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IRAQ ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM QUARTERLY REPORT

JANUARY 1 — MARCH 31, 2014

April 2014

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DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

These sisters attended a Program-supported awareness workshop for internally displaced families in Baghdad's Hurriya neighborhood. By raising awareness among such families, grantee Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid is providing them with the tools they need to claim their legal rights and entitlements.



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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

APS	Annual Program Statement	PMP	Performance Management Plan
BPCS	USAID Building Participation through Civil Society Program	PSA	Public service announcement
COMSEC	General Secretariat for the Council of Ministers	PTD	Program-to-date
COR	Council of Representatives	PWD	Person with disabilities
CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	TOT	Training of trainers
CSO	Civil Society Organization	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
GOI	Government of Iraq	UNHCR	United Nations High Commission on Refugees
HJC	Higher Judicial Council	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
IADO	Iraqi Alliance of Disabilities Organizations	USD	United States dollars
IBA	Iraqi Bar Association	USG	United States Government
IDP	Internally displaced person		
IKR	Iraqi Kurdistan Region		
IMN	Iraqi Media Network		
IQD	Iraqi dinars		
IRC	International Rescue Committee		
KBA	Kurdistan Bar Association		
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government		
LOE	Level of effort		
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation		
MOHE	Federal Ministry of Higher Education		
MOF	Federal Ministry of Finance		
MOHR	Federal Ministry of Human Rights		
MOJ	Federal Ministry of Justice		
MOLSA	Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs		
MOP	Federal Ministry of Planning		
MP	Member of Parliament		
NGO	Non-governmental organization		
PMAC	Prime Minister's Advisory Council		



A lawyer at a Program-supported legal clinic in Baghdad's Sadr City reviews the case file of a 70-year-old woman who is trying to apply for widows' benefits. During the reporting period, such legal clinics provided assistance to 1,373 vulnerable Iraqis, of whom 80% were women.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Iraq Access to Justice Program (“the Program”) is the United States Agency for International Development’s (USAID) five-year program to improve access to justice for vulnerable and disadvantaged people in Iraq. Included in this group are, among others, vulnerable women, orphans, persons with disabilities (PWDs), detainees, minorities (both ethnic and religious), the impoverished, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees.

The Program incorporates the following three components:

-  **Improve the practical knowledge** of vulnerable and disadvantaged Iraqis of their responsibilities, rights and remedies under Iraqi law;
-  **Increase the competence and availability of legal professionals** and civil society partners who assist vulnerable and disadvantaged Iraqis; and
-  **Advocate for improvements to government processes and procedures** to facilitate the access of vulnerable populations to government services and legal remedies.

This is the Program's fourth year of implementation, after beginning November 7, 2010. This report covers the second quarter of fiscal year 2014, January 1 through March 31, 2014. It presents the Program's achievements and is organized as follows: (a) executive summary; (b) results achieved under the approved work plan according to the Performance Management Plan (PMP); (c) overview of grantee activities; (d) a review of implementation challenges and the Program's planned resolutions and/or corrective actions; (e) list of upcoming Program activities; and (f) annexes, including a financial report, list of Program deliverables, and an update on monitoring and evaluation.

At the end of the reporting period, the Program was supporting 29 active grants, totaling USD 1,916,679 of obligated funds. The Program closed out eight grants, with an additional two in the final stages of close-out. For the first time, the Program will fund activities in all 18 Iraqi governorates next quarter.

The Program provides grantees with a variety of training ranging from grants management to organizational development courses. Grantees share lessons learned and form valuable networks, partnerships and links with the Government of Iraq (GOI), the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and each other with the aim of sustaining the existence of our partner organizations and the impact of their work beyond September 2015, the end of the Program.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) are key partners of the Program, extending their influence into areas of legal service delivery to vulnerable Iraqis, raising awareness at the local and national levels, and advocating for legal and social reforms for priority issues affecting vulnerable Iraqis.

For instance, past and present grantees, as well as volunteers, formed the Legal Clinic Network, which was officially registered with the Government of Iraq in January 2014. The Network has partnered with the General Secretariat for the Council of Ministers (COMSEC) Citizens' Affairs Directorate to open "one-

stop-shop" legal help desks within the Directorate's governorate offices and develop a case referral system in each governorate. COMSEC has also committed to provide free air time on the Iraqi Media Network to support the Network's awareness-raising activities.

During the reporting period, the Program completed a follow-on survey to the 2012 baseline perception survey. The follow-on survey measured changes in perception among vulnerable Iraqis. The findings of the survey provide ample evidence supporting the effectiveness of Program interventions to increase access to justice among vulnerable groups in Iraq.

49% of vulnerable Iraqis understand their legal rights and entitlements, compared to 22% in 2012.

According to the survey, 49% of vulnerable Iraqis understand their legal rights and entitlements (up from 22% in 2012), thanks in part to Program-funded public awareness activities.

Even when vulnerable Iraqis do understand their legal rights and entitlements, the Program's baseline survey showed that, in 2012, 88% felt they could not easily access the country's formal justice system — representing a gap of nearly 14 million marginalized men, women and children. In two years, the Program helped reduce that gap to 50% — a significant achievement for achievement for USAID, the Program and its civil society partners. Together, nearly 20,000 marginalized Iraqis have been helped through legal aid since 2012.

The Program recognizes that lasting change for Iraq's vulnerable populations is best supported by a three-pronged approach that includes policy reform to secure their rights and entitlements. For the past two years, the Program's civil society partners have advocated for the development and passage of a Social Safety Net Law in Iraq, which was enacted by Parliament during the reporting period — a landmark accomplishment for USAID.

In the name of sustainability, the Program supports the development of Iraq's next generation of lawyers, ensuring that legal advocates for vulnerable Iraqis are available for years to come. During the reporting period, the Program supported legal clinics in four law schools, and is fostering relationships with an additional six schools, which will open legal clinics in Q3. These integrated legal clinics provide an important bridge between theoretical and practical education for hundreds of students.

For the fourth year, the Program provided technical support to the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. Over 60 law students from 11 teams competed in this year's Iraq National Rounds in Erbil. For the first time, the national rounds were funded by the Iraqi government, marking a significant achievement for the sustainability of this event. In addition, the winning team from Salahaddin University (Erbil) competed at the international round of competition in Washington, D.C., independent of USAID funding. ■



Three students from the Sulaymaniyah Law School team pose during a break at the Iraq National Rounds of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, held this quarter in Erbil.

COMPONENT I

PUBLIC AWARENESS

STRENGTHENING OUR PARTNERS' CAPACITIES

Technical support for public awareness and advocacy campaigns (Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4)

At the heart of the Program's efforts to improve vulnerable Iraqis' access to justice are campaigns to raise public awareness of legal rights, entitlements, and government processes and documents for accessing services. Thanks in part to the awareness campaigns implemented by the Program and its civil society partners, nearly 50% of surveyed vulnerable Iraqis feel they better understand their legal rights and entitlements than they did in 2012.

To better connect Program-supported public awareness and advocacy efforts to legal aid activities, the USAID Iraq Access to Justice Program's civil society partners agreed in FY 2013 to restructure the four issue-based advocacy groups into an Advocacy Committee under the umbrella of the Legal Clinic Network. Since then, grant-funded public awareness activities support concrete advocacy and policy reform objectives. Designed and implemented with technical support from the Program, these coordinated campaigns build on the individual strengths of the 20 Advocacy Committee partner CSOs (e.g. radio programs are developed by those organizations with specific interest/expertise in such activities, while print materials are designed by other organizations that have shown innovation and creativity in the past).

The Program's Development Outreach & Communication team continued to provide hands-on technical support to a number of grantees during the reporting period, advising them on campaign concepts and

design, messaging, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

During the reporting period, four grantees implemented Program-funded awareness-raising campaigns, resulting in the dissemination of 7,000 printed materials (e.g. posters, booklets), the broadcast of 12 radio spots and programs, and the production of a documentary film on women with missing husbands. Many of these activities were either jointly or fully funded by government (See Box 1). This quarter, 488 vulnerable Iraqis attended workshops conducted by our civil society partners.

In addition, the Program's awareness grantees supported the implementation of three national advocacy campaigns during the reporting period:

- **Unregistered marriage, identity and rights under the Personal Status Law:** Under the slogan "*If your marriage is not registered, you are missing something,*" the Advocacy Committee's campaign on unregistered marriage focused on raising awareness of the legal consequences of marriage outside the court system (*i.e.* informal marriage). These consequences include challenges in obtaining identity documents for children, and obstacles for wives to exercise their rights under the Personal Status Law. The campaign messages echo the findings of the Program's Value Chain Network analysis on unregistered marriage, highlighting the specific issues that lead to informal marriage in the first place (e.g. religious and tribal influence, lack of procedural knowledge, underage and polygamous marriage). The 20 grantees participating in this campaign specifically targeted religious and tribal leaders as allies in order to broaden their reach and diversify the audience



JAMES EBERLEIN, ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM

ABOVE: This informational brochure was developed for the Program-supported advocacy campaign on marriage registration.

since many couples with unregistered marriages erroneously believe that a religious ceremony is sufficient for their marriages to be legally recognized. Religious and tribal leaders are therefore important allies since they can counsel couples on the formal registration process when they request a religious or traditional ceremony.

