

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
PROJECT PROPOSAL SUBMISSION FORM

Part A. Meeting Information (To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)	
RMC Meeting No: UNA020	Project¹ No: UNA042
Date of Meeting: 27 April 2016	RMC members in attendance at meeting: Pablo Castillo-Diaz (UN Women) James Abraham/Suhail Khan (DPKO Co-chair) Veronica Birga (OHCHR) Claudia Garcia Moreno (WHO Co-chair)
Part B. Project Summary (To be completed by the Participating UN Organization)	
Date of Submission: April 2016	Participating UN Organization(s): UN Women, UNICEF Participating UN Organization receiving funds: UN Women, UNICEF
Focal Point of the Participating UN Organization(s): Name: Rachel Dore-Weeks Telephone: +962 (0) 79751 5585 Email: rachel.weeks@unwomen.org	Project Title: Women, peace and security: Implementing UN SC Resolution 1325 as a mechanism to support national efforts to prevent and respond to conflict related sexual violence Project Location(s): Jordan (country-wide, all 12 governorates)
Name: Maha Homs	

¹ The term "project" is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

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UN Action pillar of activity: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge building <input type="checkbox"/> Support to UN system at country level	Projected Project Duration: 1 st August 2016 – 31 st December 2017 (17 months)
Proposed project, if approved, would result in: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Project <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of previous funding <input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain) <input type="checkbox"/> No-cost extension: (from – to)	Total Project Budget: 602,640 Amount of MPTF funds requested: 502,640 Percentage of indirect support costs from MPTF contribution: 7%

PUNO	Programme Cost	Indirect Costs (7%)	Total
UN Women	\$235,365	\$16,475.52	251,840
UNICEF	\$234,393	\$16,407.48	250,800

Application Instructions for Narrative Summary

The questions below are for guidance in developing the narrative under each sub-heading. Applicants should address these questions to the extent possible.

I. Overview

- a. Provide a brief overview of the project, including overall goals and objectives, key strategies, expected results, and intended beneficiaries.
- b. Specify the geographic location(s) of the proposal and/or countries addressed.

II. Proposal's compliance with UN Action's Strategic Framework

- a. What pillar does the proposal fall under? (support to UN system action at country level, advocacy, or knowledge-building)
- b. Explain how the proposal enhances UN system coordination and joint programming.
- c. Explain how the UN, governmental organizations, NGOs, and other key stakeholders will be engaged throughout implementation of the proposal.
- d. Explain how the proposal would strengthen the capacity of national institutions to deal with conflict-related sexual violence.

III. Success criteria and means of evaluating results

- a. Explain how the Participating UN Organisation(s) submitting the proposal have the institutional capacity to successfully achieve the proposed objectives.
- b. Describe the overall management structure of this project.
- c. Explain how the proposal will be monitored and evaluated.

IV. Budget

- a. Describe other attempts to apply for funding for this particular proposal.

Narrative Summary

V. Overview

- a. **Provide a brief overview of the project, including overall goals and objectives, key strategies, expected results, and intended beneficiaries.**

Overview

This project aims to support the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) in the development and passage of a time-bound action oriented National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (2000) and its subsequent resolutions². In doing this the project will address issues of sexual and other forms of gender based violence (SGBV) in Jordan in two ways – i. through galvanising commitment and action from all relevant stakeholders in Jordan – national and international, governmental and nongovernmental, on issues of SGBV and Sexual Violence in Conflict (SViC) through the development of a budgeted framework of the key interventions needed to address protection and relief related policy and delivery gaps and, ii. through working with and training national security protection actors in Jordan to ensure they are better equipped to tackle and address issues of GBV and SViC both domestically and in their peace and security work internationally. **All elements related to supporting Jordan's security forces in their international peacekeeping role will be covered by other budget sources (as indicated under the budget) and are not covered in this request for funding – however they are integrated into this proposal to provide a holistic picture of the engagement proposed.**

The NAP, convened by the Secretary General of the JNCW (the national women's machinery for Jordan) and the Minister of Interior, will use UN SCr 1325 as its framework, and from this will build a road map of priority interventions on protection and relief for Jordan. In doing this, the NAP will be led and owned by the Government of Jordan, and the process of developing it will facilitate a national dialogue on issues of protection and relief, including on preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence, led by Jordan's security actors and bringing gender equality and security actors together in Jordan (a first). This approach will ensure the political weight needed to build and implement a credible action-oriented NAP for addressing the institutional barriers to combating SGBV and CRSV. To promote its sustainability, the NAP will be tagged to UN Women and JNCW's gender responsive budgeting work. Through this the Ministry of Finance will be closely involved and the development of the NAP will be linked to national budget cycles – so as it is not solely dependent on international support for its implementation.

