



National Action Plan

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

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The second national plan الخطط الوطنية الثانية

to activate Security

Council Resolution 1325

On Women, Peace and Security

2024 - 2021



The second national plan to activate Security Council Resolution 1325



الله أكبر



The second national plan to activate Security Council resolution

1325 on women, peace and security

2024-2021



Thanks and gratitude

The Iraqi government has adopted the second national plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No. (1325)

(Women, Peace, Security) in December 2020, based on the principle of gender equality, and the basic rights of women that are consistent with international charters and relevant UN resolutions, as well as from the federal government and the Kurdistan Region, in order to enhance the vital role of women. National strategies headquarters

And the actor in achieving development, and combating violence directed against it. In this context, the second national plan included clear and specific objectives and procedures

Responsibilities and tasks were distributed to ensure follow-up and evaluation, including the items of the joint statement on sexual violence during conflict and addressing it, which was signed between Iraq and the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on sexual violence. Iraq has the distinction of being the first country in the Middle East and North Africa that has prepared a national plan to implement the Security Council resolution (Women, Peace, Security), and in continuation to fulfill its obligations towards this resolution, the International Government No. The first 2020, which includes gender equality, the universal human rights of women, and what is stipulated in the international provisions for women's rights, its participation in sovereign and legislative positions, and the affirmation of their protection from the effects of conflicts and all forms of gender-based violence and the activation of dangers of environments Work within the institutions, as well as consistent with the national strategies headquarters

M Strengthen

from the federal government and the Kurdistan region.

The Iraqi government seeks to achieve the objectives of this plan, and to provide all forms of technical and logistical support to implement its activities in high coordination between federal government institutions and local governments in the governorates, and the Kurdistan Region as well as local and international organizations, emphasizing the achievement of the principle of justice and equity for women in the development process, and activating laws, legislation and frameworks And the national policies that protect it and enhance its role in building society to ensure a free and dignified life for it.

In conclusion, allow me to extend my heartfelt thanks to those who prepared this plan, and we urge them to support and pledge to them, to work together in the spirit of one team to overcome all obstacles and work to overcome them, in order to activate the role of women in development and construction, in the service of dear Iraq.

الله أكبر
الله أكبر

Secretary General of the Council of Ministers



an introduction

Experiences have shown that sustainable peace cannot be achieved unless women are included in the peace-making process. They also showed that the protection of women is the guarantor of the security and stability of society. Therefore, this issue constituted a starting point for global efforts that view women as an essential actor.

This movement also stimulated an international movement to deal with the great challenges that women face during the conflict, not only because they bear the brunt of the war, but also because they aspire more to security and peace.

Resolution 1325 issued by the Security Council in October of the year 2000, and the subsequent resolutions that followed, is an important turning point in the quest to end violence against women during armed conflicts, and its adoption represents the beginning of the agenda of women, security and peace, as it is the first official legal document issued by the Security Council. It asks the parties to the conflict to respect women's rights and support their participation in peace negotiations and in reconstruction and reconstruction. It is also the first document to recognize the centrality of women's place to international peace and security, and stresses the important role of women in conflict prevention and resolution, peace talks, building and preservation operations. At the same time, it expresses the international community's awareness of the seriousness of the phenomenon of violence against women and the need to curb it.

The resolution includes four main pillars that can contribute to reducing violations against women: prevention, protection, participation, peace building, and recovery. Stressing the importance of increasing the representation of women at all levels of decision-making in national, regional and international institutions, and the need to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence in conflict situations, especially rape and other forms of sexual abuse (Paragraph 10).

The resolution also stressed the responsibility of all states to put in place mechanisms to prevent impunity and to prosecute those involved in crimes against humanity, including crimes related to what women are subjected to, and stresses the need to exclude such crimes from the provisions of the amnesty (paragraph 11).

It is a binding document for the United Nations and all its member states. It constitutes a national plan, and Resolution 1325 is an important step for putting international resolutions into effect.



1- Iraq and Security Council Resolution 1325

Iraq took the initiative to prepare a national plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325, to be the first Arab country to adopt a national plan on women, security and peace. The Iraqi Council of Ministers approved the plan within the national strategy for the advancement of Iraqi women in April 2014. The plan aims to achieve increased participation of women in decision-making positions and in Reconciliation committees, peace-building negotiations, and amending legislation and laws to ensure protection and prevention of gender-based violence during and after the conflict.¹

Many factors affected the implementation of the plan as planned, including the conflicts that took place in large areas of Iraq, which rearranged priorities, in addition to the economic crisis that accompanied the drop in oil prices, which clearly affected the weakness of funding sources, and the abolition of the Ministry of State for Women's Affairs, which was It is the only national mechanism responsible for following up on the implementation of the plan. As well as the insufficiency of administrative skills at the national levels necessary to carry out its role.

Despite this, and despite the weakness of the measures taken to ensure the full protection of women during the conflict and to increase their participation in peace efforts, the plan was able to provide many opportunities that support the institutionalization of work on the agenda of women, security and peace, and also worked to spread awareness of Resolution 1325, and contributed to the development of Capacity of workers in government institutions to develop plans within their institutions. It was one of the most important tools that enabled NGOs to obtain support and funding to implement programs that serve women in Iraq, and gave more space for these organizations to communicate their demands.

The national context in Iraq

To be in front of a covenant Iraq faced long decades of instability and the accumulation of wars, until 2003 a new sectarian fighting, which ended with the invasion of some terrorist organizations that called themselves the "Islamic State Organization" (ISIS), the second largest Iraqi province, Nineveh province, and large parts of other provinces. In December 2017, Iraq announced its victory over these terrorist organizations with a picture

formal.

ISIS control of Iraqi cities and villages extended for nearly three years, during which it targeted minorities and ethnic and religious components stationed in these areas, in order to empty the areas of these components. The killings that resulted from the control of ISIS and the military operations to liberate the areas from its control killed thousands of the civilian population. The control of the organization and the ensuing military operations have also left great challenges, the most important of which are a completely collapsed infrastructure, and deteriorating living standards that will have direct repercussions on the social and psychological conditions of women.

The violations committed by ISIS contributed to spreading hostility and the desire for revenge among its victims and those affected by its policies, prompting a new series of violations targeting women and children associated with an assumed ISIS connection. More than 850,000 children and women are at risk of forced eviction and arbitrary detention in special camps. ² All of these circumstances will create repercussions that, in total, constitute serious challenges facing federal and local governments in the post-ISIS era.



The impact of the armed conflict on women in Iraq

During the conflict in Iraq since 2014, women faced multiple experiences, including detention, isolation, insecurity, and suffering resulting from displacement and forced displacement. Confronting sexual violence of all kinds.

Women belonging to ethnic and religious components were also subjected to numerous violations, the most serious of which was sexual violence, which was described as unique and unprecedented in the world, 3 which also included kidnapping, detention, sexual slavery, trafficking and forced marriage. Many women and girls who have survived these abuses, have been deprived of psychological and material assistance from their families, and do not have sufficient necessities to live on their own.⁴ Other anti-ISIS parties have used sexual violence as part of the collective punishment of women associated with ISIS, and as a result of these Sanctions Sexual violence in conflict areas has been associated with weak law enforcement, resulting in impunity for perpetrators and reluctance for survivors to report violence. The systematic sexual violence that was committed during the control of ISIS, and the military operations that took place to liberate the areas controlled by the aforementioned organization, also left a big problem represented in children born to pregnancies resulting from sexual violence and children whose parents were involved, or who are suspected of being involved in collaborating with ISIS, belonging to it or pledge allegiance to him.

On the other hand, ISIS's control has spread values related to the isolation of women, and a hierarchical vision of the relationship between the sexes that reinforces and perpetuates male dominance and places women in a lower category. . This isolation has produced more closed values around gender, and the propagation of such values will affect the status of women and restrict their access to opportunities in education, work, participation, and even health care, and will also cancel and absent their role and participation in peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction. The conflict has displaced more than four million Iraqis, with women under 65 years of age making up 5.54%

Of the number of IDPs, 7.9% of them are widows, according to the 2014 National Survey of IDPs in Iraq ⁵

Displacement has had direct psychological effects on women that outweigh the psychological damage resulting from war and armed conflicts, as the national survey of the displaced showed that 169.6 women were subjected to psychological disorders ranging in severity from weak to very difficult and crippling,⁶ and displacement also led to an increase in the spread of violence against women in all its forms, as a result of To increase the life pressures faced by the head of the family due to the deteriorating social and economic conditions, the lack of basic services necessary for life such as water and electricity, and also due to the absence of traditional support and protection mechanisms when women move to a new, unfamiliar place, as women may lose the support they can get from their relatives Her neighbours, her family, and even her clan are in a state of abuse, which makes her in a vulnerable position and is easy to target with violence, ⁷ and the violence is likely to increase after the return of the displaced to their areas due to the increasing pressures due to the collapse of the infrastructure and the disturbances caused by the returning men.⁸ As a result of the violence, it expanded The category of women who are most vulnerable and most at risk, as there are widows, women heads of families and elderly caregivers of separated children and women. Most of them are grandmothers and daughters who head families, and this category suffers from shortcomings in satisfying social, economic, health and educational needs, and is unable to achieve a reasonable standard of living, and lacks a steady resource to help it satisfy the basic needs of its members, and it will need to provide an integrated system of material and in-kind services to meet The requirements of daily life, and this means that the areas that came under the control of ISIS will witness



A noticeable increase in the number of women who head the family after the killing, arrest or enforced disappearance of the breadwinner of the family, as well as an increase in the number of orphaned, homeless and working children, and the number of war victims of persons with disabilities and others, in addition to hundreds of thousands of displaced and refugees who They will become the majority in society in these areas due to the destruction inflicted on their cities from which they were displaced, in light of the doubling of the poverty rate from 20% (20% in 2012) to 41% in 2014 (according to the joint survey of the Ministry of Planning and the World Bank for the year 2014) .9

2- Sources of work on the national plan:

International Legal Framework: ●

It has been a member of the United Nations since 1945, and is one of the countries that joined Iraq early

It also ratified early on the conventions, treaties, declarations and resolutions related to human rights. Despite Iraq's reservations about many of them, the Iraqi government was able to embody the basic principles of these charters in the state's policy.

Iraq has signed a set of international conventions, treaties, protocols and declarations related to the civil and political rights of women and their protection from violence and torture, and their participation in conflict resolution and the promotion of peace and security, including the International Humanitarian Law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which stipulates in its third article that States pledge to guarantee men and women equal enjoyment of all civil and political rights, Iraq has ratified the Convention against Torture that protects women from violence, torture and all forms of cruel and inhuman treatment, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which prohibits any discrimination, exclusion or restriction It has the effect of weakening the ability of women to enjoy all their human rights and political, economic, social, cultural and civil freedoms, regardless of their marital status, and according to one basis, which is equality between men and women.¹⁰

Iraq also ratified the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in 1993, which called on states parties to include in their periodic reports to the Committee statistical data on violence against women, information on services provided to victims, and legislative and other measures taken to protect women from violence in their lives. daily life, including protecting her from harassment in the workplace, abuse in the family, and sexual violence.

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted in 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women, called on governments, the international community and civil society to take concrete and strategic steps in the area of women and armed conflict. The Sustainable Development Goals also referred to in their fifth goal to achieve gender equality, and in the sixteenth goal related to building healthy societies for sustainable development. It also recommended General Recommendation No. 30 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the status of women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations.



To the trends of the international community towards the development of an international judicial system complementary to the system International criminal law has developed in accordance with national courts in order to prosecute persons accused of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, and the International Criminal Court has been established.

Resolution 1325 provides a physical and legal framework for the protection of women in armed conflicts and calls for the integration of gender with protection, ie the transformation of general protection into special protection.

This is in addition to the resolutions complementing Resolution 1325, namely Resolution 1820 in 2008 on conflict-related sexual violence, and strengthening the protection of women from sexual violence during armed conflicts, which calls for combating impunity and achieving accountability, in addition to integrating gender and increasing the representation of women in peace processes. And Resolution 1888 in 2009, which restores the inclusions of Resolution 1820, and constitutes a qualitative practical step through the appointment of a United Nations Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict. Resolution 1960 of 2010 calling for the development of mechanisms to activate the principle of accountability and non-impunity stipulated in resolutions 1820 and 1888, and Resolution No. 2016 of 2011 concerning the intervention of the international community through the Security Council to protect civilians, emphasizing the fight against the policy of impunity, the formation of an international criminal court and the adoption of The necessary legal procedures.

and Resolution 2112 of 2013 on enhancing the presence and role of women in decision-making circles and talks related to conflict resolution and peace promotion.

and Resolution 2242 of 2015, which stressed the important role that women play in all stages of the conflict and in the context of combating terrorism, and the serious commitment of the international community to consider all forms of sexual violence as crimes that threaten international peace and security.

With regard to the conflict in Iraq, the Security Council issued Resolution No. 2379 on September 21, 2017, in which the Security Council decided to establish a specialized investigation team to support local efforts to hold ISIS accountable by collecting, preserving and storing evidence in the Republic of Iraq relating to acts that may amount to The level of war crimes and genocide committed by ISIS. 11

This is in addition to Resolution 2299, in which the Security Council expressed concern over Iraq's failure to implement the plan of Resolution 1325 due to the lack of funding. In July 2019, the Security Council issued Resolution 2467, in which it affirmed the continued and full implementation of Resolution 1325 and its complementary resolutions, and overcoming the obstacles facing it. Consistently implemented Referring to the obligations contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and reaffirming the obligations of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol, and the obligations applicable to parties to armed conflicts under the Geneva Conventions and the two Additional Protocols thereto.



The permanent Iraqi constitution of 2005 referred in its preamble to the concern for women and their rights and the child and their affairs, and emphasized in Article (14) the principle of equality before the law without discrimination based on gender, and indicated in Article 18/2 that citizens have both men and women participate in public political affairs and enjoy political rights, including the right to election and to be elected. Article 20 stipulates the right to work, and Article 21 stipulates the right to health security and the basic requirements for living a free and dignified life, securing their income. Third) slavery, slave trade, and trafficking in women and children. Article 2 guarantees (29/)

Fourth) That the election law achieves a representation of women of no less than 25% of the sexes. Article 4 stipulates (49/ the number of members of the House of Representatives).

Although the constitution stipulates that complementary laws must be issued, these laws have not yet been issued despite their great importance and need at the current stage, especially the law against domestic violence, with the exception of the Kurdistan Region, which issued the law against domestic violence No. 8 of 2011.