- Wives of missing husbands:** The Advocacy Committee implemented a campaign aimed at reducing the waiting period required for wives with missing husbands to change their personal status to widow, which is required to access social benefits and other entitlements. Under Iraqi law, women must wait four years before a husband is officially declared dead or absconded, during which time the wife is not entitled to receive social safety net or pension benefits, control property or be legally recognized as head of household. The requirement is particularly burdensome for vulnerable women, who are often unaware of the procedural requirements or face social or cultural barriers in accessing courts and line ministries. The campaign targeted: vulnerable women to raise their awareness of legal and administrative procedures; the Higher Judicial Council and COMSEC to amend instructions and

evidentiary requirements to reduce current burdens; and Parliament to amend the Personal Status Law to reduce the statutory requirement to one year. Advocacy Committee members are currently implementing awareness workshops and radio programs in eight governorates.

Based on lessons learned during the first phase of grant-funded public awareness activities, the Program designed a training package focused on lobbying skills, data collection and use, and knowledge building about relevant laws and government processes. These skill sets were identified to complement and enhance previous trainings on message development and campaign strategies to better support the effective design and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns.

In response, Advocacy Committee members are in the process of conducting a survey to gather qualitative and quantitative data about unregistered marriages, age of marriage, age at birth of first child, employment and income status, family members with disabilities, whether children have identity documentation and attend schools, and other demographic and personal status information (for more, see Component 3). Members are also working collaboratively to design awareness-raising materials on other barriers to accessing services. The results of the survey will be publicized through media outlets.

IMPROVING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERS AND THE VULNERABLE

Joint awareness campaigns with government (Activity 1.1.5)

The Program continued its consultations with the Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR) to implement the cost-share framework agreed upon last year. Under the framework, USD 500,000 will be allocated from the cost-share fund agreement between the Governments of Iraq and the United States (through USAID) to fund CSO awareness-raising campaigns implemented in partnership with the Access to Justice Program and its civil society partners. The Program is providing technical assistance to prepare grant objectives, draft a grants manual, establish an evaluation committee and design a payment mechanism for grant awards in line with international good practice. With Program support, the Ministry has developed a draft Call for Proposals, which outlines desired awareness projects, and provides an overview of applicant evaluation and monitoring mechanisms.

In Basrah, **Hiyad Organization** aired 12 hour-long programs on *Sawt al-Basrah*, covering topics such as unregistered marriage, the Personal Status Law, and the Law on PWDs. The airtime for these broadcasts was donated by the Basrah Provincial Council. Additional co-funded awareness activities are detailed in Box I.

In Maysan, **Al-Ahrar Organization for Human Rights** successfully lobbied the Ministry of Education in Maysan to issue a decree to the Provincial Council, governor's office and the local teachers' association requiring all schools in Maysan to dedicate time each Thursday to discuss the importance of peaceful co-existence between Sabian Mandaens, Muslims and other religious and ethnic groups in the governorate. This awareness-raising activity is part of al-Ahrar's ongoing effort to raise awareness and build peace and tolerance among minorities. ■



MOHAMMED AWNI, ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM

ABOVE: Lawyers from Basrah grantee Al-Taqwa Association respond to questions called in by listeners to their government-funded radio program.



BOX I. GOVERNMENT COST-SHARE FOR AWARENESS & ADVOCACY

Basrah: Weekly radio programs in interactive call-in format on issues ranging from marriage registration to domestic violence. Programs produced by Hiyad Organization in collaboration with a consortium of CSOs, including Amal Humanitarian Association al-Basriyah. The airtime for these programs was donated by the Provincial Council, representing a commercial value of USD 13,500.

Dhi Qar: The governorate officially approved the donation of free airtime on the government-owned radio station to air daily public service announcements, representing a commercial value of USD 10,800. These programs will be similar to those implemented by Hiyad in Basrah. Hiyad will mentor three grantees in Dhi Qar to develop and implement the programs.

Karbala: At an event on March 15, the Governor of Karbala offered free airtime (valued at USD 8,100) on state-owned radio stations in the governorate to advertise the availability of legal aid for vulnerable Iraqis. The Program is working with its partner Women for Justice to finalize a proposal for the governor's endorsement to secure the funding for future awareness-raising activities.

Muthanna: Public service announcements on the benefits of registered marriage are broadcast twice daily (morning and evening) through the end of June, representing a commercial value of more than USD 100,000. The PSAs are produced by Ther Center for Development. The Muthanna Citizens' Affairs Office also printed and distributed customized versions of the Advocacy Committee's campaign materials on marriage registration, including their logo and a message of endorsement.

COMSEC: In February, COMSEC offered free airtime on the Iraqi Media Network's (IMN) satellite and radio affiliates, as well as free space in *Al-Sabah* Newspaper for awareness-raising and success stories developed by the Legal Clinic Network. Three grantees will serve as points of contact between the COMSEC Citizens' Affairs and Public Relations Directorate, the IMN and the Legal Clinic Network to develop programming to raise awareness about the Personal Status Law, unregistered marriage, the rights of PWDs and other issues impacting vulnerable Iraqis.



A lawyer from grantee Mercy Hands consults with an IDP from Anbar during a visit by their mobile legal clinic to a camp for displaced Iraqis in Hurriya (Baghdad).

COMPONENT 2

LEGAL EDUCATION & SERVICES

STRENGTHENING OUR PARTNERS' CAPACITIES

Documenting and sharing good practice for legal aid provision (Activity 2.1.1)

The Program completed its first training of trainers (TOT) for 20 lawyers from the Program-supported Legal Clinic Network (15 men, 5 women). The training, based on the Program's draft *Handbook for Pro Bono and Legal Aid Lawyers*, focused on legal aid delivery, techniques for representing vulnerable people, gender issues, Iraq's Personal Status Law, and ethics. This TOT program will be implemented throughout Iraq in coordination with both the Iraqi Bar Association (IBA) and the Kurdistan Bar Association (KBA). The TOT included presentations by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) on their models of legal aid delivery in Iraq.

Organizational capacity development (Activity 2.1.2)

During the reporting period, efforts were focused on six-month reassessments of the 19 baseline CSOs. Overall, the results show that progress is being made in the organizational performance of the CSOs, particularly in areas where they received targeted capacity building from the Program, such as vision and mission statements, work with other CSOs and separation between board and senior management (see Annex D for a full summary of the factors reassessed this quarter).

The Program finalized the process of handing over part of its organizational development activities to the

USAID-funded Broadening Participation through Civil Society (BPCS) program being implemented by Mercy Corps. BPCS has assumed the capacity development activities for CSOs that are joint partners (e.g. **Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid**). The Program and BPCS will continue to collaborate to ensure that future grantees receive capacity building support from one — not both — of the USAID-funded programs in a coherent manner. The Program's focus has therefore shifted to building the organizational capacity of the Legal Clinic Network (see next section).

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE LEGAL AID

Legal Clinic Network (Activity 2.1.3)

The Program-supported Legal Clinic Network provides a platform for lesson-learning, coordination and alliance-building among the Program's partners. During the reporting period, the Network's membership expanded to 20 CSOs and 4 law schools. In January, the Legal Clinic Network received its official registration certificate from the COMSEC NGO Directorate, which marks the completion of a year-long effort to establish a formal legal entity. The Network is now eligible to receive federal government funding to implement activities, a vital step towards ensuring the continuation of civil society-led legal aid activities after the completion of the Access to Justice Program in 2015.

Highlighted accomplishments by the Network's committees during the reporting period include:

- **Advocacy:** The Advocacy Committee successfully lobbied for the passage of Iraq's Social Safety Net Law (for a complete discussion of this com-

mittee's achievements during the reporting period, see "Advocacy & Policy Reform").

- **GOI and sustainability:** The GOI and Sustainability Committee has taken the lead role in building the Network's relationship with the COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Directorate and in developing funding proposals for the future of member legal clinics at the federal and governorate levels (see Activities 2.1.3 and 2.1.4).
- **Referral system:** A referral system is now in place between the Legal Clinic Network, the COMSEC-supported legal clinics and partner law schools in governorates where all three types of legal clinics are operational.

Legal Aid Working Group (Activities 2.1.3, 3.2.2)

A high-level Legal Aid Working Group was established during the reporting period to lead the effort to develop a comprehensive, sustainable free legal aid system for vulnerable Iraqis. The group brings together a critical mass of policy makers and legal service providers, including the Prime Minister's Advisory Council (PMAC), the Legal and Human Rights Committees of the Council of Representatives (COR), the Legal and Citizens' Affairs Directorates of COMSEC, the Ministries of Planning, Human Rights and Women's Affairs, the IBA and civil society (as represented by the Legal Clinic Network). The Working Group's meetings are chaired by PMAC Chairperson Dr. Thamir al-Gadhban.

During their first meeting in February, the Group agreed on its roles and responsibilities, and that a comprehensive legal aid law is necessary to ensure the sustainability and quality of legal aid. Group members nominated a sub-committee to draft the law. In order to ensure the development of a comprehensive free legal aid law and policy framework that regulates, supports and sustains the provision of free legal aid, the group will need to harmonize their draft law with existing law, including Iraq's Law on Lawyers (supports *pro bono* and legal aid efforts on behalf of practicing lawyers), the newly enacted Social Safety Net Law (defines eligibility criteria for benefits) and the Law on the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs (provides for the legal rights and protection of PWDs).

The Legal Aid Working Group and drafting sub-committee will conduct national- and regional-level discussions related to Iraq's legal aid system to better understand what efforts currently exist in Iraq, and what issues affect the delivery of legal aid. The group is part of the growing momentum that the Program has created in support of institutionalized legal aid in Iraq.

