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AL-RASID (The Monitor) Project
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Final Report

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Executive Summary

Women in Iraq face high levels of gender-based violence (GBV), even by regional standards. With almost 55% of women affected by GBV in diverse forms,¹ and increased violence against women due to the crimes committed by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) there is a great need to combat this phenomenon in Iraqi society.

With the adoption in 2013 of a National Strategy (NS) for the Advancement of Women by the Government of Iraq (GOI), Iraqi society seems ready to face the challenges of combatting legal, social, and economic challenges faced by women. The 2014 launching of the National Action Plan (NAP) on UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 acknowledged the importance of women in the peacebuilding process.

Al-Rasid (The Monitor) capitalized on the momentum generated by these new initiatives, with the goal of supporting the NAP and monitoring and evaluating its implementation. . The project targeted national and provincial stakeholders, women victims of violence, including women displaced as the result of conflict, community members, and Iraqi society at large through the following three objectives:

Al-Rasid project was implemented and successfully completed in 5 provinces: Baghdad, Basra, Erbil, Babil and the Ninawa Plain and reached 3505 direct beneficiaries.

Objective 1: Create a mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of government implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and generate support from all relevant actors

Outcome: Through a sophisticated M&E methodology developed by Al-Rasid, civil society actors were able to monitor and evaluate the progress of NAP implementation and provide evidence-based assessment and recommendations. Al-Rasid worked successfully to support NAP through forming two civil society groups: a **National Task Force (NTF)** that evaluated government implementation of the NAP and **Provincial Task Forces (PTFs)** that supported NAP implementation locally. PTFs were heavily engaged in their advocacy efforts promoting the NAP and continued to hold events voluntarily beyond the requirements of the project. PTF membership increased to 762 in the five designated provinces by March 2016, eventually rising

¹<http://www.oxfamamerica.org/static/oa3/files/in-her-own-words.pdf>

to 1011 (407 men and 604 women) by the end of the project. This represents an important achievement beyond the target number (which is 300 member), that is to say a 337% increase..

Objective 2: Build the capacity of national and local actors to implement the NAP and address GBV

Outcome: By intensively engaging national and local officials and civic actors, as well as women survivors of GBV, and encouraging sharing of lessons learned, Al-Rasid developed strategies and tools for implementing several elements of the NAP. PTFs used these strategies and tools to bring about material changes that benefit women at the local level and NTFs used them for advocacy at the national level with recommendations derived from the M&E process.

Objective 3: Raise awareness and advocate for increased protections for victims of GBV and access to justice issues, including among boys and men

Outcome: By reaching out to newly elected officials, holding provincial discussion meetings, and giving voice to women victims of violence through hearings and a media campaign, all levels of society were made aware of the damage caused by GBV and the importance of prevention, protection, participation stated in the NAP and NS. Based on surveys, interviews and other tools, Al-Rasid successfully increased understanding of the vital role of women in the community and a greater appreciation for the necessity of their inclusion in society in general and peace-building processes specifically.

On December 27th, 2016, the final monitoring report was printed and disseminated at a meeting with participants from government institutions and civil society. The report covered the M&E findings of the project and showcased the findings of the PTFs' monitoring efforts of the government implementation of the NAP. It also included an analysis of recommended legal changes with a special section devoted to the needs of IDPs, minorities, and others that presently face acute vulnerabilities.

Despite all the security and political challenges, IF and its partners successfully achieved the objectives and completed the activities according to schedule, except for the media campaign which was completed during the No Cost Extension (NCE) period. IF hired Al-Rasheed TV and Satellite station to produce and broadcast 16 TV spots (20,256 seconds) and 16 Radio spots

(22,215 seconds). Al-Rasheed enjoys wide viewership, including in semi-rural and outlying areas, which have are otherwise hard to reach.

The project's multiplier effect came from creating sustainable and reproducible models for grassroots advocacy linked to national-level civic engagement. By working in five provinces, the model of participatory engagement and conversation generation on GBV extended beyond direct project participants and rippled in the communities. Skills, including coalition building and informing policymaking through community assessments, are transferable both to other individuals and to future leaders. At the national level, the sensitization of officials in a newly-elected government to previously unrealized commitments to women's issues created a defined political agenda in which UNSCR 1325 specifically, and women's rights in general, received a defined and actionable platform. Furthermore, this model of action encouraged confidence in the newly formed government and developed linkages between it and the strong civil society in Iraq. Recommendations made by legal experts for improvements in the legal framework according to the NAP provide a pathway for future government-level action in this arena. The project generated a model of cross-sectoral cooperation, expanded the reach of service providers empowered local communities to set their own priorities and raised awareness of these communities and the larger society on the connection between women, peace and security, generating support for the inclusion and participation of women in peacemaking processes.

With Al-Rasid success, IF is forging forward to find funding sources for Al-Rasid II to continue the great efforts in Al-Rasid to empower Iraqi women to be part of the peace building process.

Scope of Work

The project holistically addressed gender-based violence in all of its forms and increased protection mechanisms through capitalizing on the NAP inclusion of Iraqi NGOs either as implementers or as supporting agencies in the implementation of the NAP. IF recognizes that GBV is particularly acute in periods of conflict, displacement and instability, all of which are currently being witnessed by Iraq. Working from the local to the national, the project sponsored the formation of provincial task forces (PTFs), building on local coalitions and caucuses formed in the PEACE project, that was implemented and monitor locally; the PTFs joined forces with national officials and stakeholders to form a National Task Force (NTF), expanding the Task Force created in PEACE, that conducted advocacy, monitored and evaluated progress in NAP implementation.

Objective 1: Create a mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of government implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and generate support from all relevant actors.

On the October 29th, 2014 Al-RASID IF team in Baghdad set a meeting with Ms. Bayan Nouri the minister of women affairs to introduce Al-RASID project and explore potential areas of cooperation to successfully implement the project. The Minister was very supportive to the project activities and expressed her interest in participating in the first workshop dedicated to the NAP. Furthermore, the minister issued an order to include the Iraq Foundation in the formal committee working on implementing the NAP. This step is a huge success which will enable IF to reflect the recommendations and comments of the Provincial task forces in the five provinces and to reflect them in the committees' meetings and closely follow up the progress in implementing the NAP over the life of the project.

Activity 1: Hold a 2-day NAP workshop in Baghdad for national stakeholders Resource mobilization and M&E, of the NAP

The workshop was held on for two days 01/ 17 & 18/ 2015 and headed by IF President Ms. Rend Al-Rahim. The workshop aimed at introducing the participants to UNSCR1325, Iraq National Strategy (NS) and National Action Plan (NAP) and on building coalitions between civic organizations and government entities to implement the NAP.

The secondary goal of the workshop was to prepare the participants from the provinces to act as trainers to train local communities in the provinces on 1325, NAP and collation building.

Day 1: The first day of the workshop focused on introducing UNSCR1325 and the NAP and its pillars (*Protection, Promotion for 1325, Participation, Resource mobilization and Monitoring and evaluation*) and the basic steps to activate and review the time limit required by state institutions for the implementation the NAP and the NS.

The participants then engaged in an interactive discussion to explore NAP strengths and weaknesses which were identified as follows:

- (Strengths) This strategy adopted a participatory methodology when it was developed through consultations with all stakeholders and led by the Ministry of State for Women's Affairs and the Supreme Council for Women's Affairs in the Kurdistan region. The strategy has involved experts from various backgrounds like civil society as well as religious figures active in the field of combating violence against women.
- (Weaknesses) The absence of an updated census on one hand and the lack of knowledge of the current reality of violence against women in Iraq, the secondary data collection methods was adopted, as well as surveys issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics and technological information of the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, and the survey Integrated social and health conditions of Iraqi women in 2011. The lack of a clear timetable to implement its activities, its weak drafting, the absence of a clear role for religious and tribal leaders to combat violence against women, it did not include the necessity of disarmament and the reduction of militarization of society, and The differences between women activists and women leaders could lead to a weakening of the NAP.

Partner NGO's presented PowerPoint presentations about their organizations role in the project and how they foresee their role in supporting NAP and 1325:

- Basrah: Ms. Zainab Sadiq from Al-Mostaqbal Center for Women presentation was about the targeted groups in Basra (NGO's, Human Rights Organizations, Women Rights Organizations and other stakeholders).
- Ninawa plain: Child Rights and Family protection Association presented their plan for and the Local task force team activities during the lifespan of the project:

- Monitor cases of violence through field visits and coordination with media to report cases of violence.
 - Build coalitions at the local government, Committee of Women Affairs and human rights organizations interested in women's issues, tribal elders and clerics.
 - Urge the provincial council to adopt laws for protecting women, involving women in peace-building initiatives and issuance of local laws against discrimination.
 - Provide legal consultation for GBV victims.
- Erbil: Public Aid organization (PAO) presented the experience of the Kurdistan region on the Women Rights front from the year 1990. The region successfully amended laws (128,130,131,377) which discriminate against women.

Day 2: Day 2 activities focused on building a sustainable and effective coalition by bringing actors from different sectors who can work to develop a plan to achieve the NAP goals and to monitor and evaluate the government execution of it.

IF presented the PEACE model of coalition building as an example to explain the process for the participants and to build upon and use expertise and knowledge from PEACE project.

The participants then engaged in a group discussion to agree on the process of building Al-Rasid **National Task Force (NTF)**, inclusive of **Provincial Task Forces (PTFs)** and how to bring different groups representing different backgrounds to work together to implement the NAP and to monitor the government implementation of the NAP.

The participants then agreed that the teams in each province must focus on a group of pre-selected NAP pillars where they believe that their team has a set of strengths that can be utilized to achieve the goals under the selected pillar.

The participants agreed upon the following tools to deliver the NTF's and PTF's message to their communities, legislators and other stakeholders:

- Provide information and spread the word about UNSCR 1325 and NAP and the importance of implement them.
- Participate effectively in the Judicial hearing sessions to advocate for providing protection for Victims of Violence (VAO)
- Mobilizing the local communities through meetings to advocate for the implementation of 1325 and the NAP and setting local communities priorities.

Status: This activity was achieved on January, 2015. 67 (24 men and 43 women) participants attended including 22 government officials, 45 civic activists representing partner NGOs and 7 IF staff. Five local NGOs Partners agreed on implementation plan and methodologies, and there was a remarkable increase (90%) in the knowledge of participants about UNSCR 1325 and INAP and strategy.

Activity 2: National stakeholders train local actors on NAP, form Provincial task forces, PTFs.

During February 2015 the five partner NGOs in Al-RASID provided 5 trainings for 345 stakeholders in the five provinces distributed as the following: Erbil 86 (23 female and 73 male), Ninwa plain 60 (26 female and 34 male), Baghdad 41 (10 female and 41 male), Babil 93 (35 female and 58 male) and Basrah 65(31 female and 34 male).The participants represented women’s advocacy organizations, service providers, local community leaders and members of the judiciary and local law enforcement units. The training introduced project stakeholders to the NAP provide an overview of recommendations and steps forward to follow on the implementation of the NAP in their provinces. These trainings were provided by the Taskforce members who have been trained in Activity (1). The outcome of the meeting was determining the pillar of the NAP that will be targeted by M&E efforts in each province as the following

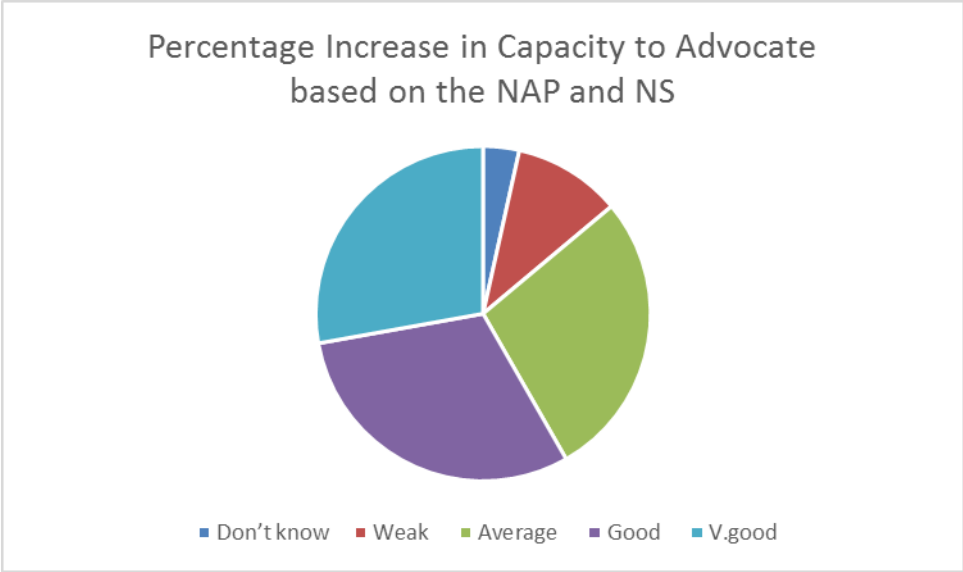
Outcome: PTFs expressed greater interest in their advocacy efforts promoting the NAP and continued to hold events voluntarily beyond the approved budget resulted in increasing PTF membership to 762 in March 2016 as in the following table:-

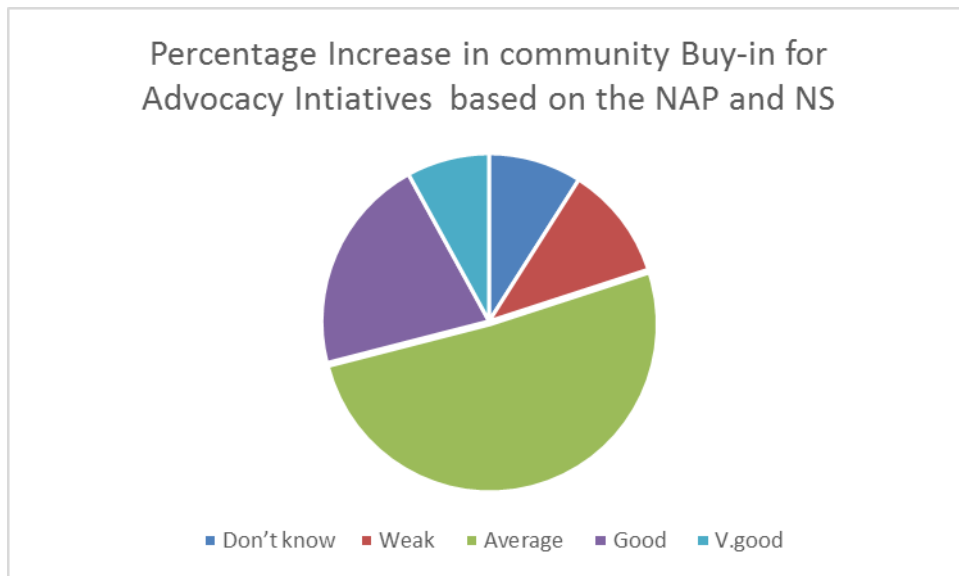
Province	Pillars	Base number of PTF members	No. of PTF till March 2016
Erbil	Participation, Prevention, promotion	26	323
Ninwa plain	Participation, Prevention,	20	109
Baghdad	Participation, Prevention, promotion	5	70
Babil	Participation, Prevention, promotion	11	220

Basrah	Participation, Prevention, promotion	12	40
Total		74	762

And the number continued to increase till the end of the project to reach 1011 (407 men and 604 women) and this can be regarded as a very important achievement beyond the target number (which is 300 member) that is to say a 337% success percent.

