



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP  
IRAQ TRUST FUND**

**PROGRAMME/PROJECT COVER PAGE**

**Participating UN Organisation(s):**

UNICEF, UNFPA

**Sector Outcome Team(s):**

Protection

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**Programme/Project Title:**

Strengthening Protection and Justice for Children and Young People in Iraq

**Programme/Project Number:**

F8-10

**Programme/Project Description (limit 1,000 characters):**


This project is designed to provide technical support to the Government of Iraq to strengthen the Juvenile Justice system and increase children and young people's access to justice and protection. The project will use a three pronged approach which will help alleviate the plight of children currently caught up in the judicial system, promote restorative justice, and develop strategic direction for juvenile justice in Iraq. First, at the national level the project will work with the High Judicial Council and government ministries involved in the administration of juvenile justice on: advocacy for legislative reform; reduction of pre-trial detention; introduction of diversion and alternative measures; and on improvement of systems for data collection, monitoring and tracking of children who are in contact with the law. Secondly, at community level the project will focus on actions that prevent children from coming into contact with the law; diversion projects; and will provide reintegration assistance to children released from detention centres and reformatories. Lastly, the project will also invest heavily in developing the capacities of key duty bearers in the juvenile justice system in Iraq.

<b>Programme/Project Costs:</b>		<b>Programme/Project Location:</b>	
<b>UNDG ITF:</b>	US\$ 3,000,000	<b>Governorate(s):</b>	Upstream work – Baghdad Service delivery in six governorates: Baghdad, Basra, Nineveh, Erbil Suleimaniyah and Dohuk --to be confirmed)
<b>Govt. Contribution:</b>	Under discussion	<b>District(s):</b>	To be identified and agreed on with the GoI
<b>Agency Core:</b>	UNICEF – US \$ 95,000 UNFPA – US \$ 100,000	<b>Town(s)</b>	
<b>Other:</b>			
<b>TOTAL:</b>	US\$ 3,195,000		

<b>Govt of Iraq Line Ministry Responsible:</b>	<b>Programme/Project Duration:</b>
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	<b>Total # of months:</b> 24 months <b>Expected Start date:</b> 01 July 2009 <b>Expected End date:</b> 30 June 2011

<b>Review &amp; Approval Dates</b>	
<b>Line Ministry Endorsement Date:</b>	18 September 2008
<b>Concept Note Approval Date:</b>	09 November 2008
<b>SOT Approval Date:</b>	26 May 2009
<b>Peer Group Review Date:</b>	31 May 2009
<b>ISRB Approval Date:</b>	03 June 2009
<b>Steering Committee Approval Date:</b>	04 June 2009

**Signatures of Agencies and Steering Committee Chair**

<b>I.</b>	<b>Name of Representative</b>	Sikander Khan
	<b>Signature</b>	
	<b>Name of Agency</b>	UNICEF
	<b>Date</b>	4 June, 2009
<b>II.</b>	<b>Name of Representative</b>	Georges Georgi
	<b>Signature</b>	
	<b>Name of Agency</b>	UNFPA
	<b>Date</b>	
<b>III.</b>	<b>Name of Steering Committee Chair a.i.</b>	Staffan de Mistura
	<b>Signature</b>	
	<b>Date</b>	

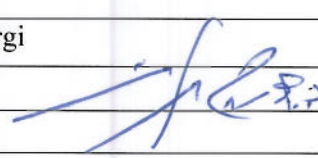
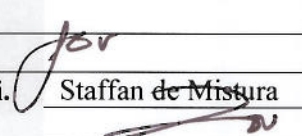


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	<b>Date</b>	
<b>III.</b>	<b>Name of Steering Committee Chair a.i.</b>	Staffan de Mistura
	<b>Signature</b>	 (Noorima Al-Glassee)
	<b>Date</b>	

**National priority or goals (NDS 2007- 2010 and ICI):**

**NDS:** Pillar 4: Strengthening good Governance and Improving Services (Section 8.3.2)

**ICI Benchmarks (as per the Joint Monitoring Matrix 2008):**

3.3 Uphold and protect human rights, establish rule of law, and overcome the legacy of the recent and distant past.

3.3.2 Establish and implement effective rule of law institutions and policies.

**UN Country Team Outcome(s):**

Strengthened protection system and services

**Sector Team Outcome(s):**

Improved protection of civilians throughout Iraq and creation of an environment which contributes to the observance of human rights for all Iraqis and mitigates the effects of forced displacement

**Joint Programme/Project Outcome(s):**

Improved protection for children and young people through increased access to justice

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

<b>Participating UN Organization</b>	<b>Portion from ITF Budget (US \$)</b>
UNICEF	\$2,000,000
UNFPA	\$1,000,000
<b>Total ITF Budget (US \$)</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>

Total budget (in US \$):	\$
Sources:	
• Government (in-kind)	\$
• ITF (earmarked) (EC)	\$3,000,000
• ITF (unearmarked)	\$
<b><u>UN Core/non-core sources</u></b>	
• UN Org (UNICEF)	\$ 95,000
• UN Org (UNFPA )	\$100,000
• UN Org (specify: )	\$_____
• UN Org(specify: )	\$_____

## 1. Executive Summary

Access to justice is an important strategy for protecting the rights of vulnerable groups and for fighting poverty. Therefore, this project is designed to provide technical support to the Government of Iraq to strengthen the Juvenile Justice system and to increase children and young people's access to justice and protection. Large numbers of children in conflict with the law are socio-economic victims, denied their rights to education, health, shelter, care, and protection. Many of them have had little or no access to education; many are working children. Some children have left their homes and taken to the streets to escape from violence and abuse at the hands of their families. Some are forced to make a living on the streets, in order to survive. Others have been abandoned by their families and left to fend for themselves and sometimes for younger siblings. These children, who are abandoned and destitute, are also at high risk of sexual exploitation, trafficking and becoming involved in substance abuse and the drug trade through peer influence or the influence of adult criminals. The treatment of children and young people by the national justice system is central to the achievement of the rule of law which is imperative in the promotion of peace, security and human rights.

Attention to issues related to justice for children has continued to grow since the 1980s through to the 1990s with development of international standards and norms for juvenile justice. In addition, the recommendations of the UN General Assembly in response to the UN Report on Violence against Children<sup>1</sup> stress the need to ensure accountability and end impunity for crimes against children. It also recommends the establishment of comprehensive, child-centred, restorative juvenile justice systems that reflect international standards.

In the first Country report on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child submitted by Iraq in 1998, the Committee recommended that Iraq should take steps to reform the system of juvenile justice in the spirit of the Convention. Particular attention should be paid to 1) considering deprivation of liberty only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period of time, 2) to the protection of the rights of children deprived of their liberty, and 3) to due process of law and to the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary. Training programmes on relevant international standards should be organized for professionals involved with the juvenile justice system.

The proposed project is designed with the above background in mind and will use a three pronged approach to increase children and young peoples' protection and access to justice. Overall, the project will help alleviate the plight of children currently caught up in the judicial system, promote restorative justice, and develop strategic direction for juvenile justice in Iraq. This will be done at three levels. First, at the national level the project will work with the High Judicial Council and government ministries involved in the administration of juvenile justice on advocacy for legislative reform; reduction of pre-trial detention; introduction of diversion and alternative measures; and on improvement of systems for data collection, monitoring and tracking of children who are in contact with the law. Secondly, at the community level the project will focus on action that prevents children from coming into contact with the law, diversion projects, and the provision of reintegration assistance to children and young people released from detention centers and reformatories. Thirdly, the project will invest in capacity building for key duty bearers in the juvenile justice system including authorities and staff in detention centers and reformatories in order to improve care and protection services in detention centers and in reformatories, to prevent abuse and exploitation of the children who are in contact with the law, and to enhance the capacity of community members, leaders, and peers to protect children and young people from coming into contact with the law.

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<sup>1</sup> UNICEF, OHCHR and WHO jointly supported the study, which was carried out by an independent expert appointed by the UNSG. See Report of the independent expert for the United Nations Study on violence against children (August 2006), A/61/299

Although both the National Development Strategy (NDS) for Iraq 2007-2010 and commitments made by the international donor community within the framework of the International Compact with Iraq (ICI) do not make specific reference to justice for children, this project is designed to contribute to the priorities of both the NDS and the ICI. Specifically, the project will contribute to Pillar Four of the NDS (“Strengthening good governance and improving security” (law enforcement, judiciary, and correction)). With regards to the ICI the project will contribute to the following priorities: uphold and protect human rights, establish rule of law, overcome the legacy of the recent and distant past, and establish and implement effective rule of law institutions and policies.

UNICEF, UNFPA and UNAMI HRO will use their comparative advantages in implementing this project. UNICEF as the identified lead for juvenile justice will provide overall direction in the implementation of the project. HRO will bring in its experience in monitoring of human rights, reporting on human rights violations, reviewing legislation and its large network of civil society organizations. UNFPA brings expertise and experience in the provision of life skills and working with young people. The three agencies will work in close collaboration and coordination with MOLSA, MoJ, MoI, Ministry of Human Rights, MoE, MoH, the Prime Minister’s Office, the High Judicial Council for the protection of children and young people from getting into contact with the law and those at risk.