Domestically, the NAP will support women's increased participation in the police and security forces and the ability of security actors to better respond to instances of SGBV and CRSV/SViC, thus providing better protection for women, girls, boys and men, while also targeting Jordan's social protection infrastructure to close existing policy and legislative gaps. The latter will ensure improved accountability, reporting and access to services for those at threat of, and survivors of SGBV and CRSV/SViC in Jordan. Finally, the national action plan will provide gender equality and protection

² UN SCr 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013) and 2122 (2013).

actors with a legal framework with which to hold the Government of Jordan accountable on issues of SGBV and CRSV/SViC.

To support the national discussion on prevention and response to SGBV and CRSV/SViC and promote holistic protection for refugees, the NAP development process will be twinned with training for Jordan's security forces on issues of SGBV, SViC, protection, POC and PSEA. This will aim to both sensitise the security forces to issues of SGBV while also working to ensure that their day to day interactions with civilians in Jordan, with a focus on refugees, are undertaken in a manner that reduce the risk of SGBV and promote safer and more consistent reporting and response. The sections of Jordan security forces that will be targeted in particular are the police, including the Family Protection Department and military, including border guards, in addition to other forces.

UN Women brings its global expertise on women, peace and security, in addition to its expertise on NAP development to this project. This is bolstered by its long-standing relationship and engagement with the JNCW. UNICEF brings global and country specific expertise on social protection systems and expertise in child protection as it relates to sexual violence in conflict.

Context Analysis

While Jordan has long been the provider of international peace and security expertise, since the onset of the Syria crisis Jordan has been faced with its own humanitarian and security challenges. The presence of some 630,000 refugees from Syria (along with tens of thousands of additional refugees from other countries)³, 50.7% women and girls, has put considerable strain on Jordan's national services, including its social protection services that serve those at risk and survivors of violence.

To borrow from the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, sexual violence against women, girls, men and boys has been a characteristic of the Syrian conflict from its inception. It has been most commonly reported in the context of house searches, hostage-taking, in detention and at checkpoints. In interviews with female refugees in neighbouring countries, fear of rape is cited as a major factor influencing their flight from the Syrian Arab Republic.

While the majority of the rape (2.4%)⁴ and sexual assaults (3.9%) incidents reported by refugees in Jordan have taken place in Jordan, there are instances of refugees seeking medical care for sexual violence perpetrated in Syria and Iraq prior to displacement. Reporting from the GBV IMS shows that from January 1 to June 30 2015 19.2% of reported cases occurred in Syria, with 14.1% occurring in Iraq. Moreover, conflict related sexual violence – sexual and gender-based violence experience in Jordan as a result of displacement, is increasing with prolonged displacement. Anecdotal data collected by UN Women in Za'atari refugee camp suggests an increase in domestic violence. As was

³ 2015 UNHCR country operations profile – Jordan: <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e486566.html>

⁴ Data presented in this paragraph comes from the GBVIMS Mid-Year report. The data shared is only from reported cases, and is in no way representative of the total incidence or prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Jordan. This consolidated statistical report is generated exclusively by SGBV service providers who use the GBV Information Management System for data collection in the implementation of SGBV response activities in a limited number of locations across Jordan that target the population affected by the Syria crisis, and with the consent of survivors.

noted by the SRSG on sexual violence in conflict during her visit to the region, in the hosting countries refugee women and girls continue to be at risk of sexual violence, exploitation and trafficking. Addressing these issues requires not only a scale-up of the humanitarian assistance, but also to put in place policies that enhance the protection of women and girls at the institutional level.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan faces considerable challenges in addressing these issues. Violence against women is widely accepted - 79% of young women between 15-24 think a husband is justified to hit his wife - and prevalent - with 32 percent of ever-married women report having experienced emotional, physical, and/or sexual violence from their spouse.⁵ Moreover, the legal framework governing these issues could be strengthened. For example, the Family Protection Law of 2008 (currently under revision) does not include a clear or comprehensive definition of violence against women. Additionally, the Penal Code in Jordan like many other countries in the region determine marriage as one a form of reparation for women survivors of rape, which affects negatively the access of women survivors to legal remedies (currently under review). Issues related to assistance of rape survivors also include: the lack of a post-rape care national protocol fully in line with international standards, and lack of registration of emergency treatment. Furthermore mandatory reporting requirements by health services providers on sexual violence is a major barrier to care and promotion of access to confidential services.