At the legal level, there is no legislation regarding accountability for conflict-related sexual violence. The Iraqi legal system is also devoid of provisions relating to crimes of genocide and crimes against humanity, including conflict-related sexual violence, and there is no legal qualification for such crimes. Also, there is insufficient law enforcement at the national level to ensure the prosecution and prosecution of those involved in the most serious crimes committed by the organization. Although perpetrators of these crimes are prosecuted under the Anti-Terrorism Law, which provides for the death penalty or life imprisonment, most are prosecuted for affiliation with ISIS without the criminals who committed serious crimes being brought to light.¹²

The Iraqi Anti-Human Trafficking Law No. 28 of 2012 was issued in April 2012 to curb the crime of human trafficking and its spread, punish the perpetrators of this crime, and establish mechanisms that ensure assistance to victims of human trafficking and distinguish them from other similar crimes. This law was enforced in the Kurdistan Region by Law No. 6 of 2018. The law stipulated the formation of a committee in the Ministry of Interior to develop plans and programs to combat and reduce the phenomenon of human trafficking. The law obligated the state departments concerned with assisting victims of human trafficking to present the victims to a specialized doctor to verify their health status, provide assistance, legal advice and guiding information to them, and provide assistance Financial funds for the victims and provision of a temporary accommodation for them.¹³

A draft law for ISIS survivors was also submitted to the House of Representatives for approval, and stipulates the establishment of a general directorate for the care of survivors, to be located in Nineveh Governorate, which will be responsible for census and preparation of data for survivors and to provide care and adequate housing to accommodate them. For the law, the draft law granted the survivors a monthly salary and a plot of residential land. Survivors are allowed to return from the age condition. The draft also stipulated that the perpetrators of the kidnapping of Yazidi women should not be included in the amnesty law. He considered what the Yazidis were subjected to as crimes of genocide.

To study an exception

On the level of decisions, the Council of Ministers issued its Resolution No. 92 (for the year 2014), which considered what minorities were subjected to at the hands of ISIS a crime of genocide.



The Iraqi Council of Representatives issued Resolution No. 43 (of 2016), which includes taking the necessary measures by the government to liberate the Yazidi abductees, and instructing the reconstruction of Sinjar district, restoring services and infrastructure to the judiciary, and considering the victims of terrorist acts committed by ISIS against the Yazidis as martyrs.

Grant all of their families

The rights and privileges enjoyed by this segment

It also formed in the Kurdistan Region a judicial body under Judicial Order No. 767 issued on 7/9/2014

To investigate the crimes committed by ISIS against the Yazidis, more than 1,500 complaints were received, prepared for referral to the competent courts.

The Higher Committee for Defining the Yazidis Genocide in the Kurdistan Region was also formed by a cabinet decision headed by the Minister of Martyrs and Anfal. As well as the formation of a committee to return the kidnapped Yazidis in the Prime Minister's office in the region.

Strategic frameworks: national policies and plans ●

The Iraqi government has adopted a number of strategies related to the main pillars referred to in the resolution and related to protecting women from all forms of gender-based violence and increasing their participation. It has also developed a number of plans to respond to the needs of women during the conflict.

The National Strategy for the Advancement of the Status of Women

The strategy approved in April 2014 aims to empower women and enhance their participation in drawing up policies, and decision-making in all fields, by generating an enabling environment for women's political empowerment and families, and enhancing their knowledge and skill building, and their enjoyment of high health throughout life, for women, enabling their and socially and economically access to decision-making positions in institutions and ensuring decent and protected political and economic job opportunities .

The National Strategy for the Development of the Status of Women in the Kurdistan Region 2017-2027

It was established in November 2016 to enable women to enjoy their human rights in all fields of education, health, economic Aiming the strategy that was approved participation, participation in decision-making and access to and control over resources, by generating an environment advocating for women's political and social empowerment, with in private and public life and economically the establishment of an umbrella dedicated to national legislation and laws due to their intertwining and impact On the position of women



National strategy to combat violence against women

The Iraqi government took the initiative, in cooperation with United Nations agencies and local and international experts, to work on developing a comprehensive national strategy to combat violence that seeks to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women in Iraq. R

In providing legal protection by ensuring the enactment and application of legislation and setting up appropriate institutions for this, in addition to ensuring a safe environment for women survivors in order to protect them from all dangers and threats of gender-based violence, as well as improving the quality and level of multidisciplinary services and sectors that women survivors of violence need in case of emergency and beyond. Finally, working to change behaviors and systems that encourage discrimination, violence against women and gender-based violence, in order to prevent and reduce its effects on women, the family and society, the federal government approved the strategy to combat violence against women in March 2013.

The National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women in the Kurdistan Region 2027-2017

The Kurdistan Regional Government, in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund Agency, representatives of official institutions in the government, many non-governmental organizations, and women's rights activists and activists, has initiated the development of a national strategy to confront the phenomenon of violence against women in the long term, and to put in place an appropriate framework for a serious and appropriate action plan. And programming work to achieve the eradication of negative phenomena in society in general, and in particular those phenomena related to the oppression and suppression of women. The KRG endorsed the strategy to combat violence against women in 2012, and it was updated for the period 2017-2027.

The National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in Iraq

The plan aims to achieve increased participation of women in decision-making positions and in reconciliation committees and peace-building negotiations. Amending legislation and laws, empowering women and enhancing their capabilities, ensuring equality between women and men in accessing resources (social and economic empowerment), amending and implementing discriminatory laws against women and addressing the phenomenon of impunity (legislation and laws), 17 and in 2016 work began on preparing a unified executive plan to implement Resolution 1325 for the period 2016-2017.

2015 Emergency Executive Plan for Displaced Women

and those affected by the conflict within the framework of the national plan for the implementation of resolution 1325

The emergency plan is designed to address and protect the needs and protection of women in conflict and displacement areas. The plan is based on three main pillars: protection, prevention, and participation. The emergency plan focused on the pillars of participation and protection only, as a priority and a quick interim need, and neglected issues related to the punishment of perpetrators of crimes against humanity and against women, and a time limit was set for its implementation of one year. 18



The National Strategy for the Advancement of the Status of Women

The strategy diagnosed a weakness in the role of women in peacemaking as one of the root causes of the national security problem, and emphasized the spread of violence against women as a result of the security situation in Iraq. However, the strategy did not address the importance of involving women in the security sector to develop a system Efficient security, and there is no reference to the response to crimes and violations against women and the security needs of this category. The strategy did not contain any initiative aimed at increasing awareness of gender issues for security sector workers and ensuring response to the security needs of women and men, especially since the inclusion of these issues enhances the efficiency of the security sector. This is what the strategy aims at, and women are only mentioned within the cultural and social objectives, where attention is paid to the fragile and vulnerable groups and to gender.

Countering Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism Strategy

This strategy was issued by the Iraqi National Security Council in 2019, and included two parts, the first deals with the social environment and the threat of extremism that threatens it, while the second part sets four main goals and means to achieve them. On the importance of rehabilitation and social integration for groups that have been exposed to conditions conducive to extremism. The third and fourth goals focused on preparing citizens who believe in moderation and the consolidation of the national spirit.

The National Security Sector Reform Plan

The plan focused on law enforcement and justice for all Iraqis to provide the best security services with highly trained, professional defense and security forces, equipped with the latest equipment and subject to effective oversight and accountability.

the National Security Council established an administrative division for women's empowerment, ~~and obligating all institutions and departments~~ ^{Regarding combating human trafficking, however,} concerned to involve women in all security plans and strategies.

Implementation plan for the joint statement on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence

And the confrontation between the Iraqi government and the United Nations in March 2018

The Joint Partnership on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Prevention and The Iraqi government signed a statement with the United Nations Response in September 2016, includes six priority areas to which UN agencies and the Government of Iraq have committed. The commitments call for supporting legislative and policy reforms to enhance protection against and response to crimes of sexual violence, facilitate documentation, return and reintegration of displaced persons, ensure accountability for sexual violence crimes, ensure provision of services and livelihood support, compensate survivors and children born as a result of rape, and engage clan elders Religious leaders, civil society, and women rights advocates ensure that sexual violence-related considerations are covered in the prevention of crimes of sexual violence, as well as adequately ascertained, and taken into account, in the work of the Iraqi counterterrorism apparatus, including promoting the role of women in counterterrorism efforts.



In order to ensure the fulfillment and implementation of the commitments stipulated in the joint statement, an implementation plan was prepared that included a review of national legislation related to accountability for sexual violence and the issuance of legislation and instructions regarding the provision of shelters for survivors of sexual violence. The plan also clearly referred to the crimes of sexual violence committed by the military forces, and was not limited to the crimes of sexual violence committed by ISIS against Yazidi women and other religious minorities, but also included providing legal documents or official documents (without stigma) to survivors of sexual violence and their children born as a result of rape, and ensure that all survivors of sexual violence receive long-term social and health support, as well as reparations. The Iraqi government supported the international trend to integrate the plan to implement the joint statement to prevent conflict-related sexual violence, the second national plan for Security Council resolution (1325).

with

Background on the first national plan to activate Resolution 1325

Despite the achievements of the first national plan, its implementation faced several challenges, the most important of which was ISIS's invasion of a number of Iraqi provinces, and the security complications that hampered implementation on several levels. In addition to political tensions and changes, both governmental and parliamentary, and the lack of a budget for it,¹⁹ the first plan also faced implementation challenges related to measurement and monitoring, as there was no review in the middle of implementation, and the absence of reference data made it difficult to measure the rate of progress towards achieving the plan's objectives. . In addition to the difficulty of collecting data in general, despite the cooperation of all parties and institutions that were entrusted with the implementation of the first plan, ²⁰

As for the structural level of institutions, the successive and repeated changes of leaders and follow-up teams resulted in a slowdown in the implementation process.

The report of the first national plan concluded that the stereotypical image of women and their role in society constituted a major obstacle at the governmental and local levels alike, as a discriminatory culture and legislation are devoted to them, which must be amended.

Based on the many lessons learned, the Report of the First Plan recommends adherence to the principle of participatory organization of consultations on the widest official and societal scale when developing the Second Action Plan. It also stresses the importance of improving the monitoring and evaluation framework by applying appropriate tools based on qualitative and quantitative indicators, and applied in an institutional manner that ensures efficient and continuity of data collection from the field where activities are implemented among their targets.

The report also included a recommendation on the necessity of coordinating efforts between government agencies and civil society, and between international organizations implementing partners and United Nations agencies, in addition to working on the development of a media plan for the master plan that would define the national framework for action on Iraqi women, peace and security, and highlight the most important Activities and success stories, especially in local communities where the plan targets are women and girls in conflict situations.

The implementation of the plan, its follow-up, evaluation and preparation of reports on it was undertaken by the multi-sectoral national action team headed by the Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers in the Federal Government, and the Minister of Interior in the Kurdistan Regional Government. The Committee for the Advancement of Women in the Federal Government and the Supreme Council for Women in the Kurdistan Region was entrusted with the task of supervising the implementation process through a coordinating committee and an executive secretariat. Civil society participated in the national

plan team for Resolution 211325

National Action represented by Resolution 1325 Network and Support Alliance



Develop the second national action plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325

The importance of preparing a second plan to implement Resolution 1325

The previous plan was designed in response to circumstances during which Iraq enjoyed relative stability, followed by a phase of conflict, forcing the concerned authorities to stop working on it in favor of the emergency plan, and Iraq today is going through a post-conflict or recovery phase, which requires the design of a new plan commensurate with the needs of this phase. . There are also reasons

Preparing a second plan for Resolution 1325 is an urgent necessity at this stage, including the expiry of the specified time period, which makes the first national plan specified from 2014-2018, and the presence of a number of gaps that must be avoided in a second plan, such as its lack of a framework for follow-up and evaluation and to set a time limit for the completion of activities , and access to outputs, as it lacked the identification of the responsible bodies for implementation and the budget.

The first plan also lacks what can be described as a connection to society, which led to a low level of awareness related to rights, protection, violations, laws, the role of services and the role of service providers. The slowdown in implementing the measures that could ensure an increase in women's participation, despite their inclusion in the previous plan, led to a decline in the rates of women's participation in the federal government. There is an international dimension that obliges Iraq to prepare a second plan for Resolution 1325 represented in subsequent international resolutions, and it contains recommendations regarding the ongoing conflict in Iraq, including three recommendations related to sexual violence for which the first plan did not include measures, in addition to the joint statement signed by the Republic of Iraq with the United Nations on preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence. All of this prompted the thought of starting work on the second national action plan for the implementation of the Security Council resolution, which can contribute significantly to supporting the orientations related to the recovery phase and ensure the participation of women in the humanitarian response and post-conflict reconstruction and all efforts aimed at stopping violence and creating the environment that It nurtures social cohesion and maintains and promotes peace and security.

Methodology of work on the second national plan

The second draft plan for Resolution 1325 for the years 2020-2024 was developed through consultative sessions held in Baghdad, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, and adopted a participatory approach that ensured the participation of all concerned parties in the federal government, the Kurdistan Regional Government, and representatives of civil society organizations. The process of writing the plan went through several Phase:

A national team was formed for Resolution 1325 pursuant to Diwani Order No. 138 of 2017, headed by the Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers and with the membership of 25 ministries, agencies and institutions in the Federal Government, the Kurdistan Regional Government, and representatives of civil society organizations. The federal government and 3 representatives of the Kurdistan Regional Government.

1- The Coordination Committee held two meetings in May 2018 and February 2019 to discuss the preparations, agree on the pillars and define the outputs for the logical framework for preparing the second generation of the national plan for Resolution 1325.

2- The secretariat of the National Team for Resolution 1325 carried out field visits to the relevant ministries for the purpose of following up on the preparation process for the second national plan. It also held a series of training workshops for sectoral teams in the relevant ministries on



Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and monitoring indicators.

3- The national team, with the support of the Euro-Mediterranean Feminist Initiative, held consultative sessions in Baghdad on 3 October 2018, with the participation of government representatives, provincial councils, camp managers and Iraqi governorate organizations to identify needs. The team also held a second consultative session in Erbil for civil society from 11 on October 9, 2018, with the support of the Euro-Mediterranean participation of representatives from 7 governorates that resulted in defining the results, outputs and priorities of the second national plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325, and a third consultative session devoted to discussing the legal fate of women and associated children ISIS, with the support of UN Women, in Erbil, November 23, 2018, and Baghdad, January 22, 2019.

4- A national team was formed to write the plan, and in a workshop in Sulaymaniyah from July 18-24, 2019, it began preparing the first draft of the second national plan for Resolution 1325 (the logical and narrative frameworks).

5- With the aim of exchanging experiences and getting acquainted with Jordan's experience regarding the implementation and financing of its national plan to activate Resolution 1325, the team visited the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on 3-4 September 2019.