Special focus in these trainings were given to different means of incorporating NAP and NS into local advocacy campaigns, as well as means of increasing community buy-in for support of these initiatives. These results were incorporated over the period of the project. Percent change in knowledge on UNSCR 1325 and NAP increased to 75% (The target was 50%), Percentage of PTFs representing vulnerable communities was 20% (The same as the planned target), While Percentage increase in capacity to advocate based on NAP and NS reported 43% increase (The target was 20%) and The Percentage increase in community buy-in for support of these initiatives reported 69% increase, as shown in the following figures respectively.





Status: This activity was achieved in February 2015. 5 partner NGOs provided 5 trainings for 345 (220 men and 125 women) stakeholders in 5 provinces. The number of PTF membership continued to increase (voluntarily) until reached 1011 (407 men and 604 women) members by the end of the project, with marked increase in capacity to advocate based on NAP and NS and community buy-in for support.

Activity 3: Create National Task Force (NTF) and build capacity in necessary skills to draft the final report

Six workshops had been held for National Task Force (NTF) members, in different topics and according to the need and the project plan,

The first workshop was held at Al-Mansour Hotel in Baghdad for three days and came to a close on Wednesday March 18, 2015. The Workshop/training was attended and addressed by IF executive director Ms. Basma Fakri along with 36 government officials including MPs and senior government officials, and 50 cross-sectorial group of civil society actors and task force members from the five provinces of Erbil, Ninwa plain , Baghdad, Babil and Basrah, trained in Activity 1.

IF hired 4 experts on the NAP and M&E processes who lead the workshop. The workshop developed indicators, based on the NAP, to track government implementation of recommendations; evolve an M&E plan using these indicators.

The focus of the workshop was on building the capacity of the National task force members in Monitoring and evaluation skills which will help them in collecting relevant data to support IF efforts of writing the final evaluation report of AL-RASID project.

On the first day Participants got a chance to discuss in depth the National Action Plans (NAP) based on the UN Security Council resolution 1325, passed in year 2000, which recognizes the importance of promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women in order to achieve the goals of peace and development, and emphasizes the critical role Member States can play in that respect.

The trainers presented the resolution based on 3 pillars which include:

- **Participation** which is about inclusion of women and women's interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts;
- **Protection, Security and Prevention** of violations against women and girls, in particular the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, discriminatory practices, abuse, and exploitation during all phases of conflict, and the incorporation of gender-sensitive approaches to conflict prevention strategies in all processes of conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peace building,
- **Promotion of women's rights**
Promotion of women's rights in Iraq and Kurdistan involves diverse actors and sectors and requires a transversal approach, channels of communication among the ministries and institutions, and a sustainable dialogue and partnership between them and the women's rights organizations, who dedicate themselves to put an end to the discrimination of women. It is necessary to conduct women's rights promotion programs in order to ensure the enjoyment of equal access of women and men to resources and opportunities during the transitional period of recovery.

The second & third day of the training was dedicated to evaluate low and high-impact NAPs and why most countries failed to measure the impact of NAPs. The trainers asked the participants to name the reasons and reached for an agreement on the following reasons:

- Poor resources.
- Lack of accountability mechanisms, excluding input of civil society
- Lacking M&E plan that identifies clear outcomes, outputs, activities

Then the trainer worked with the participants to use NAP M&E logic framework and utilize NAP Framework to develop outcomes. First the trainer asked about the difference between goals and outcomes and then provided the following definition:

- Goals express the long-term development objective to which the NAP, strategy, or other policy intends to contribute.
- Outcomes are long-term results the change we want to achieve by the end of the action plan

The trainer then demonstrated difference between the Outcomes and Outputs. Outputs relate to "what we do." Outcomes refer to "what difference is there."

The second part of the day was dedicated to introduce Results-based Monitoring & Evaluation to the participants

The trainer emphasized that indicators should be **SMART**: Specific, Measureable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-Bound. Furthermore, indicators should determine the level of progress as a result of NAP implementation.

The trainer also introduced the baseline which reflects the current situation and that targets could be broken down by year.

The trainer then showed how collecting Monitoring data will help in providing information to help the NTFs to address implementation challenges which should be shared with decision makers to improve implementing the NAP and improve policies and identify solutions to challenges encountered during the process and build public support for the NAP locally and internationally.

The third day workshop information helped the participants to get knowledge and resources which will enable them to monitor governmental actions and progress on plans to advance Iraqi society. The 24 Government actors agreed to contribute to the National Task Force through following up on civil society suggestions and advocating for implementation of recommendations through the official channels. Finally the participants agreed on forming the base of the National task force where 73 members from the five provinces volunteered to join the task force.

Success story

- Ali Al-a'laq (MP and leading member in state of law collation) declared that he is pleased to join the Iraq Foundation workshop which built M&E skills of government officials and civil society activists about NAP to implement 1325. Furthermore, He declared his full support to NTF efforts and invited NGO representatives to provide him with list of recommendations on how to improve the NAP in Iraq and he will work with other MPs to form the legislations and provide the resources to implement these recommendations when it's developed by the NTF and send to him.
- Former chairman of the legal committee and the current advisor for the Minister of communication Ms. Jinan Al-Bresem volunteered to work with IF on achieving Al-Rasid goals by outreaching government entities.
- The head of Community Police and the Director of Public Relations and Media Brigadier Mushtaq Talib have extended his invitation to IF staff to meet with the Ministry of Interior personnel to introduce them to Al-Rasid project, UN resolution 1325 and NAP. The Brigadier also expressed his willingness to provide training facilities for IF to conduct the workshops.

The Second Workshop held On August 17th & 18th 2015, focused on data collection. This workshop was conducted in collaboration with academics and field experts including Dr. Ghaith Al-Janabi and Ms. Siham Abdulhameed – Head of the Central Statistical Organization in the Ministry of Planning. During this workshop, 38 PTFs analyzed data collected previously on how women in Iraq are contributing to peace processes and what areas they could move into to further these efforts. Part of the first day was devoted to reviewing the data collected by the NGO researchers, how they collected the data, and how they presented it. A standardized unified format for the work plan was developed based on the questions which were asked. The unified format organizes and presents in this information in a clear and unified manner.

The Third Workshop had been held on December 16th & 17th 2015, to respond to a set of skills identified by the task force member to enable them to write the final report of AL-RASID. The two days' workshop was lead be IF President MS. Rend AL Rahim. The topics discussed in the workshop was focused on the technical aspects and skills set needed for writing the final monitoring report to measure the progress of Iraqi NAP implementation. The participants worked in small groups discussions and implemented exercises which helped them to review and

analyze the collected data and provided them with means to present these data in the report. The workshop was also attended by members from the High commission for Human Rights who offered a huge support to the task force throughout the life of the project.

Furthermore, the workshop included discussions about the means of emergency NAP implementation after the cancellation of the Ministry of State for Women's Affairs along with discussing alternatives

The participants also reviewed the Iraqi UPR report and had a presentation on the methodology of data collection in the UPR report and how these data has been reflected in the UPR report. The morning of the second day was utilized to present the necessary skills for the participants to lead a successful advocacy campaigns. The trainer provided the following information:

- Introduced advocacy concepts; identified the core skills required for advocacy.
- To consider how advocacy could contribute to achieving successful campaign activity (10) of Al-RASID.
- Provided a practical introduction to some key tools and methods used in advocacy

The participants also got sessions on the art of Negotiation and how to collect relevant data from key government officials.

The final session was dedicated to review the challenges facing the taskforce in collecting the data and implementing ALRASID activities along with sharing the success achieved by each partner and exchange lessons learned from implementing Al-RASID activities on the community level. The Taskforce members finalized a time line for generating quarterly reports which reflect all the collected data on the NAP implementation from the five provinces.

On June 4 and 5, 2016, IF held **The Fourth Workshop** in the PTF capacity building series which was attended by IF President Ms. Rend Al Rahim, along with MPs and government officials from the central government and KRG government. The workshop focused on transferring knowledge presented during the DRL-funded M&E training. The major topics presented in the DRL training included types and specifications of good indicators, data collection, and threats to data quality and data analysis. The workshop was conducted in collaboration with other academics and field experts, including Dr. Ghaith Al-Janabi, who

presented practical exercises on data collection and selecting the right indicators to measure the progress achieved in implementing 1325 NAP.

Dr. Sundus Abbas, the gender specialist at UNDP Iraq, presented on the topic of incorporating gender in all aspects of the report of NAP progress. Dr. Bushra Al Obaidy, a member of the Supreme Committee of Human Rights in Iraq, also presented on the topic of UN resolutions related to 1325. During this workshop, 40 members (25 female and 15 male) of the PTFs worked in small groups and implemented exercises which helped them to identify weaknesses and strengths of the interim reports that summarized the findings of the collected data from the five provinces since October 2015. The participants also analyzed data collected previously on how women in Iraq are contributing to peace processes, and what areas they could move into to further these efforts. The workshop helped to identify areas of improvement for the next interim report.

The 5th workshop was held on December 11th, 2016 and was attended by representatives from the five provinces. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Ghaith Al-Janabi to take a final look at the report, revisit its findings and recommendations as well as finalizing its resources and references.

The 6th workshop was held on December 26th, 2016 and was attended by six participants (four men and two women) representatives from the five provinces. The meeting was chaired by Humam Rajab and Dr. Ghaith Al-Janabi. Instructions were given to the PTFs to dig deeper on the results of the project and run surveys to measure the impact of the project.

Status: Six capacity building workshops were held. PTF members attended. All interim reports on NAP implementation had been sent on time, and the final report had been well edited by members from all the partner organizations in the five provinces, the participants had shown a major advance (65% increase, the target was 35%) in their capacities to write monitoring reports and use the appropriate tools to follow the indicators, and this was so obvious through the improved quality of reports submitted.

Activity 4: NTF drafts and disseminates final monitoring report

IF in cooperation with the PTFs generated the final draft of the monitoring report, since, All monitoring activities were stopped as of September 1st, 2016 and the draft was submitted to Dr. Ghaith Al-Janabi who worked on finalizing it before sharing with the PTFs for final comments and then the final monitoring report was ready for publishing.

The report covered the period from the beginning of the project till September 1st, 2016 and showcase the findings of the Provincial Taskforces (PTFs) monitoring efforts of the government implementation of the National action plan (NAP) on UNSCR1325 as well as an analysis monitoring the implementation of recommended legal changes with a special section devoted to the needs of IDPs, minorities, and others that presently face acute vulnerabilities. On the first chapter and specifically on the participation pillar, women scored 30.3% in new employment and the gap increases in leadership positions to be 16.6%. The percentage for women participation in in-house training opportunities within the government was 28.8% while in outsource training opportunities was 30.9%. There were efforts to integrating gender concepts in governmental policies, programs and budgets but none were implemented. However, having two women Ministers in the cabinet adding to them the Mayoralty of Baghdad headed by a woman were good indicators. On current employment in the Government, low percentage was scored in the Ministry of Trade to be 5.6% and the high percentage was scored in Ministry of Finance to be 92.8%. On the protection pillar, data showed that the source of domestic violence scored 73% on violence committed by the husband and 57% from the father and then the rest of the family. 50% of women believed it's allowed to the husband to use violence and 83% reported that they have been dominated by their husbands. 75% reported that home is the place where they were subjected to violence. 36.9% stated that they will report to the police their violence incidents. 45% is the percentage of early marriage in Iraq. Women represent 51% of IDPs in Iraq and 78% reported that they have no source of income. The percentage of women IDPs who reported a form of disability was 48%. The report also captured the weak coordination between the Government institutions and the local and international NGOs in regard to aid distribution. On the promotion pillar, 80% of women employees in the government never heard about UNSCR1325, 88% never got training or an awareness session about the NAP and 71% of women in leadership position never heard about UNSCR1325. The report captured efforts by the Ministry of Education to include indirect reference about the UN resolution like stressing on equality between male and female as well as Human Rights. The major work promoting for the UNSCR1325 was done by local NGOs.

The **recommendations** are categorized per pillars and as follows:

A. Women Participation Pillar

1. Raising awareness about the NAP to all governmental institutions and activating it in order to achieve its goals.
2. Integrating gender concepts in governmental policies, programs and Budgets, and this include capacity building about women participation in peace building and security.
3. Amending political parties' law to ensure increasing women participation in parties.
4. Establishing and activating gender units within the governmental institutions, so they can play their important role in achieving our goals in eradicating all kinds of gender based discrimination.
5. Assigning quota for women in governmental institutions, legislative authorities and security forces.
6. Supporting Civil Society Organizations and women organizations, specifically, to engage women and activate their role in advocating for women rights.
7. Building an updated data-base about gender and women participation in the ministries.
8. Establishing a special institution concerned in developing the capacities of political parties women members and specifically young members.