In addressing the above, Jordan provides support through a system of services which often lack the resources, protocols and capacity needed to respond effectively. Social protection services in Jordan to vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, young children, families and women in distress - including survivors of SGBV - are relatively well developed and diverse. However, access to and quality of services are a huge challenge, especially for the most vulnerable populations. This is both the result of the influx of refugees into Jordan and other factors predating the crisis. For example, there are a number of social protection service providers in Jordan – providing support through centres, shelters, referral support, psychosocial support and economic support, and many of these have overlapping institutional mandates. The policy and institutional framework for addressing issues of violence and SGBV is grounded in the Family Protection framework which, though providing an impressive step forward to strengthening the protection of children and women from violence, including gender-based violence, still has gaps as previously mentioned and is currently under revision. One specific need is for a national monitoring and evaluation system to be further developed after an initial pilot phase for tracking and responding to instances of SGBV. Care guidance and standards are being developed with support of UN agencies for specialized services in centres/shelters, which will need to be reflected in updated unified national protocols needed for responding to SGBV.

Moreover, there is a challenge of weak technical, institutional and human resource capacity which is one of the key obstacles to ensuring a coherent, efficient and effective implementation of national policies, procedures and protocols for survivors of violence. This includes the more fundamental issue of attitudes and social norms among responders and service providers that can hamper a survivor-centered approach, in particular among non-specialized entities. Concerted and coordinated efforts are needed to address these overlapping issues – to prioritise interventions, allocate funding and bring relevant stakeholders together.

⁵ Population and Health Survey Jordan, Department of Statistics, 2012.

The absence of mechanisms to protect women from SGBV, has contributed to an increased likelihood of violence and underreporting where violence has taken place. This is both physically and psychologically traumatizing for those involved. For Syrian refugees, this is further compounded by their identity as refugees who are already coping with severe emotional and financial distress.

Among the SGBV incidents reported, only a small proportion of abused women seek help from medical personnel, police, or lawyers. There is little awareness of the psychological and physical implications of SGBV and early marriage within these communities. There is also fear of the victims and their families in dealing with public security and courts, and the culture of shame in addressing the problem⁶. Both Syrian refugees and Jordanian women find it difficult to access services once they have suffered from SGBV⁷ often because they are not aware of where and how to access basic assistance. There are a number of services that exist to provide legal aid, support, security and psychological support to women in such situations. However, 83 percent of GBV survivors are largely unaware of services' availability, as reported by recent assessments⁸. In particular, Syrian refugees who live in urban dwellings rather than refugee camps do not know how to have access to them.

UN Women and UNICEF seek to respond to these challenges by working with Jordan's protection actors - including Jordan's peace and security actors - to put in place a common framework for addressing protection and relief concerns in Jordan. As Jordan is a provider of international expertise on peace and security, serving as the top contributor of UN Police Officers to Peacekeeping Missions and one of the top ten contributors of UN Peacekeeping Troops over the past ten years⁹, the NAP will respond to its international role in protection and combatting SGBV, while also including a pillar on strengthening the domestic response to survivors of SViC and issues of protection, SGBV and child protection more generally.

This will be complemented with the training front line security actors on issues of protection, SGBV, SViC, PSEA and child protection (**though funding for this is not being requested under this proposal – those funds will be provided directly by UN Women and UNICEF**). Security actors in Jordan, namely border guards, family protection department of the police, and others, have a direct response role when it comes to cases of GBV, including conflict-related sexual violence. Their core mandate relates to the provision of protection services, ensuring judicial processes are followed and providing referrals and/or case management support to survivors. However, institutional capacity in order to provide a survivor-centered response that is in line with international standards of care and response needs to be further built. As part of the capacity building strategy of security forces on these topics, the issue of social norms and attitudes of the trainees will be incorporated and addressed to promote a supportive and emphatic response to survivors and contribute to positive social change in the long term.

⁶ The 2008 Status of Violence against Women in Jordan, National Council for Family Affairs

⁷ UN Women. 2013, Gender-based Violence and Child Protection among Syrian Refugees in Jordan, with a Focus on Early Marriage, pp. 40. Available at: <http://www.unwomen.org/~media/field%20office%20jordan/attachments/publications/2014/gbv-cp%20assessment%20jordan.pdf?v=1&d=20141028T151754>

⁸ UN Women. 2013, Gender-based Violence and Child Protection among Syrian Refugees in Jordan, with a Focus on Early Marriage, pp. 41

⁹ Jordan has sent an estimated 61,611 officers to serve in UN peacekeeping missions since the establishment of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in 1992. Statistics on Jordan's contributions to UN Peacekeeping Efforts derived from the UN Peacekeeping Operations contributors page (<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/resources/statistics/contributors.shtml>) and archive (http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/resources/statistics/contributors_archive.shtml)

Justification

It is expected that Jordan's role in regional peace and security will increase amidst regional instability and emergent security threats. In this context, it is important to ensure that in its response to domestic, regional and international peace and security challenges, Jordan is both addressing the protection and relief needs of women within its borders, and ensuring an adequate response in its international deployments.