6- A workshop to discuss and write the framework of institutional effectiveness and efficiency of the second national plan was held in Baghdad in the period September 23-22, 2019.

7- Review and consultation meetings were held in Erbil (December 2, 2019) and Baghdad (December 16, 2019) to get acquainted with the views and positions of government stakeholders, actors from civil society organizations, and beneficiaries of the second draft national plan for Resolution 1325 and to include their proposals and amendments. final plan.

Officially and including government agencies 8- A team was formed to review the second national plan for resolution (1325) implementing the activities in addition to the time-limit for implementing the activities of the plan, and preparing a plan for follow-up and evaluation, and a media plan to cover the activities of the second national plan for resolution (1325).

Plan preparation resources

There are many sources on which the second national plan was based. The following list summarizes those sources:

- 1- The first national plan for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325, which was adopted by the Iraqi government on February 6, 2014.
- 2- The Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 entitled "Conflict Prevention, Transforming Justice and Ensuring Peace", issued by UN Women in 2015.
- 3- The national report on the first national plan on Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security.
- 4- Draft plan to implement the joint statement on preventing and addressing conflict-related sexual violence between the Iraqi government and the United Nations in March 2018.
- 5- Outputs of some activities and recommendations issued by national conferences, and some recommendations issued by



The Human Rights Council on Iraq's report on the UPR report and the recommendations issued by the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on the Iraq Report 2014

on the implementation of Resolution 1325.

6- The experiences of countries in the national plans of Security Council Resolution No. 1325.

7- Monitoring reports and plans prepared by local organizations on the implementation of Resolution 22.1325

8- Report to support the local roadmap for the second action plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 (Takamul Program) for the year 2019.

The priorities of the second national plan and the framework for its implementation

The second national plan to activate Security Council Resolution 1325 revolves around three strategic pillars: participation, protection, and prevention.

Based The details of these goals and what falls under them have been agreed upon

on the needs and conditions of the stage that Iraq is going through. Those pillars are the same on which the first national plan was based, and therefore it builds on what the first plan achieved on the one hand, and expands on the aspects that the first plan was not able to achieve by extending and

improving the work and effort previously made without repetition or omission.

It is worth noting that the three strategic pillars are related to programmatic interventions related to the issue of women, security and peace, without addressing other equally important operational elements, but their real place is other executive frameworks, including, for example: follow-up, evaluation and information, as each of them will issue an implementation plan Detailed implementation is based on a team of specialists.

Under each of the three strategic pillars of the second national plan are a number of components (outcomes) that complete the pillar.

The first pillar, "Participation", is concerned with enhancing women's participation in leadership and decision-making in a way that enhances peacebuilding and peacekeeping, and includes the active participation of women in achieving and sustaining peace by engaging in influential decision-making positions related to peacebuilding in the security sectors and justice systems, and women's participation in the stages of reconstitution. All reconstruction at the national and local level through participation in the active institutions in the field of relief.

As for the second "protection" pillar, it is concerned with protecting women and girls affected by conflict from all forms of gender-based violence, especially sexual violence and ending impunity, and includes elements such as establishing mechanisms to ensure the protection of women and girls, especially within camps and in displacement sites, and areas of return, and take effective reporting and intervention, accountability and justice to prevent impunity for perpetrators as well as protect conflict-affected women and girls from sexual violence that has been employed as a weapon of war.

The **third pillar, "Prevention"**, is concerned with the prevention of women and girls from all forms of gender-based violence before, during and after the conflict. It is achieved by creating a safe and supportive environment for women and girls based on social cohesion by changing the religious and societal discourse in a more tolerant and accepting direction, and the inclusion of women's protection In conditions of conflict within institutional frameworks, in order to translate them into binding actions, and increase



The resilience of conflict-affected women through improving livelihood opportunities and access to services, especially that most conflict-affected women are heads of household, and integrating gender into early warning systems to prevent conflict-related violence.

A logical framework was designed to implement the plan that includes details of each of the strategic pillars, divided into results, outputs and activities with suggested indicators (using RBM language), in addition to the names of the implementing agencies and potential partners (Annex).

The following framework illustrates the plan's components, including outcomes and outputs.

carry out the plan

time limit	Implementation phases
1- Authentication	
15/12/2020	• Endorsement of the Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers / Follow-up of the Iraqi Women Empowerment
2020/12/18	Department • Endorsement of the Prime Minister / Follow-up of the Office of the Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers
2- Announcing the launch of the plan	
2020/12/24	The launch of the plan will be announced at a press conference in the presence of the Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers and representatives of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament • Kurdistan Region • Governmental sectors International organizations and representatives of embassies Civil society organizations
3- Implementation	
2020/12/27	Implementation begins after the announcement and receipt of the plan by the concerned authorities. The main bodies are working on preparing procedures to implement activities the plan. The Kurdistan Regional Government is working to implement the activities of the region.
4- Follow up	
	The Department of Women Empowerment works with the main entities to implement the activities to follow up and evaluate the implementation of the activities

The second national plan to activate Security Council Resolution 1325



Pillar One: Participation

Enhancing women's participation in leadership and decision-making to

enhance security and peace building

Objectives: ●

First: the active participation of women in achieving and sustaining peace.

Women in relief efforts, and in all stages of reconstruction, at the national and local levels. Second: Inclusion Third: Increasing the percentage of women in the executive committees (Kurdistan Region).

Indicators and Outputs: ●

First: Increasing the percentage of women in the security sectors and the Higher Committee for Peaceful and Community Coexistence.

Second: Increasing the number of women working in humanitarian relief and reconstruction programs.

Third: Women who possess effective capabilities and skills in managing negotiations and peacebuilding.



Sharing pillar

The first goal: the effective participation of women in achieving and sustaining peace.

Implementing agencies in the province Kurdistan	Activities in Kurdistan Region	Indications Execution measurement	time	Implementing agencies	Activities	output
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Interior Affairs Ministry of Peshmerga Ministry of Culture Ministry of Endowments Security agencies 	1- Building the capacities of women in sectors Government and parties on leadership, negotiation skills, conflict resolution and management • A	2021-2023 • Number of building activities in women's capabilities • The General Secretariat of the Council in the sectors to play an influential role in women leaders. Governmental and in Political parties for peace. Negotiation and Conflict management and crises.		the main entities: The National skills of the supporting bodies agencies	1 - Building women's capabilities an influential role in women leaders. Governmental and in Political parties for peace. Negotiation and Conflict management and crises.	The capabilities and skills of negotiations and building divided resolution: Ministry of Planning management Increase the knowledge and Women involved in UN Capacity building programs related to conflict resolution and negotiation.
	2 - Work to achieve the participation of women at a rate of no less than 30% in the human rights committees, women, the peshmerga, the interior, the parliament, the executive authority and provincial councils, all formed committees	Post number-1 2024_2021 Women on Peace Committees 2- An annual evaluation issued by the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers to follow up on the progress achieved		Main parties: Ministry of Planning/Central Statistical Organization •General Secretariat for the Council of Ministers Supporting entities: •Ministry of Higher Education •International organizations	2- Create a database that includes all women's files	
			2024 - 2021	Main actors: National Security Advisory	4- Enhancing the role of women in building the security sector	
	1 - Preparing community cadres of women leaders to participate in negotiating an end to the conflict 2 - Raising the level, preserving and building peace knowledge and skills, in society on skills and with a broader resolution for minority women	1 - Number of workshops 2022-2021 Training for the rehabilitation of community leaders. of civil		Main actors: The Ministry of Higher Education in coordination with the national participation. United Nations agencies. •Civil society organizations.	1 - Preparing women leaders to participate in negotiation resolution and Conflict and Peace Building Civic participation and broader minority	2- A political and societal environment that supports women's participation in building and maintaining peace. pointer: A number of governmental and non-governmental agencies adopting the policy of women's participation in achieving peace



	<p>2- Preparing awareness campaigns on the importance of the role of women in achieving and maintaining peace, with the relevant authorities</p>	<p>Number of approved training manuals for training women in negotiation and conflict resolution processes.</p>	<p>first half of general 2021</p>	<p>Main actors: the Ministry of Higher Education women supporting actors: Women's Empowerment Department of Conflict. Iraqi United Nations agencies</p>	<p>2- Preparing training curricula for On the participation of in negotiating and managing the</p>	
<p>the Ministry of the Interior The Ministry of Women on the Peshmerga. Level Department of Relations and Implementation of the strategy combat local governments Supreme Council for Relations woman.</p>	<p>3- Participation of Ministry of Awqaf Governmental Department of Foreign Affairs Special and security strategies related to</p>	<p>1 - Number of women Participation in the implementation of security strategies related to combating extremism. 2 - A number of negotiations and meetings in which women participate.</p>	<p>2024-2021</p>	<p>Main parties: Security ministries (defense, interior) National Security Advisory. National Security Agency Supporting entities: •General Secretariat for the Council of Ministers. United Nations agencies</p>	<p>3- Involve women in implementing the strategy for combating extremism and related security strategies.</p>	
	<p>4- Preparing awareness campaigns on the importance of the role of women in achieving and maintaining peace, with the relevant authorities Relationship participation in 5 - Inclusion of women in decision-making and peace-building. participation of peace leaders.</p>	<p>1 - A number of consultative meetings with leaders and social and professional bodies on raising awareness of the importance of negotiation, building and 2 - Evaluation reports issued by the main bodies of the results of the meetings.</p>	<p>half Second 2021 2024</p>	<p>Main actors: in the Ministry of Culture. Endowments offices. • Iraqi Media Network. trade unions and federations. bodies: organizations • community organizations UN Agencies Participation in United</p>	<p>4 - Preparing awareness campaigns on the importance of the role of women Achievement and Peacekeeping Consultations include • Tribal leaders Supporting Religious and societal organizations Professional About Women's Negotiation. and crisis management.</p>	
<p>•Ministry of Interior Affairs Ministry of Peshmerga •The Ministry of Planning •Ministry of Higher Education •Ministry of Justice Territory Security Council The Supreme Council for Women's Affairs</p>	<p>1- Surveys 1- Gender and social surveys conducted in all security sectors Official sectors to find out 2 - gender roles completed in the justice, investigation and judicial systems. women working in it.</p>		<p>half first of the year 2021</p>	<p>Main actors: Ministries (Defense, Interior) Security Security Advisory and Workers in the National investigation The Supreme Judicial Council the National Security Agency. women Ministry of Planning . The Iraqi Women Empowerment Department United Nations agencies.</p>	<p>1- Conducting gender surveys in All sectors and Workers in the National) The field of the judiciary to determine Preparation and roles of workers in it. •The</p>	<p>3 - Women are represented and influences on leadership positions within the security sectors and justice systems. pointer: An increase in the number of women in leadership positions in the security sectors and justice systems.</p>



	<p>2 - Organizing awareness campaigns to change the stereotype about Women working in the security sectors and encouraging women's participation in them.</p>	<p>Reporting Programs-1 2024-2021 television are carried out by the Ministries of Defense and Interior preparation with the participation of women working in the Security Advisory and the</p> <p>2-number Meetings, participations and awareness campaigns by civil society.</p>	<p>Main actors:</p> <p>The National Security Agency. it. •The Iraqi media Network</p> <p>Supporting entities :</p> <p>United Nations agencies</p> <p>•Civil society organizations</p>	<p>2 - Programs for changing The negative image of its the security authorities.</p> <p>National Security Sectors and encourage women's participation in</p>
<p>Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Peshmerga Territory Security Council</p>	<p>3 - Increasing the number of women's force in the Ministry of Internal Recruiters, and the Peshmerga female officers of the</p> <p>And the Security Council of Kurdistan 2 - Number of workshops and training them on training in organizations , international</p>	<p>2021-2024 1- The percentage increase in number of women officers of the</p> <p>2 - Number of workshops and training them on training in organizations , international</p> <p>Civil Defense to build the capabilities and skills of female members and female officers in conflict</p>	<p>Main actors:</p> <p>•Ministry of Interior Affairs.</p> <p>Supporting entities:</p> <p>UN agencies United.</p> <p>•Civil society organizations.</p>	<p>3- Increasing the number of women in the community police at the Ministry of Interior and training them in negotiation and conflict resolution skills.</p>
Nothing	Nothing	<p>management and resolution 2021 Number of decisions and regulations that order Participation of women in decision-making positions in the security sectors.</p>	<p>The main bodies: 4 - Issuing regulations to ensure the ministries (defense, women's participation in the interior security advisory of all national security</p> <p>Supporting entities:</p> <p>United Nations agencies</p>	<p>Decision-making positions in the Security National</p>
Nothing	Nothing	<p>2021-2024 • Number of sessions, dialogues and recommendations presented to leaders in the field of education, women, peace and security</p>	<p>Main actors:</p> <p>Ministries of Defense, Interior National Security Advisory Security Agency.</p> <p>Supporting entities:</p> <p>•United Nations agencies •Military and diplomatic missions</p> <p>•Civil society.</p>	<p>5- Providing consultations to the Education in the field of women, security and peace To military leaders • National The strategy.</p>
Nothing	Nothing	<p>1 - Number and locations of completed training programs.</p> <p>2 - Increasing awareness of the importance of taking into account gender in military operations and the importance of the role of women in peace and security</p>	<p>Main actors:</p> <p>The Ministry of Defense and military and security colleges and institutes</p> <p>Supporting entities:</p> <p>United Nations agencies Military missions</p>	<p>6 - Supporting training in military colleges, the Staff College, and operations on gender and the role of women during conflicts, and in peace building.</p>



