

United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund
Project #:F8-10b
Date and Quarter Updated: 31 March – 30 June 2012 (2nd Quarter, 2012)

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

Title	Strengthening Protection and Justice for Children and Young People in Iraq				
Geo. Location	Governorates: Baghdad, Basra, Ninewa, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk				
Project Cost	3,000,000 (UNICEF USD2,000,000: UNFPA USD 1,000,000)				
Duration	24 months + 12 months extension				
SC Approval Date	04.06.2009	Starting Date	14.08.2009	Completion Date	14.08.2011 extended to 14.08.2012
Project Description	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.				

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 enhanced capacity to provide follow up services and reintegration assistance to children and adolescents.

Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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,
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	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	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.

UNICEF

Funds Committed	1,882,400.00	% of approved	99%
Funds Disbursed	1,873,733.00	% of approved	99%
Forecast final date	31 December 2012	Delay (months)	17

UNFPA

Funds Committed	382,707	% of approved	38%
Funds Disbursed	401,690	% of approved	40%
Forecast final date	31 December 2012	Delay (months)	17

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: Gol has reliable information to address needs and gaps in JJ system of Juvenile Justice system (UNICEF)	1. The report on the comprehensive assessment of the Juvenile Justice System implemented in partnership with the INGO <i>Development Management International (DMI)</i> has been reviewed and requires further improvement. The development of a draft regional Child Law is being technically supported by UNICEF. The third draft incorporating inputs through a series of workshops facilitated by stakeholders has been submitted to the Child Rights Protection and Promotion Committee (CRPPC).	78 %
JP Output 2: Capacities of families and communities in 6 governorates increased to protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law (UNICEF)	1. Since MoLSA suspended the programme for four months, the assessment on the reintegration assistance was further postponed due to time constraints. 2. 800 people (405 boys, 367 girls, 25 male; 3 female) participated in Out-of-School interventions during this period, organized through youth centres. During this quarter, 25 children (all boys), as well as two youth centre staff (1 male; 1 female) participated in life skills training, reaching 1,372 children (1,019 boys; 353 girls). A total of 380 children (85 girls; 295 boys) in secondary schools and a centre for working children in the Kurdistan region increased understanding of the rights of children within the juvenile justice system.	70 %

	<p>3. As part of public awareness raising on Justice for Children, a media campaign through TV, radio and newspaper was conducted from 14 June to 4 July 2012 in the Kurdistan region. Public awareness materials to promote restorative justice were developed and distributed to the partners.</p>	
<p>JP Output 3: Improved capacities of 100 key duty bearers in managing and monitoring detention facilities and reformatories</p> <p>(UNICEF)</p>	<p>1. The results of the reintegration assessment (see output 2) would inform a better case management system. The activity is postponed to coming months based on discussion with MoLSA.</p> <p>2. Training for a multi-disciplinary team in Baghdad was completed as part of cascade training on Justice for Children.</p> <p>3. In Baghdad, Mosul and Basra, meetings were conducted with representatives of the Higher Judicial Council, the Iraqi Bar Association and the Iraqi Jurists' Union, to increase coordination and referral of cases between duty bearers. Three hundred children in contact with the law are being provided with legal assistance in Baghdad, Basra, Ninewa and the Kurdistan region, including 183 new cases for this period.</p> <p>4. A life skills manual for adult caregivers (working with children with disruptive behavior) had been developed.</p> <p>Child rights training sessions in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa were completed.</p> <p>Children's Day Events were organized in five detention centres in Baghdad and Ninewa reaching 89 people including 47 children and their families.</p> <p>5. See 3 and 4.</p> <p>6. UNICEF continues to monitor the situation of children in 24 detention centres under the authority of MoLSA, MoJ and MoI.</p> <p>7. Discussions for the development of a complaints system in the detention centres and reformatories are ongoing.</p>	70 %
<p>JP Output 4: Increased capacity of families and communities to provide care, protection and diversion services</p> <p>(UNICEF)</p>	<p>1. One meeting was conducted in Ninewa, participated by 13 community members including children and community police officers, reaching a total of 1,779 people participated. During this period, 90 people (74 male and 16 female) participated in conflict mediation training in Baghdad and Basra. Of those, 66 (52 male and 1 female) continued to participate in advanced conflict mediation training to gain knowledge and skills to be community mediators.</p> <p>To promote the restorative justice, during this reporting period, 653 persons participated in community awareness workshops held in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa. Twenty professors from the University of Baghdad completed training on restorative justice.</p> <p>2. Eight local mediation rooms were established in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa within youth centres and local NGO premise to promote restorative justice through dissemination of information and training, and to be used for mediation.</p>	70 %
<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>1. 20 trainers who became the master trainers received the ToT on Justice for Children in Erbil in December 2011 conducted cascade training in their ministries and departments in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa. A total of 414 government officials and lawyers (254 male and 160 female) have participated in the training. As part of establishment of Victim Support Units within police station, a total of 30 police officers (three female and 27 male) have been trained on Justice for Children in the Kurdistan</p>	75 %