The project will link with UNDP’s project on Rule of Law with regards to the training of juvenile judges and the institutional capacity building of the Judicial Training Institute. Similarly, the project will link with UNOPS’ project on Human rights and Monitoring of detention centres and prisons in Iraq with regards to the training of corrections officers and other staff in detention and reformatories. . Collaboration with the Juvenile Justice Coordination Committee which is already leading the coordination of legal and judicial processes for children in contact with the law will also continue. The project will be implemented in six governorates namely: Baghdad, Basra, Nineva, Erbil, Suleymaniah and Dohuk. The project is expected to improve the functioning of the juvenile justice system in Iraq which will enable children and young people in contact with the law and those at risk to have access to quality legal and judicial services.

The introduction and implementation of the diversion programmes and alternative measures is expected to reduce the number of children and young people in pre-trial detention. The provision of legal assistance will facilitate due process so that children and young people can move through the pre-trial detention faster. Establishment of standards of care and protection services, training of the detention centre and corrections staff in the reformatories, strengthening of mechanisms for monitoring the detention centres and reformatories and the provision of rehabilitative and reintegration services will help to improve conditions in the detention centres and reformatories.

The implementation of the community based preventive actions will enhance the capacities and abilities of parents/families to better protect their children and will assist in the prevention of juvenile offences and crimes. The empowerment programmes for children and young people will help them to protect themselves from getting into contact with the law while providing of social and economic support to vulnerable families to improve their capacity and ability to care, protect and provide for their children.

## **2. Situation Analysis**

According to statistics provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs on 8 January 2009, there are total 926 children in detention and reformatories out of which 314 (307 boys, 7 girls) are in pretrial detention and 612 (566 boys, and 46 girls) as convicted in reformatories in centre and south while in KRG 65 (37 boys and 28 girls) and in pre-trial detention and 38 (36 boys and 2 girls) are in reformatories. A further 38 children are still under the Coalition Forces’ administrative detention at Camp Cropper. Unconfirmed reports suggest that about 350 children and young people are being held in adult jails and prisons in governorates that do not have children’s facilities, this is a very worrying situation as these children are prone to abuse by adult offenders.



The administrative detention of children as terror suspects by MNF-I has been a major concern in the recent past. Although the children were being treated well, the huge numbers of detainees as well as their vague legal classification as “imperative threats to security” were particularly troubling. However, the situation is no longer at crisis level, with detainee figures having dropped from 874 on 8 December 2007 to approximately 500 in mid-May 2008, then further to 50 by January 2009 and finally to 33 in May 2009.

## **2.2 Human Rights challenges to be addressed**

The CRC and other HR instruments make clear that children in conflict with the law are entitled to treatment which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting child's reintegration and the child assuming a constructive role in society. When examined against the international standards the Iraq juvenile justice system falls short in several critical areas:

i) The Iraqi criminal justice system places an overwhelming weight on punitive approach thus detained children are almost inevitably at risk and threats of ill-treatment and torture by investigators with the aim of punishing the child for their behavior. From then on, children spend lengthy periods in pre-trial detention for instance an assessment of Al Tobchi juvenile detention centre by International Medical Corps and MOLSA in May 2008 indicated that there were several children that had been held in pre-trial detention for more than two years. This indicated that children's right to due process is not met and deprivation of liberty is not used as last resort and shortest possible period of time.

ii) Children's right to protection from violence, exploitation and abuse is also violated as children and adolescents in contact with Iraqi security forces or law enforcement have been, and continue to be, exposed to sexual, verbal, and physical abuse, particularly upon arrest and during the early stages of an investigation.

iii) Children's rights to education and recreational activities are denied as educational programmes are scarce in custodial facilities; while other rehabilitation programmes for children in detention facilities and reformatories are unproductive and outdated. There is also lack of reintegration assistance and follow up services for children and young people released from detention and reformatories.

iv) Children's rights to decent standard of living and health is also denied as detention and correction facilities holding children in Iraq are critically overcrowded for instance currently there are more than 300 hundred children in Al Tobchi juvenile detention centre which is meant to hold 200 children and there are about 500 children at the Al Karkh reformatory which is meant to hold 300 children. The infrastructure for the juvenile facilities have been neglected over the years and minimum standards of hygiene not being observed, leading frequently to the spreading of contagious diseases.

v) Iraqi juvenile justice system with focus on punitive approach has no alternative measures and diversion mechanism which promotes rehabilitation and reintegration of children in contact with the law. The Juvenile Care law has several options for diversion however, in lack of adequate understanding of the alternative measures the law has not been utilized properly to promote diversion activities.

In summary, the treatment of children and young people in the justice system does not meet international human rights standards: the processes of arrest, trial and custody destroy children's opportunities for development as a result of being denied their right to family life, education, care, protection and play. Many of them have little chance of rehabilitation and reintegration into society: discrimination against children who have been in contact with the law, together with deprivation and poverty, limit their opportunities for developing into active and contributing adult citizens.

## **2.3 Key Causal Factors**

The crisis in Iraq has weakened and, in some cases, destroyed institutions and systems for physical, social and legal protection; thus contributing to the erosion of the protective environment for children and young people and exposing them to a variety of protection risks.

Children and young people who are socially and economically vulnerable including homeless children often find themselves on the streets and are easily rounded up and put into detention centers. Children belonging to minority groups in some parts of Iraq such as in Ninevah are often subjected to harassment, arbitrary arrest and detention and severely reduced opportunities to seek employment and education. Children who are exposed to these protection risks are more likely to get into conflict with the law.

The Iraqi juvenile justice system is characterized by the lack of community based actions to prevent juvenile crime; lack of alternatives to the formal justice system (including appropriate diversion mechanisms) and an unquestioned, almost automatic tendency to remand juvenile suspects into custody pending trial.

Detention institutions lack internal and external control mechanisms and investigative procedures are ineffective while key duty bearers in the juvenile justice system lack knowledge of modern juvenile justice practices and procedures; the social support systems are inadequate, and Juvenile Care Law of 1983 needs to be reviewed in line with international standards.

The system for data collection, monitoring and tracking of children in contact with the law is weak and coordination between the various ministries that handle issues related to detention of children is weak. For instance, MOLSA maintains a database on children in their detention centers and reformatories, while the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) which is in charge of detention and correction services for adult offenders maintains some information on children arrested and detained in the governorates that do not have juvenile detention centers and reformatories. The Ministry of Human Rights and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) also have information about children arrested by the juvenile police. There is no system that links the monitoring and tracking of children in detention with the High Judicial Council which is the institution responsible for judicial actions. Children may be summoned to the court but may not be informed given that the system for monitoring and tracking is very weak.

## **2.4 Necessary Interventions**

The project will promote restorative justice through i) advocacy for legislative reform focusing on the review of the Juvenile Care Law of 1983 to bring in line with international standards. ii) Promotion of community based interventions to prevent juvenile crime and introduction of diversion and alternative measures to deprivation of liberty. iii) Assessment of the juvenile justice system will help identify needs and gaps and suggest ways of addressing these issues in order to enhance justice. iv) Capacity development of key duty bearers on juvenile justice standards, up to date juvenile justice procedures and practices. v) Improvement of systems for data collection, monitoring and tracking of children who are in contact with the law. vi) Provision of reintegration assistance and follow up services for children and young people released from detention centres and reformatories to promote acceptance by family and community; prevent recidivism. vii) Improving the understanding of the general public regarding young offenders and increasing commitment for towards finding longer terms solutions

## **3. Lessons Learned, NDS and ICI Relevance, Cross-cutting Issues, and Agency Experience in Iraq/in the Sector**

### **3.1 NDS and ICI Relevance**

The **Strengthening Protection and Justice for Children and Young People in Iraq** Project will contribute to priorities of both the NDS and the ICI. This Project will contribute to the NDS priority of strengthening good governance and improving security (Pillar 4) and the ICI benchmarks as follows.



The project outcome (Children and young people are better protected with improved access to justice and reintegration services) is aligned to:

**NDS: Pillar 4: Strengthening good Governance and Improving Services (Section 8.3.2**

**ICI Benchmarks (as per the Joint Monitoring Matrix 2008):**

3.3 Uphold and protect human rights, establish rule of law, and overcome the legacy of the recent and distant past.

3.3.2 Establish and implement effective rule of law institutions and policies.

The review of the Juvenile Care Law is expected to make the juvenile justice in line with international norms and standards and allow for reforms that will include the introduction of diversion and alternative measures to deprivation of liberty. Detention of children and young people will then be used as a measure of the last resort and for the shortest time possible. The comprehensive assessment of the juvenile justice system will identify needs and gaps in the juvenile justice system and suggest ways of addressing these issues and will finally make the system more focused on restoration rather than on punitive justice. Improved information management system will allow for case tracking and good case management while provision of legal assistance to children in pre-trial detention help to reduce the duration children and young people are deprived of liberty. Capacity development of the key duty bearers in the administration of juvenile justice will promote the use of modern juvenile justice practices and procedures thereby improving children and young people's access to justice and protection. The community based activities will go a long way in preventing children and young people at risk from getting into contact with the law in the first place.