B. Women Protection Pillar

1. In order to sustain the impact of services and assistance provided for displaced women and girls, we recommend to assign a specific percent of international funds to support these services and assess IDPs camps and complexes, and ensure integrating gender equity in all these services, in addition to assigning a program for returnees that consider gender indicators specified by International Organization for Migration.
2. We recommend the parliamentary woman and child committee to follow the amendments required in legislations related to women, and to consider actively the recommendations and demands raised by the civil society organizations, and to conduct workshops, meetings and focus groups discussions to highlight the discriminative gaps against women in the Iraqi Laws.
3. We recommend Ministry of Interior to form field teams and committees for reissuing documents (IDs) for displaced families and register the newly born children.

4. We emphasize on finding a real understanding of the importance of legislations related to women, and maintaining suitable and applicable mechanisms to apply it.
5. Creating a public awareness about the importance of finding a legislative system that protects women, with the support of media channels to achieve this goal.
6. We emphasize on the necessity of integrating legal and psychosocial support centers and shelters in the central and local governmental plans.
7. Capacity building of specialized teams (in the related ministries and provincial directorates) to provide services for women according to international standards.
8. Activating Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs role and its directorates to conduct economic empowerment programs and create job opportunities for the increasing household women leaders.
9. We recommend activating provincial councils' roles in following women issues specifically in empowerment and rehabilitation, with assigning a fund line in their budgets for women empowerment programs.
10. We recommend women committees in the parliament, provincial councils and governmental institutions to work on providing resources for women programs in coordination with the related ministries.
11. We recommend establishing a specific trust fund for all donations received from International donors, with prioritizing grants and expenditures according to the emergency and the national plan for UNSCR 1325.
12. Increase the size and scope of services provided to include more displaced people in coordination with civil society organizations working in this field and ensure fair balanced distribution of assistance among IDPs' camps.
13. Increase the role of Kurdistan Higher Council for woman in providing services, and this should be considered in strategic plan.
14. Serious follow up of domestic violence cases and increasing the number of cases addressed by international and local organizations, in addition to working on establishing special center to support displaced women in solving their domestic issues.
15. Providing job opportunities for women to empower them economically and enhance their independence and capacities to face gender based violence.

C. Promotion of UNSCR 1325.

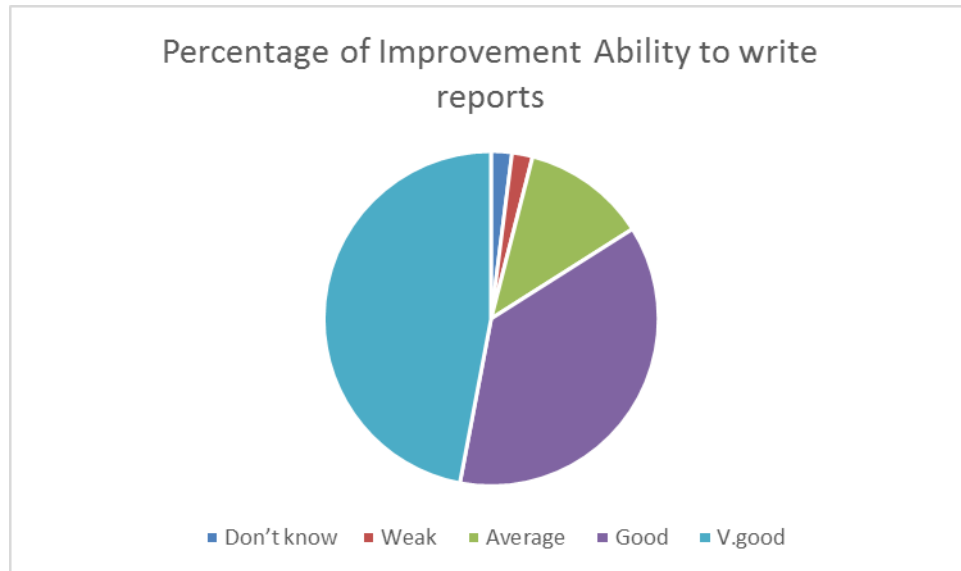
1. We recommend research centers and feminine civil society organizations in coordination with influential parliament members to advocate for integrating gender and women rights and principles of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions, in the curricula of primary and secondary schools in order to build a new generation believing in women's rights and participation.
2. Spreading awareness about UNSCR 1325, The National Plan and The Emergency Plan among the legislative, judiciary and executive institutions on different levels in the central and Kurdistan Governments and the Provincial Councils, with emphasis on the importance of this resolution in addition to encouraging the stakeholders to implement the national plan.
3. Creating community awareness about UNSCR 1325, and providing the financial resources to support initiatives, through building real partnerships with effective civil society organizations working in this field.
4. Building capacities of gender units in all governmental institutions and activating it to spread awareness about UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions among their institutions in addition to establishing gender units in all institutions based in the newly liberated regions.
5. We recommend the operation room for UNSCR 1325 to assign big proportion of the Iraqi National Plan for raising awareness among governmental institution.
6. Activating media role in promoting UNSCR 1325 and advocating for women issues in political, economic and social sectors.
7. We recommend International Organizations and UN Agencies to support local civil society organizations working in the field of combating gender based violence in order to increase their capacities for raising awareness about UNSCR 1325 through providing funds, technical consultations, mentorship and training.

On the second chapter, the analysis of the recommended legal changes generated as part of *Activity 8* was done by Judge Hadi Aziz who devoted a special section to the needs of IDPs and minorities. The analysis underlines discrimination against women in the Penal code, Personal Status Code, the Political Parties Law and the ID card Law. It also covers the legal aspects of women who were married to ISIS fighters and had children born as a result of this unregistered marriage as well as ISIS survivors. The chapter showcases legislation passed in favor of women after 2003 as well as the needed legislations. The chapter also draws comparisons from regional countries to enhance the amendments requested.

IF disseminated 1000 copies of the report. Including 400 copies to Baghdad and to each province disseminated 150.

As this period marked the completion of the project activities overall results were obtained.

Percentage of improvement ability to write reports was 65% as shown on the chart below:



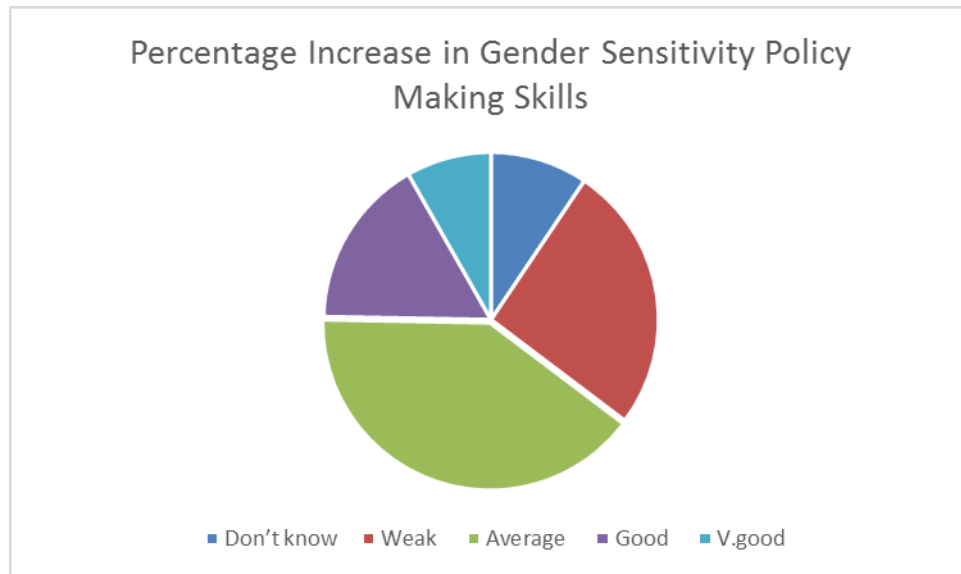
Status: Final monitoring report was produced. 1000 copies were printed and disseminated as follows: 400 in Baghdad and 150 in each of the 4 provinces.

Objective 2: Build the capacity of national and local actors to implement the NAP and address GBV

Activity 5: 3 2-day trainings for newly elected officials in Baghdad

Iraq Foundation had held five training workshops for newly elected officials with total attendance of 207 participant including Parliament members and high representatives from diverse ministries and governmental institutions in addition to representatives of local civil society organizations.

The impact of these trainings on policymakers and positive changes in skillsets to develop policies responding to the negative impacts of GBV on society and greater respect for inclusion of women in peacebuilding was measured throughout the life of the project and assessed a 41% positive change. Please see the pie chart below:



In the following we would like to describe these workshops and its main outputs in details:-

- On May 24th 2015, IF held a daylong workshop in coordination with Entisar Ali al-Jubouri, Head of the Women and Children Parliamentary Committee, for newly elected officials inside the House of Representatives building. The meeting was led by IF President Ms. Rend Al-Rahim, 42 participants attended including: 20 MPs and 22 high rank government officials and civil society actors. The focus of this event was to increase the newly elected MPs' awareness of relevant parliamentary committees such as the Committee for Women: Legal Committee. Various topics discussed such as the specific protection needs of women and girls in conflict zones. Additionally, they focused on promoting women's participation in addressing gender perspectives in peace processes, and discussed the value of empowering women and girls as active agents in peace and security. The workshop resulted in the drafting 10 recommendations to empower women, which will be presented to the cabinet in June and as follows:
 1. Create a database and collect relevant information from all the ministries and relevant directorates regarding the status of women before and after implementing the NAP
 2. The importance of creating one unified baseline among all the organizations working on implementing the NAP.
 3. The progress in NAP implementation should be publicized in all media forms including a dedicated website to publish updates on the progress of NAP implementation.

4. Creating synergies and coordinate the efforts of all organizations working on the NAP particularly among civil society organizations and relevant state institutions.
5. Activating the role of women in all relevant ministries, especially in the Ministry of Interior.
6. Coordinating and communicating women's advancement efforts among all parliamentary committees and not limiting these efforts to the Women's Committee in the parliament.
7. There is a need to develop a practical process to shape the method of implementing the NAP through developing specific indicators for each pillar in the NAP and to measure the achievements against these indicators according to an achievable timeline.
8. Activating the role of the media in advocating for women's effective participation in the political, economic, and social fields.
9. Including men in advocacy efforts to support women and not to limit these efforts to women activists only.
10. Provide essential training of newly elected officials to build their capacity and their knowledge base regarding the NAP.

➤ **The Second workshop** took place at the Iraqi Council of Representatives (ICOR) on October 28th 2015, as a result of an extensive coordination between IF from one side and three committees in the ICOR (The Legal; The Women, Family and Childhood; and The Civil Society) that hosted the event. The workshop was attended by 63 high ranking government officials from both the legislative and executive branches and it was described by the UNDP Gender Specialist, **Sundus Abass** as “excellent session, full of interesting and deep discussions that reflected the efforts of the IF team”.

This workshop was designed to update the MPs and governmental officials on the priorities specified by women IDPs and to insure that certain steps are taken to respond to these needs. On the other hand, the national task force provided details on the unified monitoring plan, shared challenges and successes achieved so far. The workshop also discussed means of implementing the NAP, through creating mechanisms to ensure women participation in peace processes and provide protection for women and girls during conflict. **Mr. Haider Al Awadi**, facilitated the workshop, and presented the priorities of the women IDPS under its designated pillar, so under protection, he illustrated the activation of the gender units and family protection units to provide services for vulnerable women and survivors of violence. Under prevention pillar, he

illustrated the need to create psychosocial support centers as well as increase the number of hearing centers for women survivors. Under participation, he illustrated the importance of advocating within the government to include women in the peace processes, include women in managing IDP camps, and reintegrate vulnerable women back into the community.

MP Shorouk Al Abaychi, stressed the fact that we should not compete when it comes to empowering women, we should work together in this, while listening to the priorities, (I realized the importance to respond to them since they fall within the constitution and many international declaration in which Iraq is part of. As MPs, we should accept criticisms on this issue).

Commissioner Bushra Al Obaidy, stated that there is a new UNSCR 2242, which was established as of October, 2015 to improve implementation of landmark text on women, peace, and security agenda. It refers to the mechanisms of resolving conflict, the role of peace keeping troops, the mechanism of interacting with women, and how to double the number of women in peacekeeping operations in the next five years. **Ms. Al Obaidy**, mentioned that Iraqi law lacks any legislation that deals with genocide and war crimes and the need for such legislation will increase once we get rid of ISIS. **Judge Mahmoud Al Hassan**, inquired how to deal with pregnant women of ISIS fighters, abortion which is executed widely in the KRG is a crime. **Commissioner Al Obaidy**, stressed the need of activating safe houses, and mentioned that there is a clear indication for these houses in the anti-trafficking law and since 2012 they did not receive any survivors due to admin challenges and few security measures need to be taken. She urged the need to advocate for the activation of these houses and that it should be a collaborative approach among the government and civil society. **MP Intisar Al Jiboury**, mentioned that there is not much coordination between the legal and women committee on these laws, while the women committee outreached to them on the protection from domestic violence law. **Commissioner Al Obaidy**, stated that 309 GBV survivor cases were presented to the Minister of Labor and he provided all the necessary needs.