(UNICEF)	<p>region, and 12 social workers (five female and seven male) have been trained to work together with the victim support unit police officers.</p> <p>2. 268 persons (257 children; as well as 11 parents (2 fathers; 9 mothers) are currently receiving or have received follow-up support in Baghdad, Basra, Ninewa, Erbil, Sulaimanyah and Duhok. Community Case Managers continue to work to identify appropriate educational programs, vocational training, and job placement opportunities for youth.</p> <p>3. A total of 62 business owners (15 women; 37 men) participated in the paid apprenticeship program with the aim of facilitating the access to employment of released youth. 83 children, of which 48 are new in this quarter, participated in a paid apprenticeship in order to be placed in the job market. A total of seven parents of the released children who are less than 15 years of age have supported in job placement. 90 reintegration kits distributed to the released children.</p> <p>4. Computer labs were established in seven detention centres in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa. IT training was conducted in Ninewa for 12 detention centre staff and 72 male juveniles.</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>1. 31 social workers from reformatory schools in Baghdad participated in a workshop in April to enhance their capacity on data collection in order to conduct “vocational needs assessment for juveniles in detention centres.”</p> <p>The vocational training needs assessment completed and the results have been analysed in order to inform what type of vocational trainings are requested by juveniles.</p> <p>2. A multi-dimensional package on psycho-social and health support to the youth in the detention centres was developed and will be reviewed and then approved by MoLSA by September 2012.</p> <p>3. One consultative meeting with MoLSA and partners took place in Amman in May during which a new timeframe and implementation plan was discussed and agreed. It is worth noting that during this meeting, the Baghdad Governor committed US\$ 500,000 to this programme, which will support the MoLSA to rehabilitate and equip the detention centres in Baghdad.</p> <p>4. A study tour to Tunisia was conducted between the 23rd- and 30th of June for twenty senior officials from MoLSA, including reformatory managers and MoE in the federal and regional levels. .</p>	45 %

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, the third draft of the regional Child Law was submitted to the CRPPC for consideration. UNICEF is advocating with the MoLSA Regional Minister to conduct further consultations to ensure the mobilization of professionals and key opinion leaders who will be key to having a draft that meets minimum international standards.

The revision and improvement of the third draft report on the assessment of the Juvenile Justice System implemented in partnership with *Development Management International* (DMI) is still underway.

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

The planned assessment on reintegration services in detention centres has been interrupted due to suspension of the programme by MoLSA. The TOR has been developed; however, due to time constraint, the MoLSA committee on Justice for Children (newly established to facilitate the implementation of the programme) requested to postpone the assessment in coming months.

A number of awareness raising activities to prevent and protect children coming into contact with the law have been conducted mainly through schools and youth centres. A life skills development module level 1 (conflict mediation) and level 2 (working with children with disruptive behaviour) has been developed, and distributed to trained teachers, school social workers in the target schools, youth centre staff, and community mediators as well as detention centres staff in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa in order for them to further utilize the module and to extend life skill training to other community members. In the Kurdistan region, a total of 380 children (85 girls and 295 boys) in secondary schools and a centre for working children in the Kurdistan region increased understanding of the rights of children within the juvenile justice system, focusing on legal rights provided in the Juvenile Care Law and the Penal Code of 1969.

800 people (405 boys, 367 girls, 25 male and three female) participated in Out of School interventions during this period, organized through youth centres in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa. In Basra, in collaboration with the Department of Youth and Sports and Basra Central Prison (BCP), a football match between 20 boys from a youth centre and 20 boys residing at the BCP was organized inside the BCP. The boys from BCP expressed that the game made them feel respected and confident rather than neglected. They also expressed a strong interest in repeating such an event. A majority of the boys from the youth center expressed that the game was one of the most exciting experiences they had ever had. After departing the prison, some of the boys from the youth center also reflected how different their situation is from the boys in detention. They were able to return home to their families while their peers remained in the prison, agreeing that they must avoid coming into contact with the law.

Life skills training expanded to Ninewa for 25 children (all boys), as well as two youth centre staff (1 male; 1 female) participated in life skills training, reaching to 1,372 children (1,019 boys; 353 girls) in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa.

In terms of raising public awareness, media campaign through TV, radio and newspaper was organized in June and July, the month in which International Children's Day is celebrated. It consisted of (a) 15 radio shows broadcast throughout the KRG on various issues relating to Juvenile Justice and Rights of the Child, (b) five television programs aired on global satellite channels and (c) one reportage appeared in a newspaper discussing the conditions of the detention facilities in which juveniles are held.