<p>Nothing</p>	<p>Nothing</p>	<p>Pamphlets No.-1 2024-2021</p> <p>Training manuals on gender and the role of women in security, peace and conflict.</p> <p>2 - The number of qualified trainers in military colleges and security institutes.</p>		<p>Main actors:</p> <p>• The Ministry of Defense and Military Security Institutes.</p> <p>supportive bodies:</p> <p>United Nations agencies in military and security institutes.</p> <p>United Military missions</p>	<p>7 - Development of special materials to be gender sensitive and military and Peace and finding Teachers and trainers •</p> <p>United Nations agencies in military and security institutes.</p>	
<p>Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>The Ministry of Labor in all the procedures that observe the Peshmerga Territory</p> <p>Gender security sectors sensitive in the security sectors.</p> <p>for the social gender.</p>	<p>4- Improving the environment of regulations No. 1 2023-2021</p> <p>• A security council to be</p> <p>2 - Investigative reports on the satisfaction of female employees in the security sectors on the procedures and</p>	<p>regulations issued. 2021-2024 1- An increase in the number of major entities: Inclusion of female investigators at the Supreme Judicial Council • Judicial Institute. The Supreme Council and the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>2- An increase in the number of female judges and public prosecutors.</p> <p>3- An increase in the percentage of women admitted to the Judicial Institute.</p>		<p>Main actors:</p> <p>The Ministry of Defense and military and security colleges and institutes The National Security Agency.</p> <p>Supporting entities:</p> <p>UN agencies United</p> <p>•Civil society organizations</p>	<p>8 - Improving the work environment in all security sectors to be gender sensitive.</p>	
<p>Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>•Ministry of Justice</p> <p>The region's security council , prosecutors and women judges in the judiciary and building their capacities</p>	<p>5- Increasing the percentage of women investigators</p>	<p>regulations issued. 2021-2024 1- An increase in the number of major entities: Inclusion of female investigators at the Supreme Judicial Council • Judicial Institute. The Supreme Council and the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>2- An increase in the number of female judges and public prosecutors.</p> <p>3- An increase in the percentage of women admitted to the Judicial Institute.</p>		<p>Supporting entities:</p> <p>•General Secretariat for the Council of Ministers</p>	<p>Inclusion of female investigators, prosecutors and judges within the judicial authority.</p>	
		<p>A collection of 2023-2021 documents related to counter-terrorism policy, in which organizations concerned with human rights and women's issues participate and support them.</p>		<p>Main actors:</p> <p>• The General Secretariat of the Council of Women Activists in designing organizations (Department of Organizations and the Promotion of Non-Governmental Human Security ministries with violence against women's issues) to counter extremism and the organization of their initiatives</p> <p>Supporting entities:</p> <p>United Nations agencies</p> <p>•International organizations</p>	<p>1- Participation of women with consultation-4 ministers' rights (Strategies) to counter extremism and the organization of their initiatives</p>	<p>Anti-civil society terrorism.</p> <p>pointer:</p> <p>Anti-terrorism policies in which civil organizations concerned with human rights and women participate and support them</p> <p>(*) Joint Declaration</p>



		<p>2022• A number of completed training courses for female investigators</p> <p>And judges</p> <p>Number of participations in training courses</p>		<p>representation of the main bodies: Judicial Council, female investigators</p> <p>International Organizations</p>	<p>1- Involve women more women in the system</p> <p>Public servants and judges to work within transitional justice systems</p> <p>Justice and Service Delivery • Justice (formal and informal).</p>	<p>5. Increase the representation of women in the system • The Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Supporting pointer: Women are actively involved in the transitional justice system (*) Joint Declaration</p>
		<p>Policies adopted to support a gender perspective</p> <p>Reports on the increase in the number of women in the public prosecution, judiciary and investigation field, and the development of their career reality in terms of positions and promotions</p>	2024-2022	<p>the main bodies: Supreme Judicial Council The Supreme Judicial Council (the justice system)</p> <p>gender • and the social agencies of national control of the United.</p> <p>•International organizations.</p>	<p>2- Setting the policies of the Supreme Judicial Council to support the presence of a percentage of women in the positions of public prosecutors and judges and to ensure their advancement and promotion in job positions.</p>	



Sharing pillar

Women in relief efforts and all stages of reconstruction on the indicator: national and local levels.

Objective Two: Integrate

Implementing agencies in the province Kurdistan	Activities in Kurdistan Region	Implementation Measurement Indicators	time	Implementing agencies	Activities	output
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Planning General Directorate of Immigration Crisis Management 	1 - Preparing a map of the parties concerned with reconstruction (the government, the private sector and civil society) and building a partnership with them to ensure their participation in the reconstruction process.	1- Adoption of the half-map for the first reconstruction and relief institutions. year 2021 2 - A number of institutions adopting the participation of women in the reconstruction.		Fund. Relief and Reconstruction Reconstruction (governmental inclusion of women. general of the Council of Ministers. in the supporting bodies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance United Nations agencies Donor countries. private sector. 	Preparing a map of the authorities concerned with the reconstruction (governmental sector) and building and stability in the reconstruction process. Partnership with it to ensure the Representation of women reconstruction process.	1- Institutions 1- Working in the field of the guarantees and the private pointer: Number of institutions that adopt a policy of women's participation in the reconstruction.
General Directorate 2 - Crisis Management.	Evaluation of the role of immigration. Women in Relief and Reconstruction Institutions.	2021 1 - Adoption of an assessment of the role of women in reconstruction and relief institutions. 2- An increase in the number of women in relief and reconstruction programs based on evaluation.		Main actors: women • Ministry of Planning Immigration and Reconstruction. and the displaced. Reconstruction Fund. Supporting entities: United Nations agencies. • International organisations. Donor countries.	2 - Evaluation of the role of relief institutions • Ministry of	
Nothing	Nothing	1- Number of completed training courses to qualify women to work in reconstruction and relief projects. 2- The number of women Trainees to work in reconstruction and relief projects.	half second of 202-2021	Main actors: The Ministry of Migration and Displacement. •The Ministry of Construction and Housing. Supporting entities: •Ministry of Finance. UN agencies United Working organizations relief. •Civil society organizations.	Organizing professional training courses for women to qualify them to engage in humanitarian relief and reconstruction projects	2 - Women accept to work in the field of relief and reconstruction. pointer: Increasing the number of women working in humanitarian relief and reconstruction programs.
mechanisms for the Ministry of Social Affairs to operate and create social Job opportunities	Establishment of Social Job opportunities Reller Programs and Projects Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Survivors of the humanitarian conflict and rehabilitation in cooperation with the Reconstruction Authority, has allocated relevant job opportunities for women.	1 - Number of completed and facilitated partnerships for women to join the reconstruction. 2 - a number of entities Working in reconstruction.	2024 - 2021	Main actors: • The Ministry of Labor and Social opportunities. programs • Reconstruction Fund. •The Ministry of Construction and Housing with the supporting bodies: the Ministry of Finance. •The Ministry of Planning. United Nations agencies •International organizations.	1 - Develop and social opportunities. For women in humanitarian relief Reconstruction in cooperation With the relevant authorities, relevance.	3- Women have projects designated for reconstruction programs. pointer: number of projects for women reconstruction programmes.



		<p>A number of meetings with heads of clans and religious leaders from different sects and civil society that issue statements and directives.</p> <p>Organizing a number of conferences for clerics on the prevention and prohibition of violence</p>	<p>2024 - 2021 •</p>	<p>Main actors: Governorates (Nineveh, tribal and religious directives Salah al-Din, Diyala and Kirkuk) Endowments offices. support: society organizations and sexual violence advocacy to stop the violence</p> <p>United •International organizations.</p>	<p>And publish version-1 regarding the return of Inclusion of women and girls • and their children, who They were raped • Civil violence • National agencies •</p>	<p>4- Involve clan elders, clergy and civil society to prevent crimes of sexual violence and facilitate the return/integration of survivors</p> <p>pointer: Reintegration of survivors and their children, with support from clan leaders and religious leaders of different sects (*) (Joint Declaration)</p>
		<p>Issuing reports on the conditions and needs of minorities, especially the problems faced by children and women.</p>	<p>2022-2021</p>	<p>Main parties: • Local governments in the governorates. The Ministry of Health The Ministry of Planning. Endowments offices. Supporting entities : • Heads of religious communities in the regions • Agencies of nations United. •International organizations</p>	<p>2. Assessing the needs and situations (families, women and children) of Christians, Sabean Mandaean, Shabaks, and Yazidis.</p>	
		<p>2021-2022 • Establishing a platform to call for a ban on violence and a call for tolerance.</p>		<p>The main actors 3- Establishing a platform between (Baghdad, Nineveh, Salah al-Din, Diyala, Anbar, Kirkuk) Dialogue, Peace and Tolerance Committee. Societal • National Security Advisory • Endowments Diwans Supporting bodies: UN agencies United •International organizations</p>	<p>to the prohibition of religious violence, Diyala, Anbar, Kirkuk) Sexuality and advocacy for the</p>	



Pillar Two: Protection

Protect conflict-affected women and girls from all forms of gender-based violence and ensure that perpetrators of violence against women do not go unpunished

Objectives: ●

First: Ensuring the protection of women and girls, especially in camps, displacement sites and return areas.

Second: Achieving accountability and justice in order not to impunity for the perpetrators. : Protecting conflict-

affected women and girls from sexual violence as a tool of war and reintegrating them into society.

Third

Indicators and Outputs: ●

First: Official bodies adopt appropriate mechanisms and procedures to protect women in conflict situations and respond to reported cases.

Second: An increase in women and girls' use of mechanisms and channels for reporting gender-based violence.

Third: An increase in the percentage of cases that were responded to by obtaining the service from the reported cases.

Women and girls with protection mechanisms available in conflict settings.

Fourth: Raising awareness

conflicts.

Fifth: Societal awareness of the importance of protecting women and girls during and after



protection pillar

First Objective: To ensure the protection of women and girls, especially within the camps and in areas of return.

Implementing agencies in the province Kurdistan	Activities in Kurdistan Region	Indications Execution measurement	time	Implementing agencies	Activities	output
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Directorate of Immigration, Crisis Management, Ministry of Higher Education. 	All 1- Collecting studies, research and data during and after the conflict and issuing a unified document for the outputs, in the light of which the recommendations are published.	• An analytical report on the main parties, the status of women during the first period of the • Ministry of Migration and Displacement. And after the conflict.	half year 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Higher Education / Women's Center • National Security Agency. Supporting bodies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security ministries. • Governorates. International organizations. 	1- Conducting an analysis of the situation of women during the conflict and publishing its recommendations.	1- Clear and effective formal mechanisms and procedures for the protection of women and girls. pointer: A number of official bodies that adopt appropriate protection mechanisms and procedures for women in conflict situations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health . Ministry of Labor, Health, Legal and Social Affairs. 	1- Providing services • Psychological, social and other services to cover the needs of all women, especially the survivors from the hands of ISIS.	1- Indicators for 2024-2021 The high level of health, psychological and social services provided to women. 2- Developing, rehabilitating and establishing a number of presentation centers		Main actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health. Health and Other Social Services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yyyyyyyyyy. Supporting bodies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance United Nations agencies and international organizations.	2 - Providing services • Legal, Psychological, Social to cover the needs of women.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Interior Affairs. 	1- A survey and evaluation of the most important channels for reporting violence and making recommendations for their development	1- Report on channels for reporting violence first and making recommendations for the year 2021 to develop it. 2-Trust Recommendations regarding the development of procedures for receiving and investigating complaints of violence against women.	half	Main actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of the Interior. • Ministry of the Interior. violence • Judicial Council Supporting entities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United. and investigate complaints. United. • International organizations. 	- Survey and evaluation ¹ Channels for reporting development, and creation of the highest. Adequate procedures for UN	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Interior Affairs. 	2 - Developing mechanisms reporting agencies adopt new approaches to the conflict for reporting and investigation 2- Satisfaction of women with complaints, and linking them to effective procedures for reporting and investigating the 3- Community awareness about hotlines to encourage women to use them to report violence	1 - A number of official safe reporting agencies to receive and investigate complaints.	year 2021	Key entities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Ministry of Interior. the establishment of effective procedures by the Judicial Council to receive the National Security Agency Supporting entities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations agencies. • International organizations. 	2 - Develop reporting mechanisms . Safe commensurate with the highest. Complaints and Investigations In which.	



<p>instructions • 2022-2021 general women to immigration. the Crisis Management higher.</p>	<p>4 - Encounters Consultation with organizations and relevant ministries to issue instructions and controls to prevent the form of aid distribution. in general and sexual in particular</p>	<p>1 - Issuing the Directorate's Regarding the admission of the Ministry of Education aid. 2- The number of women participation in exploitation in</p>		<p>Main actors: • The Ministry of Immigration consults with the displaced. Organizations and Migrants supporting bodies: • United Nations agencies rely on women's united organizations as international workers. • Operating Organizations In the field of international and domestic aid.</p>	<p>3- Hold meetings • The Supreme Judicial Relevant to the issuance of instructions for the Distribution of aid to reduce exploitation and abuse.</p>
<p>The Ministry of Interior The Supreme Council for Women's Affairs •Crisis Management</p>	<p>5-Training the workers and workers in camp management and relief, including the security forces, on international standards workshops, work carried out in the camps and number of humanitarian participants (male and females) in gender, training, social support</p>	<p>1 - A number of cadres working in the field of relief and camp management benefiting from the training. 2-Number of human rights workshops, work carried out in the camps and number of humanitarian participants (male and females) in gender, training, social support and its subjects.</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Main actors: The Ministry of Migration and Displacement. •Supreme Judicial Council Supporting entities: United Nations agencies and international organizations. Organizations working in the field of international and local aid.</p>	<p>4- Training male and female workers in camp management and relief, including security forces, on international human rights standards and international humanitarian law.</p>
	<p>There are no annual reports The women who did Submitting reports using advanced reporting mechanisms that include cases and their locations and assessing the satisfaction of the beneficiaries of the reporting service.</p>	<p>2024-2021</p>		<p>Main actors: data • Ministry of the Interior. •The Council for the Elimination of Gender the above. Human Rights Commission. Supporting entities: United Nations agencies and international organizations.</p>	<p>5 - Production and dissemination of About Existing Violence</p>
<p>• Ministry of Interior • Supreme Council for Women's Affairs.</p>	<p>6- Develop coordination mechanisms between the General Directorate for Violence Reduction against women in each governorate with women protection actors.</p>	<p>1- The existence of a working committee in each governorate with the membership of representatives from the relevant authorities. 2 - Existence of procedures and mechanisms of cooperation and coordination regarding the protection of women.</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Main actors: provision of • governorates The Iraqi Women Empowerment Department. Supporting entities: United Nations agencies •International organizations.</p>	<p>6 - Activating government institutions regarding the protection for women.</p>