Legal clinics within COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Centers (Activity 2.1.4)

To secure sustainable funding for civil society-implemented legal aid activities, the Program entered into a strategic partnership with COMSEC to establish 'one-stop-shop' legal help desks within COMSEC's Citizens' Affairs Centers throughout the country. In

TABLE I. COMSEC LEGAL CLINIC PARTNERS (Q2 2014)

GOVERNORATE	CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNER
Anbar	Tammuz Organization for Social Development*
Babil	Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid Youth Save Organization*
Baghdad	Fatima House Charity for Women Human Rights Defenders Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid Iraqi Center for Women's Rehabilitation and Employment*
Basrah	Al-Meameen Organization Al-Taqwa Association Amal Humanitarian Association al-Basriyah Hadia Society for Human Rights Iraqi Future Association Sayed al-Shuhudaa Organization for Social Development
Dhi Qar	Anhur Foundation for Education and Human Rights Biladi Organization for Relief and Development Sada Center for Human Development
Diwaniyah	Humanity League Youth Care*
Diyala	Al-Aawg Development Foundation* Al-Erada Organization for Relief and Development* Wand al-Khair Humanitarian Organization*
Karbala	Tajdid Iraq for Economic Development* Women for Justice Organization*
Kirkuk	Civil Development Organization*
Maysan	Al-Ahrar Organization for Human Rights* Al-Khair Humanitarian Organization* Meezan Association*
Muthanna	Ther Center for Development
Najaf	General Association for Women's Development*
Ninawa	Odessa Organization for Women's Development*
Salah ad Din	Sahara Economic Development Organization* Samarra Organization* The Justice Center to Support Marginalized Groups in Iraq*
Wasit	Afaq Institution to Support Women*

* Partner will begin implementing legal clinic activities in Q3 2014.

January, the Program and COMSEC co-hosted the First National Conference on Legal Clinics. Held in Baghdad, the conference was attended by ministers, members of parliament, and regional and local government officials from all 15 governorates under the jurisdiction of the federal government. The event provided an unprecedented forum for officials to work together with civil society and legal experts to develop a strategy to institutionalize a legal aid framework for Iraq. High-level government officials acknowledged the value of CSO-operated legal clinics and pledged to provide funding to ensure that they will remain in operation after USAID funding for the Access to Justice Program ends in September 2015.

The two-day conference marked the beginning of a partnership between Iraqi CSOs and the federal government in support of national legal aid at the provincial level. This partnership follows a successful pilot initiative between legal aid CSOs and the COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Directorate. CSO lawyers staffed a legal help desk in Baghdad to provide a one-stop-shop for citizens to resolve their complaints. The success of the pilot led COMSEC to agree to expand the legal help desks to all 15 governorate offices. At the end of the reporting period, these help desks were operational in five governorates, with a total of 13 CSOs staffing the desks on a rotational basis (see Table 1). Civil society partners have been identified for each of the remaining 10 governorates, and a joint Legal Clinic Network-COMSEC workshop has been scheduled for the beginning of Q3 to agree on a roll-out plan.

KRG funding for legal clinics (Activity 3.2.1)

At the end of last quarter, USAID Iraq and the KRG NGO Department signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) that established a mechanism for the KRG to directly fund legal clinics in the region. Starting with a pilot phase, three CSOs received grants from the NGO Department (**Gayandin Organization for Human Rights & Democratic Activities** in Erbil, **Harikar** in Dahuk and **Women's Legal Assistance Organization** in Sulaymaniyah) and began operations during the reporting period. This funding from the KRG represents an annual cost-share of USD 260,000. Through this initiative, the Program provides technical assistance to build the CSOs' capacities to provide free legal services and awareness activities.



MOHAMMED AWNI, ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM

ABOVE: A lawyer from grantee Mercy Hands registers participants at a legal workshop for internally displaced families in Baghdad.

For more on the Program's ongoing efforts to secure sustainable funding sources for legal aid at the provincial and federal levels (Activities 2.1.3, 3.2.2 and 3.2.6), see "Advocacy & Policy Reform".

Partnership with Iraq's bar associations

(Activities 2.2.1, 2.3.1, 3.2.2)

The Program is leading an effort to facilitate a partnership between the IBA, the KBA and an international team of experts on *pro bono* systems that includes representatives from a private law firm's in-house *pro bono* program, two U.S. state bars (one of which is a mandatory *pro bono* reporting state), and the American Bar Association, which is a voluntary national bar association and the world's largest professional association for lawyers and judges. The partnership will allow all parties to discuss how *pro bono* service is best encouraged, supported, managed and reported.

The IBA leadership has included an amended provision in their latest draft Law on Lawyers that requires members to handle three *pro bono* cases per year. The requirement is anticipated to be attached to the members' annual licensing process (i.e. members will need to demonstrate completion of the three cases in order to be licensed).

TRAINING THE LAWYERS OF TODAY AND TOMORROW

Curriculum reform and law school legal clinics (Activities 2.4.1, 2.4.2)

The Program worked this quarter with eight new law schools to develop funding proposals for legal clinics: Basrah, Dahuk, Maysan, Mosul, Salahaddin (Erbil), Sulaymaniyah, Tikrit and Wasit Universities. Seven of the schools submitted applications for in-kind support from the Program; six were approved. The new law school legal clinics will begin operations in the coming quarter.

Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition (Activity 2.4.3)

On January 22 and 23, the Program supported the Iraq National Rounds of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition in Erbil. Over 60 students from 11 teams representing the law schools

of Baghdad, Dahuk, Dhi Qar, Karbala, Koya (Erbil), Kufa (Najaf), Iraqia (Baghdad), Islamic (Najaf), Salahaddin (Erbil), Sulaymaniyah and Wasit Universities competed in the qualifying rounds. Anbar Law School was registered to compete but could not due to the ongoing security situation in the governorate.

For the first time, the national rounds were funded by the Iraqi government, marking a significant achievement for the sustainability of this event. Salahaddin University hosted the competition and Iraqi law schools financed their own participation — a total contribution of USD 65,000. This was also the first year that the competition was held in English.

A cadre of 25 distinguished judges and legal experts from Iraq, the United Kingdom and the United States presided over the rounds in three-judge panels. First time participant Salahaddin Law School was judged to be the winner and will participate in the international round of competition in Washington, D.C., in April. ■



BOX 2. STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF IRAQ'S WOMEN LAWYERS (ACTIVITY 2.5.1)

During the reporting period, the Program supported the **Iraqi Bar Association's** (IBA) newly established Women's Committee in the celebration of International Women's Day.

The Program and the IBA co-hosted an event to commemorate the role of women in the legal profession. IBA President Mohammed al-Faisal and the Program's Chief of Party opened the conference with remarks, followed by a keynote by IBA Vice-President Ahlam al-Lami, who recognized the efforts of women in leadership positions and the importance of redoubled efforts to empower women to join the legal profession. An awards ceremony organized by the Women's Committee honored those who have worked on behalf of vulnerable people. Over 600 distinguished women lawyers participated in the event, which was covered by local media.

A similar event was also organized by grantee **Women for Justice** in Karbala, where the Governor of Karbala, the President and members of the Provincial Council, the Head of the Karbala Office of the IBA and other government representatives lauded the work of Iraqi women in the legal profession. At the event, the governor also voiced his support for legal aid and offered free airtime on state-owned radio stations broadcasting in Karbala to advertise the availability of legal aid for vulnerable Iraqis (see Box 1).



ABOVE: A student from Salahaddin Law School delivers oral arguments during the 2014 Iraq National Rounds of the Jessup Competition in Erbil.



Members of Maysan's Sabian Mandaen community perform a religious ceremony on the banks of the Tigris River. Thanks to an advocacy effort led by Program grantee Al-Ahrar, Sabian Mandaens have secured a number of legal protections aimed at ensuring their integration — rather than assimilation — into Iraqi society.

COMPONENT 3

ADVOCACY & POLICY REFORM

STRENGTHENING OUR PARTNERS' CAPACITIES

Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee (Activity 3.1.1)

The newly formed Advocacy Committee continued work during the reporting period to advance a key set of policy issues impacting Iraq's vulnerable populations (see section "Advocating for Iraq's Vulnerable Populations"). To improve their capacity to effectively advocate on behalf of Iraq's vulnerable populations, the Program provided targeted technical assistance on the design and implementation of awareness-raising programs (see "Public Awareness"), focus group discussions, roles and responsibilities for the various bodies, and survey implementation.

The Program provided technical support to the Committee in designing a one-year work plan to achieve objectives of common interest (e.g. reducing the phenomenon of out-of-court marriage and reducing time and evidentiary burdens on wives of missing husbands to change their personal status). The Program also provided a forum for collaboration between the Committee and government actors such as the Ministries of Planning and Labor and Social Affairs, Parliament and the Prime Minister's Advisory Council (PMAC) on policy issues, which are detailed in the following sections.

POSITIVE LINKAGES TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

Federal and provincial funding for CSOs (Activities 2.1.3, 3.2.2 and 3.2.6)

During the reporting period, the Ministry of Planning (MOP) requested a feasibility study from the Program on mechanisms to fund Iraqi CSOs through the federal budget in 2015. Two Program partners — **Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid** and **Model Iraqi Women** — collaborated with the Program on the study, which summarizes laws and regulations that support the funding of CSOs and provides recommendations on possible funding and oversight mechanisms. The study was being finalized at the time of reporting, and will be submitted to the MOP next quarter for its consideration.

Efforts to secure government funding for legal aid continued to advance in Basrah, Dhi Qar, Muthanna and Ninawa. In Basrah, the Provincial Council voted to allocate one percent of the governorate's total budget in support of public service activities, including those implemented by civil society. The final approval for this budget change must come from the Ministry of Planning, which has unofficially pledged its willingness to legally justify governorate-level proposals to financially support CSOs.



AL-MEEZAN NEWSPAPER

ABOVE: Al-Meezan Editor-in-Chief Hazim Safe discusses the purpose of legal aid with Sheikh Mohammed al-Oreibi, a well-known Shi'ite religious leader, during a meeting in Hillah.

