



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
IRAQ TRUST FUND**

Programme Cover Page

Participating UN Organisation(s): UNFPA, UNIFEM, WHO	Sector Outcome Team(s): Protection Sector
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Programme Title: Combating Violence Against Women in Iraq.	Programme Number: F8-11
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Programme Description (limit 1,000 characters):

The goal of this proposed programme is to enhance Iraqi women's rights by facilitating the development of national partnerships to combat violence against women (VAW). Partnerships are targeted among government ministries, civil society, religious and community leaders, the media and local communities in order to encourage the development and implementation of a national policy framework and multi-sectoral instruments aimed at combating VAW in Iraq. The program will be implemented at national level plus three governorates selected with the line ministries based on agreed criteria.

The programme will also 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. The design and implementation of the programme are also driven by UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

The programme will 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. Finally, the programme will contribute to strengthening government and CSO data collection efforts regarding the Convention on the Eliminations of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

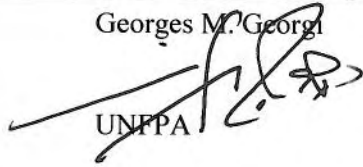



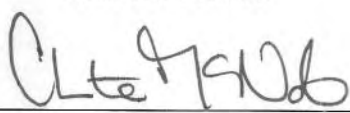
The direct programme beneficiaries are: a) Iraqi women, especially those who have been subject to VAW or are likely to suffer from VAW, b) key government ministries working in the social sector, and c) CSOs and communities where programme activities will be implemented. The programme addresses National Development strategy (NDS)/National Development Plan (NDP) Goal (3) Enhancing Gender Equity and Strengthening Women Empowerment and ICI benchmarks: "Develop and implement legislations and institutional framework to develop social partnerships and access for women to public life and to all of society's resources.

<p>Programme Costs:</p> <p>UNDG ITF: \$ 4,500,000</p> <p>Govt. Contribution:</p> <p>Agency Core:</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>TOTAL: \$4,500,000</p>	<p>Programme Location:</p> <p>Governorate(s): National and in 3 governorates to be selected by the Project Steering Committee</p> <p>District(s):</p> <p>Town(s):</p>
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<p>Govt of Iraq Line Ministry Responsible:</p> <p>State Ministry of Women Affairs Baghdad State Ministry of Women Affairs Kurdistan</p>	<p>Programme Duration:</p> <p>Total # of months: 24 Expected Start date: 01 Nov 2009 Expected End date: 30 Nov 2011</p>
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Review & Approval Dates:	
Line Ministry Approval Date:	24 November 2008 (MoWA-Baghdad) 1 st May 2008 (MoWA-Kurdistan) 11 November 2008 (Ministry of Displacement)
Concept Note Approval Date	02 February 2008
SOT Approval Date:	25 June 2009
Peer Group Review Date:	30, Sep, 2009
ISRB Approval Date:	1 st of Nov, 2009
Steering Committee Approval Date:	18 November,09

Signatures of Agencies and Steering Committee Chair

I.	Name of Representative Signature Name of Agency Date	Georges M. Georgi  UNFPA
II.	Name of Representative Signature Name of Agency Date	Dena Assaf  UNIFEM 3 Dec 09
III.	Name of Representative Signature Name of Agency Date	Daniel Endres  UNHCR 18/11/2009
IV.	Name of Representative Signature Name of Agency Date	Naeema Al Gasseer  WHO 18/11/2009
V.	Name of Steering Committee Chair Signature Date	Christine McNab  19/11/09

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

Joint Programme Outcome:

Improved environment for the protection of women's rights and prevention of VAW throughout Iraq

**Detailed Breakdown of Budget by Source of Funds and
Distribution of Programme Budget by Participating UN Organisation**

Participating UN organization	Portion from ITF Budget (US \$)
UNFPA	2,278,000
UNIFEM	1,500,000 TENA
WHO	722,000
Total Budget (US \$)	4,500,000 STW


Total budget (in US \$): \$ 4,500,000

Sources:

- Government \$ _____
- ITF (earmarked) (EC & interest) \$ 4,500,000
- ITF (un-earmarked) \$ _____

UN Core/non-core sources

- UN Org (specify:) \$ _____
- UN Org (specify:) \$ _____
- UN Org (specify:) \$ _____
- UN Org (specify:) \$ _____
- UN Org (specify:) \$ _____

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1. Executive Summary

Since the security situation in Iraq has been stabilising over the past year, the programme Combating Violence against Women (VAW) has been designed to work and feed into Convention on the Eliminations of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action. The UN Joint Programme aims to tackle the issue of violence in a holistic and comprehensive manner ensuring that all agencies work in coherence way that complete to each other, adding their specific expertise to the programme while ensuring that overlapping in activities does not occur.

On an international level, this initiative will directly operate in consistent with the SCR 1325 and SCR 1820, as well as the CEDAW, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Millennium Development Goals particularly goal 3 'Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women; and the Beijing Platform for Action. On the national level, however, it will be feeding directly into NDS/NDP Goal 9.3 Uphold and protect human rights and 9.3.2 Establish and implement effective rule of law institutions and policies, ICI Benchmarks: Upholding and protecting human rights; facilitating access to basic services and assistance, and other globally supported human development plan.

The programme is designed to initiate a joint multi-sectoral response to combating VAW and aims to contribute to the following outcome: *“Improved environment for the protection of women’s rights and prevention of VAW throughout Iraq”*. More specifically, the programme will target the achievement of the following Outputs, through a series of UN agencies specific Outputs:

- **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.

While the programme will be working at central level of selected line ministries (State Ministry of Women Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Human Rights; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Interior; and the Religious Commissions), it will also support their respective structures at governorate level, as well as local CSOs partners to play a crucial role in implementing the different programme components in each of their geographic catchment areas, including the implementation of women-friendly counselling services, as well as a user-friendly referral system and mechanisms to support VAW survivors. At community level, the programme will be promoting the principle of a Women-Friendly Social Safety Networks among Government entities and Non-Governmental social services, where each partner will provide quality services, according to their nature and mandates, while referring clients to other local institutions to receive other services.

The programme is designed to ensure national ownership and sustainability beyond the programme expected life. It is to be highlighted that the programme components are interlinked and designed to contribute and enforce the outcome of one another, and hence non-execution of one component will constitute a missed opportunity and create barriers and/or non-sustainability of the outcomes of other components.

The Program in General will create an environment for creation of job opportunities in Iraq, though provision of local consultancy, trainers, local focal points, logistics personnel etc. as due required by the project activities.

2. Situation Analysis

2.1 Context

The 2007-2010 National Development Strategy (NDS) for Iraq indicates two major objectives to be realized during the life span of the Plan, namely a) improving the country's performance on the rule of law and adherence to international human rights principles and standards and b) enhancing gender equity. The programme was developed taking into consideration the following factors; socio-cultural context of Iraq; ongoing efforts in Iraq to improve the country's performance on human rights, especially women's rights; the increase of VAW in Iraq in the last five years; lack of a legislative framework to protect women from violence; fight against VAW; lack of services provided to VAW survivors within the country; and lessons learned from partner UN agencies' programmes to address VAW.

2.2 The Situation of Iraqi Women

Similar to other countries in the Arab region, different forms of VAW existed traditionally in Iraq, mostly due to socio cultural reasons, misconception of religious beliefs, lack of services, and lack of legislative frameworks. This violence takes different forms, such as domestic and family violence, sexual harassment, honour-related crimes (HCs), forced early marriage, and in some instances female genital cutting / mutilation.

The recent events in Iraq after the 2003 war, particularly the sectarian conflicts and factionalism, led to increase and emergence of new forms of VAW that are continuously threatening Iraqi women's rights to security, mobility, access to health care and education, as well as employment¹. These new forms of VAW include:

- Targeted killings of women to settle political, ethnic or family scores;²
- Threats by militant groups to force women to restrict their movement in public. According to reports, in some of Baghdad neighbourhood, women are now prevented from going to the market alone and female university students are facing constant pressure in university campuses."³
- Violation against women rights, such as forced early marriage of young girls, induced by economic, and socio-cultural reasons, which would eventually
- Reports from southern governorates estimates that around 400 Iraqi young girls were human trafficked to gulf countries during the last few years⁴.
- The social stigma attached to sexual violence crimes discourages many women from accessing medical treatment or psycho-social counselling, as reporting can also lead to other social and cultural consequences such as rejection or even honour-related crime for having caused shame to the family⁵.

It is also noted that vulnerability and exposure to violence has increased among Internally Displaced Women.