Given the current shortcomings in Jordan's social protection infrastructure, and the often lack of engagement and communication between human rights actors and security actors in Jordan, a NAP on 1325 will facilitate the process of bringing these different groups together – both government and non-government – under the leadership of the JNCW and the MOI to discuss issues of common concern and agree on a time-bound, budgeted and streamlined framework for addressing issues of protection and relief in Jordan, with a focus on SGBV. At present most women's rights and human rights actors in Jordan often conflate issues of women, peace and security with more development focused normative frameworks such as those of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and very few engage with security actors – the primary protection responders in Jordan. Conversely, security actors are rarely given opportunities to engage with women's rights and human rights actors, despite the role they play in protection. However both state the need for greater cooperation and engagement. The NAP will facilitate this process, in addition to learning from all actors involved on issues of women, peace and security broadly. It will also allow for debate and cooperation on different initiatives to address SGBV and other protection and relief concern in Jordan – across the refugee and resilience related spectrums, and support coherence in the roles and responsibilities of different actors, while creating agreement on the key protocols and systems needed to ensure an effective national response to SGBV. It will allow for current SGBV services to be budgeted and realistic funding gaps to be identified and linked to national budgeting processes.

The outcome document, the NAP, will be 'owned' by JNCW though implemented by all stakeholders involved. It will focus on supporting Jordan's role as an external provider of peace and security, while also addressing internal issues of refugee protection and protection writ large as it relates to SViC and SGBV. UN actors have already agreed with the JNCW that the NAP will cover WPS issues as they pertain both to Jordanian nationals and to refugees living in the Kingdom. Diplomatic lobbying and advocacy will seek to ensure that this is agreed by the myriad of NAP stakeholders that sit on the national NAP committee.

Once completed, efforts will be undertaken to integrate the NAP into annual planning and budgeting cycles, as well as UN planning processes such as the United Nations Assistance Framework, to ensure integration and mainstreaming in national planning and budgeting processes.

To support this UN Women and UNICEF will take a twin track approach:

1. Provide the Government of Jordan and national stakeholders with a framework to develop and pass a NAP on UNSCR 1325.

2. Support women, peace and security interventions related to peacekeeping operations, national defence and security through capacity building and increased leadership and participation of women.

In 2010, the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW)¹⁰ established a National Committee for UNSCR 1325, which produced a draft NAP for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and its subsequent resolutions (Jordan NAP 1325). However, the Government of Jordan has not yet approved this draft and some government ministries and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have also voiced concerns that the drafting process should have been more inclusive.

Global good practice shows that NAPs are most likely to succeed as 'living' and actionable documents there is wide engagement and consultation in their development. As such, it has been agreed with the JNCW to take the work done to date, and enhance it through a national consultation process, closely linked to the Ministry of Interior, the Jordanian Armed Forces, the Ministry of Social Development and other key peace and security actors in Jordan. This was reaffirmed by the Government of Jordan at the September 2015 Global Gender Summit held at the margins of the UN General Assembly in September to mark the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and its Platform of Action. During the meeting Jordan announced its commitment to "accelerate the adoption of national action plan to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security and all subsequent resolutions."¹¹ The drafting of the NAP will serve as an instrument to structure and synergize the collaborative efforts of government institutions and civil society, as well as build a knowledge base in Jordan on regional and global issues related to women, peace and security. The outcome will be a NAP with clear priorities, timeframes, accountability measures and a realistic budget, linked to the national budgeting process. JNCW, as the institutional home of the NAP, will then lead the process of supporting and monitoring its implementation.

The project will additionally garner input to and support for the Jordan NAP through pilot programs within the Armed Forces and police, MOFA, MOSD, and civil society. Training programs for male and female officers in the police and Armed Forces will be continued and expanded to further encourage and provide a platform for women's participation and leadership within the military and Special Operations Forces, as well as fostering a gender approach to security provision.

Results Framework

The project objective is to support and strengthen Jordan's active contribution to the women peace and security agenda at the national, regional and international level.

In order to achieve this objective the project will work towards the overall expected outcome:
The Government of Jordan adopts and implements a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 to address issues of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence in Jordan.