ADVOCATING FOR IRAQ'S VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Persons with disabilities (Activity 3.2.3)

The Program's coalition of PWD advocates is engaging with specific GOI stakeholders and ministries (Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health) and the COMSEC *ad hoc* committee established in 2013 on key issues, such as the implementation of the Law No. 38 on the *Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs* and the appointment process of commissioners to the autonomous PWD Commission established under the law. Program partner **Iraqi Alliance of Disabilities Organizations (IADO)** is a member of the *ad hoc* committee and an advocate for a transparent, consultative appointment process to the commission. IADO is leveraging its visibility among the CSO community by appearing in television interviews on national stations *Al-Hurra*, *Al-Rasheed* and *Iraqiya* and discussing the major obstacles to establishing the commission, the new benefits for PWDs under the law, and the social challenges impacting Iraqis with disabilities.

The Program and its coalition of PWD advocates are developing ministry-specific recommendations for the implementation of the PWD Law. The Law obligates nine ministries and the Higher Judicial Council to take specific measures to integrate, empower and improve access for PWDs. Under the coalition's newly adopted work plan, CSOs are developing targeted recommendations for each ministry based on comparative examples and international good practice. **Al-Thura**

Assembly for the Disabled is partnering with the Ministry of Housing to review CSO recommendations and outline a possible framework in their implementation; **Al-Mortaqa** is coordinating with the Ministry of Education to share recommendations on mechanisms to better integrate and support students with disabilities, and to better coordinate with MOLSA-run special education programs. The Program provides technical support and capacity building to members of the Advocacy Committee, including comparative legal research, facilitating meetings, and assisting the coalition to develop a joint strategy for long-term advocacy.

Under the slogan *PWDs are Active Citizens*, **Al-Meezan Newspaper** completed a campaign on the rights of persons with disabilities, which focused on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the implementation of Iraq's Law on PWDs. **The Center for Development** implemented an advocacy campaign in Muthanna on the implementation of the Law on PWDs. The Center successfully petitioned for free airtime from the Muthanna Provincial Council for programs related to the rights of PWDs. Launched in March, the programs will be broadcast twice daily (morning and evening) through the end of June (for more, see Box 1).

Social Safety Net Law (Activity 3.2.5)

Iraq's Council of Representatives (COR), with significant contributions from the USAID Access to Justice Program, passed the Social Safety Net Law on February 25. The new law requires: conditional cash transfers and social service benefits to female-headed households, the elderly, the infirm and other vulnerable Iraqis living below the poverty line¹; that the benefit scale be based on data collected by the MOP; and quality healthcare, vocational training, job placement services and housing for internally displaced individuals. A centralized database of beneficiaries will provide meaningful coordination mechanisms between line ministries to improve governance and will allow for individualized support to needy families. On April 1, MOLSA will begin providing higher cash transfer amounts to beneficiaries, which will gradually increase throughout the year.

This law is a landmark achievement for the Government of Iraq, USAID and civil society. In 2013, no fewer than five separate draft laws — some dating to before 2006 — were under review by various government institutions. With Program support, a coalition

1 IQD 3,500 or USD 3 per day

of civil society organizations (led by grantees **Model Iraqi Women** and **Um-Alyateem**) and government officials launched an advocacy effort to reform the country's social safety net.

The Access to Justice Program responded by convening small group meetings, and knowledge-building workshops to build stakeholder skills and consensus on a unified draft. The Program partnered with the World Bank, civil society organizations and other USAID programs to ensure maximum buy-in and capture best practice options. The Program was also invited to advise an *ad hoc* inter-parliamentary committee during their meetings to finalize revisions to the bill after it had passed a first and second reading. In addition to Program advisors, the committee also invited representatives from MOLSA and COMSEC to provide final comments on the draft law before presenting it to the plenary for enactment. Intergovernmental coordination at this stage in the legislative process is extremely rare in Iraq, and participants reported that the Program's efforts to build consensus on a unified draft law was a key catalyst for on-going collaboration.

The *ad hoc* committee completed an article-by-article analysis of the law to clarify the categories to be covered by the Social Safety Net, and addressed potential conflicts between the draft legislation and the social safety statute that had previously been in force (Law No. 126 of 1981). Finally, the Program organized a media briefing in partnership with the COR to explain the importance of the law and respond to questions from the press. The event was attended by the Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Affairs, the USAID/Iraq Mission Director, representatives from COMSEC and PMAC, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee and other parliamentarians. Through this work, the Program and its partners supported parliamentarians to develop a law supported by all stakeholders.

In the coming quarter, the Program will continue to work with the Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee to follow the law's implementation.

Women with missing husbands

(Activities 3.2.6, 3.2.7)

During the quarter, Program partner **Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid** finalized a study of Article 43 of Iraq's Personal Status Law, which addresses women with missing husbands. The study investigates ways to reform the article from an Islamic jurispruden-

tial perspective that would ease time and evidentiary burdens on women. Mercy Hands coordinated with the Interior Ministry's Human Rights Department in the implementation of the study, which was adopted by the Advocacy Committee. Input from other member CSOs was combined with the study's findings to develop a "white paper" for circulation among policy makers and relevant ministry officials.

Fatima House Charity for Women completed an advocacy campaign to reduce the waiting period from four years to one year that is required for women of missing husbands to be designated as widows, which would allow them to more quickly access basic services and other rights. In support of the initiative, COMSEC submitted a formal request to the Ministry of Justice asking that these amendments be proposed to the Shura Council, the Council of Ministers and Parliament.

Marriage registration (Activities 3.2.6, 3.2.7)

The Program's advocacy partners completed a survey this quarter on marriage registration issues. The data shows that the most common reasons for unregistered marriages are: (1) taking a second or third wife without seeking judicial approval; (2) underage marriages without seeking judicial approval (Iraqi law allows judges to approve marriage for 15-17 year olds, but prohibits marriage under 15 in the absence of extenuating circumstances); (3) ignorance of the law or lack of awareness about the registration process; (4) lack of identity documents; and (5) influence of tribal and/or religious culture. The Program's follow-on perception survey (see "Monitoring and Evaluation") echoes the findings of the Advocacy Committee's survey, confirming that marriage registration is the most highly demanded service offered by legal clinics (23% of respondents).

The Advocacy Committee's strategy involves advocating with religious and tribal leaders to align with civil society in the drive to reduce instances of unregistered marriages. For instance, this quarter, **Al-Meezan Newspaper** worked with Sheikh Mohammed Orebi, a well-known Shi'ite religious leader, to explain the negative impact of unregistered marriage on the children and on women's and children's rights in particular. Based on their consultation, the Sheikh agreed to address unregistered marriage in his *al-Jum'ua* (Friday) congregational speech and committed to advising couples and their parents to register their marriages in Personal Status Court, as required by law.



MOHAMMED AWNI, ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM

ABOVE: Members of Maysan's Sabean Mandaen youth center perform a comedic play during an Al-Ahrar event in Baghdad (see "Minority Rights").

Amal Humanitarian Association al-Basriyah and **Anhur Foundation for Education and Human Rights** also worked with religious leaders, including Sheikh Shaker Kadom Nasir in Dhi Qar, who began dedicating his *al-Jum'ua* speech to unregistered and underage marriage.

The Higher Judicial Council (HJC) has been drawn to this issue and instructed the Federal Appeals Court to provide the HJC with updated statistics on the prevalence of unregistered marriages based on case records and penalties sanctioned by the court against husbands who entered into marital arrangements outside of the court in 2013. The Chief Justice, Mr. Medhat al-Mahmoud, issued an official letter requesting the Appeals

Court to cooperate with civil society to gather data that can be used to better gauge the effectiveness of their awareness campaigns and, armed with disaggregated geographic data, target future efforts in areas where there is a high demand for the registration of previously undocumented (religious) marriages.

Minority rights (Activities 3.2.6, 3.2.7)

Program partner **Al-Ahrar Human Rights Organization** has focused its grant-funded advocacy activities on the rights of Maysan's Sabian Mandaens and Christians.

During the reporting period, they organized an event with federal and provincial government representatives to share their achievements on behalf of minority rights in Maysan, including cost share and other contributions such as governorate-level decrees to ensure the representation of Sabian Mandaens in civil service posts, to strengthen their freedom to exercise religious rites and to exempt them from Islamic dress requirements in public schools. Al-Ahrar also successfully lobbied for the establishment of a new youth center for Sabian Mandaens. The event, held in Baghdad at the Human Rights Center (provided by the Ministry of Human Rights), was designed to encourage replication of their activities elsewhere in Iraq. The COMSEC Deputy Secretary-General applauded Al-Ahrar's efforts and stressed the need for similar advocacy activities throughout Iraq. Other participants included the Speaker of the Maysan Provincial Council, an MP from Maysan, representatives from provincial councils in Basrah, Dhi Qar, Maysan and Wasit, and a representative from the Ministry of Human Rights. ■

More than a roof over their heads

Everyone has the right to adequate housing and shelter.

For some, however, this right is out of reach due to economic, social and cultural constraints. And while this right is guaranteed by Article 30 of the Constitution of Iraq, the country continues to face a chronic housing shortage — especially for low-income, marginalized Iraqis.¹

Ayad Abid al-Hussein, 39, is blind. He and his wife, Nedhal, were living in Diyala's Khanaqin district when increasing insecurity forced them to relocate to Hillah. Khanaqin is part of the territory disputed by both the federal and Kurdistan regional governments.

