In addition, it is facilitating the integration of women's needs, especially those of VAW survivors, into ongoing service delivery programmes in the key governmental ministries.

The programme is working with men and women community leaders and governmental officials to ensure gender balance within the programme activities.

Key Environmental issues: The programme does not directly address environmental issues, however, by raising the awareness of the NGOs, they will indirectly work closely with women and girls through the

services provision capacity building, the thing that opens a wide door for raising awareness about climate change, energy efficiency and alternative energy.

V. Employment generation: employment is largely generated through this project, in investing in the national capacities, as in the projects mentioned above, there has been many contracts made with NGOs, and consultant to do the technical and administrative work needed.

a. Summarize the projected activities up to the end of December 2008 indicating any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned.

UNFPA in close coordination with all UN partner agencies working on this project conducted a midterm review to finalize the CVAW 2011 Annual Work Plan (attached below), review the Annual Work Plan of 2010, and finalize a concept note for resource mobilization, and justification report for extension the CVAW project to 2012.

However, it is to be highlighted that by the middle of this year the project team will submit a non-cost extension for a one year. Moreover, some of the activities have been edited, in order to be integrated in a more logical manner.

**Work plan for: “Combating Violence Against Women (VAW) in Iraq”
Period Covered by the Work Plan: 2009- 2012**

ector Outcome (s):

an environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq

Outcome(s): *Improved environment for the protection of women’s rights and prevention of VAW throughout Iraq.*

Output 1: GoI and national partners have enhanced capacities for developing integrated national policies, plans, and programmes on VAW.

Output 2: Key government ministries and CSOs have the institutional, technical, and operational capacities to respond to the need of VAW survivors.

Output 3: Community leaders, local communities, secondary school teachers and students have increased knowledge on gender equality.

UN Organization-specific Annual targets	Major Activities	Time Frame (by activity)												implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET (by output)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12			
IP Output 1: GoI and national partners have enhanced capacities for developing integrated national policies, plans, and programmes on VAW.																
Output 1.1 GoI, CSOs, and religious leaders and councils are able to develop a national strategy on Combating VAW. (UNFPA, with WHO, UNWOMEN, UNAMI/ HRO)	Activity 1.1.1: Provide technical support to the MoWA to strengthen its organizational & functional structures and assess its staffing requirements. (UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNAMI/HRO, UNDP)						X	X							MOWA	825,000
	Activity 1.1.2: Organize series of workshops with senior representatives from MoWA, Parliamentarian Committee on Women Issues, & CSOs, and religious leadership structures to include the social-cultural context of the 3 regions in Iraq. (UNFPA) Develop sectoral analysis/ assessment of existing opportunities and potential entry points for combating VAW in the ministries and CSOs (Questionnaires and consultative meetings by outcomes).					X	X								MoWA MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoJ, MoI, MoHR, Religious Commissions	

1.1	Conduct interviews with stakeholders																	
1.2	Analyze collected data and prepare report																	
1.3	Hold sectoral workshop and analyze outcomes.																	
1.4	Hold consensus meeting to discuss the sectoral workshop outcomes. (multi-sectoral meeting)																	
1.5	Develop framework for the strategy & discuss it with partners & UNFPA																	
1.6	Develop strategy and work plan for three years.																	
1.7	Workshop for validation of the strategy with all partners, stakeholders and UNFPA. (validation of action plans and the monitoring and evaluation activities)																	
1.8	Meeting for endorsement of the government of the VAW Strategy																	
Activity 1.1.3: Strengthen existing ministerial & CSO committee on combating VAW, and provide it with the necessary operational and technical support to coordinate & monitor the implementation of the national & sectoral plans. (UNFPA, with assistance of UNWOMEN, UNAMI/HRO, UNHCR &WHO)						x	x	x	x									MoWA Ministries: (MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoJ, MoI, MoHR, Religious Commissions CSOs, MoDM
Activity 1.1.4: Develop sectoral analysis/ assessment of existing opportunities and potential entry points for combating VAW in the ministries and in religious councils. (UNFPA) (Deleted and to be integrated within the activity 1.1.3)		x	x	x	x													MoWA, MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoJ, MoI, MoHR, Religious Commissions
Activity 1.1.5: Support ministries (MoH, MoLSA, MoE,						x	x											MoWA