This project will contribute to the realization of children's rights to protection through support to national programmes that promote the development of a more protective environment for children as expressed under Chapter 5 of the Millennium Declaration. With regards to the MDGs the project will contribute to the following MDGs: Goal 1 – Eradicate poverty and hunger - The CRC and other HR instruments make clear that children accused of crimes are entitled to treatment which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society. When this is not done, children's chance of reintegration is reduced, and their likelihood of poverty and marginalisation in adulthood rises.; Goal 2- Achieve universal education - : Universal primary education cannot be achieved without efforts to eliminate the barriers that keep children out of school such as in detention and in reformatories; Goal 8- Develop global partnership for children – protection of children in the formal justice system and those at risk requires inter-sectoral cooperation at the national and international level. This project will strengthen partnership with government, civil society, communities and UN and international NGO partners to improve systems, capacities, services attitudes and laws to better protect children.

The project has been developed in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (both Baghdad and KRG) and the High Judicial Council through the Chief Justice and the Deputy Chief Justice. The consultation meetings have been held with the Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs (BGD and KRG) and with the Chief Justice in 2008. More discussions and consultations on the project were undertaken during the two Juvenile Justice Coordination Committee meetings held in Amman in December 2007 and in Baghdad in August 2008. Additional consultations were held during field visits to juvenile detentions centers and reformatories. The project has been cleared by the Protection Sector Outcome Team and has identified areas of collaboration with the Governance Sector Outcome Team, other UN Agencies, namely UNDP on the institutional capacity development of the Judicial Training Institute focusing on integrating juvenile justice in the judges training; the reforms in the penitentiary system with regards to improving the well being of children who are in prison with their mothers or finding other alternatives for such children. While with UNOPS the project collaborate on the capacity building of staff working in juvenile detention facilities and reformatories.

### 3.2 Lessons Learned

Past experiences in the implementation of children and young people's protection and justice projects in Iraq have yielded the following lessons learned:

- Strengthening the protective environment for children and young people requires multi sectoral approaches. MOLSA and the High Judicial Council are the main counterparts in the implementation of juvenile justice programmes but the Ministries of Education, Health, Justice, Interior and Youth and Sports have significant roles to play in improving children and young people's protection and access to justice.
- Linking children and young people protection and justice issues to the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals will enhance the government's commitment for the protection of children and young people.
- Expanded partnership and alliances for children and young people's protection strengthens advocacy responses and highlights the protection of children and young people in contact with the law.
- Conducting studies and assessments helps in providing data and information on the situation of children and young people and their protection as well as access to justice – hence the investment in the assessment of the juvenile justice system at the initial stages of the project implementation. The findings from the assessment will assist in developing appropriate responses both at the national and local levels.
- Past capacity building initiatives for juvenile judges, juvenile police, social workers and other duty bearers do not seem to have been sustained and therefore any new capacity development initiatives have to be carefully planned, including clear follow up support in terms of coaching, mentoring and continuous monitoring and evaluation.
- Institutionalization of the training programmes in the Police Training Academy building on the ongoing project with HRO that examines the police training curricula, the Judicial Training Institute as well as in the Law School in the various Universities enhances sustainability of capacity development initiatives.
- Introduction of community based diversion programme and alternatives to the formal justice system will reduce the over-reliance on institutionalization of children and young people who get into contact with the law.
- Re-establishment of the rule of law in Iraq is necessary to realize children and young people's access to justice. The ongoing legal and judicial reform presents opportunity for integrating reforms on juvenile justice, therefore the importance of linking this project to the Rule of Law project being implemented by UNDP.

### 3.3 Assessment of Cross-Cutting Issues

#### Human Rights

The overarching framework for the proposed project is the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which sets forth the rights of all children, including child victims, witnesses and offenders. Since Iraq is a State Party to the CRC having ratified the Convention in 1994, the GoI is obliged to put in place mechanisms, policies and programmes that will ensure the protection, promotion and fulfilment of children's rights including the rights of children and young people who are in contact with the law and those at risk. The proposed project will support the GoI in its efforts in fulfilling children's human rights as provided for in international standards and norm. The project will also use the "UN Common Approach on Justice for Children" as its guidelines for ensuring protection of human rights of children in justice systems in Iraq.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The main objective of the UN common approach on Justice for Children is to ensure greater attention to children in rule of law initiatives. The approach is a contribution to enhance coherence and coordination within the rule of law area. The

### **Gender Equality**

The proposed project will ensure sensitivity to gender and age at all stages of the project, including design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The project will ensure that specific needs of the different age groups, male and female children and young people at risk of getting in contact with the law and those that are already in conflict with the law are taken into account throughout the project. While the majority of children and young people in contact with the law are male, special attention will be given to girls and young women who are in conflict with the law as anecdotal information indicates that they are more prone to stigmatization in the community. It has also been reported that in most cases girls and young women who have spent time in the reformatories do not go back home even after serving their sentences because their families will not take them back. A closer look will be taken into factors that lead girls into conflict with the law as well as how their cases are handled as girls and young women often allege that it is their male relatives who have committed the offence but instead the family chooses to hand over the female child as the offender. Special efforts will be made to disaggregate data by sex and age to assist in developing appropriate responses for the different categories.

- **Key environmental issues**

This project has no direct environmental risks nor will it be addressing environmental issues.

- **Employment generation**

This project is not directly concerned with employment generation. However, rehabilitation and reintegration assistance for children and young people released from detention centers and reformatories will aim to provide young people with employable skills.

### **3.4 Agency Experience in Iraq/in the Sector**

UNICEF has been active in Iraq since 1983 and continues to support the government to strengthen the protective environment for children and young people. In this regard UNICEF provides technical assistance to the GoI on child sensitive legislation as well as in developing and implementing programmes that ensure children's protection and access to justice. Over the years UNICEF has supported capacity building initiatives for key duty bearers in the juvenile justice system, advocated for due process for children and young people in detention, and maintained that deprivation of liberty should be used as the last resort and for the shortest time possible and will continue to do so.

UNICEF is currently supporting the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and NGOs in implementing community based reunification, reintegration and follow up services for children deprived of parental care and children separated from their families. UNICEF is currently supporting MOLSA and MOE in implementing a comprehensive psychosocial assistance programme in 97 schools in six governorates. UNICEF will soon be entering into a cooperation agreement with International Medical Corps to initiate a pilot juvenile justice programme that will include community based actions to prevent juvenile crime, introduction of alternatives and diversion projects and provision of reintegration assistance to children released from detention. The pilot programme will inform UNICEF continuous efforts to advocate with various duty bearers including the High Judicial Council, MOJ, MOLSA, MOI and selected donors on the importance of introducing diversion, restorative justice and alternative measures to detention.

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Secretary General has signed it on September 2, 2008 with a guidance note making it a UN-wide policy. The UN common approach to justice for children has been developed at the initiative and under the leadership of UNICEF and with substantive contributions of UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC, UNIFEM, DPKO and UNHCR at both country and HQ level. The SG has sent it to all heads of UN entities for on-forwarding to UN field presences.

UNICEF Iraq also works closely with Ministry of Youth and Sports (MOYS) and has developed strong relations with youth centres across Iraq, continuing to build the capacity of young people for meaningful participation on issues and decisions that concern them.

**UNAMI Human Rights Office** has been active in Iraq since 2003 and will provide technical expertise in the implementation of this project. UNAMI HRO has significant experience in Iraq especially on capacity building of government and civil society on human rights, law enforcement, and monitoring of rights violations. HRO has been working with the Ministry of Human Rights and is providing technical assistance in promoting the culture of human rights. The institutional experiences of HRO on monitoring of detention and prison will support this project on advocating for protection of legal and judicial rights of children and young people in contact with the law as well as capacity building of law enforcement agencies.

**UNFPA Iraq** is currently exploring peace building opportunities for Iraqi youth in crisis. The office is facilitating a dialogue among UN agencies on interventions to help youth learn to live together and play a constructive role in society. A rights-based, peace building intervention framework for action on youth across sectors is being sought to respond to their needs in a comprehensive way. It will mobilize individual youth and their communities, while improving the quality of life and access to employment as foreseen in the National Development Strategy (NDS) for Iraq (2007 – 2010).

UNFPA is supporting the Iraqi Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) and COSIT in an attempt to help Iraqi youth participation in development process of Iraq. UNFPA is supporting the MoYS in their efforts on development of a four - five year “National Youth Strategy” in 2008-2009 by providing expertise, methodology, process and experience of other countries in the region. UNFPA organized an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) to review the draft NYS questionnaires, with support of the different experts from different partner UN agencies (UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, UNDP and OCHA) in addition to the League of Arab States. A Training of Trainers for the National Youth Strategy supervisors has been organized during the first week of October. The Training of trainers conducted cascade training for surveyors inside Iraq to start the implementation of the National Youth Strategy during November and December 2008, to build a database on Iraqi Youth. UNFPA experience on working with youth will provide support the project implantation with a focus on reintegration services.

## **4. The Proposed Project**

### **4.1 Project Strategy**

This project is designed to strengthen the juvenile justice system in Iraq and to enhance the protection of children who come into contact with the law and of those at risk. The project will have a three pronged approach to help alleviate the plight of the children currently caught up in the judicial system, promote restorative justice<sup>3</sup>, and develop a strategic direction for juvenile justice in Iraq.