When they arrived in Hillah, the couple — who are both unemployed — found shelter in substandard, temporary accommodation in an IDP camp. Without regular income, however, their 'temporary' accommodation became hopelessly permanent. Worse yet, although Ayad is registered with the authorities as a person with disabilities, the couple's lack of children (Nedhal is infertile) means that they only receive the minimum monthly payment of IQD 50,000 (USD 40), which barely covers the cost of food.²

One day, Nedhal received a copy of *Al-Meezan* newspaper. The monthly periodical, which is supported by the USAID Iraq Access to Justice Program, focuses on human rights issues, particularly those related to Iraqis living with disabilities. While reading an article aloud to her husband, she learned that the Provincial Government had allocated free housing units to people in their situation. They decided to contact the editor-in-chief of *Al-Meezan*, Hazim Safe, to get more information.

Mr. Safe arranged for a meeting with the Deputy Governor of Babil, the Deputy Chairperson of the Babil Provincial Council and officials at the provincial office of the Ministry of Displacement and Migration, so the couple could present their case and seek assistance. With Mr. Safe's advocacy effort, the couple successfully petitioned for a housing unit and received their new keys at the end of February.

At an impromptu housewarming organized by the *Al-Meezan* staff to celebrate their achievement, Ayad expressed his gratitude to Mr. Safe, his team and USAID for their efforts on behalf of Iraq's marginalized groups: "Because of your help, I have finally realized my dream of owning my very own home. ■"



AL-MEEZAN NEWSPAPER

ABOVE: Ayad and Nedhal at the housewarming to celebrate their new home in Hillah.

1 Last year, the Minister for Construction and Housing acknowledged that only 5 percent of the 2.5 million homes it needs to build by 2016 to keep up with demand have been completed.

2 Iraq's new Social Safety Net Law promises to increase the benefit for families like these. Under the new law, Ayad and Nedhal will qualify for cash transfer payments as a poor family and a separate cash benefit for Ayad as a person with disability.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

FOLLOW-ON PERCEPTION SURVEY

During the reporting period, the Program completed its follow-on perception survey, which is designed to measure the change in attitudes toward access to justice since the baseline survey was completed in 2012.

Survey data was randomly sampled from 9,528 vulnerable Iraqis, of whom 60% were women, in 17 of 18 governorates.¹ The target groups included IDPs, PWDs, vulnerable women, and religious and ethnic minorities. In particular, the survey found that the Program has successfully reduced the gap in access to the formal justice system (PMP Indicator 0.1) from 88% (as reported in the baseline survey) to 50%. Public awareness activities implemented by the Program and its civil society partners have also increased the percentage of vulnerable Iraqis who understand their rights and legal entitlements (Indicator 1.0) to 49% (up from 22%).

The major policy issues emerging from the survey will form the basis of a four-page briefing note that will be published by the Program in Q3.

INTERNAL EVALUATION

Performance Management Plan review (Activity 6.1.3)

The Program's Monitoring & Evaluation team has finalized an update to the Program's Performance Management Plan (PMP) with targets for Program Years 4 and 5. The final, revised PMP includes a Team Skills Matrix, listing members and their respective roles and areas of expertise. A revised Performance Management Task Schedule has also been added, as well as a graphic il-

¹ Data collection in Anbar was hampered by ongoing instability in the governorate.

lustrating the relationship between Program indicators and the Program's Results Framework.

M&E database (Activity 6.1.4)

A new M&E database structure, designed to track grantee achievements as related to Program PMP indicators, including assistance to vulnerable Iraqis, has been implemented. Tied to a database managed by the Grants Department, the M&E database has been populated with data since the start of the Program and is now the Program's exclusive method for new data entry.

BUILDING OUR PARTNERS' CAPACITIES FOR IMPROVED M&E

Site visits (Activity 6.1.5)

The Program's M&E team conducted unannounced site visits to grantees to review M&E practices and ensure that grantees are completing data sheets and monitoring their own activities, according to USAID best practices. During six such site visits, the M&E Data Specialists provided technical support on areas of recurring concern, such as missing data and incomplete forms. These activities are part of the Program's efforts to reinforce and develop the organizational capacity of its partner organizations to bolster their chances for long-term sustainability.

M&E training for partners (Activity 6.1.6)

The M&E Department has joined the Grants Department's trainings for new grantees by providing four hours of training on good practice and standard Program reporting methods. ■

GRANTS

GRANT AWARDS

At the end of the reporting period, the Program had 29 active grants, totaling USD 1,916,679 of obligated funds. The Program closed out eight grants, with an additional two in the final stages of close-out.

In response to two Annual Program Statements (APS), the Program awarded 20 grants to the following applicants:

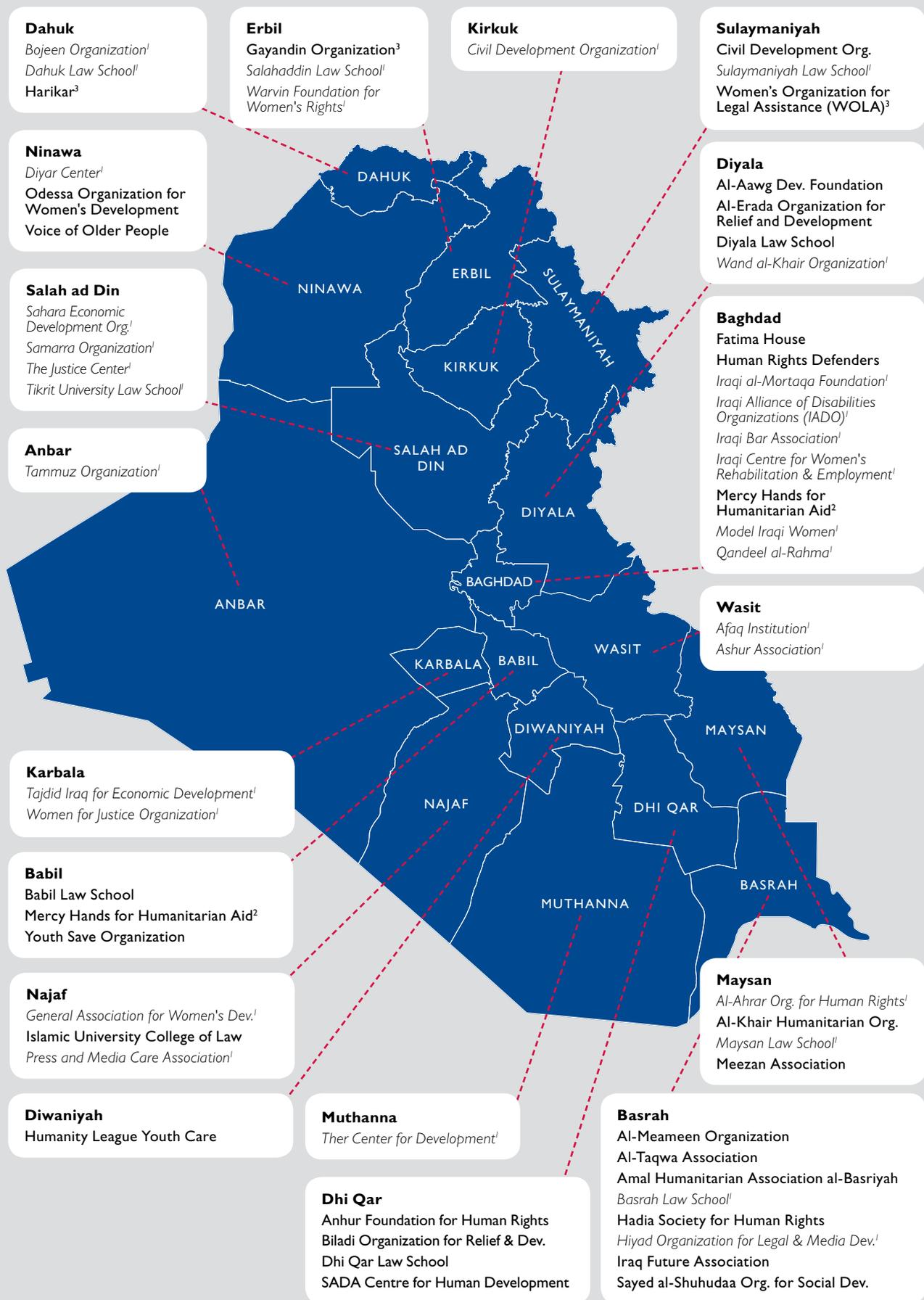
- **Legal clinics:** 15 new legal clinics in Babil, Baghdad, Diwaniyah, Diyala, Karbala, Maysan, Najaf, Salah ad Din and Wasit. These new grantees will join the Legal Clinic Network as associate members, along with six new law schools as observers (see “Legal Education & Services” for more).
- **Advocacy and public awareness:** Five grants were conditionally awarded for advocacy and public awareness activities. Activities under these grants will aim at improving citizen participation and engagement with government.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR IMPROVED GRANTS MANAGEMENT

Pre-award grants workshops

The Program completed two pre-award grant application workshops for prospective grantees in Diwaniyah and Karbala. Representatives from 63 CSOs attended these workshops, which included an overview of the Program, the legal needs of vulnerable Iraqis, the Program’s grant application and evaluation processes, proposal writing and setting appropriate performance indicators for advocacy activities. These workshops are designed to foster new civil society partners and ensure high-quality, realistic and achievable proposals from the CSOs in areas where the Program is not currently engaged. ■

FIGURE 2. PROGRAM GRANTEES (MARCH 2013)



Notes: (1) Pending grant agreement with the Program; (2) Activities in multiple governorates; (3) Funded by KRG NGO Department

TABLE 2. PROGRAM GRANTEES (as of March 31, 2014)