¹⁰ The Jordanian National Commission (JNCW) is a semi-governmental organization established by decree of the Prime Minister in 1992. The JNCW serves as the official authority on women's issues in Jordan and is working towards women's advancement in Jordanian legislation and government institutions.

¹¹ Jordan's voluntary commitments announced at the Global Women Summit on 27 September 2015, in reference to the "Planet 50:50 by 2030: Step it Up Gender Equality." Retrieved from <http://www2.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/initiatives/stepitup/commitments-speeches/jordan-stepitup-commitment-ar-en.pdf?v=1&d=20150924T174733>

The project aims to achieve the following outputs:

Output 1: Support the National Action Plan Secretariat within the Jordanian National Commission for Women.

Specific activities will include:

- 1.1 Fund two Secretariat staff members with knowledge and expertise of UNSCR 1325, including one international staff member with previous experience in drafting a national action plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325. The primary responsibility of the secretariat staff will be to lead the process – both drafting and coordination – of the development of a participatory NAP.
- 1.2 Re-activate the national NAP committee, to oversee and guide the drafting process.
- 1.3 Provide thematic expertise to the Secretariat on issues of peacekeeping, SVIC and child protection.

Existing national structures within the JNCW will be supported to develop a substantive and participatory NAP on UN SCR 1325, and these structures will continue to be funded as part of the national budget (a commitment already made by the Government of Jordan) after the exit of this project.

Output 2: Drafting the NAP.

Specific activities will include:

- 2.1 Consultations held with all relevant governmental and non-governmental stakeholders (MOSD, MOFA, MOI, security forces, JNCW, civil society, representatives of Syrian organisations and external experts) to establish the primary objectives and the content of the draft.
- 2.2. Consultations undertaken with Jordanian nationals and refugees to guide the NAP development process.
- 2.2 International exchanges on NAP development best practice, including with national stakeholders in countries that have previously developed NAPs
- 2.3 NAP indicator workshop held to agree on milestones and targets.
- 2.4 Public and private lobbying and advocacy with key stakeholders on the importance of the Jordan NAP 1325, to support its passage once finalized.
- 2.5 Dissemination of the draft and finalized NAP to relevant stakeholders and participants.

National consultations will be undertaken to structure and inform the NAP drafting process. Indicator experts will be engaged support the development of a focused and timebound NAP. To foster learning and best practices, exchanges with countries with NAPs will be facilitated. Concurrent to the technical drafting process will be structured advocacy and lobbying with key national stakeholders – including parliamentarians, to support the passage and ultimate implementation of the NAP.

Output 3: Enhance the quality of response to GBV by and women's sustained participation in peacekeeping operations and domestic and military and police forces.

Specific activities will include:

3.1 Development of Jordan-specific training materials (tailored from international trainings)

3.2 Provision of training to male and female military and police in preparation of peace keeping operations

3.3 Training of domestic police and security forces on GBV

This output focuses on enhancing the capacities of Jordan's security forces to better respond to issue of SGBV – both in their internal duties and in international deployments. With regards to supporting peacekeepers in their deployments, a targeted training package will be developed in collaboration with the Jordan Armed Forces (JAF) Peacekeeping Operations Training Center (POTC) on issues of protection of civilians, rules of engagement, PSEA and combatting/addressing sexual and gender based violence. The training package will use internationally available tools such as the scenario based training materials developed by DPKO and UN Women, as well as national resources to ensure the content is context specific. This work will be undertaken in consultation with DPKO. Trainings will target both male and female members of the armed forces. UNICEF, with previous experience in Jordan training local security actors on child protection, will lead the trainings with domestic JAF and security actors, while UN Women and DPKO will lead the trainings with the POTC with UNICEF supporting.

Trainings will also be undertaken with Jordan's security forces who play a direct role in responding to cases of S/GBV inside Jordan, including conflict-related sexual violence. Their core mandate relates to the provision of protection services, ensuring judicial processes are followed and providing referrals and/or case management support to survivors. Training will focus on how to provide a survivor-centered response that is in line with international standards of care and response.