First, at the national level the project will work with the High Judicial Council and with various government ministries involved in the administration of juvenile justice on: advocacy for legislative reform; reduction of pre-trial detention, introduction of diversion and alternative measures and on improving the systems for data collection, monitoring and tracking of children who are in contact with the law.

Secondly, at the community level the project will focus on actions that prevent children from coming into contact with the law and will also assist those children who have been released from detention centers and

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<sup>3</sup> Mainstream criminal justice systems are based on the idea of retribution: that is, punishment for an offence committed. Restorative justice on the other hand emphasizes the importance of restoring the balance of a situation disturbed by crime or conflict and making good the harm caused to the individuals concerned.

reformatory to reintegrate in their families and communities. Community level actions will also include support, care and protection of those children diverted from the formal justice system.

Thirdly, the project will invest in capacity building for key duty bearers in the juvenile justice system including authorities and staff in detention centers and reformatory to improve care and protection services in detention centers and in reformatory; to prevent abuse and exploitation of the children who are in contact with the law, and to enhance the capacity of community members, leaders, and peers to protect children and young people from coming into contact with the law.

The project is expected to improve the protection of children and young people in contact with the law and those at risk and to increase their access to quality legal and judicial services. The project will also contribute to the improvement of the functioning of the juvenile justice system in Iraq.

The introduction and implementation of the diversion programmes and alternative measures is expected to reduce number of children and young people in pre-trial detention while the provision of legal assistance will facilitate due process and this will help to reduce the time children and young people spend in pre-trial detention. Establishment of standards of care and protection services, training of the detention centre and corrections staff in the reformatory, strengthening of mechanisms for monitoring the detention centres and reformatory and the provision of rehabilitative and reintegration services will help to improve care and conditions in detention centres and reformatory.

The implementation of the community based preventive actions will enhance the capacities and abilities of parents/families to better protect their children and will assist in the prevention of juvenile offences and crimes. The empowerment programmes for children and young people will help them to protect themselves from getting into contact with the law while provision of social and economic support to vulnerable families to improve their capacity and ability to care, protect and provide for their children.

#### **4.2. Project Beneficiaries**

The direct beneficiaries will be the children and young people already in the formal justice system such as those in detentions and in the reformatory; other direct beneficiaries are those children and young people who are at risk of getting contact with the law and their families and for whom the community based actions be directed.. Indirect beneficiaries will include all those duty bearers in the administration of the juvenile justice system.

The advocacy for legislative reform focusing on the review of the Juvenile Care Law of 1983 will bring the law in with international standards. Promotion of community based interventions will help prevent juvenile offence and protect children and young people at risk from getting into contact with the law. The introduction of diversion and alternative measures to deprivation of liberty will reduce numbers of children being sent to detention centre. Assessment of the juvenile justice system will help identify needs and gaps and suggest ways of addressing these issues in order to enhance justice for children and young people. Developing the capacities of key duty bearers' knowledge on juvenile justice standards and up to date juvenile justice procedures and practices will improve access to justice for children and young people. Improved information systems will enable systematic monitoring and tracking of children who are in contact with the law. Provision of reintegration assistance and follow up services for children and young people released from detention centres and reformatory will promote acceptance by family and community; prevent recidivism. Improved understanding of the general public regarding young offenders will increase commitment for towards finding longer terms solutions

The participation of key stakeholders, specifically the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (Baghdad and KRG), the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, the Higher Judicial Council, the Judicial Training Institute, Ministries of Education, Health and Youth and Sports, civil society, and communities will be ensured through

their involvement in all aspects of the project from the very beginning, i.e. the planning, the assessment, implementation and monitoring. The counterpart institutions will participate in the project Steering Committee.

The participating agencies will ensure a harmonised approach through the linkages with their own programmes as well as with other partners programme by sharing information in various forums.

#### **4.3 Project roll-out and phases**

The Project Steering Committee will be established at the beginning of implementation and will approve the annual work plans. It is expected that this will be a joint Steering Committee, together with the EC-funded Rule of Law and Justice project. Once the project is approved, a press event will be organized to inform the public about the objectives and intended outcomes and outputs of the project. The project will begin by making all the members of the steering committee familiar with the aims of the project, the outcome and the roles and responsibilities of the committees. Then technical assistance will be provided to counterparts for the law review and the assessment of the juvenile justice system. Implementing partners will be identified and project cooperation agreements for the other components of the project will be discussed and signed. The initial phase will enable coordination with other international assistance being provided UNOPS, UNDP and the US Embassy Rule of Law Department. Participating agencies such as UNICEF and HRO who already have on going juvenile justice projects will ensure that this project is linked to the on going projects to create synergies. The roll-out of activities is specified by quarter in the Work Plan and Budget. Throughout the life of the project, project staff will participate in meetings of the UN Rule of Law Task Force, the Protection and Governance Sector Outcome Teams as well as other Rule of Law fora to share information.

### **5. Results Framework**

In order to meet the sector outcome of improving protection of civilians throughout Iraq and creation of an environment which contributes to the observance of human rights for all Iraqis and mitigates the effects of forced displacement and the project outcome (Children and young people are better protected with improved access to justice and reintegration services) the project has developed the following project outputs and the corresponding activities:

Output 1.1 GoI has reliable information to address needs and gaps in JJ system of Juvenile Justice system

- Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System in Iraq
- The review of the Juvenile Care Law and other three laws related to children

Output 1.2 Capacities of families and communities in 6 governorates increased to protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law

- Identification of factors that push children at risk into contact with the law;
- Awareness raising activities in communities, schools and religious institutions focusing on guidance to children, young people and their families;
- Educational support for out of school children and young people;
- Media campaigns and advocacy for awareness raising of care providers and families on prevention, care, and protection for children.

Output 1.3: Improved capacities of 100 key duty bearers in managing and monitoring detention facilities and reformatories

- Setting up systems for providing quality care services including arrangements for case management
- Setting up of information management systems and training of MOLSA and detention centres staff
- Setting up of five multi disciplinary team and training
- Legal assistance to children and young people in detention

- Life skills training to children and young people in detention
- Protection and basic services to children and young people in detention
- Regular monitoring of detention centre
- Setting up complaint systems in the detention centres and reformatories

Output 1.4 Increased capacities of families and communities to provide care, protection and diversion services

- Setting up of Community based aftercare services for protection and diversion services in selected project governorates
- Training to community members and care providers on provision of diversion services in six governorates

Output 1.5: Enhanced capacity of 400 duty bearers to provide better legal, judicial, rehabilitation and reintegration services to children and young people

- 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
- Module development for integration of Juvenile Justice in judges training curriculum
- Training of reformatory managers and staff on rehabilitation and reintegration services
- Provision of psychosocial, medical, educational, and basic services in reformatories
- Improvement of vocational training provision with capacity development and equipment support

Output 1.6: 300 Reformatory staff have an enhanced capacity to provide follow up services and reintegration assistance to children and adolescents

- Setting up follow up services and reintegration assistance to children and young people released from reformatories
- Post release counseling to released children and young people from reformatories
- Referral and advisory support to work and educational opportunities
- Post release family visits and monitoring by social workers



## 5. Results Framework:

**Table 1: Results Framework and Indicators**

<b>Programme Title:</b>	<b>Strengthening Protection and Justice for Children and Young People in Iraq</b>
<b>NDS/ICI priority/ goal(s):</b>	<b>National priority or goals (NDS 2007- 2010 and ICI):</b> <b>NDS:</b> Pillar four: Strengthening good governance and improving security (law enforcement, judiciary, and correction): <b>ICI:</b> 3.3 Uphold and protect human rights, establish rule of law, and overcome the legacy of the recent and distant past.
<b>Sector Outcome</b>	Improved protection of civilians throughout Iraq and creation of an environment which contributes to the observance of human rights for all Iraqis and mitigates the effects of forced displacement

<b>Outcome 1</b>	Children and young people are better protected with improved access to justice and reintegration services  <b>NDS Pillar 4: Strengthening good Governance and Improving Services (Section 8.3.2</b> <b>ICI Priorities:</b> 3.3 Uphold and protect human rights, establish rule of law, and overcome the legacy of the recent and distant past. 3.3.2 Establish and implement effective rule of law institutions and policies. <b>Sector Outcome: Improved protection of civilians throughout Iraq and creation of an environment which contributes to the observance of human rights for all Iraqis and mitigates the effects of forced displacement</b>
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<b>Outputs</b>	<b>UN Agency Specific Output</b>	<b>UN Agency</b>	<b>Partner</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of Data</b>	<b>Baseline Data</b>	<b>Indicator Target</b>
Output 1.1 GoI has reliable information to address needs and gaps in JJ system of Juvenile Justice system	GoI has reliable information to address needs and gaps in Juvenile Justice system	UNICEF/ HRO	MOLSA, I/NGO, HJC, MOI, MOHR	1.1.1 A Comprehensive assessment report on Juvenile justice system is produced (report includes gaps and recommendations)  1.1.2 Report on the review of Juvenile care law Produced	Assessment final report  Final report Project	No  No	One Report (including gaps and recommendations)  Periodic reports