Raad Jabar, Baghdad Provincial Council member, criticized the discussion on the children of the ex-combatant and the hard efforts we are taking to get rid of them while we should discuss measures of reintegrating them back to the community. Among the topics discussed was the demolition of the State Ministry of Women Affairs, **Dr. Bushra**

Zwaine, advisor on women affairs, Prime Minister Office stated the lack of coordination among the state actors on women issues “we are a state of individuals and not institutions, male culture is dominating and the laws established don’t take women’s input and there is no media coverage for our successes, the only active institution working on women issues is the PM office for women affairs, coordination among all women-related state actors should be a priority”. **MP Intisar Al Jiboury**, stated that the women committee developed the full ministry of women law and after the 1st and 2nd reading in the ICOR it was submitted for voting and rejected. Then we suggested a ministry for Women, Family and childhood and it was rejected, we are working now with the UN to create the Independent Commission for Gender Equality along with international experts and we need your support since this structure needs budget and the government approval. Beside, we can always appeal before the Supreme Court on demolish of the State Ministry for Women Affairs.

Finally many recommendations were presented, among them:

- Create a mechanism compatible to the women situation in Iraq to encourage them to be part of peace processes.
- Seek international expertise to provide means to encourage gender equality and women participation in peace processes.
- Amend current legislation to include survivors of violence
- Encourage coordination among all women-related state actors
- Advocate for the activation of the safe houses and it should be a collaborative approach among the government and civil society
- Follow up on the legal amendment presented by IF during the Women for equitable legislation project(DRL-funded grant)

To sustain the achievement of this workshop, IF developed a follow up mechanism in which we disseminated the news of the workshop widely in the traditional and social media, we also developed short videos with some of the attendees on the outcomes of the workshop. We also issued a statement with the signature of the attendees on these outcomes.

- Under the logo “Women, Peace and Security”, IF executed **The Third Workshop**. Which was the second in a row to take place at the Iraqi Council of Representatives (ICOR) on February 21st, 2015, as a result of continuous coordination between IF and

three committees in the ICOR (the Legal; Women, Family and Childhood; and Civil Society committees) that hosted the event. The workshop had been attended by 46 participants (17 men and 29 women) high ranking government officials from both the legislative and executive branches.

This workshop was designed to: present the findings of the interim M&E reports; specify mechanisms to advocate for women participation in peace processes; elaborate on elements that respond to gender and update the MPs and governmental officials on the priorities specified by women IDPs and to ensure that certain steps are taken to respond to these needs. This workshop was attended and moderated by IF's President **Mrs. Rend Al Rahim**; Ms. Al Rahim presented the findings of the RASID interim M&E report (report attached). The report indicated limited participation for women in leadership positions in all executive, legislative and judicial branches of the state which requires hard work at the earlier stages to be able to tackle this issue, for example, the founders of the political parties should include 25% quote for women among their members.

MP Tafka Ahmed mentioned that such decision was crossed in parliament as only 11 among 328 MPs voted in favor of a women quote in the political party law. "The road is not paved and requires a lot of hard work; our efforts should not end by producing census and analyze results but we need more hard work to change the current norm" Mrs. Al Rahim stated. Adding to this, the challenge of the cancellation of the State Ministry for Women Affairs and the Gender Units in the ministries created a vacuum even the work that has been done on a gender-sensitive budgeting by a committee in the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers was stalled. **MP Haitham Al Jiboury**, discussed the difficulties in gender-sensitive budgeting as Iraq budget is a traditional one (line-item budget) which concentrate more on audits rather than programs and services. He also mentioned the lack of women leadership in parliament, there was an initiative to create a women caucus in 2015, headed by **MP Sofia Al Souhail**, unfortunately this was only on papers and that caucus didn't have any achievements. **MP Al Jiboury** also mentioned that women in locations other than Baghdad need more support and training programs to be able to participate effectively. **MP Rihab Al Aboda**, mentioned that competent women are available but they have never been given the opportunity, as political parties chose women whom has no voice. **MP Al Aboda**, stated the need for a replacement to the SMWA, "we advocate for a voluntary base committee inside parliament that works

with the council of ministers on women issues and IDPs and that we need a budget to start having a positive impact on women and amend legislations that discriminate against women yet we still have limited interaction from other MPs and committees”. **Mrs. Dahaa Al Rawi**, Head of Reconciliation Committee in the Baghdad Provincial Council, stated the work with returnees in Saraa district in Saladin province specifically 400 women and we are following up with them to provide their specific needs. **Mrs. Suad Shnekhir**, Head of Women Institute in the Ministry of Interior stated that in Baghdad Family protection units, there were 10,000 cases reported in Karkh and 15,000 in Rusafa and we are facing a huge challenge in protecting and accommodating them.

The Recommendations were:

1. Continue to advocate for women participation in reconciliation committees and peace processes.
2. Support women nominees for parliament and provincial councils by providing training on leadership and other skills.
3. Advocate for a caucus in the parliament to stand for women participation and amend laws and legislations that stall this process.
4. Advocate for the independence of women institutions from political parties domination and promote them to take their role in defending women issues.

This activity was widely covered by media including: Baghdadya, Sumeryah, Iraqia, Al Mada, Afaq, Al Dyar, Al Ishraq and Al Turkmenaya Channels.

- IF held the fourth meeting on August 17th, 2016 under the slogan “Women, Peace and Security through Resolution 1325”, at the Baghdad Provincial council. The meeting focused on the importance of enabling women and girls to become effective actors in peace and security, in addition to promoting women’s participation in identifying existing concepts based on community’s perspective of gender. 35 participants attended (24 women and 11 men). **Mrs. Rend Al Rahim**, President of IF moderated the sessions of the training that was carried out by **Dr. Bushra Al-Obiedi**, and **Dr. Ghaith Al-Janabi**, **Mrs. Daha Al-Rawi**, chairwomen of the reconciliation committee in the Baghdad Provincial Council, **Mr. Qasim Al-Zamily**, Chamber President of Resolution 1325 and the Commission for the Advancement of Iraqi Women. Among the topics discussed were

the achievements of women in local government in regard to UNSCR 1325, the role of the Commission for National Reconciliation in the Baghdad Provincial Council, as well as the National and Emergency Action Plans related to UNSCR1325, in addition to presenting the findings of the interim monitoring reports developed by partner organizations regarding the implementation of the NAP.

The discussions were interactive; **Mr. Raad Jabbar** the Chairman of the Committee on Relations and Media at the Baghdad Provincial Council confirmed the necessity of women becoming effective actors in the settlement of conflicts in affected areas, as well as actors in achieving security and peace. **Mr. Jabbar** also stated the need to allow women to represent their peers in the communities that witnesses armed conflict, and enable them to play a role in settlement and peace processes at the decision making level, as a means of raising awareness amongst displaced women regarding their rights and the actions of the government to help them. This would additionally raise awareness in local communities hosting displaced persons on human rights, especially those of women and children.

Mrs. Hanadi Al-Attiya, Director of the Women and Gender Office and a Member of the National Reconciliation Committee in Baghdad Provincial council, replied to **Mrs. Ibtisam Al-Shammari**, the President of Women's Society for the Improvement of Women, on her statement that the government is not dealing seriously with the implementing the NAP, and stated that the government appointed a Director General and is focusing on supporting women specifically in the security ministries. **Mrs. Fatana Baban**, Head of the Arab Women's Union, stated the need of the collaboration of all civil society organization working on the NAP to generate a momentum and pressure the government to put 1325 as a priority. **Dr. Bushra al-Obiedi**, a former Commissioner on the High Commission on Human Rights, stated that financial resources need to be allocated to respond to the implementation of the NAP and this required a clear decision from the government, **Mr. Qasim Al-Zamily**, replied that we can concentrate on some parts of the Emergency National Action Plan (E-NAP) that requires low or no resources to begin with.

- **The final workshop** had been held on December the 27th 2016 under the slogan “Women, Peace and Security”, in Baghdad. The workshop was attended by 66 participants (44 women and 22 men) and its **goals** were:
 - Present *Al-Rasid* Final Monitoring and Evaluation Report and showcase the findings of the Provincial Taskforces (PTFs) monitoring efforts of the government implementation of the National action plan (NAP) on UNSCR1325 as well as an analysis on monitoring the implementation of the recommended legal changes devoting a special section to the needs of IDPs, minorities, and others that presently face acute vulnerabilities.
 - Present the TV spots generated as part of Al Rasid Media Campaign to measure change in awareness of role of women as peacebuilders, men's role in ending conflict and supporting NAP and NS

IF held this workshop in collaboration with the Director General of Women Empowerment Department at the General Secretariat for the Council of Ministers (GSCOM), **Dr. Ibtisam Aziz** and UNSCR1325 Operation Center(OC). **Dr. Aziz** who recently assigned to head the department, which will work to fulfill the obligations, signed by the former Ministry of State for Women Affairs. In addition, reps of the gender units in 12 ministries attended the meeting as well. The meeting featured multiple panels presenting the Women empowerment Department’s vision and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) executive plan on UNSCR1325 as a sample.

Among the **outcomes** of the meeting:

- **Dr. Aziz and Mr. Qasim Al Zamily** of UNSCR1325 OC committed to follow-up actions based on the report findings as well as the recommendations. They stated that they will be adopting the monitoring approach in their Executive Plans (EP).
- **Dr. Utor Al Mosawi**, Director General, Women Social Protection(WSP) presented MOLSA executive plan on UNSCR1325 and their achievements as follows:
 - Dr. Mosawi was assigned as a coordinator with the OC to follow up on MOLSA implementation of the NAP.
 - Gender Unit as well as WSP employees participated in different awareness workshops on UNSCR1325 and discussed the services MOLSA can provide as part of implementing the NAP.
 - WSP established a special unit on psychosocial support for GBV survivors to help them reintegrate into the community.

- WSP provide all measures to ease women suffering in obtaining aid. Special exception was given to the Yezidis from the Minster to reduce bureaucracy as an act of solidarity.
- MOLSA nominated Dr. Mosawi to be a member of the Reconciliation Committee formed by the ministerial order 574 in 2016.
- WSP conducted site visits to IDP camps to respond to their needs and as a result 79 women IDP from Mosul and Anbar were sheltered in one of MOLSA shelters.
- MOLSA implements rural women development project to empower rural women through providing them with 5 million ID to start their agricultural project. 450 rural women benefited from this project.
- Help vulnerable women obtain loans from Al Rashhed Bank (government owned). Loans floor / ceiling: ID2000, 000 / ID5000, 000. MOLSA help includes generating a business plan and showcase the loan requirement.
- 88 women survivors from the Shabak component as well as 169 from Al Alam Township in Saladin were covered by WSP aid.
- 1377 retired women in the hot provinces and as follows: Ninawa 780; Kirkuk 325; Anbar 160; and Saladin 112
- 30 women held leadership positions in the Juvenile Detention Center (part of MOLSA) and as follows: 5 Heads of department, 7 Assistants head of department, and 18 head of unit.
- MOLSA legal department established effective communication with the ICOR to enquire about the Pending Domestic Violence Draft Law as MOLSA will provide shelters for GBV survivors as part of that law.
- **Dr. Nada Al Jiboury**, a former MP stressed on the quality of women participation in achieving security and in peace processes. **Dr. Jiboury** stated that women are victims of the society norms and the domination of manhood in describing her role on reconciliation initiatives as difficult, hijacked by male politicians and in many situations confronted with irony.
- This report received many suggestions including taking certain measures to harness the role of media in promoting for UNSCR1325, reinforce collaboration and coordination among the different stakeholders working on the NAP and on the issue of the children of foreign militants who entered Iraq following 2003 which was covered in the second part

of the report discussing its legal aspects. Rizan Dilair, ICOR member stressed the fact that as far as the social aspect of this issue we need to admit that we have a problem and identify it as it is since denial will add more pressure on the victims and is not solving the problem. On the Pending Domestic Violence Draft Law, Ms. Dilair stressed the fact that we all need to work together to pass this law and she stated “frankly women issues is not a priority for the ICOR members”. Ms. Dilair also brought the example of what it takes to pass laws in KRG where parliamentarians supported by NGOs stood up for 4 consecutive days to pass the Domestic Violence Law in the region.

- The workshop was featured live in Good Morning Iraq program on Iraqia channel and was covered by many other media outlets including: Al Furat, Huna Baghdad and Al Rasheed channels.

Status:

Five sessions (2 2-day + 3 1-day = 7 days total) were conducted. 207 participants attended, and were highly motivated to contribute to the project goals, all the workshops had achieved their objectives according to the plan, also, it was a good opportunity to build connections and collaboration among diverse participants, all activities had been covered by media, and this had added a lot to the promotion of UNSCR 1325 among the community and contributed to the media campaign.

Activity 6: PTFs meet with local officials, stakeholders to implement NAP

Sixty five meetings were convened, 13 meetings were taking place in each of the five provinces. Total attendance of the meetings was 1724 participants (1031 men, 693 women). This activity encompasses monthly meetings with local officials and stakeholders to implement the NAP, this series of meetings had started in May 2015 and ended by September 29th 2016.

Different related topics had been discussed in these meetings and according to the priorities and situations of each province, leading to many outputs and outcomes like:-

- Process to obtain proper documents for IDPs need to be more organized and facilitated.
- Campaigning for women captured by ISIS should not concentrate on only one religious minority but should be inclusive.