Logical Framework

<p>Project Objective: Support and strengthen Jordan's active contribution to the women peace and security agenda at the national, regional and international level</p> <p>Indicator: Jordanian government approves National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (NAP 1325)</p>		
Expected Outcome	Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Overall Outcome: The Government of Jordan adopts and implements a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Action Plan drafted and agreed by NAP steering committee. • National Action Plan approved by the Government of Jordan. 	<p>Meeting Records</p> <p>Meeting Records</p>

Expected Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 1- Support to the National Action Plan Secretariat within the Jordanian National Commission for Women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of staff members (coordinator and NAP secretary) hired (Target: 2) • # of NAP committee meetings (Target: 6) 	Minutes of consultation meetings, ToR secretariat, employment contracts and job descriptions
Output 2- Jordanian NAP 1325 established through a participatory drafting process involving relevant government and non-governmental stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of NAP 1325 drafting consultations held (Target: 3) • # of stakeholders participating in NAP 1325 drafting consultations (Target: 60) • # of exchanges on NAP development (Target: 2) 	Minutes of consultation meetings, Jordanian NAP 1325
Output 3- Enhance the quality of response to GBV by and women's sustained participation in peacekeeping operations and domestic and military and police forces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # training packages developed targeting national security forces on gender equality, GBV and child protection (Target: 1) • # of national security forces staff trained on gender equality, GBV and protection (Target: 1,000) • # of gender sensitive trainings (Target: 8) 	Project documents, training materials, minutes of meetings, needs assessment reports, trainings pre and post assessments

b. Specify the geographic location(s) of the proposal and/or countries addressed.

The proposed intervention will cover the whole are of Jordan, including all 12 governorates. International best practices, in particular from the region, will be part of the programme, with exchanges fostered between regional and global actors in this area.

VI. Proposal's compliance with UN Action's Strategic Framework

VII. What pillar does the proposal fall under?

The proposal falls under two pillars of the UN Action's Strategic Framework:

1. **Advocacy for Action:** with a strong focus on rallying national entities around the SC resolution 1325 and other resolutions related to women, peace and security, this proposal focuses on generating political will and action around the issues. Furthermore, advocacy at community level is integrated to inform the development and support the implementation of the National Action Plan.
2. **Knowledge-building:** the proposal is grounded in knowledge-building strategies, including through the provision of trainings to international peace-keeping forces, national police and security actors on GBV and women, peace and security.

a. Explain how the proposal enhances UN system coordination and joint programming.

The development of the National Action Plan for SC1325 will be conducted under the leadership of the national entity for the advancement of gender equality and the rights of women and girls in Jordan: the Jordan National Commission for Women. UN Women and UNICEF will support JNCW to ensure the involvement of all relevant UN entities, as well as national and international NGOs, in the development of the National Action Plan, which will be a consultative and participatory process.

UN Women and UNICEF in Jordan are working together on issues related to gender equality since the past years, including through inter-agency projects (with UNFPA) supporting the JNCW in the Beijing+20 process and in the preparation of the report for the CEDAW Committee. Recently a Gender Theme Group was established at the UNCT level at the UNCT level following a recommendation from the Gender Scorecard for the UNCT. UN Women and UNICEF are two partners in an inter-agency project with UNFPA called 'Hemayati' ('my protection'), for the increased access of GBV survivors, including Syrian refugees, to comprehensive lifesaving protection services including, health, psychosocial and legal services in various areas in Jordan.

b. Explain how the UN, governmental organizations, NGOs, and other key stakeholders will be engaged throughout implementation of the proposal.

The Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW), initiated and headed by HRH Princess Basma, is a semi-governmental organization which advocates and promotes for women's diverse issues. It was established by a cabinet decision in 1992 and has since gained recognition as the authority on women's affairs in Jordan's public sector while it also represents the Kingdom at regional and international levels in matters pertaining to women.

JNCW's mission is to support the mainstreaming of a gender-equality perspective in all policy areas and to narrow the gap between formal acknowledgement of women's rights as detailed by legislation and the actual societal attitudes towards women.

Its purpose is to engender positive tangible transformation in the status of women in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination against them and to achieve their effective and equal participation with men in all political, economic, social and cultural arenas.

JNCW hosts an inter-ministerial 1325 committee and has begun drafting a NAP on 1325. The committee was established in 2012 and was revived in late 2015. Since late 2015 4 meetings of the committee have been held in anticipation of the drafting and passage of a NAP on 1325.

The Peacekeeping Operations Training Center was established outside of Amman in 2013 and provides pre-deployment training to Jordanian police peacekeepers. They have expressed a strong interest in developing solid training materials rooted in the UN DPKO materials to build a new generation of Jordanian police that is sensitized to gender-based violence, gender equality and child protection issues. While they have a dedicated training facility available, they have only limited expertise in developing and implementing trainings around these topics.