Outputs	UN Agency Specific Output	UN Agency	Partner	Indicators	Source of Data	Baseline Data	Indicator Target
				1.1.3 Recommendations on the amendments of the Juvenile justice law submitted to decision makers	progress report	No	One Report with gaps and recommendations
Output 1.2 Capacities of families and communities in 6 governorates increased to protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law	Capacities of families and communities in 6 governorates increased to protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law	UNICEF	MoLSA, MOI, HJC, I/NGO, IBA, Community centres, I/NGOs, HJC, JJCC  International, national and regional media outlets. National and Regional TV channels, radio stations including FM radio stations	No. of children and young people in pre-trial detention  No. of community members reached through activities of prevention and protection  No. of community-based activities implemented per targeted community (by type)  No of times awareness messages are published in the newspapers  No of times awareness messages are aired on TV and Radios	MOLSA records and detention centers records  Training records  MOLSA Record, Detention centre records, Monitoring reports of different community based activities	368 currently in pre trial detention  0  0  0  0	50% reduction (184 children and young people in pre-trial)  100 people per community. 1800 people in three communities per governorate in 6 governorates  At least two activities per targeted community  At least two awareness messages in newspapers every two months  At least one message a month aired on TV and Radios.
Output 1.3 Improved capacities of	Improved capacities of 100 key duty bearers in managing and monitoring	UNICEF	Community centres, I/NGOs, MOLSA, HJC,	No. of children and young people provided with legal assistance	MOLSA records,	0	1500 boys, girls and young people have access to legal assistance

Outputs	UN Agency Specific Output	UN Agency	Partner	Indicators	Source of Data	Baseline Data	Indicator Target
100 key duty bearers in managing and monitoring detention facilities and reformatories	detention facilities and reformatories		JJCC, IBA				
		UNICEF/HR O	Community centres, I/NGOs, MOLSA, HJC, JJCC, IBA	<p>No of children and young people trained on life skills</p> <p>No of children and young people provided with care and protection services in detention Centres</p> <p>Percentage of children and young people satisfied with the quality of services in detention</p> <p>Number of Multi-disciplinary Mobile teams put in place and trained</p> <p>Number of mobile team member trained on JJ procedures, standards, and diversion mechanism.</p> <p>No. of cases diverted to informal and alternative systems</p> <p>Regular independent Monitoring and reporting mechanism on detention facilities and reformatories exist</p> <p>Existence of an operational complaint system in place of</p>	<p>Project progress report</p> <p>Training report</p> <p>Number of complaint received</p> <p>Project progress report</p> <p>Training report</p> <p>Motions /cases submitted to juvenile courts</p> <p>Programme progress report</p>	<p>0</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>500</p> <p>1,500</p> <p>80%</p> <p>5</p> <p>35</p> <p>At least 10 cases diverted</p> <p>One visit every 2 months</p> <p>Number of complaints received and response provided every two months</p>

Outputs	UN Agency Specific Output	UN Agency	Partner	Indicators	Source of Data	Baseline Data	Indicator Target
				detention	Record of complaints received		
Output 1.4 Increased capacity of families and communities to provide care, protection and diversion services	1.4.1 Community care providers identified and trained on provision of diversion services in 6 governorates	UNICEF	Community centres, I/NGOs, MOLSA, HJC, JJCC, IBA	<p>No of community care providers trained on provision of diversion services in 6 governorates</p> <p>No of community members providing after care and diversion services in 6 governorates</p> <p>No of children and young people provided with after care/ diversion services in governorates</p> <p>No of children and young people satisfied with after care/ diversion services in 6 governorates</p>	<p>Reports of the training</p> <p>Feed back from children and community members on functioning on diversion services</p> <p>JP progress reports,</p> <p>Feedback from children and community members</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>1,800 community members in 6 governorates have knowledge and are providing diversion services</p> <p>200 children and young people receiving after care diversion services</p> <p>Four Feed back survey</p>

Outputs	UN Agency Specific Output	UN Agency	Partner	Indicators	Source of Data	Baseline Data	Indicator Target
Output 1.5: Enhanced capacity of 400 duty bearers to provide better legal, judicial, rehabilitation and reintegration services to children and young people	400 duty bearers have an increased capacity to provide better legal, judicial, rehabilitation and reintegration services to children and young people	UNICEF/HRO	MOLSA, HJC, JJCC, UNDP, JTI, I/NGO	No. of key duty bearers trained on international standards of Juvenile justice and providing legal and judicial services to children and young people;  Module for JJ integration in JTI curriculum developed and submitted to HJC	Training reports  Programme Progress report	0  No	400 key duty bearers (Juvenile judges, lawyers, prosecutors, JTI instructors, juvenile police, MOLSA staff, police, social workers and care providers  1,500 children (m/f) and young people (m/f) accessing legal and judicial services  Module for JJ integration in JTI curriculum developed and submitted to HJC
	100 have an increased capacity to provide better rehabilitation services to children and young people	UNFPA	MOLSA, MOH, MOHR, MOE	No. of children and young people provided with care and rehabilitation services in four reformatories  % of children and young people satisfied with care and rehabilitation services provided in four reformatories  No of children and young people in contact with law provided with medical services  % of children satisfied with the quality of provided medical services  No. of children provided with psychosocial services  %. of children satisfied with	Reformatories records	0 (baseline assessment to be conducted)	100% of children and young people receiving quality care and rehabilitation services in four reformatories  No. to be determined but at least once a week  No. To be determined  No. to be determined but 100% of children and young people are receiving educational and/ or vocational training  No. to be determined, but at least 70% of children in the four targeted

Outputs	UN Agency Specific Output	UN Agency	Partner	Indicators	Source of Data	Baseline Data	Indicator Target
				<p>the quality of provided psychosocial services</p> <p>No. of children provided with educational facilities</p> <p>% if children and young people satisfied with the quality of provided educational activities</p> <p>No. of children provided with vocational training</p> <p>% of children satisfied with the quality of vocational training</p> <p>No. of visits per family to reformatories</p> <p>No. of family visits by social workers</p>			<p>reformatories.</p> <p>At least one visit to reformatories per family per month</p> <p>At least three visits by social workers per family</p>
Output 1.6 300 managers, staff and social workers have an enhanced capacity to provide follow up services and reintegration assistance to children and adolescents	300 managers, staff and social workers have an enhanced capacity to provide o follow up services and reintegration assistance to children and adolescents	UNFPA	MoLSA, ILO, I/NGOs.	<p>% and number of children and adolescents released from reformatories provided with follow up services and reintegration assistance</p> <p># of children and young people counseled and oriented to work related and or educational</p> <p># of children receiving post release counseling during the first year after release</p> <p>Number of children integrated with families</p>	Base line assessment	0	<p>70% of children and adolescents released from reformatories have access to follow up services and reintegration assistance</p> <p>70% of children and young people counseled and oriented to work related and or educational opportunities</p> <p>70% of children receiving post release counseling and supported regularly during the first year after release</p> <p>70% of children well neglected or unwilling to join them are integrated with their families</p>

## **6. Management and Coordination:**

### **6.1. Project implementation and supervision arrangements**

This is a joint program between UNICEF, UNFPA and UNAMI HRO; the three agencies will work in conjunction with GoI counterparts and implementing partners in the day-to-day management of the project, and will be responsible for the production of outputs, achievement of objectives and for the use of UN resources. The management and implementation structure for the project will consist of a Project Steering Committee and Project Management Unit.

**The Project Steering Committee:** will be comprised of senior officials from MOLSA, High Judicial Council, MoI, MoJ, MoHR, Juvenile Justice Coordination Committee, UNICEF, UNAMI HRO and UNFPA. The committee will be chaired by MOLSA and will ensure that the project remains on track and is completed; determine priorities, review the evolution of the project, and ensure that funds are allocated accordingly; and set in motion the process of implementing the successful aspects of this project in the selected six governorates. It will also be responsible for overseeing the project's action plan, agreeing on success indicators, and ensuring periodic evaluation of the project's progress and impact. The Steering Committee will also be responsible for resolving any emerging conflicts or problems and bottlenecks that could negatively impact on the project's implementation. Since the project will also be implemented in Kurdistan, it is envisaged that a regional steering committee which mirrors the overall project committee with similar functions will be established in KRG. The PSC will meet quarterly, and the Project Managers will provide the Chair with progress reports prior to the meetings.

**The Project Management Unit (PMU):** will be composed of the Project Managers of the three participating UN Agencies and will be in charge of the day-to-day management of the project, including the planning of project activities, supervision of project implementation, budget planning and oversight, drafting terms of reference for the acquisition of consultancy services and supplies and the oversight of operations in the field. Activities will be further developed with clear outputs and timelines and in accordance with results-based management structures and any exceptions from previously agreed tolerances will be dealt with in a timely and transparent manner. The Unit will also be responsible for producing financial and progress reports as required. This Unit will have monthly meetings and will review the progress of the project, plan ahead and/or resolve problems and bottlenecks. In keeping with the spirit of participation a cross section of the beneficiaries including members of civil society, children and young people will be invited by the Unit to share their views on the project implementation.

The issues addressed by this project are common to a number of sectors and interventions from other actors. The Project Managers will therefore ensure that information is shared with all UNCT Sector Outcome Teams, as well as with the individual agencies (i.e. UNDP, UNHCR, and UNOPS). Coordination will also be done with the US Embassy Rule of Law Department which also supports juvenile justice programmes.