<p>• Council 7 - Signing the supreme memorandum of understanding and mechanisms for women.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education and Scientific Research</p>	<p>Joint Cooperation with higher research centers and universities to study the situation of women after the conflict.</p>	<p>Number of signed memoranda of cooperation. - Number of studies on the situation of women after conflict.</p>	<p>2022-2021</p>	<p>Main actors:</p> <p>The Iraqi Women Empowerment Department</p> <p>•Ministry of Higher Education The Ministry of Education and research centers and studies concerned with mental and social health.</p> <p>Supporting entities:</p> <p>• UN agencies United (UN Women)</p>	<p>Signature notes - 7</p> <p>Understanding and mechanisms of joint cooperation with research centers and universities to study the situation of women after the conflict.</p>	
<p>the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>Council and adults) from the top for pre-ISIS women's affairs.</p> <p>and other extremist groups.</p>	<p>and female soldiers (children, and adults) from the top for pre-ISIS women's affairs.</p> <p>and other extremist groups.</p>	<p>1- A number of workshops for women in the camps.</p> <p>2- Increasing women's awareness of protection and reporting mechanisms.</p>	<p>2022-2021</p>	<p>Main actors:</p> <p>• Ministry of Migration and Displacement.</p> <p>Supporting entities:</p> <p>United Nations agencies and international organizations.</p>	<p>8- Holding workshops for women in the camps to train them on the available protection mechanisms in conflict situations.</p>	
<p>Nothing</p>	<p>Nothing</p>	<p>Entities meeting Related</p> <p>Issuing easy instructions to solve the problem of granting citizenship to children from an Iraqi mother, and issuing special regulations and instructions for that.</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>the main bodies: 1 - Legal access, girls and their children, the National. Of unknown percentage. Ministry of Health, Security Agency is taken into account.</p> <p>the supporting bodies: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Her role in solving the problem of children of generous descent.</p>	<p>Legislative Problem Security Consultancy Registering</p> <p>Religion in the event that the Committee for Dialogue Giving its lineage to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Her role in solving the problem of children of generous descent.</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>Legal procedures are effective and facilitated to obtain civil documents for women, girls and children in conflict situations</p>
		<p>1 - An increase in the number of beneficiaries of the facilitation of granting civil documents to women and children in conflict situations.</p> <p>2- The degree of satisfaction of the children's families from their experience in obtaining civil documents for their children.</p> <p>3- Statistical Reports It is issued annually.</p>	<p>2022-2021</p>	<p>Main actors:</p> <p>• Ministry of Interior Affairs. •Legal Security Advisory for National. Civil documents in the manner of the National Security Agency soft. The Dialogue and Community Peace Committee.</p> <p>Supporting bodies: • Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. •Ministry of Health •Ministry of Finance</p>	<p>2- Providing assistance services</p>	



		<p>Reports of an increase in the number of children whose cases have been resolved and rehabilitated.</p>	2023_2021	<p>the main parties: Entities: • Ministry of Interior. Security Council, the mothers of survivors.</p> <p>The National Security Agency</p> <p>bodies: • International organizations United Nations agencies</p>	<p>3 - Handling the situation of children affected by terrorism and violence</p> <p>ISIS terrorist crimes or children families • Ministry of Health. • Daesh, including the rehabilitation of victims . Supporting Recruitment.</p>	
		<p>A number of the branches of the working committee in the provinces that came under the control of terrorist gangs of ISIS operate according to easy mechanisms.</p>	2021	<p>The main bodies: 4- Opening a number of branches • The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs to obtain documents for homeless</p> <p>•Ministry of Finance</p> <p>governments in the provinces in the provinces that came under the control of an organization that came under the control of ISIS terrorist organization</p>	<p>Supporting bodies: Headed by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs • Local governments</p>	
		<p>1- A number of advocacy and education campaigns carried out by civil society organizations that provide legal assistance for women and children to obtain civil documents.</p> <p>2 - A number of meetings and consultations that Organized by organizations Al-Madaniah advocates and supports women and children's access to documents with the relevant government agencies</p>		<p>actors: community organizations for civil access. Women and children of local governments. Advocacy and education campaigns to support</p>	<p>5- Organizations of the main supporting bodies: Providing assistance to the facilitation of the process of granting documents. .</p>	
<p>• Ministry of Planning • Ministry of Justice. • Kurdistan Region Statistics Authority.</p>	<p>1- Conducting a survey on violence response to assess the gender-based response to social-based violence.</p>	<p>and issuing an annual report on the gender-based response to social-based violence.</p> <p>social gender.</p>	<p>Issued by the main bodies: Assessment • Ministry of Planning. annual</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice The Supreme Judicial Council</p> <p>•Ministry of Interior Affairs</p> <p>Supporting bodies: United Nations agencies and international organizations</p>	<p>Conducting an assessment of violence in the different sectors. social.</p>	<p>4 - Improving the response 1 - assessment of gender-based violence in response to gender-based</p> <p>Indicator: Access of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict settings to appropriate and responsive services</p> <p>to their needs and circumstances their lives.</p>	



<p>•Ministry of Justice</p> <p>workshops The Ministry of Health</p> <p>sectors dedicated to cadres of the Interior</p>	<p>2- Building the capacity of the Ministry of Health</p> <p>cadres in the Ministry of Health</p> <p>arrange based on the needs of the Ministry of Health</p> <p>Measures to protect women 2- An increase in the proportion of those trained in managing cases of violence response and referral.</p>	<p>1- A number of judicial actors in the field of civil society</p> <p>Gender-Based and Approved Legal Procedures</p>	<p>During the year 2021</p> <p>Affairs. And half the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>The first of the Year</p>	<p>the main entities: 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ministry of Interior the Ministry of Health. Supreme Judicial Council <p>2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Community Organizations Civilian actors and stakeholders. <p>Supporting bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •United Nations agencies United •International organizations 	<p>2- Building the capacity of workers in the judicial sector (investigators), police, health and civil actors (non-governmental) to respond to gender-based violence and measures necessary to protect women during and after conflict, including violence case management and referral.</p>
		<p>1 - Providing and advertising hotline numbers.</p> <p>2 - A report on the number of women benefiting from the hotline service at the civil society level and measuring the extent of service beneficiaries' satisfaction.</p>	<p>2024_2021</p>	<p>The main actors: 3- Community Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The media network about the Iraq to use it. •Supreme Judicial Council •Civil society organizations. <p>Supporting bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Media and Communications Authority. 	<p>•The Ministry of Women</p>
<p>•Ministry of Health</p>	<p>2- Care services Providing health to all survivors of violence, including in rape.</p> <p>The conditions</p>	<p>1- A number of health centers from the beginning of the health.</p> <p>2 - Measuring the extent of satisfaction of women beneficiaries of health care services who are survivors of violence with periodic reports issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of survivors of violence beneficiaries of health care services.</p>	<p>year 2021</p> <p>Until 2024</p>	<p>The main bodies: • The Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Supporting bodies: • Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.</p> <p>•yyyyyyyyyy.</p>	<p>4- Providing health care services for survivors of violence, including cases of rape, and means of safe and legal abortion.</p>



services of the Ministry of Mental Health and integrating them in primary health care centers to ensure that women have access to them in situations of conflict.	4- Developing the	A number of centers and units for providing mental and social health services in each governorate.	half The first for the year 2021 to the year 2024	The main bodies: • The Ministry of Health. Supporting bodies: • the governorates •Ministry of Finance	5- Developing mental health services and integrating them in primary health care centers to ensure that women have access to them in conditions of conflict.	
The Ministry of Health The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	5- Forming a coordinating committee to look into and assist cases The intractable survivor					
• Ministry of Interior • Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.	6 - Developing the existing shelters Currently, it is expanded for victims of violence and sexual violence for themselves and their children.	• Number of safe spaces In the local community and a number of women frequented it.	half second of the year 2021 Until 2023	The main bodies: • Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry of Migration and Displacement. Supporting bodies: •The governorates	6- Create safe spaces for women managed by " Accept them in the local communities.	
•Ministry of Interior Affairs. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	7- Develop the efficiency of existing ones at the level of structure and cadres, while conducting the necessary annual evaluations to ensure their compliance with international standards.	1 - An increase in the number of shelters. 2 - Developing the existing shelters and improving their services According to international standards. 3- A number of training workshops for cadres of shelters 1- A number	half The second of the year 2021 to the end of 2023	The main bodies: 7- Establishment of shelters The Ministry of Labor and Affairs for victims of violence and social efficiency of the shelters based on the level of annual evaluations conducted by the commitment • Ministry United.	7- Establishing shelters for victims of violence and social efficiency of the shelters based on the level of annual evaluations conducted by the commitment • Ministry United.	
	Nothing	of consultative meetings with local leaders about informal protection. 2- Evaluation reports of semi-annual dialogues and meetings describing progress and challenges	2021_2024	The main bodies: •The governorates (Women's Empowerment Sections). Supporting bodies: Active civil society organizations.	8 - Hold meetings In conjunction with clan elders on strengthening informal protection.	
	Nothing	A proposed law on terrorist crimes against humanity.	of a law 2024-2021	the main entities: Council for the Criminalization of Rape Ministers (Legal Departments) House of Representatives (the relevant grave inhuman rights committee) Joint Declaration United. •International organizations.	1 - Proposing the enactment of a law related to Slavery, Violence, Sexual State Council. Supporting bodies: and during conflicts • Nations agencies as terrorist crimes	5- Legislation related to Combating terrorism The General Secretariat of the Slavery and Abuses • The other offenses • the Terrorist terrorist acts



	Nothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuing rules, regulations and decisions for dealing with women during investigations - for terrorist crimes - and with detained women 	2022	<p>Main actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Interior Affairs . Ministry of Justice. • Supreme Judicial Council. Supporting bodies: • United Nations agencies. •International organizations. 	<p>2- Strengthening the application of safeguards against inappropriate investigative practices for detained women</p>	<p>6- Chairing all 1 - supporting bodies: • National's Psychological and social • international agencies • The long-term, social and health benefits of survivors (*) Joint Declaration</p>
		<p>Issuing the rules Concerning the exchange of information and organizing referral procedures to ensure a fair trial.</p>	2023-2021	<p>The main bodies: 3- Ministry of Interior and Defense. • National Security Agency. To combat terrorism and between</p> <p>Supporting Bodies: United Nations agencies. •International organizations .</p>	<p>Setting rules for the exchange of Information and referral • National Security Agency. • Supreme Judicial Courts</p>	
		<p>A survey of psychologists and sociologists classified by gender and regions and trained in skills to deal with survivors, provided that 50% of them are professional women.</p>	2022_2021	<p>The Ministry of Sexual Harassment survivors and according to The United Nations Fund to provide services less than</p>	<p>Establishing a national list of the main actors in the field of psychological support survivors of the violence skills to deal with • National's Psychological and social lives and ensure that • international agencies • Among them, what is not • 50% of the United Nations support professional women. UNRWA</p>	
		<p>2021-2022 Number of health workers trained in clinical management to deal with rape.</p> <p>The conditions</p>		<p>Main parties: Ministry of Health UN agencies organizations Health Organization Global •UNICEF</p>	<p>2 - Management training The Clinical of dealing with rape cases including the United. Clinical protocols International</p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of developed health clinics that include consultations for medicine and psychosocial treatment for survivors A number of clinics and mobile teams for psychiatry and social medicine 	2022_2021	<p>Main parties: •Ministry of Health. •The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Supporting entities : •Ministry of Finance. • UN agencies United •International organizations. •Health Organization Globalism . •yyyyyyyyy.</p>	<p>3- Operating fixed and mobile psychiatric and social clinics.</p>	



		<p>A number of shelters registered with the government.</p> <p>Adoption of standard operating procedures for the management of safe shelters in accordance with relevant standards.</p>	<p>2023_2021</p>	<p>Main entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Migration and Displacement <p>Supporting bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and international organizations working in the field of humanitarian relief • United Nations agencies United. • International organizations. 	<p>1- Increasing the number of shelters. Legislation that concerns with shelters for groups of survivors ensure that they are at risk, including monitoring them to ensure that survivors are protected from sexual violence.</p> <p>Supporting bodies:</p> <p>Agreed international standards</p>	<p>7- Completion of legislation that concerns with shelters for groups of survivors, and monitoring them to ensure that survivors are protected from sexual violence.</p> <p>pointer:</p> <p>A number of legal legislations and frameworks regulating the provision of shelter for groups at risk.</p> <p>(*) Joint Declaration</p>
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protection pillar

Impunity for perpetrators

The second goal: to achieve accountability and justice in order not to

Implementing agencies in the province Kurdistan	Activities in Kurdistan Region	Indications Execution measurement	time	Implementing agencies	Activities	output
	Nothing	1- Forming legal teams to review the approved legal frameworks and diagnosing legislative gaps therein. 2- Report on legislative gaps and recommendations on legal reviews	2021	frameworks of the main parties: The main parties to identify the gaps that require Iraqi amendments. protection for women during the Ministers / Legal Department and the Legislative Council to ensure the Supreme Council of Women's Affairs •International organizations	The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, the Department of Women's Affairs, the Department of Legal Affairs, the Department of International Organizations.	Legal Frameworks 1- Development of and institutionalization of accountability and justice in order to ensure that perpetrators are not punished. Indicator: Legislation and procedures established to ensure justice for victims and punishment of perpetrators (justice is achieved)
	Nothing	1- A number of the second consultative meetings and their results for the year 2021 Related to developing systems and the first half of 2022 2- A number of training workshops conducted for cadres concerned with investigation and law enforcement authorities.	half	The main bodies: 2 - Providing technical support to the Council with the assistance of experts. International standards, including the bodies: including training on investigate crimes of sexual violence, and to cooperate with international courts to investigate violations committed against women in conflict areas. United Nations agencies United. •International organizations. •Civil society organizations.	The Judicial Council with the assistance of experts. The International standards, including the bodies: including training on investigate crimes of sexual violence, and to cooperate with international courts to investigate violations committed against women in conflict areas.	
Judicial Council criminalizing from the Council of Ministers	1- Amendment of Law 1- That provision relating to sexual violence perpetrated by irregular armed groups in accordance with Security Council Resolution No. 2017 /2379	1- Preparing a proposal for conflict-related sexual abuse by the government. 2- Legislation of the law by Parliament.	2022	The main bodies: • Ministry of the Interior. •Council of Ministers. •Parliament Supporting bodies: • United Nations agencies and international organizations.	3- Amend the Penal Code to criminalize serious violations of sexual violence committed by armed groups irregular according to Security Council Resolution 2379/2017 No.	