NAME	LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	TYPE	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	BUDGET (IN USD)	STATUS
1. AFAQ INSTITUTION TO SUPPORT WOMEN	Wasit		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 55,300	
2. AL-AAWG DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION*	Diyala		LC	12 months	Mar 2014	\$ 91,550	
3. AL-AHRAR ORGANIZATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS*	Maysan		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 124,050	
4. AL-ERADA ORGANIZATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT	Diyala		LC	6 months	Apr 2014	\$ 58,900	
5. AL-KHAIR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION	Maysan		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 74,320	
6. AL-MEAMEEN ORGANIZATION*	Basrah		LC	10 months	Dec 2013	\$ 47,000	
7. AL-TAQWA ASSOCIATION*	Basrah		LC	10 months	Sept 2013	\$ 51,900	
8. AMAL HUMANITARIAN ASSOCIATION AL-BASRIYAH*	Basrah		LC	12 months	Sept 2013	\$ 54,920	
9. ANHUR FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION & HUMAN RIGHTS*	Dhi Qar		LC	6 months	Feb 2014	\$ 34,000	
10. ASHUR ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT & HUMAN RIGHTS	Wasit		A	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 60,959	
11. BASRAH LAW SCHOOL	Basrah		LC	10 months	May 2014	\$ 58,960	
12. BILADI ORGANIZATION FOR RELIEF & DEVELOPMENT*	Dhi Qar		LC	6 months	Feb 2014	\$ 34,850	
13. BOJEEN ORGANIZATION	Dahuk		A	10 months	May 2014	\$ 60,000	
14. CIVIL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (CDO)*	Kirkuk		LC	12 months	Feb 2014	\$ 55,000	
15. DAHUK LAW SCHOOL	Dahuk		LC	10 months	May 2014	\$ 58,280	
16. DHI QAR LAW SCHOOL	Dhi Qar		LC	12 months	Feb 2013	\$ 63,210	
17. DIYAR CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS*	Ninawa		A	12 months	May 2014	\$ 50,000	

LEGEND


WOMEN



IDPs & RETURNÉES



UNDER IMPLEMENTATION



COMPLETE



CHILDREN & YOUTH



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



RELIGIOUS & ETHNIC MINORITIES



PENDING

* Follow-on grant

† Grantee funded by KRG NGO Department

A - Advocacy/Awareness

LC - Legal Clinic

TABLE 2. PROGRAM GRANTEES (as of March 31, 2014)

NAME	LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	TYPE	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	BUDGET (IN USD)	STATUS
18. FATIMA HOUSE CHARITY FOR WOMEN*	Baghdad		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 95,446	
19. GAYANDIN ORGANIZATION'	Erbil		LC	12 months	Jan 2014	\$ 96,513	
20. GENERAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT	Najaf		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 53,500	
21. HADIA SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS*	Basrah		LC	10 months	Dec 2013	\$ 47,000	
22. HARIKAR ORGANIZATION* ¹	Dahuk		LC	12 months	Jan 2014	\$ 79,277	
23. HIYAD ORGANIZATION FOR LEGAL & MEDIA DEVELOPMENT*	Basrah		A	7 months	May 2014	\$ 35,000	
24. HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS*	Baghdad		LC	10 months	Jan 2014	\$ 59,780	
25. HUMANITY LEAGUE YOUTH CARE	Diwaniyah		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 62,770	
26. INMA ORGANIZATION*	Kirkuk		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 60,000	
27. IRAQ FUTURE ASSOCIATION*	Basrah		LC	12 months	Mar 2014	\$ 65,380	
28. IRAQI AL-MORTAQA FOUNDATION FOR HUMAN DEV.*	Baghdad		A	10 months	May 2014	\$ 100,000	
29. IRAQI ALLIANCE OF DISABILITIES ORGANIZATIONS (IADO)*	Baghdad		A	10 months	May 2014	\$ 75,000	
30. IRAQI BAR ASSOCIATION (IBA)*	Baghdad			6 months	Jun 2014	\$ 24,000	
31. IRAQI CENTER FOR WOMEN'S REHABILITATION & EMPLOYMENT	Baghdad		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 64,910	
32. ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW	Najaf		LC	12 months	Feb 2013	\$ 54,710	
33. MAYSAN LAW SCHOOL	Maysan		LC	10 months	May 2014	\$ 60,000	
34. MEEZAN ASSOCIATION	Maysan		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 61,400	
35. MERCY HANDS FOR HUMANITARIAN AID*	Babil Baghdad		LC	12 months	Sept 2013	\$ 94,973	
36. MODEL IRAQI WOMEN*	Baghdad		A	10 months	Apr 2014	\$ 69,300	

TABLE 2. PROGRAM GRANTEES (as of March 31, 2014)

NAME	LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	TYPE	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	BUDGET (IN USD)	STATUS
37. ODESSA ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT*	Ninawa		LC	12 months	Mar 2014	\$ 64,944	
38. PRESS AND MEDIA CARE ASSOCIATION	Najaf		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 81,750	
39. QANDEEL AL-RAHMA	Baghdad		A	10 months	May 2014	\$ 40,000	
40. SADA CENTER FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT*	Dhi Qar		LC	6 months	Mar 2014	\$ 35,000	
41. SAHARA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	Salah ad Din		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 65,975	
42. SALAHADDIN LAW SCHOOL*	Erbil		LC	10 months	May 2014	\$ 60,000	
43. SAMARRA ORGANIZATION	Salah ad Din		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 59,720	
44. SAYED AL-SHUHUDAA ORG. FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT*	Basrah		LC	10 months	Sept 2013	\$ 50,000	
45. SULAYMANIYAH LAW SCHOOL	Sulaymaniyah		LC	10 months	May 2014	\$ 60,000	
46. TAJDID IRAQ FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Karbala		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 64,250	
47. TAMMUZ ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT*	Anbar		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 100,000	
48. THE JUSTICE CENTER TO SUPPORT MARGINALIZED GROUPS IN IRAQ	Salah ad Din		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 76,965	
49. THER CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT*	Muthanna		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 75,000	
50. TIKRIT UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL	Salah ad Din		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 60,000	
51. UNIVERSITY OF BABIL LAW SCHOOL	Babil		LC	12 months	Feb 2013	\$ 55,210	
52. UNIVERSITY OF DIYALA LAW SCHOOL	Diyala		LC	12 months	Feb 2013	\$ 55,210	
53. VOICE OF OLDER PEOPLE*	Ninawa		LC	10 months	Sept 2013	\$ 59,996	
54. WAND AL-KHAIR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION	Diyala		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 62,800	
55. WARVIN FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS*	Erbil		A	8 months	May 2014	\$ 69,916	

TABLE 2. PROGRAM GRANTEES (as of March 31, 2014)

NAME	LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	TYPE	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	BUDGET (IN USD)	STATUS
56. WOMEN FOR JUSTICE ORGANIZATION*	Karbala		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 93,120	
57. WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION FOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE (WOLA)'	Sulaymaniyah		LC	12 months	Jan 2014	\$ 84,253	
58. YOUTH SAVE ORGANIZATION*	Babil		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 59,920	

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

GENERAL

- **Violence in Iraq:** Violence and a deteriorating security situation continued into Q2 2014, affecting Program partners, staff and government counterparts — particularly in Anbar. While the violence was unrelated to the implementation of the Access to Justice Program, USAID continued to allow relaxed branding and marking requirements on materials produced by Program grantees to protect Program partners from targeted retaliation and mitigate the politicization of advocacy campaigns. Besides Anbar, violence remains a major concern throughout Iraq. Many partner organizations continue to express apprehension that they will become targets of ethnically and religiously motivated violence similar to what was experienced in 2005-07.
- **Federal budget:** The Council of Representatives is currently at an impasse regarding the federal government's budget. Without parliamentary approval of the budget, cost-share activities with the Ministry of Human Rights, for instance, cannot move forward. Moreover, the lack of agreement can hamper the Program's efforts to advocate for government funding for legal aid in the IKR and Iraq's 15 central and southern governorates.
- **Staffing:** Turnover of national staff continues to be a challenge for the Program. Work plan activities have been delayed due to persistent vacancies.

ADVOCACY & LEGAL REFORM

- **Law on Lawyers (Activity 3.2.4):** After its first reading, Parliament referred the bill to the Shura Council for review. The Shura Council has consulted with the IBA prior to resubmitting the bill to the Council of Ministers for its approval, but no action can take place until the outcome of pending national elections is known.
- **Code of Conduct for Social Workers (Activity 3.2.7):** Internal changes within the constituency (KRG Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs) has left the ministry without leadership. The Program will continue to consult at a working level until the new minister is named.

UPCOMING PROGRAM ACTIVITIES



PUBLIC AWARENESS

- **Joint campaigns:** A cost-share arrangement with the Ministry of Human Rights will be launched for CSOs to receive funding from MOHR for awareness campaigns. COMSEC-funded airtime on the Iraqi Media Network will also be secured, allowing three grantees to launch awareness campaigns.
- **Unregistered marriage:** The results of the Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee's survey on unregistered marriage will be analyzed and published.
- **PWD issues:** A short-term technical assistant will arrive in Baghdad to provide support to the Program's dedicated PWD Network and its awareness campaign on the rights of PWDs.