The PMU will also track achievement of planned results for each activity within the annual work plan and reporting progress to the Project Steering Committee as well as giving feedback to the implementing partners. The Project will rely on local partner institutions and international and national experts that will be identified during the course of implementation. All partners must be identified through each participating agencies rules and regulations for partnerships, thereafter project cooperation agreement will be entered into with international and national NGOs to implements different components of the project. While all efforts will be made to hold trainings inside Iraq, namely in Baghdad and/or Erbil, some of the capacity building may have to be conducted outside of Iraq.

#### **Programme Management Arrangements:**

1. UNICEF, HRO and UNFPA will be responsible for the implementation of its activities, in close collaboration with respective government or NGO partners.



2. Each agency will enter into cooperation agreements with their respective national partners, involving, whenever necessary, other international NGOs.
3. A technical resource taskforce will be identified by the three UN agencies to provide technical support to the respective national partners.

### **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:

1. **Programme Steering Committee** This will be composed of: a) Senior representatives from ministries partnering in implementing the programme, b) the head of the detention facility, reformatory or reintegration center where the programme will be implemented, c) representatives of UNFPA, UNICEF and UNAMI/HRO.

The Committee will meet twice a year to achieve the following:

- Oversee the overall implementation of the programme,
- Deal with any contingencies/risks that may delay/hinder programme implementation,
- Share lessons learned in each governorate,
- Recommend further follow up action as may be needed.

2. **Technical Support Taskforce** This will be identified, as required by programme activities, to provide technical support during programme implementation, and will meet biannually. Its tasks include the following:

- Ensure that quality standards of all technical materials (training curricula, data collection tools, contents of advocacy, and communication materials) are produced in line with human rights and gender standards and are adapted to the cultural context within each governorate where programme activities will be implemented,
- Support UN agencies and national partners in identifying and selecting regional/international expertise required by the programme,
- Report to the UN Joint Technical Committee on progress in the production of technical materials and their quality.

### **Implementation modalities**

UNICEF, UNFPA and UNAMI-HRO will capitalise on their existing networks in the country to support the implementation of this project. In terms of UNICEF, the Project manager assisted by the international Child Protection Specialist based in Baghdad and assisted by national child protection officers in the zone offices in Baghdad, Basra and Erbil will be responsible for achieving the project outputs under UNICEF.

UNFPA expertise on supporting life skills to vulnerable groups and providing key technical support while UNFPA will lead on the psycho medical support and the life skills education for children and young people in reformatories.

The UNAMI-HRO project manager will be responsible for the outputs under HRO and will use the existing network of NGOs and Civil Society organization for monitoring of detention and reformatories.

Community based alternative measures and reintegration, strengthening of data base and information systems works will be mainly carried out by partners such as NGOs while legal review and capacity building will be carried out by group of international and national experts and specialized technical institution Certain components of the project will be jointly implemented with UNICEF and UNAMI HRO and UNFPA (as per the work plan).

UNICEF as the lead agency for juvenile justice will assume the responsibility for the coordination of the project, while each of the participating agencies is accountable for attainment of the specific outputs. Working as the chair for the PMU, UNICEF will maintain close collaboration with all Iraqi key partners (MOLSA), other line Ministries, the High Judicial Council and technical team at the end-user/beneficiary sites/facilities) and engage them in each step of the program implementation. The implementation plan will include time frames and milestones to be achieved during the implementation period, including assessment of current situation identification of gaps, undertaking capacity building activities, identification of areas for rehabilitation and provision of supplies, review of the law, development of strategies and policies and their adoption an implementation. This plan will be used as the basis for future review of progress by the Project Steering Committee.

UNICEF is responsible for the achievement of Outputs 1.1 and 1.2 which include juvenile care law review, the assessment of the juvenile justice system, and capacity development of families and communities to protect, prevent children from getting into contact with the law. This will be carried out by two international consultants backed by two national consultants and partnership with media.

UNICEF/HRO are responsible for the achievement of Outputs 1.3 and 1.4, therefore UNICEF and HRO will contract implementing partners using their organization's partnership rules and regulations. Thereafter, project cooperation agreements will be entered into with those partners identified and respective agency project manager will monitor the implementation of the project activities. For monitoring and reporting part of output 1.3 HRO will use the existing network and the project manager.

UNICEF/UNFPA are responsible for the achievement of Outputs 1.5 and 1.6 therefore UNICEF and UNFPA will contract implementing partners using their organization's partnership rules and regulations. Thereafter, project cooperation agreements will be entered into with those partners identified and respective agency project managers will monitor the implementation of the project activities.

UNFPA/UNICEF will be responsible for Output 1.5: Enhanced capacity of duty bearers to provide better legal and judicial, and rehabilitation services to children and young people

UNFPA will be responsible for Output 1.6 Duty bearers have an enhanced capacity to provide follow up services and reintegration assistance to children and adolescents

## **7. Feasibility, Risk Management and sustainability of results:**

Although the security situation in Iraq is relatively improving it still remains unpredictable. As a result adequate caution will be exercised in the movement of national and international staff to the project sites. Partner UN agencies will rely on its network of local Facilitators, who will work in tandem with the implementing partners. Partner UN agencies' national and international staff in Baghdad, Erbil and Amman will provide regular oversight and guidance. Although the facilitators hired through a corporate contract are free to travel inside Iraq, certain incidences might hamper their movement to the designated sites for limited period of time. To address this concern, close co-operation with key Ministries and their Directorates, local level authorities and participation of community members while building their capacities to implement the project will be an important consideration.

Child Protection in general and alternative measures and diversion from formal justice in particular are relatively new concepts in Iraq whilst the concept demands a coordinated approach. Therefore the limited understanding and territorial attitude of the key line ministries may factor as bottle neck for the project and will need extensive coordination among these actors. To address this, the project will work with MoLSA as a main partner to define policies and project activities including monitoring and capacity-building needs. The project will also devote substantial resources to improving capacities of MoLSA (both Baghdad and KRG) personnel in the Juvenile Care Department and High Judicial counsel in juvenile justice standards as well as on modern

practices and procedures as they related to restorative justice for children and young people. Whenever possible, government staff will be mobilized to deliver the planned services, with the right amount of technical support from the project. If such human resources are not available at all – which may be the case in some of the target areas – then technical assistance will be provided to MOLSA through placing experts (some of whom may be seconded) within the juvenile care department for an agreed length of time to identify capacity gaps within the department and also to provide on the job training from within the ministry whenever this is required. UNICEF has already initiated discussions with MOLSA on costing for the juvenile justice programme; this will provide the ministry with information that will be useful in preparing its budget for 2011.

The project will also take as a guiding principle that any sort of support provided to the children and youth once they are back in their communities, is not seen as discriminatory towards other youth in the same areas. If this were to happen, it could impact badly on community perceptions towards these youth or even give the impression that going through insurgency and detention is a guarantee for better care and services in the end. Therefore, community-based models of reintegration, where other vulnerable children and young people in the communities might benefit from the process, will be followed.

Sustainability of the project is a concern, in order to deal with it the project will ensure that the involvement of the lead ministry in every aspect of the project – from planning to implementation to monitoring and evaluation. The system of placing international experts to working with the ministries' will help in building capacities of mid level managers. Other measures to improve sustainability will be built around the activities related to the law review and the assessment of the juvenile justice system. The participating agencies will ensure that once the law review is complete and the assessment conducted, MOLSA and the High Judicial Council will be assisted to develop implementation plans based on the revised law and the needs and gaps identified by the assessment. During this process MOLSA and the High Judicial Council will be assisted to do the costing of implementing the plans that have been developed. MOLSA and the High Judicial Council will then use this information in resource planning as well as on advocacy for resource mobilization.

## **8. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting:**

### **Monitoring**

Monitoring of progress will be done by each agency individually as per its internal rules and regulations while the overall complementarity and monitoring of this integrated program will be done through the PMU under the overall supervision of the Project Steering Committee. Relevant government ministries and other partners, UNAMI, other UN Agencies, as well as NGOs, will be kept informed with regard to the implementation of the activities specified in Annual Work Plans through the regular sectoral meetings.

UNICEF has already a system in place for programs monitoring, which will continue while implementing this program. Currently, the UNICEF contracted chief facilitators one in each governorate have the responsibility to monitor the implementation of child protection projects under which this project falls, increasing this monitoring functions will be handled by the Zone offices as these get established in the next nine months.

UNFPA monitoring and evaluation system will provide tools for the programme partners to track the progress of the programme's activities implementation, identify gaps in programme implementation, take corrective action when necessary, and assess quality and interim impact of programme interventions. UNFPA's programme monitoring and evaluation system includes the following:

### **8.1. Monitoring and Evaluation processes**

A specific Monitoring and Evaluation System is built in the programme, and includes the following:

- A. Monthly meetings of the reformatory center to achieve the following:
  - Track implementation of project activities at the reformatory center level,

- Identify risks and provide contingency action,
  - Ensure that technical support is provided as necessary.
- B. Quarterly Progress Reports by reformatory center which 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 at the reformatory center and reintegration activities,
  - Review quarterly financial reports for each of the programme activities.
- C. Bi annual meetings of the Programme Steering Committee : The meetings will achieve the following:
- Review quarterly progress reports and financial reports submitted by each of the three governorates and assess programme results,
  - Ensure that all technical support is provided by the Technical Support Taskforce,
  - 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.
- D. Final Programme Evaluation: During the first quarter of the last year of the programme cycle, an external Programme evaluation will be conducted to make an overall assessment of programme results.