<p>and procedures. Ministry of the Interior. Ministry of Justice. Council of sexual violence are among the</p>	<p>2 - Amendment of laws • Effective Judicial • For violent crimes to ensure prosecution • The Council of sexual violence are among the international standards.</p>	<p>1 - Parliament's systems security institutions are accredited in the Ministry of Prosecution. • The Supreme Judicial Council. On violence are among the international standards. its forces. 2- Number of trials For the elements accused of committing violations.</p>	<p>half second of 2021 For the end of 2024</p>	<p>The main bodies: • Ministry of the Interior. •Ministry of Defense. National Security Advisory. The National Security Agency. Supporting bodies: •International organizations. Active civil society organizations.</p>	<p>4- Amending military and security laws and regulations to ensure effective prosecution of crimes of sexual violence committed by military and security forces. According to international standards.</p>
<p>•yyyyyyyy The Ministry of Justice The Supreme Judicial Council</p>	<p>3 - Amendment and Enforcement Code of Conduct for the Court's Code of Conduct Building High No. 10</p>	<p>Code of Conduct for Enforcement Officers On the observance of women's rights and taking into account the privacy of the region as the focus of the law (arrest, criminal investigations), and during sexual violence involving terrorism or armed. reviewed.</p>	<p>half The first of 2021 Numbers The Code, evaluating the work according to it until the end of 2024</p>	<p>The main bodies: • Ministry of the Interior. •Ministry of Justice. • Supreme Judicial Council. National Security Agency Supporting bodies: • UN agencies United. Concerned civil society organizations.</p>	<p>5 - Adopting a code of conduct for law enforcement cadres to regulate dealings based on respect for women's rights, prevent sexual harassment, train law enforcement cadres on special standards and hold violators accountable.</p>
<p>•Parliament of Justice Sexual Judiciary Council</p>	<p>4- Add penalties • Ministry On violence 2- Responsible Anti-Terrorism Act.</p>	<p>Adoption of the Code of</p>			
<p>•Ministry of Justice •Supreme Judicial Council</p>	<p>ensure accountability of violators. Survivors of violence in trials of terrorism suspects.</p>	<p>5- Involve and adopt and 3- A number of trainings to prepare qualified cadres to train law enforcement officials on the rules of conduct.</p>			
<p>•Ministry of Interior Affairs •Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>6- Excluding perpetrators of sexual assault and kidnapping of women from any public or private amnesty.</p>	<p>4 - Dissemination of rules and code of conduct.</p>			
<p>•Ministry of Interior Affairs •Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>7- Building the capacity of the judiciary and the police on the international protocol for the investigation of sexual crimes.</p>				



		<p>Issuing special rules for the interrogation and investigation of crimes of sexual violence related to the conflict.</p>	<p>2024-2021</p>	<p>The main bodies: 1 - Setting rules 2 - Strengthening the capabilities of the General Secretariat of the Council (Protocol) for interrogation of judicial bodies and ministers. Ministry of the Interior. Supreme Judicial Council. Supporting entities: •United Nations agencies</p>	<p>Especially in the investigation and investigative skills • Sexual violence crimes and specific knowledge • Conflict-related to address violence • State For sexual victims and witnesses. and suspects. Indicator: •International organizations.</p>	<p>More equal representation of women</p>
		<p>Increasing the percentage of female investigators and female judges in the Supreme Judicial Council</p>		<p>in the main parties: 2 • The Judicial Council of Female Judges and the above. in the judiciary.</p>	<p>Increasing the number of the justice system Investigators (*) Joint Declaration</p>	
		<p>The decision to form a committee or team Issuing a report diagnosing deficiencies in laws and how to address them to facilitate the prosecution of perpetrators of sexual violence, especially during conflicts.</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Main actors: The General Secretariat (committee) to review the laws and legislation • The Judicial Council of Ministers of the Supreme. Related legislation •Council of State. •Ministry of Higher Education . Supporting entities: •Civil society organizations •Bar. UN agencies United •International organizations</p>	<p>1 - Forming a working group • (committee) to review the laws and legislation • The Judicial Council of Ministers of the Supreme. Related legislation (or modify it).</p>	<p>3- Reviewing national legislation related to sexual violence accountability, analyzing the gaps, and developing an information-based reform plan. Indicator: Analyzing the gaps in national legislation that facilitate investigation 2-</p>
			<p>2024_2021</p>	<p>Enactment of specific provisions in the Criminal Law, Laws for other relevant revised laws concerning its criminalization. United. •International organizations.</p>	<p>Enactment of specific provisions in the Criminal Law, Laws for other relevant revised laws concerning its criminalization. United. •International organizations.</p>	<p>Main entities: Ministry of the Interior, General Secretariat (in a legal status law). Total Number of In exchange for the number to facilitate the investigation of the quantity of sexual violence laws • agencies involving nations and Problems. (*) Joint Declaration</p>
		<p>Law proposals 2024-2021 stomach or legislated</p>		<p>Main actors: •General Secretariat Council • House of Representatives Supporting entities: UN agencies United. •International organizations.</p>	<p>3- Enact laws on serious international crimes, crimes for the Council of Ministers, with (the legal department). Resolution of the Security Council (the committees concerned). .2017 • Activating the Human Trafficking Law, and amending the procedural and evidentiary rules to facilitate the recording of testimonies and the recording of crimes by female and male survivors of terrorism.</p>	



Third Objective: Protecting conflict-affected women and girls from sexual violence as a tool of war and reintegrating them into society

Implementing agencies in the province Kurdistan	Activities in Kurdistan Region	Indications Execution measurement	time	Implementing agencies	Activities	output
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. General Directorate of Immigration. 	1- Preparing an evaluation report issued by a specialized team of survivors from the main bodies of sexual violence and its implementation, including recommendations for the needs of the survivors, to ensure the return of survivors of voluntary to their areas.		2021	The main bodies: • The Ministry of Immigration and Displacement. •The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Governorates. Supporting bodies: • Ministry of Justice. Ministry of Finance. Human Rights Commission. •Civil society organizations. •International organizations	1- Preparing an assessment of the needs of survivors of sexual violence and their children to ensure voluntary return to their areas of origin.	1- Reintegration of survivors of sexual violence and the children born as a result of it into their societies. Indicator: Increase in the number of survivors of sexual violence and children in conflict settings who benefit from adequate services and responsive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Directorate of Immigration. 	2- Establishing mechanisms to reach survivors of sexual violence to be reunited with their families, including consultation and cooperation with organizations International and diplomatic bodies.	The level of satisfaction of survivors about the activation of mechanisms to reach them (reports).	2022_2021	The main bodies: • The Ministry of Immigration and Displacement. The governorates and committees concerned with clans. Supporting bodies: • Civil society organizations. •International organizations.	2- Establishing mechanisms to reach survivors of sexual violence, to reunite them with their families, including consultations with local leaders and tribal leaders, and cooperation with international organizations and diplomatic bodies.	
of the Ministry of Interior. women's group governments.	4- Capacity building Women to form local Their own to lead consultations and negotiations with the concerned authorities to reintegrate the captured survivors with their children born as a result of the conflict.	1 - the number of meetings and consultations carried out by women's groups in the communities for the integration of survivors. 2 - A number of workshops aimed at building the capacities of the women's empowerment departments, the relevant committees in the governorates, and female activists in civil society, to lead consultations	2021	The main bodies: •The governorates empowerment departments and the survivors from the supporting bodies organizations.	3- Forming annual groups to consult with the women's concerned parties and the community organizations and building the capacity of civil actors Women's groups •International To lead consultations and negotiations with the concerned authorities.	



<p>•The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. • General Directorate of Immigration.</p>	<p>Nothing</p>	<p>1- A number of educational materials issued by the Ministry of Health regarding diseases sexually transmitted Targets peacekeepers, service providers and women in camps. 2- The high level of knowledge of service providers about sexually transmitted diseases.</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Main bodies: •Ministry of Sexually Transmitted • Local governments. For those supporting entities: working in the operations of the providers • civil society organizations and women involved. United. •International organizations.</p>	<p>4- Awareness campaigns about diseases Health •Peacekeeping Agency Nations Camps.</p>
<p>•Ministry of Justice. Ministry of Health. •Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.</p>	<p>4 - Providing services • Necessary for women Girls Affairs Social Support. Psychological, social and legal.</p>	<p>1- Establishing a number of health centers to provide services for women and girls. 2 Supporting and developing existing health centers with equipment, devices and rehabilitation to improve their ability to provide health services for women and girls. 3- Establishing and developing a number of mental and social health centers and providing legal services. 4- Increasing the number of beneficiaries of the services provided From a health and psychological point of view.</p>		<p>The main bodies: • The Ministry of Health. •The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Supporting bodies: • Ministry of Finance. United Nations agencies United. •International organizations</p>	<p>5- Providing the necessary services for women and girls, including health care, psychological, social and legal support.</p>
<p>•Ministry of Interior Affairs of the Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>5- Opening the channels Safely report sexual violence, receive complaints, and investigate urgent and jurisdictional cases</p>	<p>1- Establishing special mechanisms and procedures for safe reporting of sexual violence. 2- A number of judicial rulings regarding crimes of sexual violence, annual report.</p>		<p>The main bodies: 6 - Opening reporting channels • The Ministry of Interior. Safe from violence • Sex Complaints and investigation Supporting bodies: In cases local governments</p>	<p>urgent and subject to judicial jurisdiction.</p>



The third pillar: prevention

Promote risk prevention before, during and after conflict, and support an environment free of gender-based violence.

Objectives:

First: Creating a safe environment for women and girls and a supportive society based on coexistence and non-violence.

Second: Inclusion of the concept of prevention in the context of conflict within the formal institutional frameworks.

Third: Increasing the resilience of conflict-affected women through livelihood opportunities and access to services in their communities.

Indicators and Outputs:

First: The number of women benefiting from prevention programs and services, whether official, governmental or community-based.

Second: The number of legislative, executive and procedural amendments made by the government regarding the protection of women in situations of conflict.



First goal: Create a safe environment for women and girls and a supportive society based on coexistence and non-violence.

Implementing agencies in the province Kurdistan	Activities in Kurdistan Region	Indications Execution measurement	time	Implementing agencies	Activities	output
Nothing		1- Number of consultative meetings held with religious leaders and tribal sheikhs 2 - The number of participants in the activities of the courses and awareness campaigns, and the measure of their satisfaction with their content and those in charge of them.	half Second 2024-2021	Main actors: Endowments offices. •Ministry of Culture. • National Security Advisory •The Iraqi media Network. Ministry of Interior / Tribal Affairs Supporting entities: United Nations agencies •International organizations •Civil society organizations	1 - Organizing campaigns 1 - Establishing a religious and societal awareness and operational discourse to combat extremist with ideologies, respect for women's rights, societal diversity for women at the local level, and peaceful coexistence. With the participation of other women leaders with Relationship.	- Establishing a religious and operational discourse to combat extremist ideologies, respect for women's rights, societal diversity for women at the local level, and peaceful coexistence. pointer: Religious and community leaders play an influential role in spreading discourse that urges tolerance and peace.
Nothing		Campaigns No. 1 2024-2021 media and programmes. 2- An increase in changing stereotypical values towards women in society. (Monitoring reports).	2024-2021	The main bodies: 2 - Implementation of campaigns • The Iraqi Media Network. Information and awareness programs Ministry of Culture. At the two levels • The National and Local Media Authority of Communications. In order to change the values of the supporting bodies: Stereotyping towards women • Endowments offices. In the community. United Nations agencies •Civil society organizations.	Information and awareness programs Ministry of Culture. At the two levels • The National and Local Media Authority of Communications. In order to change the values of the supporting bodies: Stereotyping towards women In the community.	
		1 - a number of meetings of the consultations with national leaders and the issuance of statements and statements about them. 2- A number of mutual visits between national religious leaders to send messages of religious tolerance and acceptance of diversity.	half The second 2021 2023	Main actors: Endowments Diwans. •The holy shrines. Supporting entities: • The Iraqi media Network. • International agencies. •Civil society organizations.	3 - Activating the role of national religious leaders in order to renounce extremist religious discourse and combat extremist ideology through consultative meetings.	
		Number of meetings 2024-2021 Consultations with religious, community and tribal leaders in order to issue statements and declarations prohibiting these customs.	2024-2021	Main actors: •Ministry of Interior Affairs. Endowments Diwans. •The holy shrines. •The Iraqi media Network. •Ministry of Culture. Supporting entities: • United Nations agencies. • International agencies. •Civil society organizations.	4 - Activating the role of religious and societal leaders in rejecting some of the norms that detract from the dignity of women, such as (tribal separation and Nahwa).	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education Ministry of Higher Education 	<p>1- Implementation of campaigns, a number of media courses, programs and workshops and educational awareness aimed at changing teachers around stereotypes and coexistence towards women in the community.</p> <p>the society</p>	<p>2024-2022</p>	<p>Main actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Higher Education. Ministry of Education. <p>The National Security Advisory</p> <p>Supporting bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations agencies United International Organizations 	<p>1 - Activating the role of cadres, capacity building - 2</p> <p>The educational community includes members of schools and universities who are aware and able to spread tolerance and the rejection of extremist thought and cohesion.</p> <p>societal.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Local communities are more</p>	<p>tolerance and the rejection of extremist thought and cohesion.</p> <p>Local communities are more</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education Ministry of Higher Education The Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs Committee for Coexistence and Community Peace 	<p>2- Activating the role of educational cadres in schools and universities in spreading the culture of tolerance and rejecting extremist ideology.</p>	<p>1- The number and type of curricula that have been modified.</p> <p>2- Preparing an article Academic studies in colleges enrolled in a special human rights course</p> <p>Women's rights and social coexistence</p>	<p>2024-2022</p>	<p>Main actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education. Ministry of Higher Education. Nations agencies and United. International organizations. <p>Supporting bodies</p>	<p>Main entities: 2 - Curriculum Educational and pedagogical To gender appropriate against women and girls.</p> <p>activating extra-curricular activities to spread the concepts of peace and peaceful coexistence and to include the titles of women's rights, peace and social coexistence within the human rights subject in colleges.</p> <p>and less violent, especially the</p>
<p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Ministry of Education, Directorate of Curricula and Higher Orientations</p>	<p>3-Working with Knowledge II 2021 On the development and behavior of the educational curricula of young men and women in accordance with gender, boys and girls, social principles of gender and human rights, social activation and coexistence in the activities of their community.</p> <p>Extra-curricular to instill concepts of peace and peaceful coexistence</p>	<p>Measuring change in the Higher Orientations</p>	<p>half .2022</p>	<p>Main actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Youth and Sports. The Dialogue and Community Peace Committee. <p>Supporting entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations agencies United. International Organizations Civil Society Organizations 	<p>3 - Establishing joint activities between the governorates for all sects for coexistence by activating the available forums, including sports.</p>
<p>of the Ministry of Education</p> <p>The Ministry of Education is</p>	<p>4- Establishing the activities joint between higher education Governorates for all sects for the Ministry of Culture Coexistence by activating the available forums, including sports and entertainment.</p>				
<p>Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>Ministry of Peshmerga</p>	<p>1- Training and qualification The security and defense sectors in accordance with the principles of human rights and gender</p>	<p>1- Preparing those involved In training programs, the Rehabilitation of soldiers and fighters, including returnees.</p> <p>2- Measuring the change in knowledge and practices of soldiers due to training and rehabilitation programmes</p>	<p>2021-2024</p>	<p>rehabilitation programmes.</p> <p>And Scientific Research / Women's Center for returning soldiers.</p> <p>the National.</p> <p>National Security Agency</p> <p>Supporting entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations agencies and international organizations. 	<p>1- Develop training programs for the on the Ministry of Defense and humanitarian principles before the Popular Mobilization Forces after conflict, including the Ministry of Higher Education, community</p> <p>Psychological, social, economic and professional • Security advisory</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Returning combatants are integrated into safe communities for all, including women and girls.</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Interior Affairs 	<p>2- Continuing to support the government's efforts to prevent the spread of unlicensed weapons.</p>	<p>Official Reports 2021-2024</p> <p>Annually counting the weapons that were withdrawn from citizens by enforcing the law of possession.</p>		<p>Main actors:</p> <p>possession of the security ministries (weapons and non-security advisory and support the efforts of the national government).</p> <p>National Security Agency</p>	<p>2- Enforcement of the law of proliferation of unlicensed weapons, defense, interior</p> <p>In withdrawing weapons from the Citizens and restricted to the hands</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Endowments for Women and religious affairs 	<p>3- Organizing awareness and educational campaigns for the Ministry of Higher Education</p> <p>To fight thought extremist leaders in the Ministry of Endowments for Women</p> <p>A societal coexistence committee at the local level and community peace</p> <p>With the participation of other relevant leaders</p>			<p>of the supporting bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society organizations. Religious and community leaders. 	<p>The state</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Ministry of Education The Ministry of Education Ministry of Culture 	<p>4- Establishing activities of joint between higher education Governorates</p> <p>For all components for coexistence by activating the available forums, including sports and entertainment</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education the Ministry of Interior Council for Women's Affairs 	<p>1- Preparing higher education curricula.</p> <p>Training on integrating Gender in warning systems.</p> <p>The Supreme early.</p>	<p>Training materials and guides Accredited.</p>	<p>half second of – 2021 – 2022</p>	<p>Main actors:</p> <p>Defense.</p> <p>The Ministry of Higher Education and scientific research, migration and displaced persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health. Supporting entities: United Nations agencies United. International organizations. 	<p>1- Preparing training curricula - gender integration</p> <p>On Integrating Gender into Social in Early Warning Systems</p> <p>early warning.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>For prevention of violence Related to the conflict in communities.</p> <p>pointer:</p> <p>Increased knowledge and attitudes of cadres about early warning systems towards gender.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education. Ministry of Interior 	<p>2- Organizing training workshops for the Ministry of Education to build higher Capacity of cadres</p> <p>Working in the early warning sector on gender to prevent conflict-related violence.</p>	<p>A number of training workshops and the preparation of trainees on integrating gender in early warning systems, divided by gender and party.</p>	<p>2024-2021</p>	<p>Main actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Interior Affairs. Ministry of Defense. The Ministry of Migration and Displacement. United Nations agencies United. International organizations. 	<p>2- Organizing training workshops to build the capacities of cadres working in the early warning sector on gender to prevent conflict-related violence</p>	
	<p>Nothing</p>	<p>Measuring the extent to which the level of knowledge, attitudes and gender-related behavior of the participating cadres has changed</p>	<p>2024-2022</p>	<p>Main actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Interior Affairs. Ministry of Defense. Governorates. Supporting entities: Civil society organizations. International organizations. 	<p>3- Forming a cadre of women leaders trained on early warning systems.</p>	