	MoWA, MoHR, and Religious Commissions) to identify and prioritize combating VAW mainstreaming opportunities. (UNFPA, UNWOMEN, & WHO) Comment (this activity is a repeated in the point1.1.3)																	MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoJ, MoI, MoHR, Religious Commission	
	Activity 1.1.6: Conduct a national conference with all religious leaders' structures to facilitate dialogue on their responsibility for the protection of families, women and girls from VAW. (UNFPA) (moved to 1.1.2)																	MoWA Religious Commissions	
	Activity 1.1.7: Conduct training for women and men preachers about gender sensitivity & VAW. (UNFPA) moved to the next year						x	x										MoWA Religious Commissions	
	Activity 1.1.8: Consolidate sectoral plans into draft national strategy. (integrated to 1.1.3)							x	x									MoWA MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoJ, MoI, MoHR, Religious Commissions e	
Output 1.2 GoI is able to monitor and report on VAW in line with International standards (UNWOMEN with UNFPA, and WHO)	Activity1.2.1: Develop a user friendly data collection and analysis system at macro level. (UNWOMEN)	x	x															MoWA MoH, MoLSA, MoI, MoHR, NGOs	55,000
	Activity1.2.2: Support and train government and NGO staff on how to gather and produce the required information from the different entities and bodies. (UNWOMEN)					x	x											MoWA MoH, MoLSA, MoI, MoHR, NGO	
	Activity1.2.3: Establish a network among local NGOs and the government to gather information on the situation of women and map violations committed against women. (UNWOMEN)					x	x											MoWA MoH, MoLSA, MoI, MoHR, NGOs	
	Activity 1.2.4: Support the CSOs on required tasks including: data and statistics extraction, analysis and writing reports. (UNWOMEN)					x	x											NGOs	
	Activity 1.2.5: Conduct research on the situation of women in Iraq from religion prospective. (UNFPA, WHO, UNWOMEN)						x	x	x									MoWA MoH, MoLSA, MoI, MoHR, NGOs	

	conducted in 2012																		
	Activity 2.1.5: # Training for doctors and nurses from PHHC on using-friendly data collection tool. (WHO)																	MoH	
	2012 within 2.1.3																		
	Activity 2.1.6: Assess impact of training on service quality supervision. (UNFPA, WHO) 2012																	MoH	
	Activity 2.1.7: Provide necessary equipment and furniture to the 100 hospitals & 10 PHHC to ensure privacy and confidentiality for VAW survivors. (UNFPA)																	MoH	
	2012 (training equipment, assessment)																		
Output 2.2 MoLSA's social protection network has an enhanced capacity for psycho- social support and mediation services. (UNFPA with WHO) 2011 Related activity to MOH will applied similar to MOLSA	Activity 2.2.1: Adapt training module for staff working in MoLSA's Social Protection Network on mediation and psycho-social counseling for VAW survivors. (UNFPA, WHO)																	MoLSA	
	Activity 2.2.2: Adapt a "Tool Kit for Referral of VAW Survivors". (UNFPA, WHO) 2011																	MoLSA	
	Activity 2.2.3: Organize training for MoLSA's Social Security Network Staff to provide them with psycho-social counseling, referral and data collection skills targeting VAW survivors. (UNFPA, WHO)																	MoLSA	
	Activity 2.2.4: Develop a user-friendly data collection tool to facilitate data collection by social safety networks on VAW survivors supported through the network. (UNFPA, WHO)																	MoLSA	
	Activity 2.2.5: Provide support for monitoring of trained staff for quality services delivered. (UNFPA, WHO)																	MoLSA	
	Activity 2.2.6: Provide necessary equipment and furniture to selected Social Protection Network Units to ensure privacy and confidentiality for VAW survivors. (UNFPA)																	MoLSA	
Output 2.3 MoI has increased capacity to provide services to VAW survivors. (UNFPA)	Activity 2.3.1: Adapt a training module for "Mediation, Legal /Referral Skills for Police Officers" to be able to adequately deal with and support VAW survivors. (UNFPA)																	MoI	
																		432,529	

Adopt similar to above	Activity 2.3.2: Develop a user-friendly data collection tool to facilitate data collection on VAW survivors referring to Police units. (UNFPA)					x													MoI	
	Activity 2.3.3: Train 100 newly appointed female and male police officers, and social workers working at local police units on dealing with VAW survivors, registering and documenting their cases and referring them to health or legal assistance. (UNFPA)																			MoI
Output 2.4 CSO and NGOs has an increased capacity in providing and reporting on psycho- social, legal counseling and sheltering services for VAW survivors. (UNHCR with UNFPA & UNWOMEN, HRO)	Activity 2.4.1: Adapt training module for workers on NGOs on mediation, psycho-social, and referral skills adapted to the CSO context. (UNFPA)			x	x														CSOs	
	Activity 2.4.2: Organize workshops to train members of CSOs on the module. (UNFPA)					x													CSOs	
	Activity 2.4.3: Organize 2 workshops on legal and social services for 24 NGOs. (UNWOMEN, HRO)					x	x												NGOs	
	Activity 2.4.4: Provision of expert advice to guide assistance to VAW survivors of concern to UNHCR. (UNHCR) 2011				x	x	x	x	x											CSOs MoI
	Activity 2.4.5: Impact assessment of the quality supervision on psycho-social services, legal, & mediation to VAW survivors. (UNFPA, UNWOMEN) 2012						x						x							NGOs
	Activity 2.4.6: Establish a referral hotline in each governorate to guide VAW survivors to the organizations that could provide them with different types of services. (UNFPA) 2012 (do an assessment in the selected governorate, 2011)						x	x	x											MoWA NGOs
IP Output 3: Community leaders, local communities, secondary school teachers and students have increased knowledge on gender equality.																				
Output 3.1 Life skills, Psycho-Social support, and human rights are integrated within the extra-curricular activities of	Activity 3.1.1: Adapt a pilot “Life skills and Social Studies Module”, adapting a culturally sensitive and human rights approach, that provides secondary school children with life skills, and information on human rights and gender issues, especially on the harmful					x													MoE	
																			216,000	