The close involvement and engagement of national actors like JNCW, Family Protection Department and Public Security Department is a key element to ensuring sustainability of the project. All project components have been discussed with the national partners and were included upon their request. Moreover, as the Government of Jordan has formally committed to the development of a NAP on UN SCr 1325 and its subsequent resolutions, national commitment and will has been demonstrated to implement global WPS commitments, highlighting national ownership and the sustainability of the interventions proposed. The project will lobby for the integration of the NAP – or elements of it – into Jordan’s large security budget and the JNCW-hosted NAP secretariat will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the NAP.

c. Explain how the proposal would strengthen the capacity of national institutions to deal with war-related sexual violence.

As an integral part to the Women, Peace and Security agenda, the National Action Plan on 1325 will form a key component of the strategy for the strengthening of national actors to respond to sexual violence in conflict, most notably through increased capacities of the Jordanian peacekeeping mission staff and internally, with Jordan’s police force and other protection actors.

VIII. Success criteria and means of evaluating results

a. Explain how the Participating UN Organisation(s) submitting the proposal has the institutional capacity to successfully achieve the proposed objectives.

Established in 2012, UN Women’s Jordan Country Office seeks to address challenges and priorities relevant to promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment. Through a network of Governmental and non-Governmental partners at the national level, UN Women focuses on a number of programmatic initiatives in Jordan, including: enhancing women’s economic empowerment; making gender equality priorities central to national, local and sectoral planning and budgeting; expanding women’s voice, leadership and participation; ending violence against women; and strengthening the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda and supporting the

national response to the Syrian crisis. Corporately, UN Women leads the work within the UN to support national governments to develop national action plans on UN SCr 1325.

UNICEF works with government and non-government entities in Jordan to promote and support the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and other related child and human rights frameworks. As part of its GBV prevention and response programme, UNICEF works closely with key national entities such as the National Council for Family Affairs, the Family Protection Department and Ministry of Social Development to develop the national systems ensuring policies, protocols and framework promote a multi-disciplinary and survivor-centered approach to GBV prevention and response. One example is the close collaboration with MoSD as part of the inter-agency Hemayati project to set up a new safe shelter for survivors of GBV in the north of the country, which includes the development of a protocol of care and specialized staff training.

UNICEF Jordan has instituted a robust monitoring and evaluation system with implementing partners. UNICEF is responsible for the overall planning, monitoring and technical support for project implementation and reviews all results frameworks of the projects implemented by its partners. UNICEF Jordan programme sections are responsible for consistent monitoring of all humanitarian and development programmes, while the Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation (PM&E) team provides technical assistance and ensures standards. At the global level, UNICEF has developed innovative tools and guidance for working on positive social change in combatting violence against women and girl, which will be used for developing pilot modules targeting the security forces in Jordan. Based on its close engagement with the security forces in Jordan and key role in advocacy and capacity building of Family Protection Department and Juvenile Police Department on child protection and gender-based violence, UNICEF is well placed to lead on the implementation of the capacity building component of the joint project with UN Women.

b. Describe the overall management structure of this project.

The project will be coordinated jointly by UN Women and UNICEF, with each directly receiving their allocation of funds. A steering committee will be established with members of UN Women, UNICEF, JNCW, MoSD and other relevant stakeholders to regularly discuss the progress and any challenges related to the implementation of the project. A technical committee of UN Women, UNICEF and JNCW staff will regularly meet to develop the reports, coordinate joint activities and follow closely the monitoring and evaluation framework.

c. Explain how the proposal will be monitored and evaluated.

In close consultation with the key partners, UN Women and UNICEF will develop a monitoring and evaluation framework and work plan for the programme. M&E tools will be developed to measure the impact of trainings, progress in the development of the National Action Plan and community engagement of the outreach component. At the end of the project period, consultations with

stakeholders will be organized to get quality information on impact of the project and to identify next steps.

Part C. Initial Review of Proposal <i>(To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)</i>	
(a) Is the project explicitly linked to the UN Action Strategic Framework?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Is the project effective, coherent, and cost-efficient?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Does it avoid duplication and significant overlap with the activities of other UN system entities?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Does it build on existing capacities, strengths and experience?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Does it promote consultation, participation and partnerships and agree with the existing country coordination mechanism?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Is the Project Proposal Submission Form fully completed?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Is the Budget in compliance with the standard format?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Is the indirect support cost within the approved rate?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Part D: Decision of the Resource Management Committee (to be completed by the RMC Chairperson)	
5. Decision of the Resource Management Committee <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved for a total budget of US\$ _____ 502,640 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Approved with modification/condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected	
Comments/Justification: The RMC approved the proposal 	

Co-chairperson of the Resource Management Committee

James Abraham

DRKO

Name (Printed)

14 June 2016

Signature

Date

Part E: Administrative Agent Review
(To be completed by the UNDP MPTF Office)

6. Action taken by the Executive Coordinator, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP

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Project consistent with provisions of the RMC Memorandum of Understanding and the Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors.