<p>•Ministry of Interior Affairs The Ministry of Peshmerga.</p>	<p>3- Applying early warning systems in a manner that takes into account a gender perspective, especially at the level of local communities in terms of content, leadership, mechanisms and activities</p>	<p>Increasing the number of Graduates working in early warning systems.</p>	<p>2024-2022</p>	<p>Main actors: •Ministry of Interior Affairs. •Ministry of Defense. United Nations agencies United. •International organizations.</p>	<p>4 - Apply early warning systems in a manner that takes into account a gender perspective at the level of local communities in terms of content, leadership, mechanisms and activities.</p>	
<p>•Ministry of Interior Affairs. The Ministry of Peshmerga.</p>	<p>4- The institutions' commitment to employing women in the early warning system at all levels</p>	<p>Number of institutions Committed to the inclusion of women and the level of participation to prevent violence. Inventory of operating procedures in local communities that guarantee the application of gender standards within the framework of Early warning.</p>		<p>Main actors: Ministry of Interior. •Ministry of Defense. • Governorates. • Ministry of Migration and Displacement. United Nations agencies United. •International organizations.</p>	<p>5 - The institutions' commitment to employing women in the Early warning system at the level of national institutions and local communities.</p>	
		<p>Number of workshops and educational aids The number of trainees from organizations concerned with women on how to deal with sexual violence and humane treatment of its victims.</p>	<p>2024-2022</p>	<p>Main actors The General Secretariat of the Ministry of Labor and Affairs of Sexuality and the importance of the statement of non-joint organizations and government preparators). Ministry of Labor and Affairs are able to deal with social affairs. service • Governorates. Supporting bodies: Ministry of Finance. agencies and the United Nations Human Rights Mission. United States (UNAMI). • United Nations Population Fund and international organizations. •Civil society organizations</p>	<p>Awareness and education of the dangers of violence by the Department of Ministers (the Department of government preparators). Trained people The Ministry of Labor and Affairs are able to deal with social affairs. Cases of violence policies and laws with the Ministry of Culture, sexual intercourse and Humanitarian with its victims Mapping the For women human rights defenders •</p>	<p>5- Providing support to women's human rights organizations, and holding regular consultations on reform pointer: An increase in social awareness of the dangers of sexual violence and the ability to deal with it</p>
	<p>reports</p>	<p>There are no campaign Defenders • Number of defenders On human rights and women in all provinces Especially the provinces that were under the control of terrorist gangs</p>	<p>2024-2022</p>	<p>Main entities: • The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers (NGO Department). The Human Rights Commission Supporting bodies: • Agencies, the United Nations Mission (UNAMI) and international organizations. •Civil society organizations</p>	<p>Mapping of women² human rights defenders</p>	



		<p>The number of women</p> <p>Survivors of sexual violence are participants in government institutions and councils in their areas.</p> <p>The number of women</p> <p>Survivors of violence participate in the leadership and activities of civil society organizations.</p>	2024-2021	<p>Main actors:</p> <p>the governorates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee for Dialogue and Community Peace <p>The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers (NGO Department).</p> <p>Supporting entities :</p> <p>United Nations agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •International organizations. •Civil society organizations 	<p>3 - Ensure that women, •</p> <p>Including survivors of sexual violence, be members of decision-making positions</p>	
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Prevention pillar

The second objective: To include the concept of prevention in conflict conditions within the formal institutional frameworks.

Implementing agencies in the province Kurdistan	Activities in Kurdistan Region	Indications Execution measurement	time	Implementing agencies	Activities	output
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Interior Affairs. Ministry of Education and Awareness about the Peshmerga. Council (eg Supreme Law for International Affairs) Women. 	1 - Capacity Building • The Legal frameworks • Humanitarian For law enforcement agencies to provide greater protection for women, especially in camps	number of women Participation in capacity building and legal awareness activities.	half 2nd from 2024-2021	Main actors: of the Ministry of the Interior. Concerned with preventive enforcement in the Ministry of Defense. agencies, international United. •International organizations.	1 - Capacity building for the authorities 1 - Establishing the procedures to prevent the legal frameworks • National Security Agency. National and international (eg gender in international law humanitarian) to provide greater protection for women.	Supporter -based violence: Indicator: Number of bodies adopting legal policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Security and the Protection of the Citizens Board •Removal. Supreme Women's Affairs. 	Women 2 • Ministry workshops. Mine.	Number of women Security and Mine	2024-2022	Main actors: •Ministry of Interior Affairs. •Ministry of Defense. The National Security Agency. Supporting entities: • International Organizations • Civil Society Organizations.	Integrating women into security and remove mines	and procedures 2- awareness programs that would protect women and girls in conflict situations and type of actions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Planning. The Ministry of Finance The Supreme Council for Women's Affairs 	3- Preparing a gender-responsive budget to be submitted annually	Adoption of a gender-responsive budget.	2024-2022	budget of the main entities: The Department of Women Empowerment is progressive Social Affairs. article by the supporting bodies Ministry of Finance United Nations financial United. •International organizations.	1- Preparing the progressive to the financial type of social budgets, Iraq annually to be unified with the Ministry of Planning draft budget law • Ministry of Labor and Girls in Federal Public and the circumstances of the dispute.	2- Approval of allocations • And real estate allocations Ministry of Planning support women and Girls in Federal Public and the circumstances of the dispute.
	Nothing	A number of women beneficiaries of loans and financial support for women in conflict situations.	2022-2024	Main actors: of Finance. Iraqi women banks. • Ministry of Planning. Supporting bodies: Ministry of Planning, the Development Fund for development	2 - Allocating 25% of the Ministry Soft loans in the Central Bank of and breadwinners and widows Survivors of the conflict In coordination with the Development Fund for development	
	Nothing	Number of women Beneficiaries of early financial support.	2022-2024	Main actors: The local private sector, investment companies, and supporting bodies: •United Nations agencies •International organizations.	3- Allocating funds to women affected by the conflict.	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance The Ministry of Planning Investment Authority The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs 	-Supporting projects for women investment for widows, widows and conflict affected	Number of investment projects affected by dispute.	2024-2023	<p>Main actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Investment Authority. The Central Bank of Iraq. The Ministry of Planning. <p>Supporting entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations agencies United. International organizations. 	4- Supporting investment projects for women and widows affected by the conflict.	
Nothing	Nothing	Number of women beneficiaries of housing units designated for widows as a result of the conflict.	2024-2023	<p>entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Construction and housing to the supply of United Nations agencies United. International organizations. 	5- Granting 10% of the main Residual with the Ministry of housing to the supply of construction widows in conflict situations.	
Nothing	Nothing	Number of women beneficiaries of housing units designated for widows as a result of the conflict.	2023-2024	<p>The main bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Ministry of Immigration and Displacement <p>Supporting entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance United Nations agencies United. International organizations 	6- Increasing soft loans for women in provinces Affected and granted by all parties	



Prevention

pillar Objective 3: Increase the resilience of conflict-affected women through improved livelihood

opportunities and access to services in their comm

Implementing agencies in the province Kurdistan	Activities in Kurdistan Region	Indications Execution measurement	time	Implementing agencies	Activities	output
Ministry 1 of Humanitarian Labor in Kurdistan Region Ministry of the Interior	1- Evaluation of the issuance of Needs and Humanitarian Office Displacement Centers. And inside the camps and inside the camps The And out.	planning evaluation. Needs Analysis The Ministry Displacement Centers. The	202ÿ	The main bodies: 1 - Humanitarian in Financial and Economic Conditions, Central Bank, Conflict and Life-Saving camps for Iraq Women, and outside. Conditions: Conflict. United Nations agencies United. •International organizations.	needs assessment 1 - providing assistance Saving camps for Iraq Women, and outside.	Ministry of Planning. Conflict and Life-Saving camps for Iraq Women, and outside. And Girls in Supporting pointer:
•Ministry of Interior Affairs. local governments	2- Expedite the issuance of movement and movement permits for all displaced women and girls to ensure their access to services	number of women Those affected by the conflict who obtained a security card.	202ÿ	Main actors: •Ministry of Interior Affairs. Governorates. National Security Agency to the supporting bodies: United Nations agencies United. •International organizations.	Accelerate the issuance of documents by girls who have received aid and services. The dispute to ensure their access on services.	High quality of life 2- and girls to women and aid and services.
•Ministry of the number of women who are planning. They were trained on managing skills of managing and measuring their social performance.	1- Capacity building - The Ministry of Labor for skills of managing and managing their projects and achieved from the micro-projects that we have Suitable for women In the circumstances of the conflict or survivors of it and provide the necessary support.	The Ministry of Labor for skills of managing and managing their projects and What we have Suitable for women Survivors of it and • United the necessary support.	half second of - 2021 2024	Main actors: 1 - Capacity building on project management The Ministry of Labor and Social Ministry of Social Affairs. Supporting bodies: in conflict situations or the Ministry of Social Affairs Survivors of it and • United Nations agencies provide the necessary support. •International organizations.	2- Facilitating the economic participation of women in areas that witnessed conflict and creating a suitable work environment for them. pointer: Women and girls in conflict situations are	
The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs with other government agencies	2- Providing training and job opportunities • Job opportunities • suitable for women and in conflict areas and measure economic public sector. and private sector Affected by the conflict	Number of professionally qualified women To work in suitable professions in the public women's and Affected by the conflict	half second of - 2021 2024	actors: 2 - Providing training in economic activities and them to find suitable job opportunities. families. sector . Supporting parties and the public •Ministry of Finance. United Nations agencies •Civil society organizations	economic activities and them to find suitable job opportunities. in the areas of the Ministry of Finance and the public	able to do the main opportunities that enable Their livelihood for women Industry, and for their
• Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs with other government agencies	3- Including women: knowledge, attitudes to their families, behavior of women and economic assistance for older women and girls. Young girls who head families with a social protection salary, including the amendment of social protection instructions	Measuring the breadwinners' knowledge, attitudes to their families, behavior of women and economic assistance for older women and girls.	2022	The main bodies: • The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Supporting bodies: •Ministry of Finance United Nations agencies. •International organizations.	3- Including women heads of household, elderly caregivers and young girls who head families with a social protection salary.	



	<p>There is no</p>	<p>1- The number of positions that have been opened</p> <p>2- Number of workshops (training)</p> <p>3- The number of trainees</p>		<p>The main bodies: • The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provinces • private sector • Companies investing in Iraq. <p>Supporting bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations agencies United • International organizations 	<p>Supporting the establishment of Iraqi women's empowerment centers in the governorates (Durra Centers model).</p>	
<p>• Ministry of Interior Affairs. The Ministry of Peshmerga.</p>	<p>4- Commitment of workshops for women in business and employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing support to start early warning system levels of work 	<p>The number of opportunities available</p> <p>2024-2021</p> <p>Commercial and economic projects for the family and women.</p>		<p>Main actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governorates. • Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs • Ministry of Planning • Central Bank of Iraq. <p>Supporting entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance • United Nations agencies and international organizations United Nations Population Fund. 	<p>1 - Mapping economic opportunities and ensuring that survivors of violence during conflict are not stigmatized.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>and integrating society. them into the women's family and</p>	<p>3- Expanding the scope of economic empowerment and livelihood programs.</p> <p>Those affected by the conflict show an improvement in their economic and social reality. (*) Joint Declaration</p>

Follow-up plan for the implementation of the plan

Second National Resolution 1325



Committed to strengthening the reality of Iraqi women and empowering them in all fields, and supporting their issues and rights, and pursuant to Iraq's commitment to resolution 1325 issued by the United Nations Security Council, the Iraqi government has ratified the second national plan for the implementation of resolution 1325, and in order to ensure the achievement of the goals set in the plan and the implementation of activities related to it, a plan was drawn up A plan to follow up on the implementation.