Total all outputs															
Total all Indirect costs+ personnel + other direct costs															
Total UNFPA															
TOTAL UNWOMEN															
TOTAL WHO															
Total Planned Budget* (Total all outputs + Total Indirect costs, personnel, and other direct costs)															

VI. Annual Performance Indicators assessment

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Means of Verification	Comments (if any)
IP Outcome 1 Improved environment for the protection of women' rights and prevention of VAW throughout Iraq.						
Output 1.1 GoI, CSOs, and religious leaders and councils are able to develop a national strategy on Combating VAW	1.1.1 Number of GoI, CSOs, and NGOs trained on strategy development (disaggregated by sex).	0	150	please see comments	Training report Participants list	In this section, the process of drafting the national strategy for combating VAW has been introduced to a large slice of stakeholders, however, there has not been a specific training on strategy development, in 2012, we will be working with the sectors in order to integrate the VAW strategy plan of action into the sectors plans of actions.
	1.1.2 Number of prioritized action plans prepared jointly by GoI, CSOs, and NGOs.	0	8+1 (NGOs)	4		WHO - 5 meetings between MoH and MoE to discuss the preparations for conducting educational seminars in the area of school violence in each Directorate of Education in Baghdad.
	1.1.3 A coordination mechanism for CVAW between GoI, NGOs, and CSOs in place	0	1	4	MoH and WHO Progress report	- MoH led the formation of a CVAW Steering Committee consisted of 12 members.
	1.1.4 A draft national strategy on CVAW is developed.	0	1	Please see comment	Progress report, meeting minutes	- Selection of Health Care Centers involved in the programme and the human resources working in the Psychiatric Health Units in the

						Directorates of Health Baghdad Karkh, Rsafa and Basra by MoH.
	1.1.5 Number of religious leaders sensitized on the increasing incidents of VAW.	0	20	0	Training report	This activity is planned to take place in 2012
Output 1.2: GoI is able to monitor and report on VAW in line with International standards	1.2.1 Number of GoI and NGOs staff trained on data collection and analysis related to VAW (disaggregated by sex).	0	50	15% of planned	Training report And list of participants	WHO and UNFPA are working closely on this activity, however UNWOMEN is taking the lead and its activities under this output is ongoing with all partners. A consultative meeting has been conducted to finalize the process.
	1.2.2 A network among local NGOs and GoI to map violation against Women is established.	NA	1		Progress report, meeting minutes	Planned 2012
	1.2.3 Number of reports prepared on the situation of Iraqi Women in centre, south, and north regions.	0	3	0	Progress report	Planned in the 2012
	1.2.4 Number of GOI and CSOs staff trained on data analysis and reporting (disaggregated by sex).	0	25	0	Training report	Planned for 2012
	1.2.5 Number of workshops organized	0	3	0	Workshop report	Planned for 2012

	to disseminate the VAW reports.					
Output 2.1 MoH has an enhanced capacity for psycho-medical care and detection of gender based violence at selected primary and secondary health care facilities.	2.1.1 Number of primary health care facilities providing psycho medical care and VAW for survivors.	0	250	3	Supervision Report	WHO jointly with UNFPA are working together to finalize the training manuals and tool kit on VAW detection ,care and referral of survivors (In process) scheduled in 2012 - Assessment of 3 PHC centers in Baghdad on registration and collection of data related to VAW from mothers attending Antenatal and Post care services.
	2.1.2 Number of hospitals providing psycho-social services and medical care for VAW survivors.	0	250	0	Assessment report	WHO jointly with UNFPA are working together to finalize the training manuals and tool kit on VAW detection ,care and referral of survivors (In process) scheduled in 2012
	2.1.3 Number of health care centres providing monthly statistical reports on VAW.	0	80	0	Monthly progress report , Supervision report	WHO jointly with UNFPA are working together to finalize the training manuals and tool kit on VAW detection ,care and referral of survivors (In process) scheduled in 2012
	2.1.4 % of referred cases for psycho-social services and medical care.	0	10%	0	Assessment report	WHO jointly with UNFPA are working together to finalize the training manuals and tool kit on VAW detection ,care and referral of survivors (In process) scheduled in 2012
Output 2.2 MoLSA's social protection network has an enhanced capacity for psycho- social support and mediation services.	2.2.1 Number of MoLSA staff trained on service delivery (disaggregated by sex).	0	50	0	Training report	WHO jointly with UNFPA are working together to finalize the training manuals and tool kit on VAW detection ,care and referral of survivors (In process) scheduled in 2012