### **Monitoring and Reporting Systems**

The Programme Results Framework and the Work Plan will provide the framework for Programme monitoring and evaluation.

Reporting will include:

- Narrative progress reports for each quarter,
- A quarterly financial report by each reformatory/ reintegration center,
- A final narrative and financial reports, after Programme completion
- A final certified financial statement, to be provided no later than.

UNAMI HRO will use the existing monitoring system using the CSO network and also through the regular monitoring as part of human rights monitoring and reporting mechanism.

**Reporting:** Reporting will be done as per each participating organization's Memorandum of Understanding with the UNDG ITF Administrative Agent as well as the standard requirements indicated within each participating organization's standard policies and procedures.

The participating agencies' existing monitoring structures in Iraq such as the UNICEF's Field Offices in Erbil and in Basra, the Governorate-based facilitator network and field staff where ever they exist will monitor the implementation of the project on ground. Implementing partners will also be required to monitor the project against objectives, activities and indicators. Implementing partners will also be responsible for preparing regular updates on the progress of project activities, using standardized tools and reporting formats developed by UNICEF and UNDOCO. These standards have been agreed on by the International Panel for Juvenile Justice as well as within the inter-agency Rule of Law Task Force at HQ. This has been reiterated in the UN Common Approach to Justice for Children.

Progress will be monitored against objectives, activities and indicators as detailed in the results framework in this project document. The regular meetings of Project Management Unit and periodic reports from implementing partners will provide regular update on the progress of activities. Members of the Community

based diversion /alternative activities, children and families will also be involved in monitoring the implementation of the project through regular consultation with the field staff and facilitators. These members will also be trained to conduct self assessments and evaluations that will help them to understand their effectiveness or otherwise and to take corrective steps. Pre-and post evaluation of the training from the trainees will provide feedback on the quality and effectiveness of the trainings provided under this project.

Security permitting the participating agencies Field Staff/ facilitators will conduct regular monitoring and will provide supervisory support to the members of the community based diversion and alternative programmes, the governorate/local councils and carry out monitoring visits to the Youth Centres and vocational training centres to review progress and discuss with the children and young people issues related to the project. The Facilitators will also team up with officials from MOLSA and other key ministries to make joint monitoring visits to the project sites.

**Baselines:** the project Comprehensive assessment of the Juvenile Justice System in Iraq will produce and disseminate reports. Both UNICEF and UNFPA will also conduct reviews of the detention centres and the reformatories.

**Quarterly Project Steering Committee meetings:** These meetings will review progress reports and reports on monitoring visits so as to take necessary actions to ensure the project results are achieved and where necessary, recommend a change in implementation strategy.

**Annual project review:** will be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. This review will be driven by the Project Steering Committee and may involve other stakeholders as required. It will focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

## **8.1 Reporting**

**Financial reporting** will be done in accordance with the MoU signed with the UNDG ITF Administrative Agent (AA) for the amount received. Participating agencies financial management procedures for disbursement and liquidation of funds will be used and each agency's finance teams will regularly check on proper utilization of funds by partners and the ministries.

**Quarterly reporting:** Each participating agency will submit quarterly progress report, lessons-learned log, risk log, issues log and a monitoring schedule plan. The reports will be collated and finalized by the UNICEF Programme Manager and submitted to the MDTF and shared with the Project Steering Committee.

**Bi-annual reporting:** Narrative progress and financial report in accordance with the MoU signed with the UNDG ITF Administrative Agent.

**Annual Review Report:** In the fourth quarter of the year, participating agencies will hold an Annual Review and the report of the review will be prepared by the UNICEF Programme Officer and shared with the Project Steering Committee. This report will include a summary of results achieved against the pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

## 9. Work plans and budget:

**Work Plan for:** Strengthening Protection and Justice for Children and Young People in Iraq

**Period Covered:** 01 July 2009- 30 June 2011

Sector Outcome (s): <b>Improved protection of civilians throughout Iraq and creation of an environment which contributes to the observance of human rights for all Iraqis and mitigates the effects of forced displacement</b>											
Outcome(s): Children and young people are better protected with improved access to justice and reintegration services.											
UN Organization-specific Annual targets	Major Activities	Time Frame (by activity)								implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET (by output)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8		
<b>Output 1:</b>											
(of UN org. 1 specify) <b>Output 1.1:</b> GoI has reliable information to address needs and gaps in JJ system of Juvenile Justice system											
	Comprehensive assessment of Juvenile Justice system									INGO, NGO, HRO, MOLSA, MOJ, HJC	
	Review of Four child related laws										
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Capacities of families and communities in 6 governorates increased to protect and prevent children from getting into contact with the law	Training of community members in 6 selected governorates on diversion mechanism									INGO, NGO, HRO, MOLSA, MOJ, HJC	
	Media campaign and community based awareness raising for prevention									NGO, community centres	
	Implement community based prevention actions										
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Improved capacities of 100 key duty bearers in managing and monitoring detention facilities and reformatories	Monitoring of detention centres and reformatories and provision of reintegration services									HRO, INGO, NGO, MOLSA, MOJ, Community centres	
	Establishment of multi disciplinary team and training										
	IMS training and community based										

<b>Output 1.4</b> Increased capacity of families and communities to provide care, protection and diversion services	alternative measures, and provisions of legal assistance										
	Community care providers identified, Training, and provision of Community based diversion services in 6 governorates									INGO, NGO, MOLSA, MOJ, Community centres	
<b>Output 1.5:</b> Enhanced capacity of 400 duty bearers to provide better legal, judicial, rehabilitation and reintegration services to children and young people	Training for duty bearers ( juvenile judges, legal prosecutors, JTI instructors, juvenile police, detention and reformatories staff, social workers, and care providers									MOLSA, INGO, NGO, MOJ, MOI, HJC	
	Module development for integration of Juvenile justice in Judicial Training Institute										
	Training of NGOs and staff on rehabilitation and reintegration skills										
	Rehabilitation and reintegration services established and or improved										
	Provision of medical, recreational, educational and psychosocial services										
<b>Output 1.6:</b> Staff have an enhanced capacity to provide follow up services and reintegration assistance to children and adolescents	Develop a national multidimensional package for caring/integration of children and young people in reformatories and after release									INGO, NGO, MoLSA MoE MoH	
	Training provision for reformatory staff, NGO partners and community members to provide rehabilitation and reintegration services										
	Provision of educational, recreational, vocational and life skills development inside reformatories									MOLSA, NGO, INGO, MOE	
	Inter-ministerial/CSOs coordination and monitoring mechanism for after care										



services mechanisms										
Support MoE & MoLSA staff to integrate Life Skills education into their respective educational & vocational activities										
Training to medical, social & educational workers to detect, support and report psychological & physical disorders /abuse among children and young people inside reformatories										
Develop and operationalise sectoral data collection/ reporting tools to monitor developmental status & rights of children and young people inside reformatories										
Support MoLSA staff to provide continuous contact and support to families of children and young people residing in reformatories, and facilitate regular family visits										
Setup multidimensional Day care centers 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										
Psychosocial /rehabilitation and follow up activities (counseling, group support, life skills education) to children & young people after their release from reformatories									<b>INGO, NGO, MoLSA MoE MoH</b>	
Referral system of children & young people released from reformatories to existing educational & vocational services & job opportunities (if above 15yrs old)										
<b>Total UNICEF</b>										<b>\$2,079,597</b>
<b>Total UNFPA</b>										<b>US \$ 1,092,151</b>
<b>Total Planned Budget</b>										<b>US\$ 3,195,000</b>

**PROGRAMME BUDGET (CONSOLIDATED UNICEF+UNFPA)**

PROGRAMME BUDGET		AMOUNT (US\$)	ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)		
CATEGORY			2009	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport		278,187	83,456	139,094	55,637
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)		707,400	212,220	353,700	141,480
3. Training		591,000	177,300	295,500	118,200
4. Contracts	•	1,111,463	333,439	555,732	222,293
5. Other direct costs (miscellaneous + security)		135,480	40,644	67,740	27,096
Total Programme Costs		2,823,530	847,059	1,411,765	564,706
Indirect Support Costs (not to exceed 6.25%)		176,471	52,941	88,235	35,294
TOTAL		3,000,000	900,000	1,500,000	600,000

\* Refer to Guidance Note on Support Cost Calculation and recommendations of the 25 April 2008 UNDG Fiduciary Management Oversight Group meeting on agency costs. (minutes to be circulated by 04 May 2008).