- UN resolution 1325 should be part of the education curriculums at an early stage to build the culture in an informative way that challenges harmful traditions.
- Provincial councils should take the initiative and outreach to the government institutions in their respective province and in Baghdad to coordinate their efforts in implementing the NAP and also provide a monitoring role for the resources allocated in that regard.
- Efforts need to be taken to reduce tension between IDPs and the host community.
- Efforts need to be taken to reduce restriction on IDPs movement between the provinces

The following tables show the details of implementation, categorized according to province and sorted according to the date of implementation:-

➤ **Babil**

#	Date	Location	Number of attendees	Main Outputs
1	05/16/2015	Babil	33 (15 men, 18 women)	NAP awareness
2	06/01/2015	Babil	35 (20 men, 15 women)	Discussed IDPs issues
3	07/25/2015	Babil	34 (19 men, 15 women)	Discussed IDPs issues
4	09/30/2015	Babil	33 (17 men, 16 women)	IDPs and host communities
5	11/07/2015	Babil	30 (12 men, 18 women)	IDPs and host communities
6	10/03/2015	Babil	29 (20 men, 09 women)	IDPs movement between provinces
7	12/26/2015	Babil	30 (15 men, 15 women)	IDPs movement between provinces
8	04/23/2016	Babil / Abi Gharraq	25 (14 men, 11 women)	Presenting the results of evaluating the health services provided to the IDPs and the coordination needed. It was evident that the service is slow and insufficient and therefore more coordination is required.
9	05/24/2016	Babil / Al- Musaib	24 (6 men, 18 women)	Referral mechanism established between ALRASID Taskforce and Doctors without Borders, with the sole beneficiary of such mechanism being the

				<p>most vulnerable women of the IDP camp.</p> <p>Realization of the local government on the importance of the psychosocial support services to be included among the health services provided within the health department and develop an efficient cadre to take on these tasks.</p>
10	06/25/2016	Babil	24 (17 men, 7 women)	<p>Among the topics discussed was the health measures taken by the Babil Health Department to control infectious diseases in IDPs camps and to establish a no fee referral mechanism to other health departments.</p>
11	07/30/2016	Babil/ Al-Hilla City	24 (14 men, 10 women)	<p>Discussion of the role of local government in developing projects for women in need, and the development of budgetary allocations for IDPs in 2017. There was an obvious improvement in the collaboration with the health department in South Babil to provide the needed treatments.</p>
12	08/13/2016	Babil / Al-Hilla City	24 (13 men, 11 women)	<p>Discussion of the government banks and the private sector roles in supporting women economically and providing them with loans.</p>
13	08/20/2016	Babil / Al-Hilla City	24 (16 men, 8 women)	<p>Discussed the role of local government in limiting the growing prevalence of begging amongst displaced girls, and the extent to which it was a societal risk.</p>
14	08/26/2016	Babil / Al-Hilla City	23 (10 men, 13 women)	<p>discussed priorities and needs of women IDPs in Babil and recommendations including inviting university students to provide research on the activation of the</p>

				NAP, collaborate with Babil province on an action plan to increase the allocation for women in the field of liability and material support as well as increasing awareness on the NAP, establish leadership courses for women, highlight women's leadership figures in the province
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➤ **Ninawa**

#	Date	Location	Number of attendees	Main Outputs
1	05/26/2015	Ain Kawa	23(13 men, 10 women)	NAP awareness
2	07/27/2015	Ain Kawa	34 (26 men, 08 women)	Discussed IDPs issues
3	09/16/2015	Ain Kawa	27 (18 men, 09 women)	IDPs and host communities
4	12/28/2015	Ain Kawa	26(21 men, 5 women)	IDPs movement between provinces
5	11/26/2015	Ain Kawa	36 (24 men, 12 women)	Discussion of The importance of creating a reconciliation committee which is chaired by a woman in Ninawa Provincial Council
6	10/27/2015	Ain Kawa	36 (18 men, 18 women)	Advocating for Establishing health and psychological support centers for women SGBV survivors in Al-Qosh and Shikhan districts
7	04/23/2016	Ain Kawa	25 (14 men, 11 women)	Discussion of women representation at the decision-making level at the council
8	05/08/2016	Ain Kawa	31 (20 men, 11 women)	Presenting the pressing needs of elderly and GBV survivors
9	05/17/2016	Ain Kawa	25 (15 men, 10 women)	Recommendations to include more women in future provincial council delegations.
10	06/02/2016	Ain Kawa	30 (14 men, 16 women)	Recommendations for enhancing GBV prevention and response efforts especially in security plans.

11	06/25/2016	Ain Kawa	26 (15 men, 11 women)	Discussion of promoting legal protection for minorities at the district council level.
12	07/25/2016	Ain Kawa	24 (11 men, 13 women)	Discussion of the needs and priorities of those involved, and the creation of a commission of reconciliation headed by women within the provincial council and raising awareness of these issues.
13	08/06/2016	Ain Kawa	26 (15 men, 11 women)	The Participants discussed the challenges that hinder the implementation of the NAP in Ninawa and attendees agreed on a unified action plan to be presented to the officials.

➤ **Erbil**

#	Date	Location	Number of attendees	Main Outputs
1	05/27/2015	Erbil	23	NAP awareness
2	06/23/2015	Erbil	24	Discussed IDPs issues
3	11/03/2015	Erbil	37 women	IDPs and host communities
4	12/19/2015	Erbil	25 men	IDPs movement between provinces
5	10/22/2015	Erbil	17 men	IDPs movement between provinces
6	04/25/2015	Erbil	23 (8 men, 15 women)	Discussion of challenges of Women IDPs in camps and the importance of having a women's council inside camps. Also, obtaining legal documents, especially birth and marriage certificates.
7	04/26/2016	Erbil	29 (12 men, 17 women)	Recommendations for Prioritizing female IDPs needs including income generating opportunities, building the capacity of MOI personnel, and women's roles inside camps.

8	06/01/2016	Erbil	31 (14 men, 5 women)	Discussion of challenges faced by student IDPs.
9	07/14/2016	Erbil	31 (20 men, 11 women)	PTF members presented the social, legal, psychological and livelihood problems suffered by women in the camps and among the priorities discussed was the protection of women IDPs who work outside the camps, conduct awareness sessions on the NAP for camp management, advocate for women businesses inside camps.
10	07/18/2016	Erbil	48 (35 men, 13 women)	Discussion of the role of media in the promotion of UNSCR 1325, presentation on woman IDPs challenges and how to involve media in the framework for resolution.
11	08/17/2016	Erbil	29 (10 men, 19 women)	PTFs presented the pillars of the NAP as well as the legal, psychological, and social status of women inside and outside the camps. Among the topics discussed were documenting abuses against women inside and outside the camps, open an office for the FPU in all the camps, take advantage of IDP teachers in the camps to participate in the education process within camps, and the establishment of gender units within government institutions.
12	08/23/2016	Erbil	26 (9 men, 17 women)	Among the suggestions, conduct awareness sessions for the management of the camps on best practices to deal with IDPs, obtain necessary approvals

				from the Ministry of Health in Erbil to allow physicians' visits to the camps, women's participation in management of the camps, and set up crisis cell between ministries (Health, Human Rights and the Ministry of Displacement and Migration to address the problems faced by IDPs during displacement.
13	09/29/2016	Erbil	28 (24 men, 4 women)	discussed were the role of the media to conduct investigative reports on the challenges of women IDPs, the need from the government to facilitate the work of journalists inside camps, the lack of cooperation of the displaced people (especially women) to talk about their situation and the problems they are facing, as well as the untouchable topics in which journalists might receive threats from the security institution.

➤ **Basrah**

#	Date	Location	Number of attendees	Main Outputs
1	05/28/2015	Basrah	25 (18 men, 07 women)	NAP awareness
2	07/23/2015	Basrah	20(13 men, 07 women)	NAP awareness
3	07/30/2015	Basrah	29(19 men, 10 women)	Discussed IDPs issues
4	08/13/2015	Basrah	23 men (15 men, 08 women)	IDPs and host communities
5	10/19/2015	Basrah	24 (21 men, 3 women)	IDPs and host communities
6	12/26/2015	Basrah	23(13 men, 10 women)	IDPs movement between provinces
7	04/30/2016	Basrah	24 (15 men, 9 women)	Topic presented was child marriage and marriage outside civil courts

8	05/14/2016	Basrah	23 (8 men, 15 women)	Discussion for urging the government to initiate marriage licensed offices and banning religious figures from initiating marriage outside civil courts
9	05/21/2016	Basrah	23 (17 men, 6 women)	Discussion for urging the government to initiate marriage licensed offices and banning religious figures from initiating marriage outside civil courts
10	06/02/2016	Basrah	23 (19men, 4 women)	Discussion of minorities' challenges in Basrah.
11	07/23/2016	Basrah	23 (19men, 4 women)	Participants discussed documentation needs for IDPs, their psychological status and psychological rehabilitation, provide job opportunities and job trainings. Among the results achieved was the formation of follow up committees on those problems and approached the local government, both to work on finding solutions.
12	07/30/2016	Basrah	20 (18 men, 2 women)	Discussion of illiteracy and quitting school, causes and solutions.
13	08/6/2016	Basrah	23 (17 men, 6 women)	Discussion of challenges facing rural women, the needs and priorities as well as ways of improvements. As a result of that meeting, a committee was formed to visit the Directorate of Education in order to allocate some schools for the literacy campaign to conduct classes after school or on Fridays and Saturdays

➤ **Baghdad**

#	Date	Location	Number of attendees	Main Outputs
1	05/02/2015	Baghdad / Al-Sadr City	27(20 men, 07 women)	NAP awareness
2	09/30/2015	Baghdad	12(06 men, 06 women)	Discussed IDPs issues
3	11/18/2015	Baghdad	16(9 men, 07 women)	Discussed IDPs issues
4	10/12/2015	Baghdad	12(06 men, 06 women)	IDPs and host communities
5	12/09/2015	Baghdad	28 (10 men, 18 women)	IDPs movement between provinces
6	06/07/2015	Baghdad/ Al-Sadr City	23(15 men, 8 women)	<p>Discussion of IDPs challenges in terms of the services provided and level of coordination needed to ease and improve these services.</p> <p>Among the successes of these sessions were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR rep. Noor Azam agreed to include our IDPs in their database and lawyers will be helping them obtain their legal documents. • Head of Services Committee in Sadr City agreed to adopt the case of providing a generator by Baghdad Provincial council to be run and maintained by IDPs. • IRC rep. Nadira Meti Polis agreed to include IDPs in their health programs and benefit from a free referral to the local health centers and hospitals.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sadr City district council member Ms. Batoul Musa agreed to include women IDPs in their future trainings on income generating opportunities free of any charge.
7	07/18/2016	Baghdad	24 (11 men, 16 women)	Topics discussed were IDPs health challenges, the accumulation of waste without proper sterilization for the waste disposal areas
8	07/19/2016	Baghdad / Al-Sadr City	26 (19 men, 7 women)	Among the results of that meeting was the awareness raising among officials on the challenges of women IDPs, immediate responses to the issues related to services including cleanness, limit and provide measures for prevention of the spread of infectious diseases as well as brief women IDPs on the procedures to follow up on their requests among the related government institutions.
9	07/19/2016	Baghdad / Al-Huria City	35 (19 men, 16 women)	Women IDPs had the chance to meet with local officials to present and discuss the problems they faced in education.
10	07/24/2016	Baghdad / Al-Sadr City	29 (18 men, 11 women)	The meeting discussed the existence of a National Security Office that is located in Al Rashad district and is responsible to issue IDP cards from Baghdad Operations Command (BOC) that can replace Proof of residence issued by Baghdad Provincial

				Council and this new card can be issued in 15 days.
11	08/21/2016	Baghdad / Al-Sadr City	28 (21men, 7 women)	Topics discussed were the limitations facing the overall progress of the implementation of the NAP, the failure to provide schooling and adequate services to displaced women and their families who are suffering as a result of conflict.
12	08/21/2016	Baghdad / Al-Huria City	27 (23 men, 4women)	PTFs presented an outline regarding the implementation of the National Plan and the lack of economic opportunity, education, supervision and quality control for women IDPs
13	08/29/2016	Baghdad / Al-Huria City	26 (15 men, 11 women)	Discussion of women's suffering in the city and challenges that they face including lack of stability in terms of housing, the overall failure to provide them with adequate services, and the spread of poverty and disease within those communities.
14	08/30/2016	Baghdad / Al-Huria City	15	The Participants discussed , the harassment of girls in the areas around their schools

Status:

This activity was achieved on September 29th, 2016. 65 meetings were convened as a part of *Activity 6*, 13 meetings were taking place in each of the five provinces. Total attendance of the meetings was 1724 participants (1031 men, 693 women).

Activity 7: Community meetings to set priorities; develop internal linkages; and provide feedback to community

The Partner Organizations held 50 meetings, 10 per each of the five provinces. Total attendance of the meetings was 1742 participants (746 men, 996 women), PTFs discussed with participants their main needs, necessities and priorities, and tried to find out causes and discuss possible solutions, all this information had been documented and reported to IF, to be discussed with stakeholders through other project activities.

The priorities were similar in most of meetings within the five governorates, and we can outline the main priorities in the following list:-

- Establish shelters for women IDPs and reintegrate them to the community
- Facilitate the process of obtaining the proper documentation for women IDPs.
- Create income opportunities for female heads of household (FHH)
- Provide healthcare for the elderly, disabled, and survivors of GBV.
- Outreach to rape victims families and ensure that they don't pose a threat to the victims' lives or put extra pressure on their situation.
- Outreach to the security forces and ensure they don't use their position to pressure the families.
- Create social events between IDPs and host communities to reduce the tension and promote for healthier relationships.
- Draft legislation that responds to the unique situation and the consequences(pregnancy) of the GBV survivors especially the ones who were captured by ISIS
- Establish a women IDP committee inside each camp that prioritizes women's needs and acts towards achieving them.
- Provide Budget for women's empowerment projects including providing employable skills trainings and provide forms of follow up and sustainability for these projects.
- Help IDPs apply for social welfare
- Provide basic services for camps including water, sanitation, electricity and air-conditioning appliances
- Better cooperation from the camps' administration
- Priorities for minorities IDPs were:
 - Enhanced freedom of worship including providing proper location for minorities to practice their religion

- Equality for all minorities in government jobs as well as creating a quota for them to be included in the governing system similar to the Christian component.
 - Enhance transparency in Churches procedures of aid distributions.
- Provide free transportation around camps for students and other IDPs
 - Serious move from the government to set legislations and act to prevent religious speech which encourage hatred and degrade women.
 - Advocate for serious government act to end discrimination.
 - Advocate for end the tribal tradition of Fasliya marriage.
 - Dedicate a hot line for responding to violence against women.
 - Increasing female staff in UN and other international organizations.
 - Develop a referral mechanism to help IDP families to issue their IDs and other documents required to receive the 1,000,000 IQD grant from the government.
 - Establish shelters for women IDPs and reintegrate them to the community
 - Facilitate the process of obtaining the proper documentation for women IDPs.
 - Provide healthcare and women's wellness kits for women IDPs with special emphasis on survivors of GBV.
 - Outreach to the camp administration, government officials and security forces to ensure they don't use their position to pressure IDP families.
 - Combating child marriage, marriage outside civil courts and the tribal ban of women registration in the inheritance documentation and hence losing her right to inherit.

The overall results were obtained including 65.5% was the percentage of community members attending meetings that express confidence in enhanced coordination and action at the local level to address GBV and their ability to participate. Local NGOs surveyed community members attending these community meetings to determine their level of confidence in the local system to address GBV based on the project approach of using priorities to set the agenda and their ability to participate in the process. Please see the chart below:

Percentage community members attending meetings that express confidence in enhanced coordination and action at the local level to address GBV and their ability to participate



■ Don't know ■ Weak ■ Average ■ Good ■ V.good

Status: This activity was achieved on July 27th, 2016. 50 meetings were convened as a part of *Activity 7*, 10 meetings were taking place in each of the five provinces. Total attendance of the meetings was 1742 participants (746 men, 996 women).

Activity 8: Hearing sessions with justice stakeholders

IF and local partners had held twenty (one day) hearing sessions (sessions), four per each province the total attendance of the sessions was 579 participants (267 men, 312 women). In these sessions Community members provided testimony on particular issues as a form of evidence-based advocacy.

These sessions started in November 2015 and had been attended by Judges, officers from the ministry of interior, members of the family protection units and, representatives from the local government and GBV survivors.

➤ **Ninawa Plain** the sessions focused on the following issues:

- Domestic violence and the importance of government action and legislation to laws to end this problem.
- The formation of judges' committees to document ISIS' crimes against Yazidis and other minorities and to report these cases to the International Criminal Court.
- Facilitate the litigation procedures for victimized women and offer protection for the witness in these cases.

- Provide protection for victims of violence and witnesses in cases related to violence.
- The importance of providing capacity building and awareness for members of the family protection units by community police forces.

➤ **Babil**

- On August 21, 2016 Bint Al Rafidain organization carried out the 3rd session of *Activity 8* at Shahrazade Hall in the presence of Ms. Anwar al-Abadi, Iraqi Bar Association, and Sheikh Majid al-Birmani, religious scholar. The meeting was attended by 24 participants, consisting of 8 women and 16 men. In this meeting, many key topics were discussed including how the government should handle marriage outside of the court, paternity, and working to strengthen the legal deterrents of the marriage outside courts as well as establish legislation to ban child marriage.
- On August 31, 2016 Bint Al Rafidain organization carried out the 4th meeting of *Activity 8* at Shahrazade Hall in the presence of Colonel Adil al-Huseni, Community Police Department, and Justice Noor Adil, Family Protection Unit. The meeting was attended by 24 participants including 11 women and 13 men. In this meeting, many topics were handled such as violence against women. Many of the cases presented by women were recorded by the Community Police, and the Family Protection Unit representatives in Babil. The meeting also dealt with measures on how women can report on incidents of violence, the need for more community outreach for families through meetings and workshops, increasing the role of community policing, increasing the role of family protection units within relevant state institutions and raising the legal awareness among families.

➤ **Erbil**

- On April 5, 2016, PAO carried out the 2nd session of *Activity 8* in Khabat district which was attended by 30 individuals (26 women + 4 men), including Assistant Judge Mohammed Hameed and Officer Serbasm Maml of the family protection unit. The main topics discussed were the legal challenges facing women IDPs. Many legal advices were provided for the beneficiaries.

- On May 24, 2016, PAO carried out the 3rd session of *Activity 8* in the Judicial Council of Kurdistan (JCK) which was attended by 19 individuals (12 women + 7 men) including the speaker of the JCK, Judge Omed Muhsin, 3 female judges from Ein Kawa and Shaqlawa misdemeanor and civil courts, 1 judge from the domestic violence court/ Erbil appeals court and officers of the family protection units.

Among the **recommendations** of these sessions were:

- Open special courts to deal with IDP issues.
 - Coordination with federal courts in Baghdad is needed specifically in documentation issues.
 - Establish special courts for families who lost their guardian.
 - Provide shelters for GBV survivors.
 - Ban marriages outside civil courts and punish religious figures who deal with it.
- On July 28, 2016, PAO held its 4th session of *Activity 8* at Chandler Restaurant. The session had 17 participants including five women and 12 men. The meeting discussed the legal challenges faced by IDPs (especially women) including the legislation of an emergency bill consisting of specific provisions for IDPs, the lack of interest within the UN for legal aspects and their concentration on the *humanitarian, and political dimensions only*, the issuing of special instructions from the judiciary council to address some of the legal issues of IDPs, finding a mechanism in order to coordinate within federal courts in Baghdad, the need for training courses for lawyers and judges regarding global principles on the rights of IDPs provided preferably by UNHCR and/or IOM, and opening a special documentation center for IDPs.

➤ **Baghdad**

- On July 26th, 2016 Um Alyateem for Development carried out hearing session at Granada Hall/Mansour Melia Hotel in the presence of Judge Maqad Abud, in addition to civil society activists and representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and Community Police Department, representatives of IDPs in Salahaddin and Ninewa provinces. The session was attended by 20 participants, including 10 women and 10 men. The meeting witnessed

hearings from IDPs on their challenges in the presence of judges and representatives from the Ministry of Interior including GBV survivor who was rejected and expelled by her family after been captivated under ISIS being from a tribal family who were fearful of the stigma and the rule of society. Also many legal issues were discussed, including the loss of personal documents and the remedy measures taken by the government which add extra pressure on the IDPs. The meeting also discussed a very sensitive issue, the Turkmen women prisoners of ISIS. Ms. Chennai of the organization Anqath Al-Turkmen (Save the Turkmen) summarized the situation as follows:

1. 850 Iraqi Turkmen women prisoners in the hands of ISIS including 600 women from Tal Afar (province of Ninawa)and 250 women from Al Basheer, and Amerli (province of Kirkuk).
2. 11 women survivors of ISIS who resides in Najaf, Dohuk, and Kirkuk provinces.
3. Discrimination in the treatment of Yazidi and Turkmen women by ISIS has resulted in the carving out pieces of women's bodies and breast mutilation, followed by murder and rape, which shows the brutality of this organization.
4. The case of suicide by women survivors in one of the camps in Kurdistan under unknown conditions.
5. The 65 year old survivor (N) from the area of Kirkuk was raped along with her daughter (S), whose 25 year old husband was murdered. Some women, most of whom were from Salahaddin were kept in a large garage in the area of Baiji and subjected to torture and brutal assault daily from more than one person. Among the victims that were assaulted, there was a pregnant woman who lost her child and later died, and was buried by survivor (N). Regarding her daughter (S), she remains captive under ISIS as she is a practitioner nurse and was used to treat the wounded. This survivor receives no support from government agencies, despite evidence of torture on her body limiting her movement, in addition to the loss of her personal documents that have yet to be re-obtained. Survivor N is in need of care, in addition to providing for a loss of documents. The sisters of survivors N and M were abducted by ISIS and then freed but they have been rejected and expelled by their families, despite many efforts carried by some organizations.
6. 25 women were emancipated in a battle between the army and local tribes against ISIS in Al Alam district in Salahadin province.

7. Survivor B from Al-Basheer was abducted by ISIS with four of her siblings, and after a week of captivity was freed with three of the children because of her age - the case needs clarification and monitoring
8. Women being raped and murdered and then hanged up on electric polls against their nude bodies in Al-Basheer.
9. A family of five girls living in Al Basheer, only one of them survived. News arrived regarding the deaths of the others, but their bodies have not yet found.
10. Three women victims were raped and hanged on electricity poles

The key recommendations / suggestions of community leaders at the meeting included:

1. Educating the community in cases of sexual assault against girls as a means of understanding the subject of rape, in addition to encouraging girls not to commit suicide [due to rape / sex being religiously forbidden].
 2. Reporting incidents in the media of assault without mentioning the names of the victims so the family can come to terms and handle what has happened.
 3. The survivor must be considered in the same way as a martyr (women are forced to go through the slaughter for all their lives), and we need a stage to display and demonstrate this fact (media that is designated to help survivors)
 4. Holding an awareness session specializing in discussing and presenting the topic in front of tribes in order to make them prepare themselves for these kinds of situations
 5. Working on awareness amongst people during displacement to retain their identities
 6. Rallying public opinion towards the different treatment of women based on their religion or denomination
 7. Connecting cases of assault by community police to legal entities (this requires some time)
 8. Convening a special session to highlight wives who were victims of marriage to ISIS and how the community should handle the complexity of its perception of those children.
- On September 6, 2016 Um Alyateem for Development carried out hearing session at the Sadr City Municipal Council hall in the presence of Legal Experts, Director of the Sadr center/ The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA), The Associate Director of the Sadr Center, Head of the Youth Culture Organization, and representatives from the

Municipal Council including chairman of the Education committee, Chairman of the IDPs committee, Chairman of the Youth and Sports Committee, Chairman of the Transport and Communications Committee, chairman of the Municipal Councils Affairs, and chairman of the Media Committee. The Community police and the Civil Society were present as well. There were 44 attendees including 16 women and 28 men. Among the topics discussed ending impunity that is enjoyed by those who perpetuate violence against women, obtaining personal documentation and enrolling back to schools in the displaced areas especially for girls who skipped school for a while. The session also witnessed direct Responses for IDPS including a request to replace a civil registration identification card for her three daughters, noting that she lacked a residence card, a member of the Municipal council indicated that the IDP review board can contact the relevant department to supplement the identity of the extracted community members. Another women IDP from Mosul indicated the issue of leaving her school because of displacement, and indicated a wish to return, but said she needed an exception because *she had left for more than three years*, a representative of Educational committee in Al Sadr Municipal indicated she could receive an exception and called the General Director of education to get the approvals for her attendance. Among the proposals and recommendations relevant to the awareness of women's needs following the NAP were:

1. Government should be adopting specific new measures the missing and displaced persons, as well as minors
2. Community Police should pay regular visits to IDP camps, and establish engaging activities for young people and children, especially in the field of *preparation and preparedness*
3. Civil Society organizations and the media need to educate the community on respect for women, especially war widows and ISIS survivors.
4. Iraqi COR need to legislate the Domestic Violence laws as quickly as possible.
5. Forming a field committee to visit IDPs and providing legal services, composed of different departments including the *Directorate of public pension*, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Commerce, and other related departments, in addition to civil society organizations
6. Recruiting and employing women's staffs in police stations to deal with cases of domestic violence, and provide Pro Bono lawyers.

7. Developing a contingency plan for after the fall of ISIS.
 8. Opening shelters for battered women through the related government agencies
- On September 7, 2016 Um Alyateem for Development carried out another hearing session at the Granada hall/ Mansour Melia Hotel. The session was attended by a Judge, Legal Experts, and representatives from the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministries. The meeting was attended by 14 participants including seven women and seven men. The meeting dealt with many topics including reviewing relevant laws regarding the social and economic development for women, such as reviewing the recommendations issued to Iraq in the second round of UPR's 2014 report, specifically recommendations (96.39, 36,137,104, 98.82), taking into account any changes in legislation regarding women. Ban Fasliya and Nahwa (women used as negotiating pawns to settle disputes that arise between tribes and tribal leaders). A list of amendments was also presented which took into account discriminatory laws, and laws of violence against women.

Status: This activity was achieved on September 7, 2016. 20 hearing sessions were convened as a part of *Activity 8*, 4-1 day session were taking place in each of the five provinces. Total attendance of the sessions was 579 participants (267 men, 312 women).

Objective 3: Raise awareness and advocate for increased protections for victims of GBV and access to justice issues, including among boys and men.

Activity 9: Launch small grants competition

Iraq Foundation and The Partner Organizations in the five provinces launched two rounds of small grants, the first round launched on the 15th of January 2016 reaching a total number of beneficiaries of 2853 (2371 female and 482 male), and the second round launched in April 2016 reaching a total of 2454 beneficiaries (1559 female and 895 male), so the total small grants was 50 implemented in five provinces reaching out a total of 5404 beneficiaries (4027 female and 1377 male).

The grants offered awareness sessions about Resolution 1325, the NAP and responded to the community priorities identified during the implementation of Activity 7. The task force members in all the five provinces dedicated their programs to both increasing the awareness of the NAP and providing essential skills for the IDPs and the most vulnerable families in the targeted

communities. All those beneficiaries received both awareness sessions about the NAP and the importance of women participating in the peace building processes, in addition to some essential vocational and livelihood skills. The small grants also were very successful in providing essential life and employability skills for 709 beneficiaries in the five provinces.

Babil

The details below brief the major achievements of the five small grants in Babil:

No.	Grant	Total Number	Males	Females
1-	From April 15 th to May 30 th 2016, Babil PTFs in coordination with Bint Al-Rafidain Organization implemented 19 Awareness Workshops for Government officials, political parties and decision makers on the NAP implementation and the importance of women's participation in peace building processes	505	266	239
TOTAL	Awareness	505	266	239

The percentage of female participation from political parties was 0% since none of the approached political parties in Babil nominated any females for the sessions despite the continuous efforts from the PTFs to urge them to nominate female members. The overall male participation in the awareness sessions reached an overall 51.05% while female participation reached 48.05%.

The duration of the awareness sessions was at least (2) hours each day, the major topics in the workshops were:

1. The definition of Resolution 1325 and the role it plays in providing the necessary protection for women during armed conflicts and securing a life for them during and after conflict.
2. Awareness of women's rights and how to claim them through enacting laws.
3. The importance of education and the problem of girls leaving schools for several reasons, including the distance of school, the difference in language, the barrier of fear and insecurity felt by family, and the economic factor.