	2.2.2 Number of care providers trained on the psycho- social support and mediation services (disaggregated by sex).	0	25	32	Training report	ToT on RH services and emergency family planning for health care professionals from MoH/Iraq with the objective to address principle elements of counseling and the value of communication skills during service delivery to abused women subjected to sexual violence (32 participants)
	2.2.3 Number of MoLSA social protection networks providing psycho- social and medical care for VAW survivors.	0	3	0	Assessment report, progress report	scheduled in 2012
	2.2.4 Number of social protection networks providing monthly statistical reports on VAW.	0	3	0	Progress report, meeting minutes	scheduled in 2012
Output 2.3 MoI has increased capacity to provide services to VAW survivors	2.3.1 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).	0	100	40	Training report	
	2.3.2 Percentage of trained police officers staff fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness.	40	80%	0	Assessment report	This activity is planned to take place in 2012
	2.3.3 Number of	0	20	20	Training report	The training of police officers included

	female police officers trained on data collection. (Disaggregated by sex).					a number of police women. In this training there is a module on the data collection, and intake forms.
	2.3.4 Number of social workers in detention centers trained on providing services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).	0	25		Training report	2012
	2.3.5 Capacity building activities implemented for social workers in girls' detention centres.	No	Yes	0	Progress report	scheduled in 2012
	2.3.6 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).	0	100	40	Training report	
Output 2.4 CSO and NGOs has an increased capacity in providing and reporting on psycho- social, legal counselling and sheltering services for VAW survivors	2.4.1 Number of NGOs/CSOs trained on social and legal services to VAW survivors.	0	6	10	Assessment report	
	2.4.2 Number of NGOs/CSOs trained on psycho-social, referral skills, and mediation to VAW survivors.	0	3	10	Workshop report	
	2.4.3 Number of NGOs/CSOs offering	0	45% of the total	0	Assessment report	Service providers training is planned for 2012.

	social and legal services to VAW survivors		NGOs/CSOs			
	2.4.4. Number of workshops for NGOs/CSOs on data collection, interview technique and reporting on VAW cases.	0	100% of the total number of NGOs/CSOs	0%	Assessment report	This is part in the training that was taken in the technical skills for the social workers, therefore, the module covered the data collection through a unified intake form.
Output 3.1 Life skills, Psycho-Social support, and human rights are integrated within the extra-curricular activities of secondary education level.	3.1.1 Number of secondary school teachers trained on providing life skills and social skills, including the harmful effects of VAW on families and women.	0	200 teachers (working in 50 boys & 50 girls) secondary schools.	166	Training report	Objective of the training was to raise awareness among school community (students, teachers and community) on gender violence among students in secondary schools.
	3.1.2 Number of girls supported to return to schools after two consecutive weeks of absence.	0	25% of total girls that were absent for more than two consecutive weeks/year	0	Assessment report, progress report	Scheduled to be in 2012
Output 3.2 Media and Community leaders are better aware of locally defined socio cultural causes of gender based violence (GBV).	3.2.1 Number of in-depth analytical reports on the socio – cultural determinants of GBV.	0	3	??	Research analysis reports	
	3.2.2 Number of forums organized to create awareness on	0	2	??	Progress reports, meeting	

	the findings and recommendations of the reports.				minutes	
Output 3.3 Media and community-based social mobilization campaigns, targeting men and women, are conducted within a culturally sensitive-approach	3.3.1 Number of local area workshops conducted to identify key issues relevant to violence against women in Iraq.	0	3	4 advocacy meetings 2 orientation workshops	Workshop report	4 advocacy meetings for community members, religious leaders, midwives teachers and parents on CVAW issues in targeted area within general hospitals and schools in Baghdad Rasafa (152 participants). - 2 orientation workshops for teachers and parents at secondary schools on CVAW issues in targeted area within selected PHC centers hospitals in Baghdad (56 participants).
	3.3.2 Number of media campaigns conducted on VAW.	0	3	4	Progress report	UNFPA organized workshops with stakeholders to ensure the national ownership, thereafter, the Iraqi partners implemented the campaign lead by MoWA in Baghdad, KHCW in Erbil. UNFPA has coordinated and led this campaign introduction on the 16 days of activism through meetings with other UN agencies to share information about the activities to be implemented by agencies

END of Report