The radio PSA developed in June, which will be broadcasted in coming months presents the rights of a juvenile upon, including right to an attorney, right to remain silent, appropriate non-abusive treatment, etc. emanating from the International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The four newspaper awareness messages published in June covering: (a) the responsibility of both parents for the rights and development of children; (b) the presumption of innocence until found guilty and the right to be informed promptly and directly about the charges against him/her; (c) the right to a lawyer upon arrest; and (d) no child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment.

The final student newsletter were produced and distributed to 45 target schools in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa while conflict mediation/restorative justice pamphlets were also developed and distributed to 13 youth centres, juvenile police stations, Bar Association, Jurists Union and University of Baghdad, and a local NGO.

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

Regular visits to juveniles in detention centres under the authority of MoLSA, MoI and MoJ were conducted by UNICEF and its partners in Baghdad, Basra, Najaf, Karbala, Missan, Muthana, Thi Qar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Erbil, Duhok and Sulaimanyha – 24 facilities.

While lawyers continue to face bureaucratic roadblocks and other challenges delaying their investigations and the legal proceedings, 300 children in contact with the law are being provided with legal assistance in Baghdad, Basra, Ninewa and the Kurdistan region, including 183 new cases for this period. A good practice was reported; the implementing partners' lawyers were contacted when children were arrested by juvenile police officers, which enabled the lawyers to release 12 juveniles prior to them being placed in a detention centre.

In terms of capacity building for detention centre staff, life skill development modules mentioned above have been provided to the detention centre staff. UNICEF and UNFPA are discussing with MoLSA to expand the multi-dimensional package developed by American University of Beirut to other detention centres which are not currently targeted in order to increase capacity of the detention centre staff.

During May, family day events were organized in four juvenile detention centers in Baghdad with 42 children and their families (30 parents). Activities included drawing and painting, discussions on children's rights, and distribution of gifts for the children. In June in cooperation with the Ninewa Governorate Council and Badoosh Prison, a family day event was organized with 17 participants (5 boys; 8 men; and 2 women). During the celebration, families enjoyed songs about Iraq, a comedic play about respecting others, and the distribution of gifts for the children.

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

Community based prevention actions are on-going with the mobilization of communities and police forces to address risks and threats to children. One meeting was conducted in Ninewa, participated by 13 community members including children and community police officers, reaching a total of 1,779 people participated.

During this period, 90 people (74 male and 16 female) participated in conflict mediation training in Baghdad and Basra. A five day training was conducted in April to community members to become community mediators. The training aimed to 1) develop a cadre of mediators responsible for mediating conflicts and small crimes involving juveniles, and 2) build the knowledge and skills of

trainees on basic conflict mediation, children's rights, and the Iraqi Juvenile Care Law. To further build the skills of community mediators, who were trained in April, a three-day follow-up training on restorative in both Basra and Baghdad. 66 people (52 male and 1 female) participated in this advance training in May and June. The training agenda focused on: working with children with disruptive behaviour, child abuse, resilience, role-play of restorative mediation scenarios, multi-person mediation, and identifying challenges to implement restorative justice in communities.

In May, a three-day training on restorative justice with 20 university professors from various colleges and academic departments, including: the College of Law, the College of Medicine, the College of Education, the College of Arts, and the Institute for Psychological Research and Educational Studies. The training aimed to 1) identify a cadre of academic experts to contribute to the development of restorative justice and conflict mediation; 2) increase the skills and knowledge of professors on restorative justice, juvenile justice, and alternative measures to detention; and 3) develop an interdisciplinary approach to restorative justice with a special emphasis on juvenile delinquency. The trained professors are expected to support the establishment of the Restorative Justice Training and Research Unit, which has been rehabilitated in February.

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

Cascade training has begun during this quarter after the training of trainers conducted for 16 government officials and 4 representatives from UNICEF's partner organization. As of today, A total of 414 government officials and lawyers (254 male and 160 female) have participated in the training. The participant are from MoLSA, MoYA, MoHR, MoE, MoH, DoI, DoJ, DoYS, DoHR, DoE, DoHE, DoH, HJC, DoLSA, and governorate council from Basra, Ninewa, Baghdad, Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaimaniya.

When the project was first formulated the plan of the Mol was to establish Victim Support Units (VSUs) in each of the three juvenile police stations in Erbil, Sulaimaniya and Duhok, and seven districts in Erbil, for a total of 10 VSUs. Since that time, the plan was changed to have the VSUs more widespread and more numerous; as a result, police officers from the 3 juvenile police stations and 19 other police stations throughout the three governorates (three female and 27 male) were selected by Mol for training. Training aimed at increasing their skills in dealing with children, understanding child development especially adolescence, pre-trial release and alternative to detention, coordination and referral to social workers and lawyers as well as other directorates. To assist children in VSUs, 12 social workers (five female and seven male) were trained to work with the VSU-police officers. It was noted that in rural areas, there are no social workers; therefore, the 12 VSU-trained social workers will be available to assist in each of the stations as necessary.