Conclusions and findings about the implementation of the small grants projects in Babil

1. The reluctance from the political parties which has an armed group to participate in the awareness workshops about 1325 and the NAP.
2. The lack of real and effective women's participation in day-to-day activities of the political parties.
3. Despite the difficult financial situation, the males in charge within IDP families rejected to allow their females to participate in the workshops. The PTFs played major role in convincing the guardians of 43 IDP females to participate and benefit from the second round of the small grants.

Impact:

- One of the participants in the small grants had some serious issues with her husband so the PTFs decided to refer her to one of the female attorneys within the PTF who provided the legal consultation and representation in court for her free of charge.

Ninawa

The details below brief the major achievements of the second round of five small grants which were implemented during this reporting period in Ain Kawa for Ninawa IDPs:

No.	Grant	Total Number	Males	Females
1-	Conducting five courses of one day each from the 10th to the 29th of April 2016 on NAP awareness, along with comprehensive training course in AL-Karma IDP camp.	100	36	64
2-	Five courses of four days each on NAP awareness, GBV prevention from the 10th to the 29th of April 2016.	100	44	56
3-	Five courses of four days each on NAP awareness from the 10th to the 29th of April 2016 in Ain Kawa for the male and female IDPs from Ninawa	100	15	85

4-	Five courses of four days each on NAP awareness, progress on NAP implementation in Ain Kawa for female IDPs from Ninawa from the 1st to the 29th of May 2016.	100	00	100
5-	Five courses of four days each on NAP awareness in Ashty 1, Ashty 2 and Hanous camps for IDPs, as well as Ain Kawa youth center and Hanouz hotel from the 1st to the 29th of May 2016.	100	39	61
TOTAL		500	134	366

Impact:

- The PTFs members coordinated with Dr. Elham Al Jamas to provide free psychological treating at her clinic free of charge every Monday. The doctor has identified some cases in the camp while she provided the course and urged those participants to come for free consultation and treatment after the end of the course.

Erbil

The details below brief the major achievements of the second round of the first four small grants which were implemented during this reporting period in KRG:

No.	Grant	Total Number	Males	Females
1-	Conducted 20 Awareness Workshops from May 1 st to June 30 th 2016 on the NAP implementation and the importance of women's participation in the peace building processes.	518	65	453
TOTAL		518	65	453

Basrah

The details below brief the major achievements of the second round of the five small grants which were implemented in Basrah province:

No.	Grant	Total Number	Males	Females
1-	Conducted 24 Awareness Workshops from 04/26 to 06/30/2016 on the NAP implementation and the importance of women's participation in peace building processes. The workshops targeted political parties, the Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture	504	298	206
Total number of Economic empowerment beneficiaries		78		78
TOTAL		582	298	284

Impact:

- While conducting the awareness sessions and the economic empowerment trainings; the PTF member in Basra received complaints from many IDP families regarding the negative effect of drugs which are spreading among youth. The PTFs wrote a concept note to Basra provincial council to launch a campaign which aims to spread awareness on the dangerous effects of drugs and means of curing from addictions to it.

Baghdad

No.	Grant	Total Number	Males	Females
1-	Conducted 20 Awareness Workshops from April 15 th to May 30 th of 2016 on the NAP implementation and the importance of women participation in peace building processes. The	565	139	426

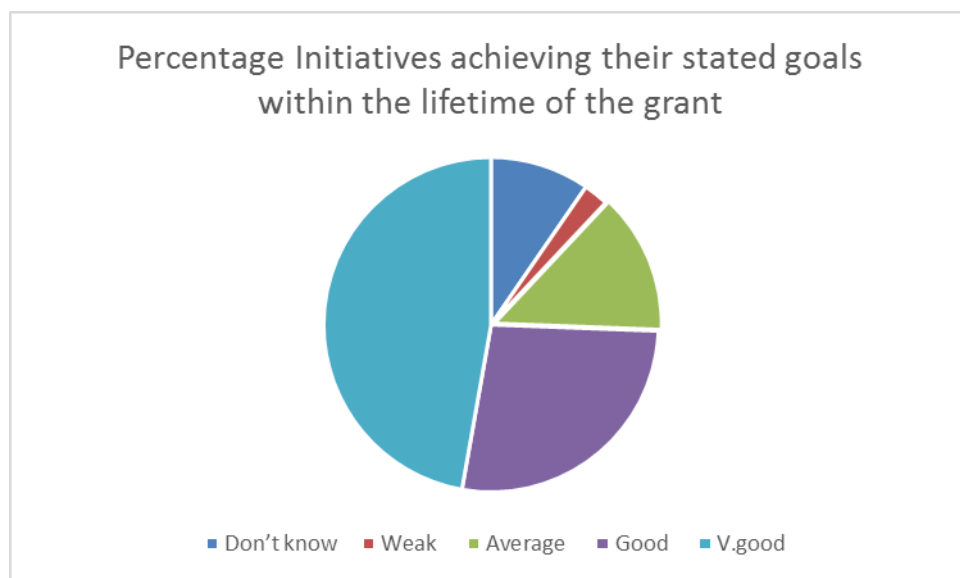
	workshops reached beneficiaries in IDP camps and outside the camps. The course also introduced mine education which shared lifesaving information among IDPs who intend to return to their homes after the rehabilitation of their provinces.			
TOTAL		565	139	426

Impact:

- The PTFs responded to the priorities identified during the community meeting in Neby Allah Youns IDP camp where serious diseases spread due to the poor water quality in the camp. The PTFs were able to cost share the rehabilitation cost for the potable water unit in the camp which has the capacity to provide drinking water for 450 families (1200 persons). The work was started on the 04/15/2016 and finished by 05/30/2016.
- The PTFs were able to collect donations from community members to end a dispute among two families who were participating in the awareness sessions for NAP implementation. The dispute was about \$100 that a borrowing family couldn't pay the money back to the lending family due to the financial hardship they are facing in displacement. The PTFs paid the whole amount to the lending family and the whole problem was solved.
- The mine education sessions were very interactive and attracted the attention of all the IDPs who recommended that the government directorate and the civil defense should conduct awareness sessions to all IDPs to acknowledge them about the dangers of the mines and explosives when they return home.
- Um-Al Yateem organization provided generous financial contributions for one of the IDP participants of the training course of "starting your own business" in providing internet services. The organization donated the whole amount to start his own business in Sadr City and helped him to get an internet tower installed in the area. The organization also helped the IDP youth in the feasibility study which gave more confidence to the young IDP to start the business. The business was running by June 2016 and the business reported selling and providing internet service for some people.

- Produced a documentary film showing the problems and needs of the displaced families and ways to solve them in the Al Tikia Alexanzanah, Nabi Yunus, Nabi Sheet complexes.
- Baghdad PTFs has successfully coordinated with Dr. Anas Jamal to provide a free medical check for all IDPs who participated in the awareness sessions about the NAP in Sadr City
- Baghdad PTFs succeeded in coordinating with the Early Childhood Center in Baghdad to provide food basket and clothes for children free of charge for all the IDPs who participated in the awareness sessions about the NAP in Al Hurria City.

The overall results of the small grants were obtained, and %76 was the percentage of initiatives achieving their stated goals within the lifetime of the grant. Observation and interviews determined the degree to which these funded initiatives have accomplished / made progress towards their goal.



Status:

This activity was achieved on September 7, 2016; fifty small grants have been implemented in five provinces reaching out a total of 5404 beneficiaries (1377 men and 4027 women).

Activity 10: Public awareness and education campaign targeted at Iraqi society

IF had started coordination with Al-Rasheed Satellite Channel in April and May 2016 to launch media campaign (on TV and radio). The channel was able to produce and cast the first spot which was broadcasted on both Al Rasheed and Al Medaa satellite channels. Al Rasheed channel

also agreed to cost share a total amount of \$97,200 to support the cost of production and broadcast of the TV spots. The first TV spot was produced and broadcasted during June 2016. The channel was able to produce and cast 16 spots which were broadcasted on Al Rasheed, Hona Baghdad and Al Medaa satellite channels. The TV spots which was broadcasted, was also shared on IF website and IF social media accounts. The first spot had been broadcasted in June 2016, followed by the second group of spots which were as follows:

- Spot 2, on Women Participation in Decision Making. The spot was podcasted on TV for 33 times and on the Radio for 16 times in the period between 7/29 – 8/8, 2016.
- Spot 3, on Women Protection. The spot was podcasted on TV for 33 times and on the Radio for 16 times in the period between 8/27 – 9/6, 2016.
- Spot 4, on Women Participation in Reconciliation Committees, Peace Processes and Camps Management. The spot was podcasted on TV for 33 times and on the Radio for 16 times in the period between 7/25 – 7/30, 2016.
- Spot 5, on Women as Community Leaders. The spot was podcasted on TV for 33 times and on the Radio for 16 times in the period between 8/6 – 8/16, 2016.

Total broadcasting for the 4 spots was 7920 seconds including 5280 seconds (paid) and 2640 seconds (cost share) on Al Rasheed, Hona Baghdad and Al Medaa satellite channels.

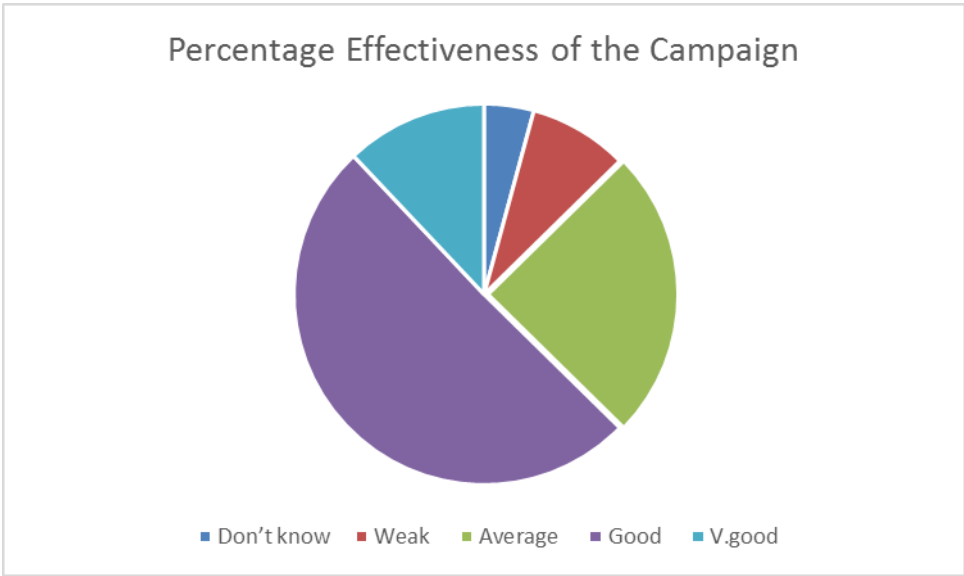
As for the Radio, the four spots were broadcasted on Al Rasheed Radio Station. Total broadcasting for the 4 spots was 3840 seconds including 2560 seconds (paid) and 1280 seconds (cost share)

Al Rasheed Satellite Channel was able to produce and cast the third group of spots (11) which were broadcasted on Al Rasheed, Hona Baghdad and Al Mada satellite channels. Total broadcasting for the 11 spots was 14,248 seconds including 9,120 seconds (paid) and 5,128 seconds (cost share) on Al Rasheed, Hona Baghdad and Al Mada satellite channels.

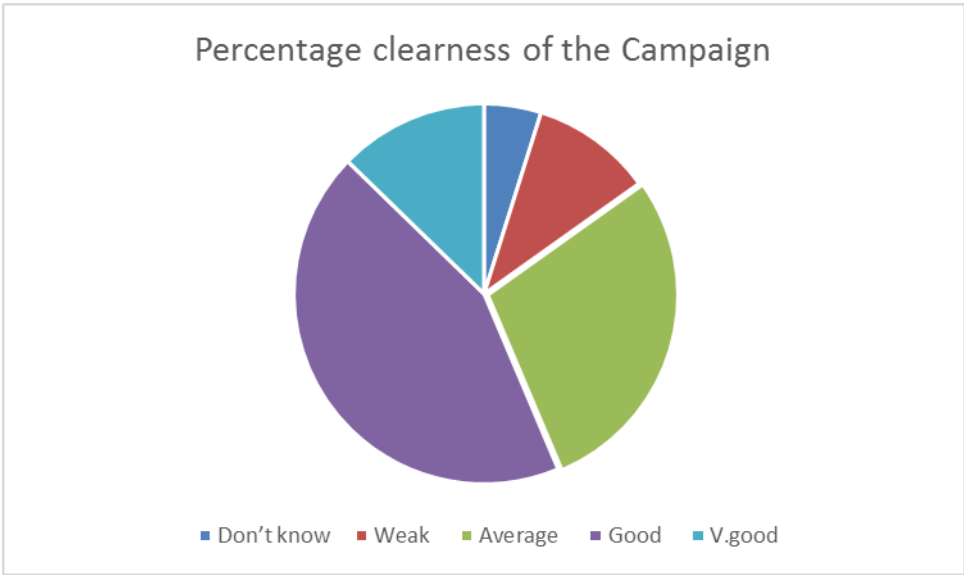
As for the Radio, 16 spots were broadcasted on Al Rasheed Radio Station. Total broadcasting for the 16 spots was 22,215 seconds including 12,600 seconds (paid) and 9,615 seconds (cost share)

At completion of the media campaign, the following results were obtained:

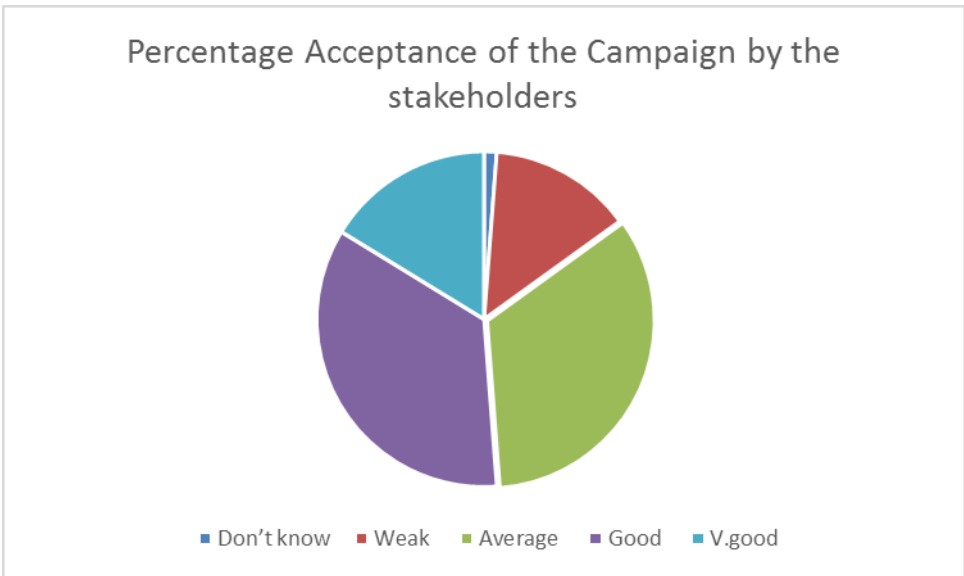
- 98% of the community believed that the media campaign was effective in achieving its goals. Please see the chart below:



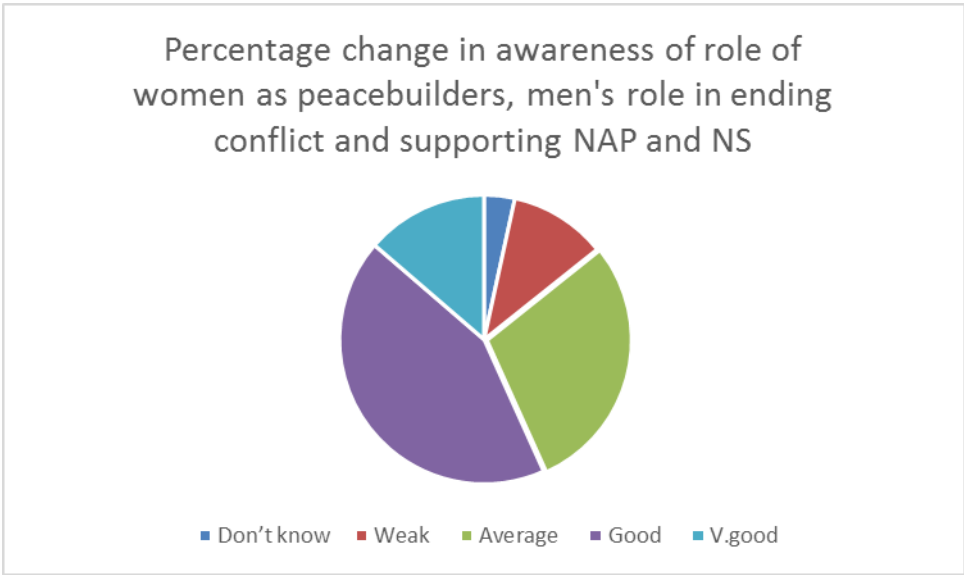
- 81% of the community believed that the media campaign was clear in presenting the NAP and the project goals. Please see the chart below:



- 71% of the community including IDPs and officials believed that the media campaign was beneficial for them. Please see the chart below:



- 83% change in awareness of role of women as peacebuilders, men's role in ending conflict and supporting NAP and NS. Please see the chart below:



The spots also received positive and constructive feedback including rural women will benefit the most from these spots since they will have a chance to learn about their rights; these spots will encourage women to reject their bitter reality.

Status: A total of 16 TV spots were produced and broadcasted for 20,256 including 11,880 seconds (paid) and 8,376 seconds (cost share), and 16 Radio spots for 22,215 seconds including 12,600 seconds (paid) and 9,615 seconds (cost share).

The spots were well received by community and received positive feedback by many of interviewed audience who stated that the campaign was successful, clear and effective in emphasizing on women rights in participation, empowerment and protection.

Progress against Framework (F) Indicators

1. Indicator Type : (2.1.4-3): Number of domestic NGOs engaged in monitoring or advocacy work on human rights receiving USG support

FY16: 6 {including IF and 5 partners (3 of them are women owned)}

FY16 4th quarter: 6 {including IF and 5 partners (3 of them are women owned)}

2. Indicator Type : (1.6-6): Number of local women participating in a substantive role or position in a peacebuilding process supported with USG assistance

FY16: 3505

FY16 4th quarter: 44

3. Indicator Type : (1.6.2-14): Number of people participating in USG-supported events, trainings, or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation

FY16: 7056

FY15 4th quarter: 66

4. Indicator Type : (1.6.1-14): Number of media stories disseminated with USG support to facilitate the advancement of reconciliation or peace processes

FY16: 40

FY16 4th quarter: 31

Deliverables:

Quarter	Period	Deliverables
Quarter One	September 26th- December 31 st 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hired staff. ➤ Signed five MOUs with partner NGOs from five provinces. ➤ Joining the official committee for implementing the NAP formed by the ministry of women.
Quarter Two	January 1 st – March 30 th 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Held a 2-day NAP workshop in Baghdad for 51 national stakeholders Resource (Activity 1) ➤ Trained 344 local actors on the NAP to form Provincial Task Force of the five provinces (Activity 2) ➤ Trained 86 government officials and civil society activists on the NAP and M&E processes. (Activity 3).
Quarter Three	April 1 st - June 30 th , 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase the number of the PTFs to 366 (Activity 2). ➤ Training 44 newly elected government officials (Activity 3). ➤ PTFs started internal efforts to develop questionnaires that help effectively collect the required information from the agreed up institutions (Activity 4). ➤ Held a daylong workshop in coordination with Entisar Ali al-Jubouri, Head of the Women and Children Parliamentary Committee, for newly elected officials (Activity 5). ➤ Held 7 meetings of the PTFs with local officials and other stakeholders reaching a total of 194 government officials in these meetings (Activity 6). ➤ Held 6 local Community meetings to set priorities; develop internal linkages reaching out for 193 community members in the five provinces (Activity 7). ➤ Held 13 voluntary awareness meetings in the five provinces to present the NAP and advocate for more volunteers to join the PTF.
Quarter Four	July 1 st - September 30 th ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased the number of PTF members

	2015	<p>to 549 (Activity 2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IF held the second workshop in the PTF capacity building series which focused on data collection (Activity 3). ➤ PTFs finalized a unified monitoring plan which was used by the partner NGOs during this reporting period (Activity 4). ➤ IF held the first workshop which was attended by 43 high ranking government officials from both the legislative and executive branches (Activity 5). ➤ PTFs in the five provinces have conducted a total of 15 meetings throughout the life of the project, two in Erbil, four in Babil, two in Baghdad, four in Basrah and three in Ninawa. 402 government officials have participated in these meetings (Activity 6). ➤ PTFs held 13 community meetings to set priorities on GBV and the inclusion of women in peace-making initiatives, Participants focused on issues included in the NAP. These meetings were attended by 469 community members including 243 men and 226 women (Activity 7). ➤ On August 2nd, members of the PTF in Ninawa plain protested along with the Yezidis in front of the gates of the UN office in Erbil, northern Iraq, demanding the international community to recognize the capturing og Yezidi women as genocide and crimes against humanity; provide protection for minorities; support women survivors morally and financially; and provide better services for IDPs in camps. ➤ Held 11 voluntary awareness meetings (total 24 since the start of the project) in the five provinces to present the NAP and advocate for more volunteers to join the PTF.
Quarter Five	October 1 st - December 31 st , 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased the number of PTF members to 718 (Activity 2).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IF held the third workshop to respond to a set of skills identified by the task force member to enable them to write the final report of ALRASID (Activity 3). ➤ IF executed of the 2nd workshop of activity 5. This workshop took place at the Iraqi Council of Representatives (ICOR) on October 28th 2015. ➤ PTFs in the five provinces have conducted a total of 14 meetings and as follows: 3 in Erbil, 3 in Babil, 3 in Baghdad, 2 in Basra and 3 in Ninawa. 369 government officials have participated in these meetings (Activity 6). ➤ PTFs held 9 community meetings to set priorities on GBV and the inclusion of women in peace-making initiatives. Participants focused on issues included in the NAP. These meetings were attended by 327 community members including 212 women and 115 men (Activity 7). ➤ Held 2 local Community meetings to set priorities; developed internal linkages reaching out for 72 community members in the five provinces. ➤ Held 8voluntary awareness meetings (total 32 since the start of the project) in the five provinces to present the NAP and advocate for more volunteers to join the PTF. ➤ Held 3 sessions of Activity 8 with participation of 84 judges, family protection unites, Local gov. and victimized women. ➤ Iraq Foundation lunched the RFP for the small grants (Activity 9).
Quarter Six	January 1 st - March 31 st , 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 174 members joined the PTF, making the total number 762 members (Activity 2). ➤ The execution of the 3rd workshop of activity 5 at the Iraqi Council of Representatives (ICOR) on February 21^s ➤ 8 voluntary awareness meetings were held (for a total 32 since the start of the project) in the five provinces to present the NAP and advocate for more

		<p>volunteers to join the PTFs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Three sessions of Activity 8 were held with the participation of 84 judges, family protection units, representative of local governments, and victimized women.
Quarter Seven	April 1 st - June 30 th , 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The fourth workshop in the PTF capacity building series (<i>Activity 3</i>) held. 40 PTF members attended. ➤ IF and the partner NGOs developed the second interim draft report. ➤ Three sessions were conducted in Activity 5. ➤ 16 meetings with local officials in 5 provinces as part of <i>Activity 6</i> and as follows: one in Baghdad, 3 in Erbil, 3 in Babil, 4 in Basra; and 5 in Ninawa plain. 397 (230 men + 167 women) attended ➤ 16 community meetings held in 5 provinces as part of <i>Activity 7</i> and as follows: 2 in Erbil, 2 in Baghdad, 3 in Babil, 4 in Basra; and 5 in Ninawa plain. 588 (133 men + 455 women) attended. ➤ Two hearing sessions in Erbil were held as part of <i>Activity 8</i>. 49 (11 men + 38 women) attended. ➤ Forty nine small grants have been implemented in five provinces reaching out a total of 5307 beneficiaries (3930 female and 1377 male). The first round of small grants reached a total of 2853 (2371 female and 482 male), while the second round reached 2454 beneficiaries (1559 female and 895 male). ➤ RFP on the Media campaign was issued. three proposals were submitted. ➤ One Contract with Al Rasheed Satellite Channel. ➤ One TV spot produced and broadcasted for 1980 seconds. ➤ One Radio spot broadcasted for 1440 seconds.
Quarter Eight	July 1 st - September 30 th , 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Final draft of the monitoring report was submitted ➤ The fourth meeting of <i>Activity 5</i> was held.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Twenty two meetings were convened as a part of <i>Activity 6</i>, taking place in five provinces and as follows: four in Babil, two in Ninawa, five in Erbil, three in Basra, and eight in Baghdad. Total attendance of the meetings was 607 participants (383 men, 224 women). ➤ Four meetings were convened as a part of <i>Activity 7</i>, taking place in three provinces and as follows: one in Babil, one in Erbil, and two in Baghdad. These meetings were attended by 125 participants including 66 women and 59 men. ➤ Six meetings were convened as a part of <i>Activity 8</i>, taking place in three provinces and as follows: two in Babil, one in Erbil, and three in Baghdad. Total attendance of the meetings was 143 participants (86 men, 57 women). ➤ The second round of the small grants continued. 10 awareness sessions on the NAP implementation were held. 97 women beneficiaries in the KRG were reached. ➤ Four TV spots produced and broadcasted for 7920 seconds. ➤ Four Radio spots broadcasted for 3840 seconds
Quarter Nine	October 1 st - December 31 st , 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The fourth and fifth capacity building workshops of Activity 3 were held. ➤ Final monitoring report (Activity 4) was printed and disseminated ➤ The fifth meeting of Activity 5 was held ➤ 11 TV spots produced and broadcasted for 14,248 seconds. (Activity 10) ➤ 11 Radio spots broadcasted for 12,636 seconds. (Activity 10)

Challenges:

Challenges	Remedial actions
The lack of a baseline to refer to once the NAP is in action and what is the benchmark date to	It was agreed among the NTFs to make April 1st, 2014 as the bench mark date for the baseline. All the collected information will be

start collecting the information.	fed to a unified monitoring plan.
The implementing partners in Babil and Baghdad facing difficulty to implement activity 8 due to the difficulty of judge participation. The High judiciary council issued an order which prevent any judge from making statements on the T.V. or participating in civil activities so the judges	The partners are relying on their good working relationship with the judges to invite them to the activity and they would print the finding and submit it to the related court to address the issues discussed in these sessions where the judges can't attend.
The deteriorating security situation in Iraq has delayed the achievement of some targets. Particularly in 2015 and early 2016, the instability in Baghdad and other governorates, including the over-running of the International Zone and parliament twice in spring 2016, in addition to the consequent closures of government institutions including the Ministry of Women, have impeded the accomplishment of some targets according to schedule.	IF requested to extend this project at no cost for a period of 3 months, from October 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 to continue the project's activities.
Government Officials attendance to events is always hectic, last minute cancellations or no show is the norm of many of them.	IF hold meetings inside parliament or provincial council, give those officials ownership over events and usually IF coordinate with a prime figure to send invitations to his colleagues and other officials.
Abolishing the Ministry of Women's Affairs which is the only government institution responsible for NAP implementation	IF, along with partner NGOs and the taskforce members, continue to work with the Operations Center (OC) that was established in the PM's office to follow up on the E-NAP. The OC has been working on an Implementation Plan (IP) for the E-NAP with 8 implementing ministries, including Interior, Defense, MOLSA, MOMD, Health, Planning, Finance and Justice. IF attended meetings convened by the OC and other implementing ministries to discuss and finalize the Action Plan.

Attachments

- Final Evaluation report
- Final monitoring report with attachments (in Arabic)
- TV Interviews with IDPs (English transcript) – Youtube links