## Budget Narrative: UNICEF

Budget Category	Item Description	Detailed Description	Basis of Cost
<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>			
<b>1.1 National Programme Personnel</b>			
1.1.1	National Officer	For 24 months follow- up work related to the project implementation	At the rate of US\$ 3,750 per month
<b>1.2 International Programme Personnel</b>			
1.2.1	Child Protection Specialist	International Child Protection Specialist for 24 months	At the rate of US\$12,500 per month for a P-3 level international. The cost includes salary plus other benefits.
<b>1.3 National Consultants</b>			
1.3.1	National Consultants	Four consultants for four months; two for conducting the comprehensive Assessments of juvenile justice system; and 2 for review the 4 laws	At the rate of US\$ 1,875 per person, per month
<b>1.4 International Consultants</b>			
1.4.1	International Consultants	Two international consultants for four months to provide technical guidance and support in conducting the “Comprehensive assessment of juvenile justice system” review of the four child related laws.	At the rate of US\$ 9,375 per person, per month
<b>2. CONTRACTS</b>			
2.1	Contract with INGO/NGOs	This covers the cost of community based preventive activities and legal assistance for children and young people in detention, and community based alternative measures and diversion activities for two years	The contract will be based to cover the cost of the activities
<b>3. TRAINING</b>			
3.1	Training to duty bearers, law enforcement, judicial, community volunteers and children in detention	This covers the cost of 78 different trainings for duty bearers, staff, law enforcement and judicial authorities, and care providers in the selected communities	At the rate of US\$ 9,000 per training , and 50 participants per training ; total 3,735 participants will receive different types of training

4. EQUIPMENT				
4.1	Equipment	To cover the cost of materials for life skills training, recreational activities		Based on the previous training conducted
5. SUPPLIES & COMMODITIES				
5.1	Supplies	To cover the cost of workshop materials and other print materials for the training and awareness raising activities		Based on previous workshop and media campaign the cost is to cover procurement and printing of essential materials of workshops and media campaign
6. TRANSPORT (ONLY FOR WFP PROJECTS)				
7. TRAVEL				
7.1	Travel	Travel cost to attend coordination meetings, review and monitoring field visits by international and national staff inside and out side Iraq		Estimated based on previous travel conducted
8. PROGRAMME SUB-TOTAL UNICEF+HRO				1,883,230
9. MISCELLANEOUS				56,497
10. SECURITY				38,795
11. AGENCY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT COST (Including Monitoring & Reporting)				123,658
12. PROGRAMME BUDGET TOTAL: UNICEF+HRO				US\$2,102,179

## Budget Narrative UNFPA:

Budget Category	Item Description	Detailed Description	Basis of Cost
<b>1. PERSONNEL</b>			
<b>1.1 National Programme Personnel</b>			
1.1.1	Two National Project Officers (UNFPA)	For 24 months follow- up work related to the project implementation	At the rate of US\$ 2,500 per month for each
<b>1.2 International Programme Personnel</b>			
<b>1.3 National Consultants</b>			
1.3.1	National Consultants	Seven consultants for one month; to provide technical support for building multidimensional package for caring/integration of children and young people in contact with law during their stay in reformatories and after their liberation	At the rate of \$3,500 per consultant per month
<b>1.4 International Consultants</b>			
1.4.2	International Consultants	Five international consultants for one month to develop a referral system of children & young people released from reformatories, develop a follow up system of children and young people released from reformatories, to support developing and operationalise sectoral data collection/ reporting tools to monitor developmental status & rights of children and young people inside reformatories, to support MoE & MoLSA staff to integrate Life Skills education into their respective educational & vocational activities inside reformatories and to Support an inter-ministerial/CSOs coordination mechanisms at national and governorate levels to monitor implementation of national package.	At the rate of US\$ 8,000 per person, per month
<b>2. CONTRACTS</b>			
2.1.2	Contract with INGO/NGOs	This covers the cost of the legal assistance for children and young people in reformatories.	The contract will be based to cover the cost of the activities and to contract NGO to

			provide legal assistance for children and young people in contact with law.
<b>3. TRAINING</b>			
3.1	Training to medical, social & educational workers.	This covers all the training that will be conducted to build the capacity of the duty bearers to improve the provided services for children and young people in reformatories after they release. These trainings include organizing study tours to other countries that have good experience in providing high quality services at reformatories.	Conducting 12 training courses At the average rate of US\$ 20,000 per training , and 50 participants per training
<b>4. EQUIPMENT</b>			
4.1.2	Equipment	To cover the cost of equipping the day care centers and the vocational and life skills trainings materials. Based on Assessment for the existing center facilities and equipments, the equipments budget is allocated to cover the cost of equipping (renovating and furnishing) the day care centers and the vocational and life skills trainings materials.	Based on the previous training conducted The equipment will be decided based on the assessment results.
<b>5. SUPPLIES &amp; COMMODITIES</b>			
<b>6. TRANSPORT (ONLY FOR WFP PROJECTS)</b>			
<b>7. TRAVEL</b>			
7.1.	Travel	This to cover the cost of the coordination meetings and follow-up travel.	Estimated based on previous travel conducted 24 trips to project areas at the cost of 400 for project manager and national staff. .
<b>8. PROGRAMME/PROJECT SUB-TOTAL UNFPA</b>			<b>US\$ 979,000</b>
<b>9. MISCELLANEOUS</b>			<b>29,370</b>
<b>10. SECURITY</b>			<b>20,167</b>
<b>11. AGENCY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT COST (Including Monitoring &amp; Reporting)</b>			<b>64,284</b>
<b>12. UNFPA total budget</b>			<b>US \$ 1,092,821</b>



**Annex A: Agency Project Status Profile – currently none of the participating agencies have on going ITF –funded projects within the Protection Sector.**

<b>Sl. #</b>	<b>Project ID #</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Total Budget (US\$)</b>	<b>Implementation Rate (% complete)</b>	<b>Commitments (% as of ____)</b>	<b>Disbursements (% as of ____)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>1</b>							
<b>2</b>							
<b>3</b>							
<b>4</b>							
<b>5</b>							
<b>6</b>							
<b>7</b>							
<b>8</b>							
<b>9</b>							
<b>10</b>							
		<b>TOTALS (US\$)</b>					

UNFPA Budget:

PROGRAMME BUDGET		AMOUNT (US\$)	ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)		
CATEGORY			2009	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport		157,956	47,387	78,978	31,591
1.1 SUPPLIES & COMMODITIES (print and workshop materials)		0	0	0	0
1.2 EQUIPMENT (for vocational training, life skills and recreational activities)		157,956	47,387	78,978	31,591
1.3 TRANSPORT		0	0	0	0
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)		162,400	48,720	81,200	32,480
2.1 National Programme/Project Personnel (1x 24 months)		60,000	18,000	30,000	12,000
2.2 International Programme/Project Personnel		0	0	0	0
2.3 National Consultants (7x1 month)		24,000	7,200	12,000	4,800
2.4 International Consultants (5x 1 month)		40,000	12,000	20,000	8,000
2.5 TRAVEL (coordination, review meetings and monitoring visits)		38,400	11,520	19,200	7,680
3. TRAINING (3,735 participants trained in 78 training, 50 participants per training)		240,000	72,000	120,000	48,000
4. Contracts		336,000	100,800	168,000	67,200
5. Other direct costs		44,820	13,446	22,410	8,964
5.1 MISCELLANEOUS (Should Not Exceed 3% of BL 8)		26,892	8,068	13,446	5,378
5.2 SECURITY (Should Not Exceed 2% of BL 8+ BL9)		17,928	5,378	8,964	3,586
Total Programme Costs		941,176	282,353	470,588	188,235
Indirect Support Costs (not to exceed 6.25%)		58,824	17,647	29,412	11,765
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>

**UNICEF Budget:**

<b>PROGRAMME BUDGET</b>		<b>AMOUNT (US\$)</b>	<b>ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)</b>		
<b>CATEGORY</b>			2009	2010	2011
<b>1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport</b>		<b>120,230</b>	<b>36,069</b>	<b>60,115</b>	<b>24,046</b>
1.1 SUPPLIES & COMMODITIES (print and workshop materials)		60,230	18,069	30,115	12,046
1.2 EQUIPMENT (for vocational training, life skills and recreational activities)		60,000	18,000	30,000	12,000
1.3 TRANSPORT		0	0	0	0
<b>2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)</b>		<b>545,000</b>	<b>163,500</b>	<b>272,500</b>	<b>109,000</b>
2.1 National Programme/Project Personnel (2x 24 months)		90,000	27,000	45,000	18,000
2.2 International Programme/Project Personnel (1x24 months)		300,000	90,000	150,000	60,000
2.3 National Consultants (4x4 months)		30,000	9,000	15,000	6,000
2.4 International Consultants (2x 4 months)		75,000	22,500	37,500	15,000
2.5 TRAVEL (coordination, review meetings and monitoring visits)		50,000	15,000	25,000	10,000
<b>3. TRAINING (3,735 participants trained in 78 training, 50 participants per training)</b>		<b>351,000</b>	<b>105,300</b>	<b>175,500</b>	<b>70,200</b>
4. Contracts		775,464	232,639	387,732	155,093
5. Other direct costs		90,660	27,198	45,330	18,132
5.1 MISCELLANEOUS (Should Not Exceed 3% of BL 8)		53,750	16,125	26,875	10,750
5.2 SECURITY (Should Not Exceed 2% of BL 8+ BL9)		36,909	11,073	18,454	7,382
Total Programme Costs		1,882,353	564,706	941,176	376,471
Indirect Support Costs (not to exceed 6.25%)		117,647	35,294	58,824	23,529
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>