268 persons (257 children; as well as 11 parents (two father; nine mothers)) are currently receiving or have received follow-up support in Baghdad, Basra, Ninewa, Erbil, Sulaimaniya and Duhok. Home visits are conducted to children and their families. Community Case Managers also continue to identify appropriate educational programs, vocational training, and job placement opportunities for youth.

A total of 62 business owners (15 women; 37 men) participated in the paid apprenticeship program with the aim of facilitating the access to employment for the released youth and of increasing their understanding of child rights and protection. A total of 60 persons (31 boys, 18 girls, six mothers and one father) participated in vocational training sessions to build youth's skills and sense of empowerment. The parents of the released children are included when the released children who are yet to be at the employable age or wish to continue their education. 48 new children participated in paid apprenticeship, reaching a total of 83 children (69 boys and 14 girls) to be placed in job market, such as electrical repair shops, vegetable market, furniture shop, auto

mechanic shop).

Computer labs were established in four MoLSA reformatory schools in Baghdad, two prisons in Basra and one prison in Ninewa for the juveniles to increase IT skills. Basic computer training course was provided to 164 persons (135 boys and 29 male adults) in Basra and Ninewa. Due to suspension of the programme by MoLSA, the training was not completed for children and detention centre staff in Baghdad, but the IT training manual has been provided to the detention centres.

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

The tools to conduct the vocational training needs assessment were developed by UNFPA/ILO. Initially it was planned to request children to fill the questionnaire in order to understand their needs on vocational training; however, since a number of children are unable to read or write, MoLSA requested UNFPA to conduct training for 31 social workers from the detention centres to be able to conduct the assessment.

UNFPA finalized the multi-dimensional module on psychosocial and health support which will be further consulted with the MoLSA and other partners to review and get feedback. Afterwards this module will be used to train the service providers at the reformatory schools to ensure their delivery of high quality services. This package will be used as training manual to train the staff in the reformatory schools and as tools to be used by the reformatory management to improve the services for children. Three workshops will be conducted in coming months to build capacity of the MoLSA staff.

A committee on Justice for Children mentioned above has been formed by MoLSA to facilitate the implementation of the programme. The committee's role is to specify the needs of the vocational training to be donated by Baghdad Governorate for the vocational training component. The partner organization, ILO has already trained the team in the vocational training department at MoLSA to be able to design and select the specifications of the required equipment.

The Ministry of Education (MoE) agreed to open extra five classes in the reformatory schools in order to enable more children to access educational services inside the reformatories as currently the number of classes are not enough to accommodate all children. MoLSA requested UNFPA to develop a special education program in cooperation with MoE, which can include components of consultations services to the juveniles, extra curricula activities, sports, psychosocial and life skills development.

As part of capacity building, a study tour to Tunisia was conducted in June for twenty senior officials from MoLSA including the Deputy Minister of MoLSA and managers of reformatory schools and MoE at the federal and regional levels. The study tour's main objectives were to expose the Iraqi counterparts, in charge of juvenile rehabilitation and reintegration to the other countries that have a renowned experience in this field. The study tour consisted of discussion and dialogue with the concerned ministries and field visits to detention centres and other centres that provide services for vulnerable children including children in contact with the law.

Main implementation constraints and challenges (2-3 sentences)

The suspension of the programme for four months at the beginning of the year greatly affected progress of implementation. UNICEF and UNFPA received an official letter from the MoLSA to resume the programme at the very end of April. The committee on Justice for Children was formed by MoLSA to oversight and facilitate the implementation of the Justice for Children programme, which smoothed the process. UNICEF and UNFPA are requesting the interventions of this committee to be continued, to ensure the programme is implemented as per the new timeline.

Other implementation challenges in terms of reintegration of children included but were not limited to: identifying local employment opportunities in diverse geographical areas, unwillingness of some business owners to work with children previously in contact with the law, children and families' distrust of INGOs and government to participate in the programme, lack of consistent communication from juveniles and their families for follow up after being released from detention centres, logistical constraint in traveling to widespread geographic locations of juveniles, and sexual harassment of the implementing partners' female case managers by male juveniles or the male relatives of juveniles.

Great efforts have been made to promote restorative justice in Iraq through workshops and training inviting community members, university students and professors, government, I/NGOs, other UN agencies as well as donors, and through an establishment of a Restorative Justice Training and Research unit within the College of Law, University of Baghdad. This Unit was supposed to be a hub to promote restorative justice in Iraq. However, the formal establishment of the Unit has been delayed due to less commitment from the University.

The training for Community Police and Juvenile Police officers in Baghdad faced challenges as the approval from the Mol at the federal level has not granted; therefore, UNICEF decided to cancel the activity during this programme cycle.