Jennifer Topping

Executive Coordinator

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP

Signature

Date

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

FUND SIGNATURE PAGE

(Note: Please attach to the Project Proposal Submission Form)

Participating UN Organization(s): UN Women, UNICEF	Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds: Name: UN Women: Rachel Dore-Weeks, Head Response, Recovery and Resilience Team UNICEF: Maha Homsj, Chief, Child Protection
Project Number: UNA042	Project Duration: 17 months Estimated Start Date: 1 August 2016
Project Title: Support and strengthen Jordan's active contribution to the women peace and security agenda at the national, regional and international level	Project Location(s): Jordan
Total Project Cost: UN Women: \$321,840 UNICEF: \$280,800 MPTF: USD \$502,640 UN Women: \$251,840	

UNICEF: \$250,800			
Other: USD \$100,000			
UN Women: \$70,000			
UNICEF: \$30,000			
GRAND TOTAL: USD \$602,640			
Total Amount Approved: US \$ 502,640			
	Name/Title	Date	Signature
Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:	Maha Homsi		
	Chief		
	Child Protection		
RMC Chairperson:	James Abraham	14 June 2016	
	Gender Affairs Officer		
	DPKO/DPET/PBPS		

ANNEX A.8

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
PROGRAMME¹² BUDGET FORM

Budget Line	UNICEF	UN Women	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel costs	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$40,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials			
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation			
4. Contractual Services	130,000	150,000	\$280,000
5. Travel			
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	60,000	60,000	\$120,000
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	14,393	15,365	\$29,757.00
Total Programme Costs	\$234,393	\$235,365	\$469,757.00
Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	\$16,407.48	\$16,475.52	\$32,882.99
TOTAL	250,800	251,840	\$502,640

Description	Budget requested from UN Trust Fund		Agencies own contributions	
	UN Women	UNICEF	UN Women	UNICEF
Output 1: Support to the JNCW NAP secretariat				
1.1 Staffing of the secretariat (2 persons @ 30,000 USD)	\$60,000			
1.2 International expert consultants	\$80,000	\$60,000		
<i>Subtotal for Output 1</i>	<i>\$140,000</i>	<i>\$60,000</i>		

¹²The term “programme” is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

Output 2: Drafting the National Action Plan				
2.1 Production of drafts, communication and other running costs NAP secretariat	\$5,000			
2.2 NAP consultations	\$10,000			
2.3 Exchanges on NAP best practices	\$15,000		\$45,000	
2.3 Lay-out, printing, distribution etc. of Jordanian NAP 1325	\$10,000			
<i>Subtotal for Output 2</i>	<i>\$15,000</i>		<i>\$45,000</i>	
Output 3: Support to women's engagement in peacekeeping and the police				
3.1 Devt. of country specific training materials (tailored from international trainings)		\$90,000	\$10,000	
3.2 Training of military and police in preparation of peace keeping operations			\$15,000	\$30,000
3.3 Training of domestic police on SGBV		\$70,000		
<i>Subtotal for Output 3</i>	<i>\$25,000</i>	<i>\$160,000</i>	<i>\$25,000</i>	<i>\$30,000</i>
Cross-sectoral direct programme support costs				
Project Officer	\$30,000	\$10,000		
Office Costs (fuel, rent, communications)	\$18,000			
<i>Subtotal for cross-sectoral</i>	<i>\$48,000</i>	<i>\$10,000</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
Sub Total Programmable	\$228,000	\$230,000	\$70,000	\$30,000
GMS (8%)	\$23,840	\$20,800		
TOTAL budget requested from UN Trust Fund				
	\$251,840	\$250,800		
Total project budget as requested from UN Trust Fund				\$502,640
Total project budget (agency allocations plus UN Trust Fund requests)				\$602,640

Budget detail:

The staffing costs cover the following:

Two national staff to be seconded to the Jordanian National Women's Machinery to serve as the NAP secretariat. One will play a coordination and convening function (organising dialogues, engaging

stakeholders, sharing information between stakeholders, coordinating NAP drafting, etc), the second will serve as administrative and financial support. The international experts will serve in two functions - the first will be an international expert on NAP development in the context of strengthening national SGBV systems; the second will provide expertise on policy and programmatic strengthening on issues of child protection. A project manager will sit in UN Women (at the Project Assistant level) to monitor the dispersment of the grants to partners and oversee the project.