First: The main objectives: 1-Following

with the main implementing agencies and according to the appropriate time period, with a relative to the entities mentioned in the plan, the implementation of activities, giving flexibility to implement the activity in an appropriate manner, in accordance with the set goal.

2 - Coordination between the main implementing agencies, and to identify the responsibility of each of them to achieve integration of efforts and the distribution of roles.

3- Determining the role of the

supporting bodies in implementing the activities of the plan and strengthening coordination between them and the main bodies.

4 - Follow-up in order to provide facilities and remove obstacles to the implementation of the activities of the plan.

5- Monitoring the progress made in implementing the activities of the plan, and submitting related reports.

Second: the authorities responsible for follow-up

1 - The Iraqi Women Empowerment Department in the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

2 - Women's empowerment departments and formations in governorates, ministries and government institutions.

3 - The main bodies responsible for the implementation of the activities.

4- Follow-up reports can be received by non-governmental supporting bodies.

Third: work procedures

1 - Women's Empowerment Department

1- After approving the plan, the Women Empowerment Department circulates the activities to be implemented according to the main bodies in the plan (Position No. 1.)

2- The Department of Women Empowerment, in coordination with the main bodies responsible for implementation, is working on evaluating the mechanisms for implementing the activities and procedures related to them.

3- The department discusses proposals to amend activities or add others, or change their timing with the main authorities, to ensure their compatibility with the plan's objectives and goals.

4- The department circulates the activities in which a number of the main parties participate in order to ensure that the business does not overlap and the procedures overlap.

5- The Department of Women Empowerment, in coordination with the supporting bodies, will follow up on providing the required needs and coordinate joint efforts to implement the activities of the plan.

6- The Department of Women's Empowerment, with the departments and formations of women's empowerment in the governorates, ministries and agencies not affiliated with a ministry, follows up on work developments and preparations for the implementation of activities. 7- The

Department of Women Empowerment has the right to suggest mechanisms for implementing activities in coordination with the main implementing agencies and authorities supportive.

The Department of Women Empowerment, in cooperation with partner agencies, submits annual reports on the implementation of the plan. 8



2. Ministries, institutions and entities not affiliated with a Ministry (the main implementing agencies).

before implementation

- 1- The main implementing bodies send the mechanisms for implementing the activities of the plan (Position No. 2), including the implementation mechanisms and timings and the implementing agencies in the ministry.
- 2- If the activity is joint between several main parties, each party determines the part of the activity that it will implement.
- 3- The main entities describe how to implement the activity, and specify the support required in implementing the activities.
- 4- As for the activities extending over the time of the plan, implementation mechanisms and procedures shall be established to cover the entire period of the plan.
- 5- The main bodies can propose, in coordination with the Department of Women Empowerment, to make changes to the activities in proportion to the available capabilities and achieve the objectives of the activity. They can also suggest other promotional activities, or repeat the activities as needed.
- 6- The Department of Women Empowerment receives (Position No. 2) to study and discuss it, and after it is approved, it instructs the main authorities to start implementation, and the Department of Women Empowerment can ask the main entity to make amendments or additions. 7- When necessary, the Department of Women Empowerment can In coordination between the main implementing agencies (when there are multiple implementing agencies) in order to design the final mechanism for implementation.

when executing

- 1- The responsibility for implementing the activities rests with the main implementing agency, and each party is obligated to implement what has been assigned to it if the activity is shared by more than one party, and according to what was decided in the situation (No. 2)
- 2- The implementing agencies are obliged to send the implementation position (Position No. 3), when the implementation of the activity or the completion of a stage or part of it, if the activity extends over time and consists of several stages or parts.
- 3- The implementing agencies may attach a report on the activities, covering the details of the activity, the obstacles encountered in the work, and the suggestions and recommendations.

3. Departments and formations for women's empowerment in ministries and agencies that are not affiliated with a ministry and governorates

- 1- Women's empowerment departments and formations are included in the work committees and meetings held by the main implementing bodies in order to design plans to implement the activities of the national plan for Resolution 1325.
- 2- The women's empowerment departments and formations continue to implement position No. 1 and position No. 2.
- 3- Women's empowerment departments and formations work to communicate and coordinate with the Women Empowerment Department for the purpose of following up on preparations and developments for the implementation of the plan's activities. 4- Women's empowerment departments and formations are based on evaluating the work and its conformity with the objectives, and submitting proposals to develop the work.
- 5- Women empowerment departments and formations submit their reports after the implementation of the activities, including a description of the activity and its effects.



4. Supporting Parties

- A - The supporting bodies work, in coordination with the Department of Women Empowerment, to follow up on the implementation of the activities of the national plan
for Resolution 1325.
- B - The supporting bodies shall provide the Department of Women Empowerment with a report on the support provided to the main bodies responsible for
implementation, and the ongoing preparations and their suggestions regarding implementation mechanisms.
- C - The Department of Women Empowerment receives reports on implementation from the supporting bodies, evaluation of work and development proposals.

Institutional Effectiveness and Efficiency

Framework for the Plan to Activate Security Council Res



First Objective: Effective implementation of the National Plan for Women, Peace and Security, with rational management and good coordination between partner agencies		
Implementation Measurement Indicators	Activities	output
<p>1- Announcing the document of terms of reference and job description for the members of the national team.</p> <p>2- The number of regular meetings.</p> <p>3- Agendas, minutes of meetings, and periodic reports.</p> <p>With the follow-up team 4 - Effective partnership and evaluation in order to follow up the data of indicators of the implementation of the national plan.</p>	<p>1- A meeting to draft a document of terms of reference for the tasks and specializations of the committees responsible for implementing the national plan.</p> <p>2- Holding quarterly meetings (every three months), four meetings annually, including reports on the follow-up and evaluation team.</p> <p>3- A monthly meeting with the sectoral teams.</p> <p>4- Preparing annual and final reports for the implementation of the plan.</p> <p>5- Preparing international reports on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325.</p>	<p>1- Clear powers, tasks and work mechanisms for members of the national team, the coordinating committee and the secretariat, including the rapporteur and coordinator, to ensure the implementation of the national plan.</p> <p>2 - The work of the national team is documented for institutional sustainability. 3. The national plan and its objectives are achieved. 4. Issuing an annual report and a final report on the implementation of the national plan.</p> <p>pointer: Good corporate leadership to achieve goals the plan.</p>
<p>1- The number of coordination meetings held, the number of attendees, and the entities they represent.</p> <p>2- Agendas, minutes of meetings, periodic reports.</p>	<p>1- Holding trainings for government sectoral cadres and decision makers in all ministries, departments and governorates.</p> <p>2- Holding joint introductory meetings on the national plan to activate Resolution 1325 To the concerned and partner authorities, including non-governmental organizations and international organizations.</p> <p>3- Holding annual meetings to present developments in the implementation of the plan to international organizations, partners and donors.</p>	<p>International organizations, NGOs, ministries, official bodies and local governments are aware and aware of the national plan to activate Resolution 1325 and implementation developments.</p> <p>pointer: Effective coordination between all parties concerned with the national plan</p>



The second objective: to establish a results-based management of knowledge management, follow-up and evaluation to support the national plan on women peace and peace

Implementation Measurement Indicators	Activities	output
<p>1- The number of trainings carried out, the number of trained cadres, and the diversity of the institutions they represent at the union, regional and local levels.</p> <p>2- Setting monitoring criteria and indicators for the work of the executive committees and teams.</p> <p>3- The number of meetings and periodic meetings at the union, regional and local levels.</p>	<p>1- Holding training and planning workshops for the central team for follow-up and evaluation (No. 2.)</p> <p>2- Holding 4 meetings for the central team for follow-up and evaluation according to one meeting each year.</p> <p>3- Holding 6 training workshops for sectoral ministerial teams and local teams at the level of provinces.</p> <p>4- Holding 4 periodic meetings for the sectoral teams in the ministries.</p>	<p>1 - An announced administrative structure for knowledge management, follow-up and evaluation.</p> <p>2 - A central team qualified to plan the follow-up and evaluation work and to train all teams.</p> <p>3- A team to monitor and analyze data within the multi-sectoral national work team and at the local level.</p> <p>Indicator: Establishment of a results-based management system to support the national plan.</p>
<p>1- The database is active and updated with data periodically.</p> <p>2- The number and type of reports issued by the committees at the federal and local levels.</p> <p>3- The number and type of participants and the recommendations issued by the conference.</p>	<p>1- Establishing a database linking all data collection agencies.</p> <p>2- Conducting field research for different interventions and collecting and analyzing data through the use of consulting companies specialized in data collection (training the data collection team, a paper/electronic form, communicating with partners, etc.).</p> <p>3- A national conference to review progress reports (mid-term conferences and final conference) that issues guiding recommendations for the subsequent implementation stages.</p>	<p>1- An organized and unified central database.</p> <p>2- A national interim report that includes the stages of progress, challenges and opportunities during the first two years of the plan.</p> <p>pointer: Rational management of knowledge resulting from the implementation of the national plan to ensure continuous improvement.</p>



The third goal: a media and advocacy plan to support national efforts on women, peace and security

Implementation Measurement Indicators	Activities	output
<p>1. Announcing the strategy and media plan and starting its implementation.</p> <p>2. Number of training workshops. 3. The number of journalists and media professionals trained.</p>	<p>1. Holding consultative meetings and meetings to formulate and prepare the strategy and plan</p> <p>The media is concerned with women, peace and security with the concerned authorities.</p> <p>2. Preparing a training material for media professionals aimed at changing the stereotyped image of women in society by employing media tools.</p> <p>3. Holding training workshops at the governorate level for journalists and media professionals.</p>	<p>1. Formulate the media strategy and the media plan emanating from it and share it with all implementing agencies.</p> <p>2. Journalists trained on media work on women, peace and security issues at the governorate level.</p> <p>Indicator: A</p> <p>media strategy that adopts women, peace and security issues.</p>
<p>1. The number of media platforms that have been established.</p> <p>2. Periodically inventory the produced and published media material on women, peace and security.</p> <p>3. The number of visits to the electronic platforms and their geographical scope.</p> <p>4. Periodic inventory of the number of subscribers in the communications lists of the media team from partners and international bodies.</p> <p>5. The number of participants in the annual media conference.</p>	<p>1. Create media platforms (website, social networking sites, electronic applications, etc.) to publish informational material whose purpose is to spread messages about women, peace and security.</p> <p>2. Presenting the success stories of survivors of armed conflict through various platforms, including television programmes, advertisements and publications.</p> <p>3. Issuing a periodical (quarterly) bulletin to share and circulate the most important achievements of the national plan.</p> <p>4. Organizing an annual high-level conference to present the most important results of the implementation of the national plan to international partners and bodies.</p>	<p>Main and non-official media channels to adopt a discourse in support of women, peace and security issues.</p> <p>2. Supporting the legal aspect of the national plan by highlighting the legislation that needs to be reviewed to ensure support for women, peace and security issues.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Gaining public support for women, peace and security issues to ensure support for the implementation of the national plan at the community level and the sustainability of support for institutions and funders.</p>



Fourth Objective: Establishing a national mechanism to manage and finance the implementation of the national plan to activate Resolution 1325

Implementation Measurement Indicators	Activities	output
<p>Issuing a decision to establish a fund for financing, specifying its headquarters, those in charge of it, and their responsibilities.</p> <p>2. The start of the electronic financial system.</p> <p>3. Agendas, minutes of meetings, and periodic reports</p>	<p>1. A consultative meeting with the partners regarding the financing fund.</p> <p>2. Develop an electronic financial system and train its management.</p> <p>3. Semi-annual meetings to follow up on the management of the fund.</p>	<p>1. A fund for financing the national plan with specialized officials and specific executive tasks.</p> <p>2. Coordination of efforts in order for the Funding Implementation Activities Mechanism to exercise its mission to support the plan.</p> <p>Indicator: Establishing an effective financing mechanism to support the plan National.</p>
<p>1. Holding the conference and limiting the number of funding bodies represented in it</p> <p>2. Report the annual budget and its success in covering the activities of each year.</p>	<p>Organizing a conference to launch the fund and lobby in order to provide the necessary funding for the implementation of the plan through the financial support of the fund.</p>	<p>The financiers' commitment to provide sums that cover the costs of implementing the national plan for a period of four years.</p> <p>Indicator: Sustainable financing from local and international sources that ensures smooth implementation of the national plan.</p>



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from UN Security Council Resolution No. 1325, which was conducted by the Iraqi Institute in 2016.



Index

[Thanks and gratitude](#)

[Introduction](#)

[Iraq and Security Council Resolution 1325](#)

The national context in Iraq The impact
of the armed conflict on women in Iraq

[Sources of work on the national plan](#)

International legal framework

National legal framework Strategic
frameworks: national policies and plans

[Background on the first national plan to activate Resolution 1325](#)

[Develop the second national action plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325](#)

The importance of preparing a second plan to implement Resolution 1325

Methodology of work on the second national plan

Plan preparation resources

[The priorities of the second national plan and the framework for its implementation](#)

[carry out the plan](#)

[efficacy framework](#)

[Pillar One: Participation Objective](#)

One: Active participation of women in achieving and sustaining peace

Women in relief efforts and all stages of reconstruction at both levels . **Objective Two:** National and local integration

[Pillar Two: Protection](#)

The first goal: to ensure the protection of women and girls, especially inside the camps and areas of return, with impunity for

the

perpetrators. **The second goal:** to achieve accountability and justice in order not to



The third pillar: prevention

The first goal: Create a safe environment for women and girls and a supportive community based on coexistence and non-violence

The second goal: to include the concept of prevention in the context of conflict within the frameworks of the official institution

Objective 3: Increase the resilience of conflict-affected women through improved livelihood opportunities and access to services in their communities

Follow-up plan for the implementation of the second national plan for Resolution 1325

Main objectives

Entities responsible for follow-up

Working procedures

The institutional effectiveness and efficiency framework of the plan to activate Security Council resolution 1325

First Objective: Effective implementation of the national plan on women, security and peace, with rational management and good coordination between partner agencies

Second Objective: To establish a results-based management in knowledge management, follow-up and evaluation to support the national plan on women, peace and security **Third Objective:**

A media and advocacy plan to support national efforts on women, peace and security **Fourth Objective:** To establish a national mechanism to manage and finance the implementation of the national plan to activate the decision

1325

margins