LEGAL EDUCATION & SERVICES

- **Training of trainers:** The second TOT using the Program's draft *Handbook for Pro Bono and Legal Aid Lawyers* will be held in Basrah in mid-April. A third TOT is planned for Legal Clinic Network partners in Erbil (May).
- **Legal Aid Working Group:** The Working Group will meet to continue drafting and reviewing a model Legal Aid Law for Iraq.
- **Organizational capacity development:** The Program's focus on organizational capacity development will shift from individual CSOs to the Legal Clinic Network, with USAID's BPCS Program taking over discreet capacity-building activities with shared grantees. A short-term technical assistant has been recruited to support this activity.
- **Visit by team of U.S. pro bono experts:** The Program-supported delegation of *pro bono* attorneys will arrive in Erbil (June) to complete a range of activities related to encouraging *pro bono* service among Iraq's two major bar associations (IBA, KBA), legal aid lawyers and policy makers.



ADVOCACY & POLICY REFORM

- **Law on Legal Aid:** The Program's legal reform experts will support the Legal Aid Working Group's efforts to develop a draft Law on Free Legal Aid and circulate it among GOI and civil society stakeholders for comment. The Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee will join the effort by developing and launching a campaign to advocate for the law's passage.
- **Advocacy Committee sustainability:** A short-term technical assistant will work with the Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee to strengthen their institutional structure. Options include the establishment of a board or co-chair arrangement to allow the Committee to work autonomously with limited support from the Program going forward.
- **Law on PWDs:** Civil society partners will deliver targeted recommendations to improve implementation of the law to nine line ministries. A similar effort will be launched in the IKR, where the Program's PWD Network will advise the KRG's Board on Persons with Disabilities.
- **Government funding:** The Program's study on mechanisms for the government to directly fund CSOs will be completed and submitted to the Ministry of Planning, PMAC and COMSEC.



DEVELOPMENT OUTREACH & COMMUNICATION

- **Annual Partners' Meeting:** The Program will host its annual Partners Meeting in June to discuss collaboration among Program partners, share best practices and lessons learned, and strategize Program direction that will form the basis for the Program's Year 5 work plan.
- **Follow-on perception survey:** The Development Outreach & Communication team will finalize a four-page briefing note presenting salient facts emerging from the Program's follow-on perception survey.

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ANNEX A

FINANCIAL REPORTS

The Project accrued approximately USD 3,208,041 in expenditures during the period January 1 to March 31, 2014. Below is a summary of quarterly expenses and project expenses to date. The total obligated amount is USD 53,060,000. As of March 31, 2014, 87.5% of the obligation has been spent.

TABLE A.1 BUDGET STATEMENT

CLIN	COST ELEMENTS	TOTAL BUDGET (IN USD)	EXPENSES CLAIMED Q2 2014 (JAN 1-MAR 31, 2014)	TOTAL EXPENSES THROUGH MAR 31, 2014	TOTAL REMAINING
1	Component 1: Improve Knowledge of Legal Remedies	\$ 2,149,246	\$ 117,947	\$ 1,472,861	\$ 676,385
2	Component 2: Improve Legal Education	\$ 7,425,525	\$ 487,545	\$ 4,921,758	\$ 2,503,767
3	Component 3: Improve Government Processes	\$ 1,854,475	\$ 117,947	\$ 1,119,875	\$ 734,600
4	Subcontracts	\$ 25,649,777	\$ 1,250,442	\$ 20,316,118	\$ 5,333,659
5	Participant Training	\$ 1,995,019	\$ 25,377	\$ 1,359,633	\$ 635,386
6	Grants	\$ 8,250,000	\$ 287,491	\$ 5,405,090	\$ 2,844,910
7	Other Direct Costs*	\$ 5,574,963	\$ 381,023	\$ 4,669,984	\$ 904,979
8	Indirect Costs (Fringe, Overhead, G&A)	\$ 7,575,733	\$ 425,559	\$ 5,481,728	\$ 2,094,005
9	Total Estimated Cost	\$ 60,474,738	\$ 3,093,332	\$ 44,747,049	\$ 15,727,689
10	Fixed Fee	\$ 2,404,750	\$ 114,709	\$ 1,682,695	\$ 722,055
	Cost-Plus-Fixed Fee	\$ 62,879,488	\$ 3,208,041	\$ 46,429,744	\$ 16,449,744

* General expenses for equipment and services are included in this line item. Expenses for services provided in relation to a specific program activity are included in the Participant Training CLIN.

The project billed approximately 3,674 days of LOE during the period January 1 to March 31, 2014. Below is a summary of the LOE billed during the quarter and LOE billed to date *per* labor category.

TABLE A.2 LOE REPORT					
LABOR CATEGORY	TOTAL LOE	LOE CLAIMED, Q2 2014 (JAN 1- MAR 31, 2014)	TOTAL LOE THROUGH MAR 31, 2014	TOTAL LOE REMAINING	TOTAL PROJECTED LOE APR 1 – JUN 30, 2014
Long-term Expatriate/TCNs	10,707	566	7,626	3,081	561
Short-term Staff	1820	31	1,214	606	188
Local Staff / Professional	51,525	3,043	33,844	17,681	3,171
Home Office Staff	1,147	35	873	274	48
TOTAL	65,199	3,674	43,558	21,641	3,968

PROCUREMENT PLAN UPDATE

On January 16, 2011, Tt DPK submitted a Procurement Plan in its Project Implementation Plan showing its plan for purchasing commodities during implementation. The table below provides an update to that procurement plan that includes commodities purchased during the reporting period. As noted in the USAID-approved Procurement Plan, the plan only includes purchase of commodities.

TABLE A.3 PROCUREMENT PLAN

ITEM	SPECIFICATIONS*	INTENDED USE	SOURCE	ORIGIN**	QTY	UNIT COST (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
IT EQUIPMENT							
(none)							
OFFICE FURNITURE							
Filing cabinet	Metal filing cabinets for archives (Model RIGID)	Used by Grants team in Baghdad office	IQ		5	\$100	\$500
Refrigerator	Model Egure, Type USS 374 DTKLY, 345L	Conference hall in Baghdad office	IQ		1	\$395	\$395

* The specifications are based on Tt DPK solicitation of quotes in January-March, 2013.

** The concept of origin has been removed from federal regulations; therefore, the origin is not being reported here.

ANNEX B

PROGRAM DELIVERABLES

The Access to Justice contract with USAID requires the production of specific deliverables and reports during Program implementation. The project deliverables produced for USAID by the Access to Justice Program are listed in the below table.

TABLE B.1 PROGRAM DELIVERABLES		
DELIVERABLE	DATE SUBMITTED TO USAID	DATE APPROVED BY USAID
Program Mobilization Plan	November 23, 2010	December 1, 2010
Year 1 Work Plan	December 15, 2010	February 28, 2011
Program Implementation Plan	January 16, 2011	October 31, 2011
Quarter 1 Report (Q1 2011)	January 31, 2011	<i>n/a</i>
Performance Monitoring Plan	March 25, 2011	October 30, 2011
Grants Manual	April 10, 2011	April 12, 2011
Quarter 2 Report (Q2 2011)	April 30, 2011	<i>n/a</i>
Assessment: Legal Education at Select Iraqi Law Schools	June 6, 2011	<i>n/a</i>
Quarter 3 Report (Q3 2011)	July 30, 2011	<i>n/a</i>
Year 1 Revised Work Plan	July 31, 2011	August 4, 2011
Assessment: Legal Assistance Needs of Vulnerable Populations	July 31, 2011	<i>n/a</i>
Competitive Grants RFA	August 4, 2011	August 4, 2011
Year 2 Work Plan	September 12, 2011	December 29, 2011
Year 1 Annual Report (Q4 2011)	October 30, 2011	<i>n/a</i>
Quarter 5 Report (Q1 2012)	January 30, 2012	<i>n/a</i>
Community-Based Legal Clinic Best Practices Manual	April 8, 2012	<i>n/a</i>
Quarter 6 Report (Q2 2012)	April 30, 2012	<i>n/a</i>
Year 2 Work Plan Revision	June 14, 2012	July 8, 2012

TABLE B.1 PROGRAM DELIVERABLES

DELIVERABLE	DATE SUBMITTED TO USAID	DATE APPROVED BY USAID
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	June 29, 2012	July 9, 2012
Quarter 7 Report (Q3 2012)	July 26, 2012	<i>n/a</i>
Year 3 Work Plan	August 31, 2012	December 11, 2012
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	October 6, 2012	October 7, 2012
Year 2 Annual Report (Q4 2012)	November 8, 2012	<i>n/a</i>
Year 2 Baseline Perception Survey Report and Data	December 14, 2012	<i>n/a</i>
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	December 18, 2012	January 26, 2013
Quarter 9 Report (Q1 2013)	January 25, 2013	<i>n/a</i>
Revised Grants Manual	February 6, 2013	March 5, 2013
Option Years Strategy Document	April 7, 2013	<i>n/a</i>
Quarter 10 Report (Q2 2013)	April 25, 2013	<i>n/a</i>
Assessment: CRPD Harmonization Report	February 21, 2013	<i>n/a</i>
Continuing Legal Education (CLE) course on Human Rights	May 22, 2012	<i>n/a</i>
Law School Legal Clinic Best Practices Manual	February 1, 2013	<i>n/a</i>
Law School Clinical Legal Education Course Curriculum	June 28, 2013	<i>n/a</i>
Organizational Development Assessment (ODA) Tool	June 13, 2013	<i>n/a</i>
Year 3 Work Plan Revision (revision after award of option years)	August 8, 2013	September 12, 2013
Quarter 11 Report (Q3 2013)	July 25, 2013	<i>n/a</i>
Competitive Grants APS – Law Schools, Legal Service NGOs, and Bar Associations	August 24, 2013	September 22, 2013
Year 4 Work Plan	August 29, 2013	October 14, 2013
Year 3 Annual Report (Q4 2013)	October 25, 2013	<i>n/a</i>
Quarter 13 Report (Q1 2014)	January 25, 2014	<i>n/a</i>
Legal Aid Delivery Assessment	March 4, 2014	<i>n/a</i>
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	March 18, 2014	April 16, 2014
Weekly Reports (173 reports)	(weekly)	<i>n/a</i>