According to a recent IFHS 2006/7⁷ the percentage of currently married women in Iraq experiencing at least one form of emotional (or psychological) violence was 33.4%. The acts of emotional violence reported by the greatest number of women are belittlement or insults (22.3%), humiliation in front of others (21.7%), and intimidation (18.3%) (IFHS 2006/7). Overall, 21.2% of women experienced physical violence. There are few differences in this percentage by age, education or residence, although there are marked differences between Kurdistan and the South/Centre. 22.7% of women report at least one form of physical abuse in the South/Centre in contrast with less than half of this percentage, 10.9%, in Kurdistan (IFHS 2006/7). According to a Women for Women Organization

¹ Women for Women Organization, "Stronger women stronger nation", 2008, p.7

² UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, "Human Rights Report", 2008, p.16

³ UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, "Human Rights Report", 2008, p.15

⁴ IOM, Emergency Needs assessment, Sept. 2008, p.7

⁵ OCHA Iraq/UNAMI (Information Analysis Unit, "Access to Health Care in Iraq: A Gender Perspective", , 2008, p.23

survey, 63.9% of women responded that violence against women is increasing⁶. This was attributed to the wars that Iraq has endured which commonly caused chaos and social breakdown and produced an upsurge in violence against women.

Violence within families in Iraq has also been under-reported; most acts of violence against women and girls are carried out by husbands, fathers, brothers and sons on the basis of traditional codes of “honour”. So-called HCs are practised against women and girls who have been deemed to have brought shame on their families by immoral behaviour. In international human rights law, this act is recognized as a form of violence against women’s right to life and security, freedom from torture and cruelty, and the right to equality before the law and equal protection of the law. The UN Commission on Human Rights called on states to investigate thoroughly all killing committed in the name of passion or in the name of honour, and to take the appropriate measures to punish those responsible and bring them to justice.⁷ However, it is difficult to determine the extent of “HCs” or assess whether it is increasing or decreasing in Iraq in recent years in the absence of reliable and comprehensive data.

The design and implementation of the programme will be driven by the mandates within UN Security Council Resolution 1325. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 focuses on issues concerning women, peace and security. The programme will promote women’s participation in the peace process through their increased inclusion in decision-making at multiple levels.

3. Lessons Learned, NDS and ICI relevance, Cross-Cutting Issues, and Agency Experience in the Sector

3.1 Background/context:

The programme will contribute to gender equity and equality through:

- Improved data collection, analysis and reporting on gender related issues, especially on Iraq’s commitments to CEDAW
- Upgrading the institutional capacities of government and CSOs sectors to mainstream women needs, especially VAW survivors’ needs, into their programmes, and to address these needs through providing a diversified set of protection, care and referral services
- Setting in motion a range of evidence-based advocacy processes at the community level to change stereotype perceptions on the existing gender relations constructs

The programme will contribute directly to the ICI goal on human security. The programme’s overall objective is to enhance Iraqi women rights through the following:

- Facilitating the establishment of political and social partnerships engaged in the fight against gender discrimination, especially VAW
- Facilitating the development of a legislative framework that would “legitimize” the fight against VAW in the long run
- Developing mechanisms that deliver appropriate protection, care and referral services to VAW survivors, thus increasing their security ceiling

The benchmarks cited by the ICI will be delivered by the programme, namely

- a) legislations to protect women and
- b) the establishment of social partnerships engaged in increasing women’s access society’s resources.

3.2. Lessons learned

⁶ Women for Women Organization, “Stronger women stronger nation”, 2008, p.7

⁷ Amnesty International. Decades of War, Now Women Deserve Better.

As this is a new area of engagement for the UN in Iraq on such a scale, and therefore the lessons learned are limited within the Iraq context, the programme was designed taking into consideration the lessons learned from the UN partner agencies' experience in programming against VAW globally. These include:

- The roots of VAW lie in socio-cultural gender relations constructs. Therefore, it is important to make serious investments in understanding cultural norms and traditions, especially those relating to the gender division of roles, in societies where programming is to take place.
- There is no standard model for combating VAW that can be applied to all countries. VAW programmes should adapt their strategies, interventions and tools to the local context, and to identify the local prerequisites for their long term ownership and sustainability.
- If social and cultural norms are to be transformed, the engagement of men is crucial. It is true that men are mostly VAW perpetrators, but they are also the majority of legislators, decision makers, judges, doctors and police staff. Engaging them, therefore, is a necessary condition in effectively fighting the incidence of VAW.
- Creating coalitions across government organizations, CSO and other social actors, and building their capacity to fight VAW, is another necessary condition for ensuring prevention in the long run. Such coalitions can help make visible the social harms of the incidence, as well as its human rights implications.
- Appropriate policy frameworks are necessary prerequisites to fighting VAW since their role is to "legitimize" combating the incidence. However, these frameworks represent one part of the solution. Establishing mechanisms that ensure policy measures are activated and implemented and that laws are enforced are essential.
- Involving society's "gate keepers/opinion shapers," such as local leaders, faith-based organizations, the media and celebrities, in the fight against VAW has also proved an effective strategy for fighting VAW.
- Providing evidence that highlights the scope and the impact of VAW is the best tool to influence the government, religious structures and society at large to fight the incidence of VAW.

3.3. Assessment of Cross cutting Issues

Human rights: The programme is addressing Iraqi women and girl rights by working with key governmental ministries (MoH, MoWA, MoHR, MoJ, MoI, MoE, and Religious Commissions) on strengthening gaps in their capacity to deal with violations of women rights. The programme will be using international human right tools to address these gaps and increase awareness about human rights generally.

Gender equality: The programme will contribute to strengthening the institutional capacity of the MoWA 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 will facilitate the integration of women's needs, especially those of VAW survivors, into ongoing service delivery programmes in the key governmental ministries. The programme will be 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.

Employment generation: Temporary short-term employment may be generated during the implementation of the project.

3.4 Agency Experience in Iraq/in the Sector:

3.4.1. UNFPA

When designing its specific programme outputs and activities, UNFPA took stock from its diversified regional and global experience addressing VAW, in particular from its experience in two Middle Eastern countries that share cultural and religious values with Iraq, namely Morocco and Turkey. UNFPA also took stock from its experience in another country that shares with Iraq a volatile security environment characterized by factionalism, heavy presence of militant groups and marked increase in VAW incidence, namely Colombia.

UNFPA –Iraq Office has implemented a CAP project entitled Improving Prevention and Response to GBV in Four Governorates in Iraq; Erbil, Baghdad, Najaf and Basra. This project aims to provide support and rehabilitation services for victims of GBV through strengthening the capacity of local community organizations, legal and social service providers, focusing on counselling, education and management of GBV as part of operationalizing UN SC Resolution 1325.

3.4.2. UNHCR

In Iraq, UNHCR had income -generating projects in which IDP women learnt to make and sell handicrafts such as weavings, embroidery and masks, obtaining an income and improving their self-esteem. Small catering enterprises were assisted with UNHCR's help in several locations in Iraq; Participants in these projects received training on the rights of women and gender issues.

Reliable, up-to-date statistics on complaints relating to sexual violence are crucial if effective prevention and response strategies are to be developed. UNHCR supports many initiatives which provide this information and monitor the human rights situation of IDP women.

3.4.3. UNIFEM

Through its ongoing projects, UNIFEM seeks to end violence against women, advocating for gender provisions in the Iraqi Constitution and other legislation, and promoting women's role in peace building, working together with women's groups, local and international NGOs, governmental officials and women parliamentarians on raising awareness about women's human rights and VAW (violence against women). In particular, UNIFEM advocated for changes in existing legislation that undermines women's rights such as the Penal Code, Personal Status Law, Labour Law and others. UNIFEM has also assessed the capacities of NGOs in overcoming the obstacles they face and advocating for women's rights and equal opportunities, and acknowledges their dedication. Some NGOs received UNIFEM managerial and technical assistance through the implementation of small projects aimed at enhancing knowledge and skills in their local communities, and adapting new techniques that minimize violence against women. Moreover, they conducted group therapy that sought to integrate women and girl victims into social life and to refer them to local educational and other programmes in the community.

3.4.4. UNAMI/HRO

UNAMI/HRO has extensive experience working on women's issues and women's rights as women compose one of the main target groups that are covered by the work of HRO. Through its regular monitoring and reporting on the situation of human rights in Iraq, UNAMI/HRO monitors and reports on violations against women. The findings appear in a separate section in the regular human rights reports released by HRO. Under the human rights project for Iraq, UNAMI/HRO implemented a number of high quality activities related to women's issues, these included conducting an original field based research on the situation of minority women, a field based study in Kurdistan on honour related crimes in addition to an intensive training workshop for Iraqi NGOs and some relevant ministries on psycho-social and legal counselling for women victims of violence. More recently, HRO organized an international conference on the situation of women in Iraq. HRO extensive experience in this area in addition to its wide networks of contacts inside and outside Iraq will, therefore, be utilized in the context of this project.

HRO is also linked to OHCHR, with which it coordinates and collaborates on its activities. HRO uses OHCHR human rights materials, publications and training manuals and disseminates them to its Iraqi counterparts. As the leading UN organisation on human rights, publications of OHCHR in Arabic will

play a crucial role in disseminating information on human rights principles including women's rights throughout the activities of this project.

3.4.5 WHO

WHO's Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic VAW collected data on VAW from over 24,000 interviews with women and revealed alarming statistics on the breadth of VAW and its health consequences. Analysis of the multi-country study also included components on non-partner violence, sexual abuse during childhood and forced first sexual experience; data which are of direct relevance for the proposal on VAW for Iraq. The study yielded information on where female victims of violence go for support, who they turn to, and what their responses and experiences with existing services on VAW are. Enhancing capacity and establishing systems for data collection to monitor violence against women, and the attitudes and beliefs that perpetuate it as well as development of a comprehensive health sector response to the various impacts of violence against women are among the recommendations most in line with the VAW proposal for Iraq. The study tools and guidelines are available in Arabic for support to the VAW initiative in Iraq.

WHO currently is currently implementing the project on victim assistance in Kurdistan region which deals with people who suffered mental health trauma and injuries. Also WHO supported the Iraq Mental Health Survey (IMHS) which provided valuable and previously unavailable information regarding the prevalence of mental disorders in Iraq. Women showed higher prevalence of severe depressive episode and any other anxiety disorders.

In terms of health sector response to various forms of violence against women, WHO published guidelines for medico-legal care for victims of sexual violence in 2003 which increase capacities of health workers to provide comprehensive care for the medical, psychological and forensic needs of survivors of sexual assault. WHO is also working on a policy framework that will enhance health sector responses to sexual violence, as well as support national decision-makers in developing health policies and services that provide comprehensive, sensitive and quality care to victims of sexual violence. Towards successful completion of this initiative, WHO is currently engaging in a series of background research projects to inform the content of the policy framework both at global and country level.

4. The Proposed Programme

The programme will start by holding consultative national meetings with partners and duty bearers to identify priorities and actions needed in order to draft an initial strategy to combat to VAW.

The Programme strategy is based on three areas of intervention:

- ***Policy Interventions*** targeting legislative and policy levels, through the establishment of social partnerships between the government, CSO, religious structures, and local communities that will facilitate the adaption of a national strategy to combat VAW and that will install institutional programmes, within the government and CSO sectors to address the needs of VAW survivors for appropriate protection, care and referral services.
- ***Advocacy Interventions*** aiming to facilitate transformation in communities' prevailing perceptions of gender relations constructs, especially those leading to VAW, through the implementation of evidence-based advocacy and media campaigns that will lead to an increased awareness of the harmful impact of VAW and that will highlight the need to take action to combat it. These media campaigns will be designed and implemented with line ministries, NGO's and CSO's, as well as community and religious leaders. The media campaigns will target all societal spheres at various intervention points.

- **Data collection, analysis and reporting on VAW incidence in Iraq** that will increase its visibility and its harmful effects on women, the family and society, leading to stronger demand on the government and selected NGO's to address VAW.

The establishment of the National Steering Committee will be set up once the project is approved to select governorate criteria for the three areas. The joint programme has specialised contribution by each participating UN agency; UNFPA will lead this programme, each other UN agency will lead in their respective outputs and activities.

Each agency will implement its own monitoring and evaluation process within the parameters of their activities, in addition to that, there will be meetings every two months of the UN Programme Committee, at which each participating agency will present progress reports to the group.

Within this perspective, three outputs will be achieved through a series of UN agencies specific Outputs, as follows:

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

UN Agencies Output 1.1: GoI, CSO's, and religious leaders and councils are able to develop a national strategy for combating VAW. (UNFPA will lead and supported by UNIFEM, WHO, and HRO)

To achieve this output, technical support will be provided throughout the programmes life to the MoWA to strengthen its organizational and functional structures and to assess its staffing requirements. UNFPA will also facilitate the setting up of a high inter-ministerial/ CSO committee for addressing VAW and provide it with operational and technical support to coordinate the implementation of the national and sectoral plans of action for addressing VAW in addition to working with and religious leaders by sensitizing them on VAW issues. Simultaneously, UNIFEM will organize consultative and capacity building workshops for national NGOs working on human rights and gender issues to develop a joint action plan for CSO to combat VAW. These activities will complement the work done by UNFPA aiming at strengthening the CSOs government partnership towards the strategy and the action plan.

UN Agencies Output 1.2: GoI is able to monitor and report on VAW in line with international standards. (UNIFEM)

To achieve this output, periodic reports will be compiled from all three areas covered within the programme (Northern, Southern, and Central governorates), where forums will be organised to disseminate findings from reports and gathered information to all CSO's involved in human rights and gender equity advocacy and lobbying campaigns for VAW. Through capacity building workshops, technical and financial support to governments and CSO's as well as building and disseminating knowledge on GBV and emerging issues throughout the project duration, a systematic structure for monitoring and reporting on CEDAW will be achieved.

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

UN Agencies 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. (UNFPA lead supported by UNIFEM and WHO)

To achieve this output, a training module tool kit for referral of VAW survivors and a user- friendly data collection tool will be developed for health and social workers working at PHC level and District and Central hospitals on skills for Detection /Care/referral of survivals of VAW. Pilot training workshops will be organized for doctors & nurses working in 100 PHCCs on detection/care/referral of

VAW survivors. In addition, technical support will be provided to the MoH to carry on follow up action to assess the impact of training, using data collected in the post-training period.

UN Agencies Output 2.2: MoLSA's social protection network has an enhanced capacity for psycho-social support and mediation services. (UNFPA lead supported by UNIFEM)

To achieve this output, a training module tool kit for referral of VAW survivors and a user-friendly data collection tool will be developed for staff working in MoLSA's Social Protection Network on mediation and psycho-social counselling for VAW survivors and pilot training workshops will be organized for MoLSA's staff. In addition, technical support will be provided to MoLSA to carry on follow-up action to assess the impact of training, using data collected in the post-training period.

UN Agencies Output 2.3: MoI has increased capacity to provide services to VAW survivors. (UNIFEM lead supported by HRO)

To achieve this output, a training module for "Protection & Referral Skills for Police Officers" and a user-friendly data collection tool will be developed for police officers to provide them with counselling skills to women with court cases, including guiding them on their legal rights. Pilot training will be organized to train 100 newly-appointed female 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 structures that could further help them. Furthermore, counselling services provided at detention centres for adolescent girls will be strengthened, including mediation with families, exploring possibilities of integrating dropouts into schools, providing literacy classes, and basic life skills and vocational training

UN Agencies 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. (UNFPA)

To achieve this output, support will be provided to community-based structures, including large NGO's to enable them to provide services to vulnerable women. A generic module for "Standards for Quality Protection, Care and Referral services for VAW survivors" will be developed, CSO's will be supported and their capacities will be built to provide legal and social counselling to VAW survivors.

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

UN Agencies Output 3.1: Life skills, Psycho-Social support, and human rights are integrated within the extra-curricular activities of secondary education level. (UNFPA lead supported by WHO)

To achieve this output, psycho-social support and life skills, including education on human rights and gender issues will be integrated within the extra-curricular activities of selected secondary schools through the developing a pilot "Life Skills and Social Studies Module", adapting a culturally sensitive and human rights-based approach that provides secondary school children with life skills, and information on human rights and gender issues, especially on the harmful effects of VAW on society, the family and women. Training workshops will be organized to train 200 teachers in 50 boys & 50 girls secondary schools and technical support will be provided to the MoE to monitor the implementation of the training and assessing its impact on students.

UN Agencies Output 3.2: Media and Community leaders are better aware of locally defined socio cultural causes of gender based violence. (UNFPA)

To achieve this output, three local research centres from each of the governorates will be commissioned to conduct in-depth analytical reports on the socio-cultural determinants of VAW, taking into consideration the different cultural norms and traditions relating to gender power constructs that are prevalent in the three governorates where the project will be implemented. Inputs

from this research will be used as a basis to conduct national and governorate forums targeting CSO, human rights activists, community and religious leaders and local media to disseminate the findings & recommendations of these reports to create awareness of root causes of VAW and identify culturally-sensitive approaches to combating the incident.

UN Agencies Output 3.3: Media and community-based social mobilization campaigns, targeting men and women, are conducted within a culturally sensitive-approach. (UNIFEM)

Key issues will be identified relevant to violence against women in Iraq which are to be initially tackled and relevant messages will be proposed according to priority areas; community-based campaigns will be designed and community workers will be trained on disseminating information regarding VAW; finally partnerships with CSOs' campaigns will be launched within all areas where the most effective media channels for the target groups will be used.

4.1 Programme Beneficiaries

The direct programme beneficiaries are: a) specific government ministries (MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoJ, MoI, MoHR, and Religious Commissions) in the social sectors (8 ministries/approx. 150 staff), b) thousands of Iraqi women, especially those who have been subject to VAW or are likely to suffer from VAW who will ultimately benefit from humanitarian and development assistance and planning processes based on data and informed analysis, c) CSOs (75) and communities (20 religious leaders; 100 police officer + 20 female police officers + 25 social workers working in detention units; 200 teachers) where the programme activities will be implemented both of whose capabilities, knowledge base, and other resources for engagement and participation, will be enhanced. Indirect beneficiaries are the whole Iraqi community.

4.2 Programme contribution to Cross-cutting Issues

The programme is, in essence, a programme for enhancing human right and gender equity and equality in Iraq. It is composed of two complementary components. The first component relates to providing information as a basis for programming and advocacy for the protection of Iraqi women as well as compiling periodic reports, while the second component focuses on strengthening governmental institutions and civil society groups' knowledge and roles in protection. These two objectives have been expressed in Iraq's NDS/NDP and in the ICI.

The programme implementation will contribute to the ongoing efforts to strengthen Iraq's compliance to international human rights principles and standards and improve gender equity. This will be achieved through: a) creating stronger visibility on the violations of Iraqi women rights, b) developing social partnerships engaged in fighting the incidence, c) facilitating the development of national legislation that complies with international human rights principles and standards, d) improved data and reporting on violations of women rights, especially those relating to the country's performance on CEDAW, d) strengthening evidence-based advocacy and media campaigns for the elimination of all forms of VAW.

The programme implementation will contribute to gender equity and equality through a) strengthening the institutional capacity of government and CSOs to mainstream women's needs and rights into their programming, b) expanding the supply and improving the quality of protection, care and referral services delivered by government and CSOs to VAW survivors, c) improving data collection, research and reporting on gender-related issues.

5. Results Framework

Table 1: Results Framework and Indicators

Programme Title:	<p>Combating Violence Against Women (VAW) in Iraq.</p>
<p>NDS /ICI priority/ goal(s):</p>	<p>National priority or goals (NDS 2007- 2010): The project will contribute directly to the following National Development Goal: Goal (3) Enhancing Gender Equity and Strengthening Women Issues (Page 61 of the NDS) ICI Benchmarks (as per the Joint Monitoring Matrix for 2008)</p> <p><i>The ICI overall goal on Human Development and Human Security cites GENDER related interventions as:</i></p> <p>4.4.1.6 Gender: (page 13 of 20 of the JMM for 2008)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Protect women from violence and mobilize their potential to promote peace”</i> • <i>Reduce gender discrimination, increase participation of women in public life and labor market</i> <p>The ICI cites Benchmark for gender as: “Develop and implement legislations and institutional framework to develop social partnerships and access for women to public life and to all of society’s resources (page 13&14 of the JMM)</p>
UNCT Outcome	<p>Strengthened protection system and services.</p>
Sector Outcome	<p>An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq</p>

Improved environment for the protection of women's rights and prevention of VAW throughout Iraq.							
JP Outcome 1	UN Agency	UN Agency Specific Output	Partner	Indicators	Source of Data	Indicator Target	
JP Output 1 GoI and national partners have enhanced capacities for developing integrated national policies, plans, and programmes on VAW.	UNFPA lead (supported by UNIFEM, and WHO)	Output 1.1: GoI, CSOs, and religious leaders and councils are able to develop a national strategy on Combating VAW.	MoWA Ministries: (MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoJ, Mol, MoHR, Religious Commissions CSOs NGOs	1.1.1 Number of GoI, CSOs, and NGOs trained on strategy development (disaggregated by sex). 1.1.2 Number of prioritized action plans prepared jointly by GoI, CSOs, and NGOs. 1.1.3 A coordination mechanism for CVAW between GoI, NGOs, and CSOs in place. 1.1.4 A draft national strategy on CVAW is developed.	Training report Report Progress, Meeting minutes Report Progress, Meeting minutes Report Progress, Meeting minutes Training report	0 0 0 0 0	150 8+1 (NGOs) 1 1 20
	UNIFEM	Output 1.2: GoI is able to monitor and report on VAW in line with International standards	MoWA Ministries: (MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoJ, Mol, MoHR, Religious Commissions CSOs	1.1.5 Number of religious leaders sensitized on the increasing incidents of VAW. 1.2.1 Number of GoI and NGOs staff trained on data collection and analysis related to VAW (disaggregated by sex). 1.2.2 A network among local NGOs and GoI to map violation against Women is established. 1.2.3 Number of reports prepared on the situation of Iraqi Women in centre, south, and north regions. 1.2.4 Number of GoI and CSOs staff trained on data analysis and reporting (disaggregated by sex). 1.2.5 Number of workshops organized to disseminate the VAW reports.	Training report Report Progress, Meeting minutes Report progress Training report Workshop report	0 NA 0 0 0	50 1 3 25 3

<p>JP Output: 2 Key government ministries and CSOs have the institutional, technical, and operational capacities to respond to the need of VAW survivors.</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>	UNFPA lead (supported by UNIFEM and WHO)	MoH	<p>2.1.1 Number of primary health care facilities providing psycho medical care and VAW for survivors.</p> <p>2.1.2 Number of hospitals providing psycho-social services and medical care for VAW survivors.</p> <p>2.1.3 Number of health care centres providing monthly statistical reports on VAW.</p> <p>2.1.4 % of referred cases for psycho-social services and medical care.</p>	Supervision Report	0	250		
		<p>Output : 2.2 MoLSA's social protection network has an enhanced capacity for psycho-social support and mediation services.</p>	UNFPA lead (supported by UNIFEM)	MoLSA	<p>2.2.1 Number of MoLSA staff trained on service delivery (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.2.2 Number of care providers trained on the psycho- social support and mediation services (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.2.3 Number of MoLSA social protection networks providing psycho-social and medical care for VAW survivors.</p> <p>2.2.4 Number of social protection networks providing monthly statistical reports on VAW.</p>	Assessment report	0	250	
			<p>Output: 2.3 MoI has increased capacity to provide services to VAW survivors.</p>	UNFPA	MoI	<p>2.3.1 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.2 Percentage of trained police officers staff fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness.</p> <p>2.3.3 Number of female police officers trained on data collection (Disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.4 Number of social workers in detention centers trained on providing services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p>	Monthly report progress, Supervision Report	0	80
				UNFPA	MoI	<p>2.3.1 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.2 Percentage of trained police officers staff fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness.</p> <p>2.3.3 Number of female police officers trained on data collection (Disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.4 Number of social workers in detention centers trained on providing services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p>	Assessment report	0	10%
	UNFPA			MoI	<p>2.3.1 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.2 Percentage of trained police officers staff fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness.</p> <p>2.3.3 Number of female police officers trained on data collection (Disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.4 Number of social workers in detention centers trained on providing services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p>	Assessment report	0	50	
	UNFPA	MoI		<p>2.3.1 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.2 Percentage of trained police officers staff fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness.</p> <p>2.3.3 Number of female police officers trained on data collection (Disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.4 Number of social workers in detention centers trained on providing services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p>	Assessment report	0	25		
	UNFPA	MoI	<p>2.3.1 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.2 Percentage of trained police officers staff fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness.</p> <p>2.3.3 Number of female police officers trained on data collection (Disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.4 Number of social workers in detention centers trained on providing services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p>	Assessment report	0	3			
	UNFPA	MoI	<p>2.3.1 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.2 Percentage of trained police officers staff fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness.</p> <p>2.3.3 Number of female police officers trained on data collection (Disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.4 Number of social workers in detention centers trained on providing services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p>	Assessment report	0	3			
	UNFPA	MoI	<p>2.3.1 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.2 Percentage of trained police officers staff fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness.</p> <p>2.3.3 Number of female police officers trained on data collection (Disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.4 Number of social workers in detention centers trained on providing services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p>	Assessment report	0	100			
	UNFPA	MoI	<p>2.3.1 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.2 Percentage of trained police officers staff fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness.</p> <p>2.3.3 Number of female police officers trained on data collection (Disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.4 Number of social workers in detention centers trained on providing services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p>	Assessment report	NA	80%			
	UNFPA	MoI	<p>2.3.1 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.2 Percentage of trained police officers staff fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness.</p> <p>2.3.3 Number of female police officers trained on data collection (Disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.4 Number of social workers in detention centers trained on providing services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p>	Assessment report	0	20			
	UNFPA	MoI	<p>2.3.1 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.2 Percentage of trained police officers staff fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness.</p> <p>2.3.3 Number of female police officers trained on data collection (Disaggregated by sex).</p> <p>2.3.4 Number of social workers in detention centers trained on providing services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).</p>	Assessment report	0	25			

				Report Progress	NO	YES
JP Output: 3 Community leaders, local communities, secondary school teachers and students have increased knowledge on gender equality.	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.	UNHCR lead (supported by UNFPA, HRO, and UNIFEM) technically supported by UNHCR		2.3.5 Capacity building activities implemented for social workers in girls' detention centres.		
				2.3.6 Number of police officers trained on services to VAW survivors (disaggregated by sex).	0	100
				2.4.1 Number of NGOs/CSOs trained on social and legal services to VAW survivors.	0	6
				2.4.2 Number of NGOs/CSOs trained on psycho-social, referral skills, and mediation to VAW survivors.	0	3
				2.4.3 Number of NGOs/CSOs offering social and legal services to VAW survivors	0	45% of the total 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
			MoE	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.
	Output :3.1 Life skills, Psycho-Social support, and human rights are integrated within the extra-curricular activities of secondary education level.	UNFPA WHO		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

	Output :3.2 Media and Community leaders are better aware of locally defined socio cultural causes of gender based violence (GBV).	UNFPA	CSOs Local Research Centres	3.2.1 Number of in-depth analytical reports on the socio – cultural determinants of GBV.	Research analysis reports	0	3
				3.2.2 Number of forums organized to create awareness on the findings and recommendations of the reports.	Report progress, meeting minutes	0	2
	Output: 3.3 Media and community-based social mobilization campaigns, targeting men and women, are conducted within a culturally sensitive-approach.	UNIFEM	NGOs CSOs	3.3.1 Number of local area workshops conducted to identify key issues relevant to violence against women in Iraq.	Workshop reports	0	3
				3.3.2 Number of media campaigns conducted on VAW.	Report progress	0	3

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

As been agreed that UNFPA will be the leading agency in this programme, UNFEM is the deputy, for coordinating the meetings, and the inputs regarding the implementation reporting of the programme. Each agency will be sending the inputs to UNFPA and then the data will be compiled and sent as a one document with all inputs from all agencies. However, there will be a designated staff member as a program coordinator in each agency for its internal management and implementation purposes. On the other hand, UNFPA will be coordinating with those staff members without substituting the internal management procedures.

The capacities of the National Counterparts have been assessed and many of the NGOs are preset and there capacities have been assessed through UNFPA's programme that has assessed the NGOs working in Iraq. Moreover, with UNIFEM's experience of the NGOs as well the programme was able to identify the most eligible and suitable partners to work with in terms of their capacity. The international NGOs that has been selected to work on this programme are Norwegian Church Aids and International Rescue Committee

As for the Ministry counterparts they will be involved in the supervisory role and the implement in some areas. i.e. the MoWA will be taking part in the direct involvement in addition to the supervisory role.

Coordination Mechanisms

The following committees will be established to ensure participation of all stakeholders as well as ownership of programme interventions by the government of Iraq:

From the Iraqi side, the MoWA, specific ministries, and selected NGO's and CSOs will assume responsibility for programme implementation. They will also be responsible for the selection of staff to be trained in all project activities and for providing follow-up activities to assess the impact of the programme capacity building activities.

From the UN side, UNFPA, UNIFEM/HRO, WHO and UNHCR will jointly act as co-implementing agencies for the programme. Each UN agency will be responsible for the implementation of its activities, in close collaboration with respective government or NGO partners. UNAMI/HRO will be a partner in this project, responsible for implementation of specific activities related to its mandate. HRO will also play a major role in providing quality control in relation to human rights related activities throughout the project. Since HRO can't administer funds, it partnering with UNIFEM which will administer the funds allocated to HRO through this programme.

1. National Steering Committee

This will be composed of: a) Senior representatives from MoWA ministries partnering in implementing the programme, b) representatives of UNFPA, UNHCR , WHO, UNIFEM, and UNAMI/HRO, and c) selected representatives from CSOs and NGO's. The Committee will meet twice a year to; oversee the implementation of the programme; deal with any contingencies/risks that may delay/ hinder programme implementation; and share lessons learned from each governorate.

2. UN Programme Committee:

The UN Coordination team comprises all the UN representatives managing this programme, whereby they will meet every two months to; coordinate the implementation of the project activities; share information, knowledge and experience; develop working plans; and coordinate monitoring and evaluating activities. The UN coordination Team will be chaired on a rotational basis.

7. Feasibility, risk management and sustainability of results

7.1. Feasibility and Risk Management

The design of the programme takes into account the experience of the implementing agencies working in Iraq, with particular support from their relations with their Iraqi counterparts in the government and civil society. While security remains an overarching consideration in the design of the programme, the criteria for selecting the three governorates will take this into account. Similarly, venues for trainings will take into account accessibility by the participants, and ability of monitoring and evaluation facilitators to undertake their work. It is not felt that this will undermine in any manner the impact or relevance of the programme. All UN agencies will ensure that the necessary security considerations are taken, in accordance with the regulations of UNDSS and the feedback from the participants throughout the course of the programme.

Another element impacting the design of the programme is the sensitivity regarding VAW. As this is not unique to Iraq, the agencies are well equipped to take flexible and inclusive approaches that will accommodate the sensitisation processes needed. Identification of ready advocates as well as focus on the opinion shapers within the communities will be a key factor in ensuring acceptance of the project by those who can influence others on the issues. This will include engagement of cultural, religious and community leaders, as well as ensuring that men in general are engaged, in order to avoid a sense of bias or preferment. Again, the global experience of the agencies will come into play in this process.

As with any capacity development programme, there is the risk that the appropriate persons will not be selected for the training opportunities. The ministries will be involved in the selection, and clear criteria developed to provide neutral yet critical guidance to the process. Similarly, use of appropriate materials will ensure acceptance of the tools and training modules developed, with support from local and regional expertise.

This programme will require significant collaboration between government institutions as well as between government and civil society. Inclusion of stakeholders in all activities will promote dialogue and understanding and hopefully build partnerships that will support the activities beyond the programme.

7.2. Programme Sustainability

While in some ways the programme is laying the foundation for a larger and deeper set of interventions to combat violence against women, the programme's interventions are designed to create capacity that is not reliant on heavy funding but rather on personal and institutional commitment to meet Iraq's obligations to its female population through awareness raising, empowerment and providing tools to move forward. Engagement is at all levels, and with all stakeholders: government, communities, religious leadership, peace officers, and civil society. The programme utilises three main approaches to support sustainability: knowledge and awareness-raising among rights holders and duty bearers; national and local ownership of the solution through wide stakeholder inclusion, and; building partnerships between social, governmental and religious institutions.

At the end of the programme, the Programme Steering Committee will convene a final meeting in which next steps will be identified. As part of the capacity development process, ministries and NGO partners will be encouraged to ensure that resources needed to sustain the activities will be included in their respective budgets.

8. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The monitoring, evaluation and reporting for this programme will be done as per each participating organisation's Memorandum of Understanding with the UNDG ITF Administrative Agent as well as the standard requirements indicated within each participating organisation's standard policies and procedures.

8.1. Monitoring and Evaluation

Each agency will implement its own monitoring and evaluation process within the parameters of their activities, as described below. In addition to that, there will be quarterly meetings of the UN Programme Committee, at which each participating agency will present progress reports to the group. The focus of the meeting will be to:

- Track implementation of activities,
- Identify risks and provide contingency action,
- Ensure that technical support is provided as necessary,
- Provide a financial update,
- Submit the quarterly fiche.

UNFPA, as lead agency for the programme, will then compile a quarterly report to be submitted to the Programme Steering Committee Chair. The report will cover the following:

- Follow up on progress in the implementation of all programme activities as outlined in the programme annual plans of action,
- Identify any delays in programme implementation and recommend corrective action needed,
- Review quarterly financial reports for each of the programme activities.

A. Bi annual meetings of the Programme Steering Committee. The meetings will achieve the following:

- Review quarterly progress reports and financial reports submitted by UNFPA on behalf of the UN Programme Committee and assess programme results,
- Take action over any contingencies and risks that may delay/hinder programme implementation,
- Assess at the end of each year in the programme cycle, the progress achieved in the implementation of the programme yearly plan and make recommendations on corrective action and lessons learned,
- Oversee the midterm review process.

B. Final Programme Evaluation: During the last quarter of the programme, an external programme evaluation will be conducted to make an overall assessment of programme results. UNFPA, as lead agency, will be responsible for overseeing this evaluation.

Reporting

As indicated earlier, each agency will abide by its reporting obligations to the MDTF Office. However, UNFPA as the lead agency will be responsible for consolidating reports for submission to the MDTF Office. This will include a consolidated monthly report to be shared with the Protection Outcome Team, as well as the six-monthly reports to the MDTF Office. Each agency will be responsible for the preparation of the financial reports and fiches.

UNFPA will also be responsible for any reporting required by the Programme Steering Committee, including quarterly progress and financial reports to the PSC.

9. Work Plan and Budgets

Work plan for: "Combating Violence Against Women (VAW) in Iraq"

Period Covered by the Work Plan: 01 Nov 2009- 30 Nov 2011

Sector Outcome (s): An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq															
IP Outcome(s): Improved environment for the protection of women's rights and prevention of VAW throughout Iraq.															
IP Output 1: GoI and national partners have enhanced capacities for developing integrated national policies, plans, and programmes on VAW.															
IP Output 2: Key government ministries and CSOs have the institutional, technical, and operational capacities to respond to the need of VAW survivors.															
IP 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)				
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5	Q 6	Q 7	Q 8						
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, UNIFEM,)	<u>Activity 1.1.1:</u> Provide technical support to the MoWA to strengthen its organizational & functional structures and assess its staffing requirements. (UNFPA)	x											MOWA	825,000
		<u>Activity 1.1.2:</u> Organize series of workshops with senior representatives from MoWA, Parliamentary Committee on Women Issues, & CSOs, and religious leadership structures to include the social-cultural context of the 3 regions in Iraq. (UNFPA)		x										MoWA MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoJ, MoI, MoHR, Religious Commissions	
		<u>Activity 1.1.3:</u> 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 UNIFEM, & WHO)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					MoWA Ministries: (MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoJ, MoI, MoHR, Religious Commissions CSOs	
		<u>Activity 1.1.4:</u> Develop sectoral analysis/ assessment of existing opportunities and potential entry points for combating VAW in the ministries and in religious councils. (UNFPA)	x	x										MoWA, MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoJ, MoI, MoHR, Religious Commissions	
		<u>Activity 1.1.5:</u> Support ministries (MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoWA, MoHR, and Religious Commissions) to identify and prioritize combating VAW mainstreaming opportunities. (UNFPA, UNIFEM, & WHO)											x	MoWA MoH, MoLSA, MoE, MoJ, MoI, MoHR, Religious Commission	

Output 1.2 GoI is able to monitor and report on VAW in line with International standards.(UNIFEM with UNFPA, and WHO)	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)																MoWA Religious Commissions		
	Activity 1.1.7: Conduct training for women and men preachers about gender sensitivity & VAW. (UNFPA)										x							MoWA Religious Commissions	
	Activity 1.1.8: Consolidate sectoral plans into draft national strategy.																	MoWA MoH, MoLSA, MoE, Mol, Mol, MoHR, Religious Commissions	
	Activity 1.2.1: Develop a user friendly data collection and analysis system at macro level. (UNIFEM)										x							MoWA MoH, MoLSA, Mol, MoHR, NGOs	55,000
	Activity 1.2.2: Support and train government and NGO staff on how to gather and produce the required information from the different entities and bodies. (UNIFEM)										x							MoWA MoH, MoLSA, Mol, MoHR, NGO	
	Activity 1.2.3: Establish a network among local NGOs and the government to gather information on the situation of women and map violations committed against women. (UNIFEM)										x							MoWA MoH, MoLSA, Mol, MoHR, NGOs	
	Activity 1.2.4: Support the CSOs on required tasks including: data and statistics extraction, analysis and writing reports. (UNIFEM)										x							NGOs	
	Activity 1.2.5: Conduct research on the situation of women in Iraq from religion prospective. (UNFPA, WHO, UNIFEM)										x							MoWA MoH, MoLSA, Mol, MoHR, NGOs	
	Activity 1.2.6: Compile periodical reports needed covering the Northern, Central and Southern governorates of Iraq. (UNIFEM)																	CSOs	
Activity 1.2.7: Organize forums to disseminate findings from reports and gathered information to all CSO's involved in human rights, gender equity, advocacy, and lobbying campaigns for VAW. (UNIFEM)																	CSOs		
IP Output 2: Key government ministries and CSOs have the institutional, technical, and operational capacities to respond to the need of VAW survivors																			
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	Activity 2.1.1 Adapt training modules for health & social workers working at PHC level and District/Central hospitals on skills for Detection /Care/referral of survivors of VAW. (UNFPA, WHO)																	MoH	471,000
	Activity 2.1.2: Adapt a "Tool Kit for Referral of VAW Survivors" to be used by health care providers and other governmental and CSO. (UNFPA, WHO)										x								MoH

<p>facilities. (UNFPA with WHO)</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.3: Organize training workshop for doctors & nurses working in 10 PHCCs, social workers working in 10 hospitals, on skills for psycho-social, medical care, and referral of VAW survivors. (UNFPA, WHO)</p>																			MoH		
	<p>Activity 2.1.4: Develop a user-friendly data collection tool to enable primary healthcare staff to compile data on VAW cases to be treated in the selected hospitals and PHHC. (UNFPA, WHO)</p>																				MoH	
	<p>Activity 2.1.5: # Training for doctors and nurses from PHHC on using-friendly data collection tool. (WHO)</p>																				MoH	
	<p>Activity 2.1.6: Assess impact of training on service quality supervision. (UNFPA, WHO)</p>																				MoH	
	<p>Activity 2.1.7: Provide necessary equipment and furniture to the 100 hospitals & 10 PHHC to ensure privacy and confidentiality for VAW survivors. (UNFPA)</p>																				MoH	
	<p>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)</p>																				MoLSA	
	<p>Activity 2.2.2: Adapt a "Tool Kit for Referral of VAW Survivors". (UNFPA, WHO)</p>																				MoLSA	
	<p>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)</p>																				MoLSA	
<p>Output 2.2 MoLSA's social protection network has an enhanced capacity for psycho-social support and mediation services. (UNFPA with WHO)</p>	<p>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)</p>																				MoLSA	
	<p>Activity 2.2.5: Provide support for monitoring of trained staff for quality services delivered. (UNFPA, WHO)</p>																				MoLSA	
	<p>Activity 2.2.6: Provide necessary equipment and furniture to selected Social Protection Network Units to ensure privacy and confidentiality for VAW survivors. (UNFPA)</p>																				MoLSA	
	<p>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)</p>																				MoI	
	<p>Activity 2.3.2: Develop a user-friendly data collection tool to facilitate data collection on VAW survivors referring to Police units. (UNFPA)</p>																				MoI	
	<p>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)</p>																				MoI	
<p>Output 2.3 MoI has increased capacity to provide services to VAW survivors. (UNFPA)</p>																						
																						353,000
																						432,529

<p>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 & UNIFEM, HRO)</p>	<p>Activity 2.4.1: Adapt training module for workers on NGOs on mediation, psycho-social, and referral skills adapted to the CSO context. (UNFPA) Activity 2.4.2: Organize workshops to train members of CSOs on the module. (UNFPA) Activity 2.4.3: Organize 2 workshops on legal and social services for 12 NGOs. (UNIFEM, HRO) Activity 2.4.4: Provision of expert advice to guide assistance to VAW survivors of concern to UNHCR. (UNHCR) Activity 2.4.5: Impact assessment of the quality supervision on psycho-social services, legal, & mediation to VAW survivors. (UNFPA, UNIFEM) 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)</p>	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>CSOs</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>CSOs MoI</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>MoWA NGOs</p>	<p>339,000</p>	
<p>IP Output 3: Community leaders, local communities, secondary school teachers and students have increased knowledge on gender equality.</p>							
<p>Output 3.1 Life skills, Psycho-social support, and human rights are integrated within the extra-curricular activities of secondary education level. (UNFPA with WHO)</p>	<p>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 effects of VAW on society, the family and women. (UNFPA, WHO) Activity 3.1.2: Organize training for 200 teachers in 50 boys & 50 girls secondary schools on the module. (UNFPA, WHO) Activity 3.1.3: Sensitized the relevant structure in the MoE to monitor the implementation of the module and assessing its impact on students. (UNFPA, WHO)</p>	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>MoE</p> <p>MoE</p> <p>MoE</p>	<p>216,000</p>	
<p>Output 3.2 Media and Community leaders are better aware of locally defined socio cultural causes of gender based violence (GBV). (UNFPA)</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.1: Develop jointly with local research centers, in-depth analytical reports on the socio-cultural determinants of VAW, taking into consideration the different cultural norms and traditions relating to gender power constructs that are prevalent. (UNFPA) Activity 3.2.2: Disseminate the report findings and recommendations to all CSO engaged in advocacy activities for human rights and gender equity to provide them with inputs for their VAW programmes as well as for their advocacy and social mobilization campaigns against VAW. (UNFPA) Activity 3.2.3: Conduct forums targeting CSO, human rights activists, community and religious leaders and local media to disseminate the findings & recommendations of these reports to create awareness of root causes of VAW and identify culturally sensitive approaches to combating the incident. (UNFPA)</p>	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>Local universities Local research centres</p> <p>CSOs Religious Commissions</p> <p>CSOs</p>	<p>97,000</p>	

Output 3.3 Media and community-based social mobilization campaigns, targeting men and women, are conducted within a culturally sensitive-approach. (UNIFEM)	Activity 3.3.1: Organize workshops in local areas to identify key issues relevant to violence against women in Iraq. (UNIFEM)										MoWA, CSOs	300, 000
	Activity 3.3.2: Design and conduct three media campaigns. (UNIFEM)										MoWA, CSOs	
Total all outputs												3,088,529
Total all Indirect costs+ personnel + other direct costs												1,411,471
Total UNFPA												2,278,000
TOTAL UNIFEM												1,500,000
TOTAL WHO												722,000
Total Planned Budget* (Total all outputs + Total Indirect costs, personnel, and other direct costs)												4,500,000

PROGRAMME BUDGET SUMMARY

PROGRAMME BUDGET

PROGRAMME BUDGET		ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)		
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	2009	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	544,380.0	19,000.0	386,000.0	139,380.0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	1,264,550.0	34,000.0	863,550.0	367,000.0
3. Training of counterparts	1,448,000.0	40,000.0	976,000.0	432,000.0
4. Contracts	897,600.0	11,000.0	607,000.0	279,600.0
5. Other direct costs	80,765.0	6,000.0	54,765.0	20,000.0
Total Programme Costs	4,235,295.0	110,000.0	2,887,315.0	1,237,980.0
Indirect Support Costs	264,705.9	6,875.0	180,457.2	77,373.8
TOTAL	4,500,000.0	116,875.0	3,067,772.2	1,315,353.8

UNFPA PROGRAMME BUDGET		ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)		
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	2009	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	439,000.0	19,000.0	300,000.0	120,000.0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	654,000.0	34,000.0	420,000.0	200,000.0
3. Training of counterparts	690,000.0	40,000.0	450,000.0	200,000.0
4. Contracts	332,000.0	11,000.0	250,000.0	71,000.0
5. Other direct costs	29,000.0	6,000.0	16,000.0	7,000.0
Total Programme Costs	2,144,000.0	110,000.0	1,436,000.0	598,000.0
Indirect Support Costs	134,000.0	6,875.0	89,750.0	37,375.0
TOTAL	2,278,000.0	116,875.0	1,525,750.0	635,375.0

(UNFPA) - Budget explanatory note

No.	Activity description	Total	Remarks
1.1.2	Training 20 staffs from 3 ministries, 3 NGOs, 3 CSOs, on National strategy for combating VAW and capacity development.	70,000	Conduct 2 workshops in Amman for 2 days for 20 trainers @ \$ 35,000.
1.1.4	Develop assessment and analysis for ministries and religious commissions.	40,000	Hire 1 consultant and 2 national consultants to analyze 7 ministries assessments and 12 NGOs and CSOs for 5 days.
1.1.6	National conference with 30 religious leaders structures.	40,000	One national conference or in Amman for 30 participants for one day.
1.1.7	Training for women and men preachers.	45,000	Conduct 2 trainings for 40 participants for 2 days in Iraq @ \$22,500.
2.1.2	Adapt a "Tool Kit for Referral of VAW Survivors" to be used by health care providers and other governmental and CSO.	45,000	Hire 1 International consultant, 2 Nationals consultants to develop the tool kits for 5 days
2.1.4	Develop a user- friendly data collection tool to enable primary healthcare staff to compile data on VAW cases to be treated in the selected hospitals and PHHC.	56,000	One meeting to finalize the Tool kits for 10 participants Technical and logistical support :USD 36,000
2.1.5	Training for doctors and nurses from PHHC on a user - friendly data collection tool.	80,000	Development of tools through conducting meetings and working session: USD 20,000 2 trainings for 80 doctors and nurses for 2 days @ 40,000
2.1.7	Provide necessary equipment and furniture to the 100 hospitals & 10 PHHC to ensure privacy and confidentiality for VAW survivors.	290,000	2 computers, office supplies, 2 desks, 2 chairs, 1 table, and medical supplies for each hospital and PHHC.
2.2.1	Adapt training module for staff working in MoLSA's Social Protection Network on mediation and psycho-social counseling for VAW survivors.	50,000	Adaptation of 3 set of training and follow manuals Cost per each adaptation process 10,000X4=USD 40,000 Hiring 1 national consultant for 5 days.

			Hire 1 International consultant, 2 national consultants to develop the tool kits for 5 days.
2.2.2	Adapt a “Tool Kit for Referral of VAW Survivors” for MoLSA.	50,000	One meeting to finalize the Tool kits for 10 participants
2.2.5	Provide support for monitoring of trained staff for quality services delivered.	70,000	Logistical support for supervisory regularly visits to trainees at governorate level
2.2.6	Provide necessary equipment and furniture to selected Social Protection Network Units to ensure privacy and confidentiality for VAW survivors.	79,000	2 computer, office suppliers, 2 desk, 2 chairs, 2 tables
			Adaptation of 3 set of training and follow manuals
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.	35,000	Cost per each adaptation process 10,000X3=USD 30,000
			Hiring 1 national consultant for 5 days.
2.3.2	Develop a user-friendly data collection tool to facilitate data collection on VAW survivors referred to Police units.	67,000	Technical and logistical support :USD40,000
			Development of tools through conducting meetings and working session: USD 25,000
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.	100,000	6 trainings for 100 participants in 2 days in Iraq@ 50,000
			Adaptation of 3 set of training and follow manuals
2.4.1	Adapt training module for workers on NGOs on mediation, psycho-social, and referral skills adapted to the CSO context.	50,000	Cost per each adaptation process 10,000X4=USD 40,000
2.4.2	Organize workshops to train members of CSOs on the module.	50,000	Hiring 1 national consultant for 5 days. 2 workshops for 40 participants for 2 days in Amman@ \$25,000
2.4.5	Impact assessment of the quality supervision on psycho-social services, legal, & mediation to VAW survivors.	40,000	Logistical support for supervisor regularly visits to trainees at governorate level

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.	70,000	3 hotlines in the 3 selected governorates are established and launched
3.1.3	Sensitized the relevant structure in the MoE to monitor the implementation of the module and assessing its impact on students.	37,000	Logistical support for supervisory visits to MoE
3.2.1	Develop jointly with local research centers, in-depth analytical reports on the socio-cultural determinants of VAW, taking into consideration the different cultural norms and traditions relating to gender power constructs that are prevalent.	55,000	Logistical support with three research centers :USD 11,000*3 research centers=\$ 210,000 Development of analysis tools through conducting meetings to finalize the research: USD 22,000 Printing and distribution 11,000 copies @ \$2.00
3.2.2	Disseminate the report findings and recommendations to all CSO engaged in advocacy activities for human rights and gender equity to provide them with inputs for their VAW programmes as well as for their advocacy and social mobilization campaigns against VAW.	22,000	
3.2.3	Conduct forums targeting CSO, human rights activists, community and religious leaders and local media to disseminate the findings & recommendations of these reports to create awareness of root causes of VAW and identify culturally sensitive approaches to combating the incident.	20,000	1 meeting for 40 participants in Iraq @ \$20,000
	Personnel	654,000	National program personnel (\$1220*4P*24 months)+ international programme
	Other direct costs (MISCELLANEOUS)	29,000	(\$2250*6P*24months)+National consultants (500-\$3000*34P)+International consultant \$7000*16P)
	Indirect Support Costs	134,000	
	Total		USD 2,278,000

UNIFEM PROGRAMME BUDGET		ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)		
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	2009	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	22,000.0	0.0	13,000.0	9,000.0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	412,000.0	0.0	290,000.0	122,000.0
3. Training of counterparts	478,000.0	0.0	286,000.0	192,000.0
4. Contracts	474,000.0	0.0	282,000.0	192,000.0
5. Other direct costs	25,765.0	0.0	24,765.0	1,000.0
Total Programme Costs	1,411,765.0	0.0	895,765.0	516,000.0
Indirect Support Costs	88,235.3	0.0	55,985.3	32,250.0
TOTAL	1,500,000.3	0.0	951,750.3	548,250.0

(UNIFEM) - Budget explanatory note

No.	Activity description	UNIFEM budget	Remarks
1.2.1	Develop a user friendly data collection and analysis system at macro level.	92,000	The estimated cost for developing software and data collection analysis system and hiring consultants.
1.2.2	Support and train government and NGO staff on how to gather and produce the required information from the different entities and bodies.	128,000	Conducting 2 training workshops in order to build the capacity of 50 Ministry and NGO staff on methods of information gathering and coordination from various entities and bodies.
1.2.3	Establish a network among local NGOs and the government to gather information on the situation of women and map violations committed against women.	100,000.00	Estimated cost of 3 coordination, knowledge and experience sharing meetings for NGO's and the government to establish a network that gathers information on the situation of women
1.2.4	Support the NGOs on required tasks including: data and statistics extraction, analysis and writing reports. .	70,000	Workshop for NGOs to strengthen their capacity and support their capabilities on data and statistics extraction, analysis and report writing.
1.2.5	Conduct research on the situation of women in Iraq from religion prospective.	10,000	Commission a research institution or consultants to conduct research on the situation of women in Iraq from a religious perspective.
1.2.6	Compile periodical reports needed covering the Northern, Central and Southern governorates of Iraq.	10,000.00	Hire consultants in each of the three areas to work with NGO's and the government on compiling the reports.

1.2.7	Organize forums to disseminate findings from reports and gathered information to all NGO's involved in human rights, gender equity, advocacy, and lobbying campaigns for VAW.	135,000.00	Estimated cost of 3 forums held for government representatives and NGO's to disseminate the findings
2.4.3	Organize 2 workshops on legal and social services for 12 NGOs.	120,000.00	Estimated cost of two workshops to train 12 NGO's on providing legal and social services.
2.4.5	Impact assessment of the quality supervision on psycho-social services, legal, & mediation to VAW survivors.	9,000.00	UNIFEM contribution by hiring a consultant to work with UNFPA on the impact assessment of the quality supervision on legal and social services to VAW survivors.
3.3.1	Organize workshops in local areas to identify key issues relevant to violence against women in Iraq.	60,000	Estimated cost of workshops held at governorate level within each of the three areas which aims to identify key issues relevant to violence against women in Iraq.
3.3.2	Design and conduct three media campaigns.	240,000	Estimated cost for the design and implementation of three media campaigns including printed and audio visual material and distribution.
		974,000.00	
	Personnel	412,000.00	National program personnel(National and international)=(354,000) .National and international consultant=(58,000)
	Other direct costs (MISCELLANEOUS)	25,765.00	
	Indirect Support Costs	88,235.00	
	Total		USD 1,500,000.00

WHO PROGRAMME BUDGET		ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)		
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	2009	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	83,380.0	0.0	73,000.0	10,380.0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	198,550.0	0.0	153,550.0	45,000.0
3. Training of counterparts	280,000.0	0.0	240,000.0	40,000.0
4. Contracts	91,600.0	0.0	75,000.0	16,600.0
5. Other direct costs	26,000.0	0.0	14,000.0	12,000.0
Total Programme Costs	679,530.0	0.0	555,550.0	123,980.0
Indirect Support Costs	42,470.6	0.0	34,721.9	7,748.8
TOTAL	722,000.6	0.0	590,271.9	131,728.8

(WHO) - Budget explanatory note

No.	Activity description	Total USD	Remarks
<u>1.1.3</u>	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	55,000	Support working sessions for the technical and implementation committees 20 working sessions X USD 2500 = USD 50,000 5 advocacy meetings X 1000 each = USD 5,000
<u>1.1.5</u>	Printing & distribution of advocacy material	30,000	Printing and distributing 20,000 copies of advocacy material at 2 \$ per copy (\$ 20,000) including 10,000 transportation cost
<u>1.2.5</u>	Conduct research on the situation of women in Iraq from religion prospective.	55,000	The evaluation contract cost will include the cost of hiring specialized international and Iraqi agencies to conduct a base line assessment including the cost of collecting information inside Iraq before and after completion of the works
<u>2.1.1</u>	Adapt training modules for health & social workers working at PHC level and District/Central hospitals on skills for Detection /Care/referral of survivals of VAW	55,000	Adaptation of 3 set of training and follow manuals Cost per each adaptation process 15,000X 3 = USD 45,000 Printing of modules=10,000
<u>2.1.3</u>	Organize training workshop for doctors & nurses working in 100 PHCCs, social workers working in 10 hospitals, on skills for psycho-social, medical care, and referral of VAW survivors.	120,000	- 20 training courses for doctors and nurses in 100 PHC centers (Each cost USD 3000) = USD 60,000 - 10 Training courses of Social Workers and doctors in 10 hospitals on psychosocial support X 3000 = USD 30,000 - 10 Training courses of Social Workers and doctors in 100 PHC centers and 10 hospitals on referral of VAW survivors X 3000 = USD 30,000
<u>2.1.6</u>	Assess impact of training on service quality supervision (Monitoring and evaluation)	55,529	Logistical support for supervisory visits to trainees at governorate level
<u>2.2.3</u>	Organize training for MoLSA's Social Security Network Staff to provide them with psycho-social counselling, referral and data collection skills targeting VAW survivors.	55,000	Logistical support and training on psychosocial and life skills to cover procurements of training manual(USD 5,000 and 20 training courses X USD 2500 each= 50,000)
<u>2.2.4</u>	Develop a user-friendly data collection tool to facilitate data collection by social safety networks on VAW survivors supported through the network.	49,000	Logistical support: USD9,000 Development of tools through conducting meetings and working session (10 session each of USD 4,000) = USD 40,000

<u>3.1.1</u>	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 effects of VAW on society, the family and women	49,000	Logistical support for adaptation of the life skills modules= USD 19,000 10 working sessions X (USD 3,000/each session)=USD 30,000
<u>3.1.2</u>	Organize training for 200 teachers in 50 boys & 50 girls secondary schools on the module	130,000	- Logistical support: USD 20,000 - 20 training courses for 200 teachers: Each training cost USD 2500 X 20= USD 50,000 - 20 advocacy meeting for community and religious leaders: Each advocacy cost USD1500 X 20= 30,000 - Follow up training and monitoring 30,000
	Personnel	198,550	Two national experts for 24 months each (70,000x 2) = \$140,000 One International consultant (STC for 3 months)= \$ 58,550
	Other direct	26,000	
	Indirect support costs	42,471	
	Total		USD 722,000

Annex A: Agency Project Status Profile

UNFPA, UNIFEM and WHO currently have no ongoing ITF projects under the protection sector.

HRO

Sl. #	Project ID #	Project Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Implementation Rate (% complete)	Commitments (% as of ___)	Disbursements (% as of ___)	Remarks
1	F8-08	Support to Ministry of Human Rights in Techniques of Mass Graves Excavation and Identification of Missing Persons	974,182	0 %	70 %	2 %	Funds received on 10 March 2009
2	F8-09	Support to Iraq's Preparation for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)	1,700,000	5%	20%	5%	
3	F8-10	Strengthening Protection and Justice for Children and Young People in Iraq	US\$ 3,195,000	0 %	93 %	0 %	Has been just approved
TOTALS (US\$)			5,869,182		4,021,227	98,638	

UNHCR

Sl. #	Project ID #	Project Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Implementation Rate (% complete)	Commitments (% as of ___)	Disbursements (% as of ___)	Remarks
1	F8-04	Support to Iraq's National, Regional and Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations in Developing a Draft National Policy and Addressing Displacement Needs and Gaps	934,491	99%	100%	99%	-
TOTALS (US\$)			934,491			98,638	