TABLE B.2 SUMMARY OF RISK ANALYSIS

RISK ANALYSIS	CATEGORY/ TYPE	ACTION TAKEN TO DATE	ACTION PLANNED FOR NEXT 6 MONTHS	SIGNIFICANCE
Political instability may have a negative effect on Program implementation, particularly on grantee activities.	Political	Grantees have been given more flexibility in terms of implementation schedules and branding and marking requirements to ensure that their safety is not compromised.	The situation will continue to be monitored.	High
Security situation is unstable, has continued to be unstable in part due to regional political tensions.	Security	Management is relying on Sallyport (security contractor) to continue to provide coverage and intelligence on all moves as well as is engaging in following up more actively the security analyses and reports.	Will continue to monitor situation closely and adjust approaches as needed	High

ANNEX C

MONITORING & EVALUATION SUMMARY

TABLE C.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (THROUGH Q1 2014)

INDICATOR	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014				PTD TOTALS	
	Target	Results (not measured)	Target	Results	Target	Results (not measured)	Target	Q1 (not measured)	Q2	Q3		Q4
0.1 % of vulnerable Iraqis who respond that they have adequate access to Iraq's legal system	5%	(not measured)	15%	12%	25%	(not measured)	30%		50%	-	-	
1.0 % of vulnerable Iraqis who understand their legal rights, entitlements and remedies	10%	(not measured)	20%	22%	30%	(not measured)	35%		49%	-	-	
1.1 # of campaigns supported to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law	1	0	20	34	40	39	40	38	7	-	-	64
1.2.1 # of vulnerable Iraqis seeking legal advice from civil society partners as a result of Program-sponsored awareness or media outreach	0	0	3 500	2 065 W: 1 662 M: 403	4 500	5 160 W: 3 549 M: 1 611	6 300	532 W: 319 M: 213	1 632 W: 1 207 M: 425	-	-	9 389 W: 6 737 M: 2 652
1.2.2 # of person days of education provided to vulnerable group individuals on legal rights, entitlements and remedies	-	-	5 000	9 318 W: 7 312 M: 2 006	10 000	23 661 W: 18 031 M: 5 630	8 000	1 305 W: 652 M: 653	488 W: 183 M: 305	-	-	34 772 W: 26 178 M: 8 594
2.0 # of civil society partners and legal assistance organizations effectively serving the legal needs of vulnerable groups	30	17	20	33	30	32	36	16	21	-	-	79
2.1.1 # of individuals/groups from low income or marginalized communities who received legal aid or victim's assistance with USG support (F-Indicator)	0	-	5 000	4 842 W: 3 868 M: 974	5 000	12 318 W: 9 134 M: 3 184	5 500	806 W: 540 M: 266	1 373 W: 1 092 M: 279	-	-	19 337 W: 14 634 M: 4 703
2.1.2 # of cases of legal representation to vulnerable Iraqis completed with favorable outcome	0	-	200	1 061 W: 824 M: 237	1 000	2 727 W: 2 232 M: 495	2 700	203 W: 111 M: 93	152 W: 130 M: 22	-	-	4 144 W: 3 297 M: 847
2.1.3 # of civil society partners, law associations, and law schools assisted with organizational development	100	225	100	631	50	50	200	23	25	-	-	177
2.2.1 # of programs instituted by law associations and law schools	2	0	2	1	3	12	7	0	0	-	-	13
2.2.2 # of person days of training provided to lawyers	210	494	1 000	1 436 W: 380 M: 886	2 190	1 038 W: 154 M: 451	400	0	20 W: 5 M: 15	-	-	3 002 W: 539 M: 1 352
2.3.1 # of new legal courses or curricula developed (F-Indicator)	0	1	1	1	4	0	2	0	0	-	-	2
2.3.2 # of person days of training provided to law students	0	0	1 000	2 794 W: 1 837 M: 884	4 000	5 212 W: 602 M: 1 042	5 000 W: 2 200 M: 2 800	813 W: 253 M: 560	0	-	-	7 978 W: 2 692 M: 5 286
3.0 # of changes made by the government to its policies, laws and regulations	0	-	0	4	3	12	5	5	4	-	-	25
3.1 # of sets of recommendations for reforms made by NGOs, CSOs and stakeholders to government officials	0	12	6	68	8	9	7	0	6	-	-	80 Individual 9 sets
3.2 # of CSO advocacy campaigns supported (F-Indicator)	0	2	2	6	7	16	25	4	5	-	-	33

TABLE C.2 INDICATOR 3.0: NUMBER OF CHANGES MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ITS POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS (Q2 2014)

LAW/PROCEDURE/POLICY	AFFECTED VULNERABLE POPULATIONS	ENTITIES AFFECTED	DATE/NUMBER/SOURCE OF LAW OR INSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM INVOLVEMENT
1 Treatment of "non-muslims" in Maysan public schools	Religious minorities (Sabian Mandaens)	Maysan Provincial Council; Ministry of Education (MOE)	Maysan Provincial Council (Education Committee) Instruction to MOE (Letter No. 6978 of November 11, 2013); Instruction from MOE to all schools in Maysan (Letter No. 1254 of January 8, 2014); Instruction from Education Directorate in Maysan to all schools in Maysan (Letter No. 3157 of January 16, 2014).	The Program supported grantee Al-Ahrar Organization for Human Rights to undertake an advocacy campaign to reform policies and procedures for minorities in Maysan, especially Sabian Mandaens.
2 Appointment of a Special Coordinator for Sabian Mandaens	Religious minorities (Sabian Mandaens)	Maysan Provincial Council	Letter No. MRM of January 21, 2014	The Program supported grantee Al-Ahrar Organization for Human Rights to undertake an advocacy campaign to reform policies and procedures for minorities in Maysan, especially Sabian Mandaens.
3 Free airtime on state-owned radio for awareness programming	All vulnerable groups	Iraqi Media Network in Muthanna (<i>Al-Rumaytha</i>)	Muthanna Journalists' Association Instruction to IMN (Letter No. 106 of February 17, 2014); IMN Instruction (Letter No. 72 of February 18, 2014); <i>Al-Rumaytha</i> Instruction (Letter No. 32 of February 19, 2014)	The Program supported grantee Ther Center for Development by raising a formal request to the Muthanna Journalist's Association to approve free airtime on <i>Al-Rumaytha</i> radio station for awareness programming on unregistered marriages.
4 Social Safety Net Law <i>New Legislation</i>	All vulnerable groups	COMSEC Labor and Social Affairs Committee; COMSEC Legal Committee; COR Human Rights Committee; COR Committee on Women, Family and Children; Ministries of Finance (MOF), Justice (MOJ), Planning (MOP), and Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA), Shura Council	Social Safety Net Law legislated on February 26, 2014	The Program supported a coalition of CSOs and government officials to launch an advocacy effort to reform the country's social safety net. The Program convened meetings and workshops to build stakeholder skills and consensus on a unified draft law, and advised an inter-parliamentary committee to finalize revisions to the bill after it passed its first and second readings. <i>For more, see Activity 3.2.5.</i>

ANNEX D

ODA REASSESSMENT RESULTS

TABLE D.1 ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT CARD

	OVERSIGHT & MISSION			MANAGEMENT RESOURCES				HUMAN RESOURCES			FINANCIAL RESOURCES			EXTERNAL RESOURCES						
	Governance	Vision & Mission	Autonomy	Leadership Style	Participatory Management	Management Systems	Project Planning	Monitoring & Evaluation	Staff Skills	Staff Development	Organizational Diversity	Financial Management	Financial Vulnerability	Financial Solvency	Public Relations	Work with Government	Work with Local Communities	Work with Private Sector	Work with Other NGOs	International Projection
Al-Aawg Development Foundation	Development	Sustainability	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Financial Vulnerability	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Al-Ahrar Org. for Human Rights	Expansion	Sustainability	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Al Meameen Organization	Financial Vulnerability	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Al-Taqwa Association	Development	Sustainability	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Amal Humanitarian Org. al-Basriyah	Financial Vulnerability	Sustainability	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Anhur Foundation for Human Rights	Development	Sustainability	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Biladi Org. for Relief & Development	Development	Sustainability	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Civil Development Organization	Sustainability	Sustainability	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Fatima House Charity for Women	Financial Vulnerability	Development	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Hadia Society for Human Rights	Development	Sustainability	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Human Rights Defenders	Development	Sustainability	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Iraq Future Association	Development	Sustainability	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid	Sustainability	Sustainability	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Model Iraqi Women	Sustainability	Sustainability	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Odessa Org. for Women's Development	Development	Sustainability	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Sada Center for Human Development	Development	Sustainability	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Sayed al-Shuhudaa Organization	Development	Development	Expansion	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Ther Center for Development	Sustainability	Sustainability	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability
Voice of Older People	Sustainability	Sustainability	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Development	Expansion	Sustainability	Development	Development	Development	Development	Work with Private Sector	Expansion	Financial Vulnerability

Iraq's vulnerable and disadvantaged populations

are vast and include women in special circumstances, such as widows, orphans, internally displaced people, persons with disabilities, religious and ethnic minorities, and those who lack access to state protections and services due to a lack of formal identity. Ensuring access to justice for these and other vulnerable groups is critical both for the individuals and to support the modernization of government and civil society as Iraq's financial and security environments improve. "Access to justice" describes an end state in which individuals are able to access rights and entitlements equitably through individual action or with the assistance of civil society or the government.

برنامج العدالة في متناول الجميع
ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM