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IRAQ ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM 2014 ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 2013 — SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

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CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	6
COMPONENT 1 PUBLIC AWARENESS	10
WORKING WITH CSO PARTNERS TO RAISE AWARENESS OF VULNERABLE IRAQIS' RIGHTS	10
Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee Campaigns (<i>Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.4</i>).....	10
Enhancing Disability Inclusion Policies and Practices (<i>Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4</i>).....	11
Raising Awareness of Internally Displaced Iraqis and Government Responders (<i>Activity 1.1.4</i>)	12
BUILDING BRIDGES BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERS TO REACH THE VULNERABLE	12
Launching Iraq-wide Awareness Programs on Television, Radio, and Print (<i>Activity 1.1.4</i>)	12
MOHR to Fund CSO Awareness Initiatives (<i>Activities 1.1.4, 1.1.5</i>)	13
Awareness Raising Radio Program Partnerships between CSOs and Governments at the Provincial Level (<i>Activity 1.1.4</i>).....	13
COMPONENT 2 LEGAL EDUCATION & SERVICES	14
STRENGTHENING OUR PARTNERS' CAPACITIES	14
Training and Technical Assistance (<i>Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2</i>).....	14
Organizational Capacity Development (<i>Activities 2.1.2 and 2.1.3</i>).....	15
PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE LEGAL AID	16
Legal Aid Working Group Established (<i>Activity 2.1.3</i>)	16
Legal Clinic Network and Iraqi Kurdistan Region Legal Clinic Network (<i>Activity 2.1.3</i>)	16
COMSEC Legal Clinics (<i>Activity 2.1.4</i>).....	18
TRAINING LAWYERS FOR TOMORROW	18
Bar Associations Offer Pro Bono Assistance to IDPs and Vulnerable Women (<i>Activity 2.2.1</i>)	18
Handbook for <i>Pro Bono</i> and Legal Aid Lawyers and Training-of-Trainers (<i>Activity 2.3.1</i>).....	19
Curriculum Reform and Law School Legal Clinics (<i>Activities 2.4.1, 2.4.2</i>)	19
Jessup Moot Court Competition (<i>Activity 2.4.3</i>).....	20
Strengthening the Capacity of Iraqi Women Lawyers (<i>Activity 2.5.1</i>).....	20
COMPONENT 3 ADVOCACY & LEGAL REFORM	21

STRENGTHENING OUR PARTNER'S CAPACITIES	21
Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee (LCNAC) (Activity 3.1.1).....	21
KRG NGO Directorate's Online System for NGO Registration and Grants (Activity 3.2.1)	22
BUILDING LINKAGES TO INCREASE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF CSO ACCESS TO JUSTICE INITIATIVES	22
LCNAC Facilitates Partnerships with Religious Leaders and Government Officials (Activity 3.2.2, Activity 3.2.6)	22
Federal and Provincial Funding for CSO Activities (Activity 3.2.6).....	23
Institutionalizing Legal Aid in Iraq (Activity 3.2.2).....	23
ADVOCATING FOR IRAQ'S VULNERABLE POPULATIONS.....	23
Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) (Activities 3.1.2, 3.2.3).....	23
Social Safety Net Law (Activity 3.2.5)	24
Access to Identity and Support to IDPs (Activities 3.2.6, 3.2.7).....	25
GENDER INTEGRATION.....	28
GENDER INTEGRATION.....	28
Gender Integration Action Planning (Activities 5.1.1, 5.1.3, 5.2.1).....	28
Gender Participation in Grants Evaluation Committee (Activity 5.1.2).....	28
Value Chain Network Analyses (Activity 5.3.1)	28
GRANTS.....	29
GRANT AWARDS	29
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR IMPROVED GRANT MANAGEMENT	29
MONITORING & EVALUATION	30
INTERNAL EVALUATION.....	30
Performance Management Plan Review (Activity 6.1.3)	30
M&E Database (Activity 6.1.4).....	30
Year 4 Perception Survey (Activities 6.1.9).....	30
BUILDING OUR PARTNERS' CAPACITIES FOR IMPROVED M&E	30
Site Visits (Activity 6.1.5).....	30
M&E Training for Partners (Activity 6.1.6)	30
IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES.....	31
GENERAL.....	31
PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH	31
LEGAL EDUCATION AND SERVICES.....	31
ADVOCACY AND LEGAL REFORM	32

GRANTS.....	32
UPCOMING PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	33
OVERVIEW	33
PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH	33
LEGAL EDUCATION AND SERVICES.....	33
ADVOCACY AND LEGAL REFORM	34
ANNEXES	35
ANNEX A FINANCIAL REPORTS	36
ANNEX B PROGRAM DELIVERABLES AND RISK ANALYSIS	39
ANNEX C MONITORING & EVALUATION TABLES.....	42
ANNEX D PARTNERS IN ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MENTORING	78
ANNEX E PROGRAM GRANTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN FY 2014	81

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

APS	Annual Program Statement	LOE	Level of effort
COMSEC	Council of Ministers Secretariat	M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	MODM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
COR	Council of Representatives	MOH	Ministry of Health
CSO	Civil Society Organization	MOHE	Ministry of Higher Education
GOI	Government of Iraq	MOHR	Ministry of Human Rights
IA2J	USAID Iraq Access to Justice Program	MOF	Ministry of Finance
IADO	Iraqi Alliance of Disabilities Organizations	MOJ	Ministry of Justice
IBA	Iraqi Bar Association	MOLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
IDP	Internally displaced person	MOP	Ministry of Planning
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	MP	Member of Parliament
IKR	Iraqi Kurdistan Region	NGO	Non-governmental organization
IMN	Iraqi Media Network	PMAC	Prime Minister's Advisory Counsel
IQD	Iraqi dinar	PMP	Performance Management Plan
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	PWD	Person with disabilities
KBA	Kurdistan Bar Association	TOT	Training of Trainers
KNGO-D	Kurdistan Non-governmental Organization Department	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
LCNAC	Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
		USD	U.S. dollar
		USG	United States Government

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 women, widows, orphans, persons with disabilities (PWDs), detainees, minorities (both ethnic and religious), the impoverished, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees. This year, due to the security situation which manifested itself across Iraq on June 10, 2014, special focus was given to IDPs and the impact their migration has caused. For the first time in the history of the Program at least one legal clinic was established in every province. 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 to assist vulnerable and disadvantaged Iraqis.
- **Improve government processes** and procedures to facilitate access of vulnerable and disadvantaged populations to government services and legal remedies.

The Program’s civil society organization (CSO) partners are at the core of the program’s initiatives. Together, they target the general public, legal aid service providers, and relevant government officials to promote increased access to justice. This three-pronged approach maximizes the number of Program stakeholders. This year, the Program continued its efforts to build the capacity of its partners to ensure the sustainability of the Program’s impact on legal aid in Iraq. Cooperation among CSOs was enhanced through continued training in organizational development, needs assessments, best practices in legal services, advocacy, and public awareness. The Program provided Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops and encouraged organizations to network and share information with one another through mentoring arrangements. As part of the Program’s

“twinning” efforts, more experienced CSOs mentored CSOs newer to the Program, with particular attention paid to the attorneys providing legal aid assistance.

This is the Program’s fourth year of implementation, after beginning November 7, 2010. This annual report covers the period October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014, and doubles as the Program’s fourth quarter report for the 2014 fiscal year. The report presents the Program’s achievements and is organized as follows:

- 1) Executive summary;
- 2) Results achieved according to the Performance Management Plan;
- 3) Overview of grantee activities;
- 4) List of upcoming Program activities; and
- 5) 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 had 43 active grants, part of a total of 123 Program-managed grants since the beginning of the Program, with Program funds for grants (\$8.25 Million) fully obligated. The Program improves the capacities of interested CSOs in preparing and submitting applications and proposals to the Program, and provides current 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) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). Our objective remains sustaining the existence of our partner organizations beyond September 2015, the current end of the Program. Exploring strategies for the sustainability of priority Program initiatives was a cornerstone of this year’s effort. The Program continued to support collaboration between civil society and government counterparts through strategic awareness campaigns that placed greater responsibility on key GOI and KRG ministries.

Program-supported legal assistance organizations continued to experience advances in partnerships with government counterparts at the national and provincial levels through pledges to establish mechanisms for government funding of legal aid in the future. The Program's key government partners in these efforts continue to be the federal Ministries of Human Rights (MOHR), Planning (MOP), and Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA), as well as the Council of Ministers Secretariat (COMSEC) Citizens' Affairs Directorate, and the KRG Council of Ministers NGO Department (KNGO-D). For instance, COMSEC this year committed to provide free air time on the Iraqi Media Network (IMN) to support the Network's awareness raising activities. This has allowed a key awareness goal to be achieved through the use of

49% of vulnerable Iraqis understand their legal rights and entitlements better than they did one year ago.

nationwide media, with strong support through government contributions. The broadcasts will begin in Year 5. This year, the Program completed a follow-on perception survey, which was designed to measure change among vulnerable Iraqis since the baseline survey in 2012. The findings of the survey provide ample evidence to support the effectiveness of Program interventions in increasing access to justice among vulnerable groups in Iraq. According to the survey, 49% of vulnerable Iraqis understand their legal rights and entitlements better than they did one year ago (up from 22% in 2012), and 50% feel they can easily access the country's formal justice system (up from 12% in 2012). At the start of the Program, nearly 14 million men, women and children felt they could not easily access the country's formal justice system. This is a significant achievement for USAID, the Program, and its civil society partners, who together have provided legal assistance to more than 20,000 marginalized Iraqis since 2011.

The Program continued to reinforce its partnerships with law schools, the Iraqi Bar Association (IBA) and the Kurdistan Bar Association (KBA) through regular activities. At the provincial level, direct relationships have been established with local IBA leadership.

Women lawyers are now planning a series of events to strengthen their role within the IBA and will focus efforts on IDPs. Iraq's law schools reiterated their broad support of the Program's efforts to build the sustainability of law students by agreeing to financially support their schools' participation in the national rounds of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition in January. The winning team, from the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR), advanced to the international rounds in Washington, and was for the first time, fully funded by the government.

Legal clinics located at law schools are being recognized as part of the long-term curriculum within the KRG. This will allow the operation of the clinics to be funded through the annual budgets of the schools. We expect this trend to continue with all law school legal clinics. The Legal Clinic Network (LCN), an organized network of Program grantees, was officially registered as an NGO with the GOI.

Most notable is that during Year 4, the security situation in Iraq, particularly in the Northern provinces outside of the IKR, changed dramatically for the worse as a result of terrorist aggressions against the GOI. Two of Iraq's major cities, Mosul and Tikrit in the Ninawa and Salah ad Din provinces, were overtaken.

These events created a crisis on a national scale resulting in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Iraqis. Program partners all over Iraq began coordinating with international response organizations and government to assist in rapid assessments and provision of legal services in the registration of IDPs to enable them access to humanitarian assistance. The Program's rapid response to these new needs is part of USAID's commitment to serve Iraq's most vulnerable populations. It has

Program partners all over Iraq began coordinating with international response organizations and government to assist in rapid assessments and provision of legal services in the registration of IDPs to enable them access to humanitarian assistance.

resulted in a stronger relationship between the LCN and the IBA whose leadership has publicly accepted the LCN as a partner in providing legal services to the disadvantaged populations of Iraq.

In coordination with the LCN, the Program facilitated two awareness-raising and advocacy campaigns: (1) increasing court registration of religious marriages as required under Iraqi law, and (2) reducing the waiting period for wives of missing husbands to change their personal status (allowing them to apply for benefits sooner). Additionally, the Program provided technical support to the center-south PWDs advocacy group as well as the IKR PWD advocacy group on advocacy techniques and provided recommendations to the GOI on international standards on PWDs policy and how the GOI might activate new legislation to meet those standards.

After establishing a partnership between the Citizens' Affairs Directorate of COMSEC and the LCN to establish legal clinics in each of COMSEC's 15 governorate Citizens' Affairs offices, the Program continued to provide technical assistance to improve coordination. After the January launch of the partnership, the LCN held a two-day joint meeting with COMSEC partners to assess progress on the implementation of the partnership plan. After coming to an agreement on staffing and organizational structure, the partnership is now in full swing.

A key aspect of ensuring sustainability of Program interventions is the transfer of knowledge from the Program to strategic partners. During the year, the Program trained KNGO-D staff on how to conduct an organizational development assessment (ODA) for IKR-supported CSOs. By building the capacity of this agency, the Program is working to ensure the sustainability and quality of IKR legal clinics and advocacy organizations. With technical expert mentoring from the Program, the KNGO-D staff already has started the process of assessing Erbil CSOs. This training, the implementation of an NGO registration system, and the technical oversight of legal clinics funded by the KRG demonstrates concrete results and fulfillment of obligations under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between USAID and the KNGO-D.

This year the Program's technical staff worked with local and central government officials to secure government funding necessary for sustainable legal aid in Iraq. The Program provided the MOP with a study on government funding of domestic CSOs, which included an overview of international legal aid models and funding mechanisms available under Iraqi law. The MOP has been a long-time Program partner and is coordinating with the Program on all funding avenues as it seeks a way forward to ensure that government funds will be available in the future, once USG funding is no longer available, to support CSOs in improving access to justice for vulnerable groups.

The Program worked hard this year on facilitating relationships between CSOs and government institutions at all levels—federal, KRG, and local. We organized a delegation from the KNGO-D, who began providing direct funding for three civil society-operated legal clinics during the year, to Baghdad to coordinate directly with COMSEC partners on issues including government funding for NGOs. The federal NGO Directorate has implemented an online registration system for NGOs and has expressed interest in increasing its NGO capacity building activities and potentially funding NGOs through a grants system modelled after the KRG system. Program CSOs are working closely with their local government counterparts to promote provincial level funding and have submitted funding proposals requesting provincial financing of their activities.

This year the Program completed organizational development capacity building activities with individual grantees. During the 12-month Access to Justice Partner Organizational Development Program initiated in Year 3, partners made particular progress in the areas of governance, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and strategies for diversifying funding. Ongoing capacity building of Program partners was transitioned to the USAID-Broadening Participation through Civil Society Program (BPCS) once it was determined that many Program grantees had been approved for training and mentoring in corporate governance and financial management with BPCS. New grantees are referred to BPCS while the Program directed attention to building capacity of the LCN.

Areas for capacity building of the LCN were prioritized, which resulted in a more committed Board of Directors; an updated organizational chart showing the relationships between the General Body, Board, Committees, Governorate Liaisons, as well as the planned 4-person staff; a sound understanding of the principles and practice of effective recruitment based on merit; a detailed staff recruitment action plan; and draft strategic directions and work plans for financial sustainability.

In summary, the Program continues to experience success across a broad range of initiatives and activities to provide long-lasting support to Iraq's vulnerable populations. The activities reported in this Annual Report have established a sustainable foundation for enduring, positive impact in the years ahead, reinforcing and strengthening USAID's legacy of support from the American people.

COMPONENT I

PUBLIC AWARENESS

2014 Highlights

- Legal Clinic Network and Advocacy Committee campaigns established & recognized
- Awareness-raising radio program partnerships between CSOs & governments at the provincial level in Basrah, Muthanna & others created an opportunity for future media activities throughout Iraq
- Awareness of internally displaced Iraqis and Government responders enhanced & strengthened

Over **1859**

Iraqi women educated on their legal rights

8471 vulnerable

Iraqis received free legal services

WORKING WITH CSO PARTNERS TO RAISE AWARENESS OF VULNERABLE IRAQIS' RIGHTS

Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee Campaigns (Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.4)

This year, the Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee (LCNAC) was formally launched as an official subcommittee of the LCN—a registered Iraqi NGO. The LCNAC unifies the four issue-based advocacy groups developed in previous program years—Social Security and Widows, Personal Status and Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Identity and Minority Rights, and PWDs—to better respond to the advocacy needs of vulnerable Iraqis. This restructuring has improved the group's ability to implement coordinated, nationwide campaigns that address cross-cutting access to justice issues impacting the vulnerable.

The LCNAC defined its mission as working to strengthen the legal status of vulnerable women and developed two primary campaign goals tailored to reduce barriers to women's access to justice.

- Reduce the incidence of unregistered marriages (religious marriages not registered with the courts) by raising public awareness of the legal obligation to register, informing women and girls about the social and economic consequences of unregistered marriages, and advocating to amend key articles of the 1959 Personal Status Law and implementing instructions to improve enforcement.

- Reduce procedural burdens, including the mandatory four-year waiting period for wives with missing husbands (e.g. disappeared or absconded) to claim head-of-household status through increased knowledge of procedural requirements to register missing spouses, and advocating to reduce associated fees, administrative processes, and legal obligations.

The Program provided LCNAC members with targeted training and technical assistance to implement activities under their campaign work plans, including the establishment of an email listserv to improve communications. These initiatives improved the group's capacity to coordinate cam-



ABOVE: A brochure created to increase awareness of burdens placed on widows

CREDIT: USAID IRAQ ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM

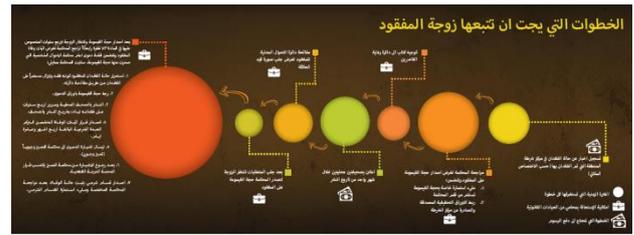
aign activities, refine messages and recommendations, and gather data to support legal and procedural reforms. As a result, the LCNAC has produced two studies, including recommendations for legal and procedural reform, and awareness brochures for each of their campaigns. The studies and brochures have been distributed to local and national government officials in each of the 15 central and southern governorates, and to thousands of vulnerable women, men, and children.

Implementing a Nationwide Survey on

Unregistered Marriages: The campaign against unregistered marriages aims to reduce the number of religious marriages that are not registered with the courts. Under Iraqi law, marriages must be registered with personal status courts or husbands face criminal penalties and fines. Since 2003, the number of unregistered marriages has significantly increased. Court registration is critical because, without it, wives cannot access their rights to divorce or maintenance. If a husband is missing, is killed, or flees, the wife cannot claim head-of-household status to access government benefits. The state does not recognize paternity for children of unregistered marriages. They cannot inherit upon the death of their father or obtain identity documentation, which is particularly important for access to education and other services.

With the Program’s technical assistance and mentoring on survey design and implementation, the LCNAC developed a common questionnaire to assess a series of relevant personal status issues within Iraqi households. Questions included information on marriage registration status, age of marriage, age of first childbirth, level of education, presence of relatives with disabilities, employment status, and other details. Together, LCNAC members surveyed over 5,000 Iraqi households in 14 governorates. To support analysis, the Program provided data entry assistance and will provide technical assistance to the CSO network on analyzing the resultant data and developing an outcome report in FY2015.

Reducing Procedural Burdens for Wives of Missing Husbands: Under Iraqi law, the wife of a missing husband is legally required to publish a notice in two newspapers that the husband is missing in support of her claim as head-of-household status. In some cases, the publication fees are prohibitively high for indigent women. The LCNAC successfully lobbied for the IMN’s declaration that affiliated newspapers must reduce or eliminate fees for publishing notices of missing spouses. The declaration now enables indigent women to comply with necessary procedural requirements in claiming head-of-household status. LCNAC members developed a brochure for wives of missing husbands



ABOVE: Handout for women of missing husbands that illustrates the required procedures to obtain assistance

CREDIT: USAID IRAQ ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM

which outlines necessary steps and associated costs in head-of-household claims. The brochure was distributed through partner CSOs, local governments, and during workshops in 15 central and southern governorates during the reporting year.

Enhancing Disability Inclusion Policies and Practices (Activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4)

In 2013, the Program and its partners successfully advised on and advocated for the passage of Federal Law 38 on the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs (Law 38). The law is a key component toward implementing Iraq’s obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). It requires the establishment of an autonomous Commission on Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs, and obligates nine line ministries plus the HJC to implement changes in procedures and institutional structure.

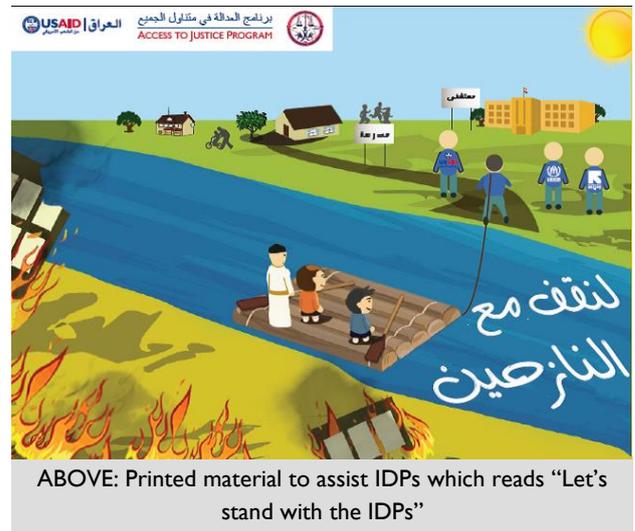
- **PWD Advocacy Group:** This year, the center-south PWD Advocacy Group continued its work to raise awareness and speed the effective implementation of Law 38, and to build member capacity to implement coordinated campaigns. The Group is engaged in awareness and advocacy activities targeting both government officials and beneficiaries of the new law, and members are working within their governorates to pursue specific reform objectives. Throughout the year, members visited local officials in Babil, Baghdad, Basrah, and Najaf to raise awareness about the law and its obligations; they completed awareness workshops and broadcast radio programs targeting PWDs and their families to improve understanding of disability inclusion concepts and services provided under the law.

- IKR PWD Advocacy Group:** The IKR PWD Advocacy Group developed a unified study on recommended amendments to KRG Law No. 22 of 2011 on Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disabilities and those with Special Needs, which was enacted prior to Iraq's accession to the CRPD. The Group focuses on four key areas: (1) activating key components of the KRG Law which remain unimplemented, and amending the law to be more compliant with CRPD obligations, (2) developing a media policy on disability inclusion to ensure that PWDs are presented with dignity, (3) advocating to modify public buildings to improve accessibility for PWDs, and (4) improving social perspectives toward PWDs through awareness-raising, empowerment, and disability inclusion activities.

In July 2014, the Program completed a training program for Group members on disability concepts and perceptions of disability, rhetoric and reality in disability inclusion practices, rights protection and reclamation under the CRPD and relevant Iraqi and Kurdish Regional laws, community-based rehabilitation, and inclusive education. With Program technical assistance, a comprehensive assessment of member capacities and advocacy objectives was completed. Program support for these activities will continue into FY2015.

Raising Awareness of Internally Displaced Iraqis and Government Responders (Activity 1.1.4)

After the fall of Mosul in June 2014, the impact of Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL) activities in northern Iraq caused the displacement of over one million Iraqis, including PWDs, vulnerable women, children, minorities, and the elderly. Families from Ninawa, Salah ad Din, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Anbar have been displaced to the IKR, Baghdad, Najaf, Karbala, Basrah and other central and southern governorates. Thousands fled their homes without identity documents or had destroyed documents to avoid detection by insurgents. Many were and continue to be unable to register for services with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MOMD), pass through checkpoints to access



ABOVE: Printed material to assist IDPs which reads “Let’s stand with the IDPs”

CREDIT: USAID IRAQ ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM

safe areas, obtain employment, or register with local authorities in their new areas. Most IDPs are unaware of the procedures and required documents to register as displaced, or how to obtain missing documentation. To meet the challenges, the Program and its CSO partners have undertaken awareness activities to support internally displaced Iraqis from conflict-affected areas.

The LCNAC, IKR LCN, and Persons with Disabilities Advocacy Group implemented *ad hoc* initiatives of raising the awareness of IDPs and local officials on the procedural requirements to register with the MOMD and the remedies to overcome challenges in the registration process, including what to do about missing identification. LCNAC members convened workshops with IDPs in Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Najaf, Karbala, Basrah, Maysan, Muthanna, and Baghdad, and have developed and distributed an IDP awareness brochure. Awareness raising activities targeting IDPs in the current crisis are still under development and will be revised and adjusted as necessary, but the speed of the coordinated response demonstrates the capacity of the LCNAC to mobilize awareness activities and apply best practices in a fragile security environment.

BUILDING BRIDGES BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERS TO REACH THE VULNERABLE

Launching Iraq-wide Awareness Programs on Television, Radio, and Print (Activity 1.1.4)

In coordination with the COMSEC Citizen's Affairs Directorate, the Program and three CSO grantees

(Tammuz, Al Mortaqa, and Al Meezan Newspaper) launched a partnership this year with the IMN to implement awareness programming on satellite radio and television stations, and to print awareness information and success stories in Al Sabah Newspaper, a nationwide publication. The IMN will donate airtime and the newspaper publication in its commitment to supporting vulnerable Iraqis.

Program partners Tammuz, Al Mortaqa and Al Meezan worked with the Program this year in the development of coordinated awareness raising plans that include televised live interviews, recorded awareness programs, reportages, and public service announcements, as well as radio interviews and awareness programs, and periodic full-page newspaper coverage.

MOHR to Fund CSO Awareness Initiatives *(Activities 1.1.4, 1.1.5)*

Early in 2014, the Program's advocacy efforts resulted in the GOI's allocation of \$500,000 in grants for CSOs to implement awareness-raising campaigns under the auspices of the MOHR. In an agreement with the Ministry, the Program will train and provide technical support to Ministry staff in implementing a grants program, with the joint objective of sustaining this new grants initiative beyond 2015. The Program and Ministry collaborated in developing a draft Grants Manual outlining grant award and management procedures, and a draft request for proposals (RFP). The Ministry identified target beneficiaries as Iraqis living in the five most indigent governorates of Iraq according to MOP statistics. The Program developed a grants training program for Ministry officials focused on best practices in grants selection and management, and monitoring and reporting. Each training module includes 16 to 18 hours of training of trainers over 3 weeks, and will be offered to Ministry accountants, assistants, legal advisors, managers, department heads, and other staff that will be tasked with managing the grants program. Training is scheduled to begin in early 2015.

Awareness Raising Radio Program Partnerships between CSOs and Governments at the Provincial Level *(Activity 1.1.4)*

For the first time in the Program's history, provincial governments provided free airtime for CSO radio programs. In Basrah, Hiyad Organization was provided free air time, courtesy of the Basrah Provincial Government, on the Sawt al-Basrah radio station on unregistered marriages, the Personal Status Law, and the Law on PWDs. These programs are produced in collaboration with the consortium of Legal Clinic Members in Basrah. The Muthanna Provincial Government provided free air time on the Al-Muthanna radio station for Ther Center for Development's radio programs covering topics such as the concept of a legal clinic and the advocacy campaign about the wives of missing husbands. Generally, the radio programs are aired on a weekly, biweekly and monthly basis in an interactive call-in format.

In Wasit Province, privately owned radio station Al-Furat provided air time at a significantly reduced cost to Ashur Association for Development and Human Rights for similar programs. Tribal leaders and representatives from the local government donate their time and actively participate in these programs. Meezan Association in Maysan Province is also receiving free air time from private sector radio stations Al-Amal and Al-Ahrar to broadcast awareness messages on personal status issues beneficial to widows, orphans, and IDPs.

Other Program CSO partners—Tammuz Organization for Social Development (Anbar), Sada Center for Human Rights Development (Dhi Qar), Anhur Foundation for Education and Human Rights (Dhi Qar), Biladi Organization for Relief and Development (Dhi Qar), Women for Justice Organization (Karbala) and Humanity League for Youth Care (Diwaniyah)—are obtaining formal approvals and documentation from local governments to establish similar government awareness-raising, cost-sharing initiatives.

COMPONENT 2

LEGAL EDUCATION & SERVICES

2014 Highlights

- Legal Clinic Network and Advocacy Committee campaigns established & recognized
- LCN registers and IKR LCN forms
- KRG funding for legal clinics begins & transferring experience to central government begins
- Legal clinics and legal aid lawyers adapt work to respond to crisis / humanitarian needs

44 Legal Clinics
now providing free
legal advice & services

24 NEW Legal Clinics
opened & operated by civil
service organizations & law
schools throughout Iraq

STRENGTHENING OUR PARTNERS' CAPACITIES

Training and Technical Assistance (Activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2)

This year, the Program increased technical assistance and support for existing grantees and new grantees by conducting 185 site visits and 2 best practices trainings for new CSOs. Technical assistance of this nature is designed to build the capacity of grantees in project management and database development to ensure that legal clinics provide quality and efficient legal assistance to vulnerable people.

Legal Services Assessment: This year, the Program conducted an assessment of the IBA and the KBA—the regulatory bodies for all practicing lawyers in the country—in the provision of *pro bono* services to vulnerable Iraqis. The assessment team met with representatives of bar association branches across Iraq, leaders of the IBA and the KBA, judges, and practicing lawyers and used a variety of assessment measurement tools. While the Iraqi legal community consider legal services to the vulnerable necessary, the assessment revealed that the Bar Associations perceive free legal aid clinics as taking fee-generating cases away from lawyers of the private bar. The associations accordingly want to manage all *pro bono* legal services. The assessment also revealed that sources of *pro bono* legal aid appear to be free of discrimination based on identifiable factors such as race, gender, religion and national origin.

Best practices in legal aid delivery: The Program completed two trainings on best practices for community-based legal clinics. The 61 participants (19

women, 46 men) represented 19 newly established legal clinics in Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Diwaniyah, Diyala, Karbala, Najaf, Maysan, Wasit and Salah ad Din. Based on the Program's best practice model developed early on, the training focused on issues including legal advocacy techniques, and managing legal service programs. The agenda also included best practices in reporting, information collecting, case management and filing systems. With the establishment of these new grant-funded legal clinics, the Program had established at least one legal clinic in each of Iraq's 18 governorates.

Twinning/Mentoring: Twinning site visit mentoring sessions began this year as experienced LCN legal aid lawyers were paired with newly hired legal clinic lawyers for long-term professional relationships. The experienced staff provides practical insight into case management, filing systems, and good practice when representing vulnerable and traumatized clients. Interactions and bilateral assistance efforts such as these will ensure that Network members will continue to support each other in the future. Below are the mentor-mentee pairings.

TABLE I. MENTOR-MENTEE PAIRINGS

#	EXPERIENCED NGO	NEW NGO
1	Al-Taqwa (Basrah)	Ahrar (Maysan)
2	Anhur (Dhi Qar)	Afaq (Wasit)
3	Fatima House (Baghdad)	Al-Mortaqa (Baghdad)
4	Al-Awag (Diyala)	Al-Erada (Diyala)
5	Ther Center (Muthanna)	Humanity League (Diwaniyah)
6	Iraq Future (Basrah)	Al-Miezan Association (Maysan)

Halabja Legal Needs Assessment: At the request of the KNGO-D, the Program completed an assessment to determine the legal assistance and awareness gaps and needs for the new province of Halabja. The Program surveyed community leaders, lawyers, and civil society members, including the Mayors' Department, the Court of Halabja, the Halabja Lawyers room and a local CSO, Amez Organization. Officials and other attendees expressed their support for legal aid to vulnerable people in their area. A full report will be submitted to the KNGO-D for consideration in establishing a legal clinic supported by KRG funding to address the vulnerable groups' needs in Halabja.

Organizational Capacity Development (*Activities 2.1.2 and 2.1.3*)

The Program has dedicated substantial resources in building the technical and organizational capacity of its civil society partners. Our interventions have fostered greater sustainability, autonomy, and organizational and project management skills that help civil society more effectively serve Iraq's vulnerable population. This year, the success of these efforts was evidenced during the crisis created by ISIL.

The country is currently experiencing one of the largest population displacements in the world. In response to this crisis the Program's civil society partners adjusted their focus to provide legal services that meet the humanitarian needs of the growing number of IDPs. In turn, the Program adjusted its training interventions to hone in on when and how national, state, and local bar associations respond to man-made or natural disasters, and how local legal service organizations adjust their work to serve the needs created by the disasters. The Program actively sought out linkages with other international aid organizations, including various UN agencies to do IDP protection monitoring and support. The outcome of these new capacity building activities has been the creation of a cadre of capable legal aid lawyers trained by the UNHCR to provide protection monitoring for the beneficiaries of the legal clinics. Protection monitoring will enable the legal clinics to continue to provide beneficiaries with basic legal services, particularly with obtaining personal identity

documentation for IDPs. This is an activity that legal clinics will undertake to meet the needs of the IDP crisis that has impacted all of Iraq.

Organizational Development Assessment Training for the KNGO-D:

The Program completed a two-day workshop for the KNGO-D staff on how to facilitate organizational development assessments of government supported CSOs. Participants were introduced to USAID ODA methods and tools, which were then applied to a CSO based in Erbil. With mentoring from the Program, KNGO-D staff facilitated a self-assessment of the CSO. The Program will continue to partner with the KNGO-D staff in evaluating KRG-funded legal clinics using processes and procedures based on the USAID ODA model. On a regular basis, a joint team from the Erbil Regional Office and KNGO-D will conduct site visits to assess the performance of the implementing legal clinics.

Wrapping-Up the Organizational Development

Assessment Activity: The Program completed the full assessment process of its civil society partners during the first and second quarters of the year. The assessments identified key organizational capacity priorities, which were used to tailor capacity development action plans. The activity fosters greater sustainability, autonomy, organizational and project management skills, in order to help civil society more effectively serve Iraq's vulnerable population once international assistance is reduced.

With the completion of the program's first round of ODAs and related capacity-building activities, the second quarter of Year 4 focused on reassessing the 19 baseline CSOs. Overall, the results of the six-month reassessments demonstrated that progress was made in the organizational performance of these CSOs; particularly in areas where they received targeted capacity building from the program.

Ongoing capacity building of Program partners was transitioned to the USAID-Broadening Participation through Civil Society Program (BPCS) once it was determined that many Program grantees had been approved for training and mentoring in corporate governance and financial management with BPCS. The

Program agreed with BPCS that all grantee NGOs moving forward would be referred to BPCS while the Program directed attention to building capacity of the LCN.

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE LEGAL AID

Legal Aid Working Group Established (Activity 2.1.3)

This year, the Program saw the establishment of the Legal Aid Working Group (LAWG), a high-level policy board that will lead the effort in developing a comprehensive, sustainable free legal aid system for vulnerable people in Iraq. The current task of the LAWG is to develop and harmonize a suite of laws that will provide a policy framework that regulates, supports, and sustains the provision of free legal aid. The framework will include: a new Free Legal Aid Law that will govern the provision of legal aid; the Law on Lawyers that supports *pro bono* and legal aid efforts on behalf of practicing lawyers; the Social Safety Net Law that defines criteria for eligibility of benefits and efficiently administers those benefits; and the Persons with Disabilities Law that provides for the legal rights and protection of PWDs.

The LAWG is comprised of stakeholders in the provision of assistance to vulnerable populations: the Prime Minister's Advisory Commission (PMAC); the Council of Representatives (COR); the Higher Judicial Council (HJC); COMSEC; the Ministries of Planning, Human Rights, Finance and, Justice; the IBA; Baghdad Law School; and civil society, as represented by the LCN.

The Prime Minister's Office issued Administrative Order Number 588 to establish a committee, comprised of COMSEC, the HJC, Ministries of Finance and Planning, the IBA, Baghdad Law School, and the LCN (see below), to draft a comprehensive Free Legal Aid Law and policy framework to regulate, support and sustain the provision of free legal aid in Iraq. The legal aid law will build on the Program's legislative achievements with the Social Safety Net Law and the Law on the Care of Persons with Disabilities.

By the end of the reporting period, a first draft of the Free Legal Aid Law was referred to the LAWG for

discussion. The Program provided the Drafting Committee with comparative international best practice models, and supported a study tour for the LAWG to the country of Georgia, where the group reviewed applications of legal aid systems of Georgia, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, and South Africa. A final version of the draft law will be forwarded to COMSEC for voting in autumn of 2014, after which the draft law will be submitted to Parliament for two official readings and an official vote.

Legal Clinic Network and Iraqi Kurdistan Region Legal Clinic Network (Activity 2.1.3)

This year, the Legal Clinic Network (LCN) was officially registered as an NGO with the GOI. The LCN is an organized network of 37 (increased from 19 the previous year) CSOs and law schools leading efforts to implement and improve legal aid advocacy and legal service delivery. It provides a platform for lesson-learning, coordination and alliance-building among legal aid providers and aims to build the capacity of legal clinics and to unify their efforts to identify and work toward common goals, such as engagement with government and other institutions.

The LCN's committee accomplishments include:

- **Best Practices**
 - The committee completed the first draft of a memorandum of understanding with the IBA in order to formalize their relationship.
 - The committee is leading the implementation of the training-of-trainers based on the draft *Handbook for Pro Bono and Legal Aid Lawyers*.
- **Pro Bono Service and Law Students**
 - Internship program that pairs recent law school graduate volunteers with CSO legal clinics. Creation of legal clinic partnerships with *pro bono* lawyers
 - Linking IBA branch-based *pro bono* lawyers with the nearest legal clinic. This is underway in Basrah and Dhi Qar, and several *pro bono* lawyers began working in legal clinics in Diwaniyah and Karbala.

- **Sustainability and GOI Relations**
 - The committee has received verbal commitments for funding from several provincial governments, which are being pursued with the objective of achieving documented funding commitments by the end of the Program.
- **Case Referral Systems**
 - An informal referral system between the LCN, the COMSEC-supported legal clinics and partner law schools in governorates where all three types of legal clinics are operational whereby organizations take in cases and then refer them to other organizations depending on geographic location, specialty, or type of needed remedy if government intervention other than court decisions are needed.
 - Cases are successfully being referred between Network member legal clinics and local government directorates. In Najaf, the LCN successfully advocated for the Grand Ayatollah al-Sayid ‘Ali al-Sistani to actively refer alimony cases to an LCN-supported legal clinic in Najaf. Al-Sistani is the world-recognized most prominent religious figure in Shia Islam, based in the province of Najaf.
- **Advocacy (LCNAC)**
 - The Advocacy Committee successfully lobbied for the passage of Iraq’s Social Safety Net Law (for a complete discussion of this committee’s achievements during the reporting period, see “Advocacy & Policy Reform”).

Organizational Development for the Legal

Clinic Network: The Program completed targeted, focused organizational development work with the LCN. Activities were tailored to build the capacity of the LCN board and committees, and Program experts also assisted with the early stages of the LCN’s recruitment of first staff members. Interventions resulted in: clarified LCN structures, roles and responsibilities; priorities for action planning; and

finalized structure for Program grant support to LCN in Y5.

Iraqi Kurdistan Region Legal Clinic

Network: This year also saw the establishment of the IKR LCN. The network of six Program-supported legal clinic CSOs from Dahuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Koya, and Sulaymaniyah along with representatives from the KNGO-D was formally established through a jointly-signed MOU outlining the shared vision, mission, objectives and framework of the group. The group outlined preliminary bylaws, activities, and organizational structure, along with five potential committees: Referral System, *Pro Bono* and Internship, Advocacy, Best Practices in the Provision of Legal Aid, and Sustainability.

CSOs from the IKR LCN were joined by colleague CSOs from conflict-affected areas, including Anbar, Diyala, Mosul, and Salahaddin provinces to gather for a coordination roundtable with international humanitarian organizations including several United Nations agencies. The meeting was facilitated by the Program to build linkages between CSO partners and the international humanitarian response community and to develop referral mechanisms and enhance mutually beneficial coordination to support IDPs.

The group established coordination mechanisms for itself, individual CSO clinics, government and international organizations at the provincial level in the IKR governorates to assess, respond to, and report on IDPs’ needs. The group supported the role of CSOs in continuing to respond to the IDPs’ needs by providing legal advice to enable people to register with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM), and facilitating access to protection and humanitarian assistance, education and medical care, and advocacy and support. CSOs will report on the situation and needs of IDPs and other vulnerable groups to ensure the government and international organizations appropriately respond to their needs.

KRG Funding for Legal Clinics / Transferring

This Experience to Central Government: The Program facilitated a delegation from the KNGO-D to Baghdad to coordinate directly with COMSEC partners in discussions on how to establish a funding

mechanism for NGOs that could possibly provide ongoing funding for legal clinics. Through partnerships with the Program, both the KRG and the federal government have made significant strides in achieving support for sustainable civil society legal clinics. The KNGO-D provides direct funding for three civil society-operated legal clinics in Dahuk (Harikar), Erbil (Gayandin), and Sulaymaniyah (WOLA); while in Baghdad, the federal NGO Directorate has implemented an online registration system for NGOs and has expressed interest in increasing its NGO capacity building activities and potentially funding NGOs through a grants system modelled after the KRG system. Program CSOs are working closely with their local government counterparts to promote provincial level funding and have submitted funding proposals requesting provincial financing of their activities.

Provincial Government Direct Funding:

After more than a year of deliberations with two separate governments, before and after the last provincial elections, the Basrah Governor's Office received from the MOP clarification on the legal framework that would enable the governorate to fund legal aid clinics through procurement procedures. While supportive, the MOP made recommendations, on which the Program and stakeholders will follow-up.

Other provinces are following suit in seeking clarification on what are the necessary steps to receive government funding for NGOs operating legal clinics.

COMSEC Legal Clinics (Activity 2.1.4)

This year, COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Directorate officially incorporated a dedicated legal assistance department in their organizational structure. The Directorate is responsible for addressing complaints from citizens who are unable to access their rights, many of whom are from vulnerable groups. This initiative is a partnership between legal assistance CSOs and the local Citizens' Affairs Directorate offices in the lower 15 provinces wherein CSO legal clinic lawyers staff a 'legal help desk' at the directorate offices in the provincial government buildings to provide a one-stop-shop for citizens to resolve their complaints, which often involve legal issues.

In January 2014, the Program and the Citizens' Affairs and Public Relations Directorates of COMSEC held the first National Conference on Legal Clinics in Baghdad. The two-day conference established the formal partnership between LCN members and the federal government in support of national legal aid implemented at the provincial level. Ministers, members of parliament, and regional and local government officials from 15 governorates were provided an unprecedented forum to collaboratively develop a strategy to institutionalize legal aid in Iraq. The two-day conference marked the beginning of a formal partnership between Iraqi CSOs within the LCN and the federal government in support of national legal aid implemented at the provincial level. This partnership followed a successful pilot initiative between legal assistance CSOs and COMSEC's Citizens' Affairs Office in Baghdad that was then applied to all of the rest of the lower 15 provinces.

Facilitated discussions among conference delegates resulted in a number of recommendations providing a roadmap for future assistance. While fifteen governorate legal help desks were scheduled to be operational by the end of the fiscal year. The on-going ISIL conflict directly affected areas, requiring four provinces to suspend their activities. A total of 11 legal help desks in 11 provinces are now fully operational.

TRAINING LAWYERS FOR TOMORROW

Bar Associations Offer Pro Bono Assistance to IDPs and Vulnerable Women (Activity 2.2.1)

The IBA and the KBA were assessed for activities related to the provision of *pro bono* assistance and will or have adopted the following recommendations:

- Engage in the development of a *pro bono* program to support a legal aid system;
- The IBA is providing CSO legal clinics with *pro bono* lawyers to assist with cases that respond to current IDP needs;
- Roll out the TOT Handbook for Legal Aid and *Pro Bono* Lawyers in partnership with the LCN in October 2014; and

- The IBA's Women's Committee will mentor and encourage women lawyers to train women law interns.

TABLE 4. CSO INTERNSHIPS

CSO	LAW SCHOOL	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Al-Taqwa	Basrah Law School	15
Anhur	Dhi Qar Law School	3
Ahrar	Maysan Law School	25
WOLA	Sulaymaniyah Law School	15
HRD	Al-Imam Al-Sadeq Law College (Private-Baghdad)	4

The KBA will provide *pro bono* lawyers to work as mentors and trainers for the law school legal clinics. This collaboration is part of the Program's efforts to support the institutionalization of improving the capacity of tomorrow's lawyers.

Handbook for Pro Bono and Legal Aid Lawyers and Training-of-Trainers (Activity 2.3.1)

This year, the Program launched a TOT program for LCN lawyers and IBA and KBA branch lawyers in Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah. Thirty-three (18 men, 15 women) lawyers from the LCN and sixteen (13 men, 3 women) lawyers from the IBA and KBA branches received training based on the Program's draft *Handbook for Pro Bono and Legal Aid Lawyers*, developed in partnership with the IBA. Specific topics included: 1) legal aid in international and Iraqi law, 2) special issues in representing vulnerable people, 3) gender issues in legal aid, 4) Personal Status Law, 5) real property ownership issues, and 6) code of

conduct and professional skills. Representatives from UNDP and UNHCR attended some of the trainings and presented their models of legal aid delivery in Iraq, exposing participants to a range of other legal aid models in Iraq. Future sections of the *Handbook* and training will include substantive law and procedures for representing stateless persons, IDPs, and refugees. The IBA has been awarded a grant to further train lawyers in TOT skills for assisting vulnerable Iraqis. This will result in a cadre of experienced legal aid professionals who will be able to train lawyers throughout Iraq.

Curriculum Reform and Law School Legal Clinics (Activities 2.4.1, 2.4.2)

During the reporting period, 62 student volunteers from Baghdad, Basrah, Dhi Qar, Maysan, and Sulaymaniyah law schools conducted internships with Al-Taqwa, Anhur, Ahrar, and WOLA CSO legal clinics. The LCN will continue to encourage members to engage in internships with partner law schools as a way to encourage volunteerism, promote practical legal education, and benefit from contributions of the students in the effort to assist vulnerable Iraqis.

TABLE 3. LAW SCHOOL LEGAL CLINIC STATUS

LAW SCHOOL	LEGAL CLINIC STATUS
Babil Law School	Grant closed at the end of April, 2014, legal clinic has since closed due to lack of support from the new law school dean
Baghdad Law School	Grant closed, clinic continues to be operational and self-supported
Basrah Law School	Law school awaiting approval from MOHE
Diyala Law School	Grant closed end of April, 2014, and is waiting for approval from the university to sustain clinic funding
Dhi Qar Law School	Grant closed at the end of June, 2014, and the college is currently undertaking steps to seek funding for the legal clinic
Dahuk Law School	Program funding began in July, 2014
Islamic University (Najaf)	Grant closed at the end of April, 2014, and the University is now funding the clinic
Salah ad Din Law school (Erbil)	Program funding began in September, 2014
Sulaymaniyah Law School	Program funding began in September, 2014

Jessup 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 competed in the qualifying rounds, which were hosted by Salah ad Din University in Erbil. The teams represented the law schools of Baghdad, Dahuk, Dhi Qar, Karbala, Koya (Erbil), Kufa (Najaf), Iraqia (Baghdad), Islamic (Najaf), Salah ad Din (Erbil), Sulaymaniyah and Wasit Universities. Anbar Law School was also registered to compete but could not due to the ongoing security situation in the governorate.

For the first time, Iraqi law schools financed their own participation in this year’s national rounds — for a total contribution of \$65,000 — marking a significant achievement for the future sustainability of the event in absence of continued USAID funding. This was also the first year that the competition was held in English, as required by the rules established by Jessup’s governing organizing authority.

The winner of the competition, Salah ad Din University proceeded to the international round of the competition held in Washington, DC, on April 6-12, 2014. The KRG Office of the Prime Minister funded travel for the Salah ad Din University Law School Dean, coaches, and students to attend and compete at the competition.

Strengthening the Capacity of Iraqi Women Lawyers (Activity 2.5.1)

On 2014 International Women’s Day, the Program and the IBA co-hosted an event to commemorate the role of Iraq’s women lawyers. The keynote speech by IBA Vice President Mrs. Ahlam al-Lami 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. An announced outcome of the Conference was a commitment to mentor and help train women law students and interns. Over 600 distinguished women lawyers participated in the event, which was covered by local media.

COMPONENT 3

ADVOCACY & LEGAL REFORM

2014 Highlights

- Parliament enacts two Program-supported laws to improve access to services for vulnerable Iraqis
- LCN Advocacy Committee implements two national campaigns on women's rights that gain support from religious and tribal leaders, as well as local and national government
- Program staff and CSOs provide direct services to IDPs, including assessing humanitarian needs and improving access to critical identity documents
- Program CSOs partner with local governments to improve crisis response and humanitarian assistance for displaced families
- KRG NGO database brought on-line and MOU obligations fulfilled

14 out of 17 recommendations

made by Program CSOs were accepted into the enacted Law on Social Protection (Social Safety Net) which increased cash benefits and services for vulnerable Iraqis

Over 50 recommendations

made by Program technical advisors were incorporated during the process of unifying five separate bills into a final draft Social Protection Law

10 out of 14 recommendations

made by Program CSOs were accepted into the adopted Law on Persons with Disabilities which improved government services available to vulnerable Iraqis

STRENGTHENING OUR PARTNER'S CAPACITIES

Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee (LCNAC) (Activity 3.1.1)

During the reporting year, the LCNAC implemented two advocacy and awareness campaigns – one on increasing court registration of religious marriages, and the other on reducing procedural burdens for wives of missing husbands. The Program assisted LCNAC members to develop and implement one-year work plans that identified required governorate-level and national coordination, shared resources, the development of campaign materials and recommendations, and capacity-building initiatives. As noted in the Awareness section above, the Program trained LCNAC members to implement surveys, broadcast radio programs, and lobby government officials and religious leaders to implement legal and procedural reforms and change behaviors related to marriage that are potentially detrimental to women and children.

The Program will build on these activities in FY2015 by training the LCNAC to analyze survey results and develop an outcome report to share with stakeholders, as well as mentoring committee

members to lead meetings, develop agendas, and advise on campaign progress.

The results of the LCNAC's survey, which includes household-level information on marital status, education, employment, disability, and other indicators, will support current LCNAC campaigns by providing government stakeholders and group members with improved understanding of the social structure and challenges faced by Iraqi families. Results will also inform the separate work of the center-south PWD Advocacy Group, which is working to improve protections of PWDs under Iraqi law. Five Program CSO partners are members of both the LCNAC and the PWD Advocacy Group, and have demonstrated their enhanced capacity to coordinate advocacy efforts by sharing information across campaigns and reinforcing campaign messages across government agencies.

The Program trained LCNAC members on the legislative process and government roles and responsibilities in parliament, the executive, and the judiciary, which has assisted CSO partners in tailoring advocacy efforts in the two campaigns and improving targeting to lobby for key legal and procedural reforms.

With organizational development support, the LCNAC has improved coordination of campaign activities at both the local and national level, and has successfully developed and distributed three sets of campaign materials. These materials include brochures and studies on unregistered marriage and wives of missing husbands, as well as a brochure on the rights of internally displaced Iraqis and procedures to register with the MOMD. In addition to the development of campaign materials and joint governorate-level meetings, the capacity of the LCNAC to jointly plan and coordinate is evidenced by their consistent use of the group's listserv, which has 78 members and has logged over 1300 emails since March. Since June 2014, the LCNAC listserv has also enabled members to coordinate service delivery to IDPs.

KRG NGO Directorate's Online System for NGO Registration and Grants *(Activity 3.2.1)*

This year, the Program partnered with the KNGO-D to develop a user-friendly online system to support both NGO registration in the IKR and the solicitation, evaluation, and management of KNGO-D grants to civil society. The Program trained KNGO-D administrative, management, and IT staff on managing and maintaining the system. Additional grant awards for CSO legal clinics, awareness, and advocacy initiatives are being contemplated with the passage of the next National Budget Law.

BUILDING LINKAGES TO INCREASE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF CSO ACCESS TO JUSTICE INITIATIVES

LCNAC Facilitates Partnerships with Religious Leaders and Government Officials *(Activity 3.2.2, Activity 3.2.6)*

The success and broad reach of Program partner campaigns has helped to raise the profile of the LCN and PWD Advocacy Group, and to reinforce legitimacy among governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. Local and national government actors have responded to the campaigns by forging formal partnerships with the LCNAC, providing cost sharing for awareness and advocacy materials, and joining advocacy efforts within their spheres of influence.

The LCNAC developed a study and awareness brochure depicting the difficult circumstances of women and children in unregistered marriages and a study and brochure on procedural burdens facing wives of missing husbands. The studies and brochures were distributed by LCNAC members in all 15 central and southern governorates and were presented to key government officials, religious leaders, and legal professionals.

Program partner Ther Center for Development in Muthanna successfully lobbied local government entities to cover the costs of printing campaign awareness materials to be distributed throughout the governorate. The Governor of Muthanna paid for the printing of additional copies of the LCNAC brochure on the importance of registering marriages within the court system, and issued an instruction to the Directorate of Women's Care in the governorate to provide clients with copies of the brochure. The Governor also sought support from Ther Center and the Program to develop content and layout designs for brochures on the importance of health checks prior to marriage and on the status of orphans.

LCNAC CSOs in Karbala, Al Muthanna, Dhi Qar, Baghdad, Maysan, Diyala and Babil, as well as the General Secretary of the Shrine of Imam Hussein in Karbala, successfully advocated for Sunni and Shia *Waqfs* (independent governmental religious endowments) to instruct religious leaders to urge congregants to register religious marriages with the courts and explain the legal consequences of unregistered marriage.

LCNAC members were successful in gaining the support of a number of Provincial Council leaders on addressing the legal and procedural challenges faced by displaced women with missing husbands. Their efforts included distribution of the group's study on wives with missing husbands, the campaign brochure, and letters recommending the development of cooperation and referral mechanisms with local government. In one province—Maysan—the Provincial Council sent the recommendation letter to the heads of its Human Rights, Women and Children, and Civil Society committees, the PC Legal Department, and the Women's Care Directorate attached to the Maysan MOLSA branch office, as well

as First Deputy of the Maysan Governor. All agencies were asked to fully cooperate with the LCNAC legal clinics and to facilitate any processes necessary to assist displaced wives of missing husbands.

The Governors in Maysan and Babil issued an instruction to all executive governorate institutions that they cooperate with the LCNAC, review the study on wives of missing husbands, and provide the CSOs with any assistance needed in the legal protection of IDP needs.

Federal and Provincial Funding for CSO Activities (Activity 3.2.6)

As noted in the Legal Education and Services and the Awareness sections above, the Program successfully implemented a multi-course strategy during the year to develop sustainable linkages and government funding support for civil society legal aid, advocacy, and awareness activities, including a partnership with the MOHR to implement a \$500,000 grant program to fund CSO awareness activities.

The Program and CSO partners developed a study on the legal feasibility of funding CSOs through the federal government. The study—which considered multiple funding options including procurement for CSO services, direct funding through the national budget, and more localized funding at the ministry or local government level—provided the MOP with the information necessary to provide legal support for any local government or ministry request to fund NGOs. The MOP indicated that it would support a revision of the national budget led by the Council of Ministers to include funds for civil society.

The Program coordinated with CSO partners and government officials at the provincial level to develop pilot grants programs and facilitate approvals from the central government. Following an advocacy intervention undertaken by partner CSOs, the Governor of Basrah raised the previously mentioned letter to the MOP requesting approval for the use of governorate funds to procure services from NGOs.

Institutionalizing Legal Aid in Iraq (Activity 3.2.2)

The Program-supported LAWG—an *ad hoc*

intergovernmental law and policy organization charged with developing a legal aid framework—completed a first draft of the Legal Aid Law during the year. The draft law features a semi-independent Legal Aid Commission, civil society legal clinic service providers, sustainable government funding, and criteria for cases and beneficiaries. In support of this effort, the Program provided international technical expertise on legal aid and legislative drafting, and training on legal aid concepts, administration and oversight, legal aid service delivery mechanisms, and international best practices.

The Program also vetted the services and structures suggested by the draft law with key decision-makers in government, parliament and the judiciary to build consensus on the need for such a law and the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders under the current draft. In a workshop for members of the LAWG and other government and CSO stakeholders, the Program trained decision-makers on legal aid concepts, administration and oversight, legal aid service delivery mechanisms, and international best practices in legal aid to support drafting the legislation and improve understanding of broader system requirements and inputs. The concepts shared during the training were reflected in the first version of the draft law. Support for this initiative will continue into FY2015.

ADVOCATING FOR IRAQ'S VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) (Activities 3.1.2, 3.2.3)

The Program and its partners advocated for the effective implementation of the Law on the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs through local and national advocacy and awareness activities, and built government and civil society capacity to improve disability inclusion. In Babil and Baghdad, leaders have convened *ad hoc* committees to assess modifying public buildings to improve accessibility for persons with physical disabilities. This action is a direct result of Program partner Al Meezan Newspaper and Al Thara Handicapped Association advocating with the

Ministries of Housing and Construction, and Youth and Sports, as well as local government representatives.

In Basrah, one of Hiyad Organization for Media Development's radio programs featured a legal clinic lawyer and school guidance counselor. The guest experts reviewed rights and obligations under Law 38 of 2013 and disability inclusion concepts related to education. The Basrah provincial council donated free airtime for this and other awareness programming on Sowt Al Basrah Radio Station.

The PWD Advocacy Group, with Program technical assistance, developed targeted recommendations for each of the 10 line ministries responsible for implementing aspects of the law. The recommendations were developed in coordination with Program legal experts, who assisted CSO partners within the PWD Advocacy Group to research comparative country practices and draft recommendations for consideration by the relevant ministries. Each CSO group member was assigned on to two ministries under the PWD Advocacy Group work plan, and delivered the recommendations to officials. The recommendations are now under consideration by the relevant ministries in Baghdad and the governorates.

The Program supported these and related initiatives with the assistance of an expert on disability inclusion. The expert facilitated a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunity and threats) analysis of the PWD Advocacy Group. The Ministries of Labor and Social Affairs, Education, Health, Planning, Higher Education, Justice, Human Rights, and Youth and Sport, as well as the Council of Ministers Secretariat and the High Commission for Human Rights were assessed for quality and coverage of services offered, compliance with CRPD obligations, knowledge of disability concepts, and compliance with current Iraqi law. The results of the assessment provided the agenda for a three-day disability inclusion training for all PWD Advocacy Group NGOs and government representatives from the MOE and the High Commission for Human Rights. Next year, the Program will continue to build the capacity of the PWD Advocacy Group and relevant government officials to implement the law, improve disability

inclusion procedures, and draft the GOI's first annual report to the United Nations on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD.)

In July and August, the Program was requested by MOHR to develop a training program for drafting the GOI report to the United Nations on its implementation of obligations under the CRPD. The Program developed materials for a three-day training for officials from the inter-governmental CRPD Report Committee, which is chaired by the MOHR. Training will be provided next quarter by the Program's Disability Inclusion consultant.

Social Safety Net Law (Activity 3.2.5)

This year brought a landmark achievement for the GOI, USAID and civil society. In February 2014, Iraq's COR passed Law No. 11 of 2014, the Social Protection Law, which establishes a comprehensive social safety net system for indigent and vulnerable Iraqis.

The Program and its CSO partners officials in four parliament committees, the Prime Minister's Advisor Council, COMSEC, MOLSA, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, the High Commission for Human Rights. The effort galvanized revisions to social protection legislation that had been stalled since 2006. Drafters incorporated over 50 Program recommendations during the process of unifying the draft law, and 14 of 17 recommendations presented by Program CSO partners in workshops and discussions to finalize the bill.

The new law targets key Program beneficiaries, including vulnerable women, the elderly, PWDs, children, and the families of the missing and detainees. It provides for conditional cash transfers and social service benefits, vocational training, social workers, housing, and job placement services. On April 1, 2014, 18,000 beneficiaries received the new, higher cash transfer benefit amounts, and MOLSA continued increasing the number of beneficiaries receiving the higher amount throughout the rest of the year.

The new Social Protection Law promises to periodically adjust the benefit scale based on data collected by the MOP to ensure an adequate standard

of living and to combat poverty. Prior to this, adjustments in benefit amounts required statutory reform. The law also establishes a centralized database of beneficiaries, provides meaningful coordination mechanisms between line ministries to improve governance, and allows for individualized support to needy families.

Program partner Model Iraqi Women continues to advocate for rapid implementation of the law by raising awareness of rights and obligations under the law with local governments and ministry officials, and urging implementers to speed the establishment of the coordinating body established under the law.

Access to Identity and Support to IDPs (*Activities 3.2.6, 3.2.7*)

Access to identity documentation has been a key objective of the Program and CSO partners have advocated easing procedural requirements to ensure that minorities and other vulnerable groups could change personal status and obtain key documents throughout the reporting period.

After the fall of Mosul in June 2014, however, the need to improve access to identity documentation and personal status courts became a critical issue. Thousands of IDP families currently lack one or all of their four main identity documents. The Program and its partners launched a multi-pronged initiative to support IDPs to obtain missing documentation and assist the GOI to adjust its procedures to mitigate burdens on displaced families. The prongs include advocacy with officials responsible for revising procedures, awareness raising among IDPs, direct services to IDPs with missing documentation, coordination with humanitarian actors to collect updated information on procedures and challenges and improving advocacy, and assessing prevalence of missing documentation through Program household needs assessments. As a result of these initiatives, the federal MOI requested its branch offices deploy mobile assessment teams to all three KRG governorates to assess IDP needs related to MOI services. The MOI further issued a formal letter to facilitate the partnership with Program partners Gayandin, Voice of Older People, Warvin, and WOLA

to mobilize joint teams to visit IDP settlements in Sulaymaniyah, Dahuk, and Erbil. In addition, the Program is currently coordinating with UNCHR and the International Rescue Committee to develop a joint strategy and recommendations for the GOI to streamline identity procedures. The strategy will establish joint mobile teams pairing CSO lawyers with ministry officials, streamline identity verification requirements, and ensure consistent procedures across governorates.

Without the four main Iraqi identity documents (Jinsiya issued by MOI, nationality card issued by MOI, ration/PDS card issued by Ministry of Trade, and residency card issued by the local police station) plus passports, displaced families cannot:

- **Register with the MOMD or, if they register, they cannot receive cash transfers or other benefits;**
- **Cross checkpoints at governorate borders;**
- **Register with police stations in places of displacement (as some localities require);**
- **Obtain temporary residence cards in places of displacement (as some localities require);**
- **Obtain employment;**
- **Rent housing;**
- **Access bank accounts;**
- **Report missing family members;**
- **Register changes in personal status (such as marriage, divorce, death, or birth); or**
- **Leave the country.**

In total, the number of IDPs affected by the ISIL crisis has exceeded 1.2 million people.¹ Among Shabak and Turkmen Shia minorities from Ninawa Governorate, an estimated 30,000 households have arrived in southern and central Iraq with little to no connections within the local communities. Christians from the Ninawa plains have been primarily displaced to Erbil and Dahuk Governorates, but these families are also traveling to central and southern governorates as access to space and services in the north becomes more challenging. Among Yezidis, approximately 200,000 families are hosted by Kurdish and Yezidi householders in Dahuk and north-eastern Syria. Both Sunnis and Shia from Arab, Kurdish and Turkmen populations in Diyala Governorate have also been displaced, many multiple times as the conflict moves into new territory.

In response to this crisis, the Program undertook key initiatives to build the capacity of program partners, assess the legal and non-legal needs of displaced Iraqis, and support the government to adjust procedures impacting IDPs. These initiatives included:

- **Coordination with the international community and the government:** In July, the Program partnered with International Rescue Committee and UNCHR to train CSO partners on rapid and household needs assessments, humanitarian principles, and international human rights instruments. The Program also contributed to the OCHA Strategic Response Plan focused by providing information on local and federal response capacity, legal framework in place, and the critical need for a unified strategy to replace identity documentation.
- **Program-specific Household Needs Assessment questionnaire and database:** To better assess and document potential human rights violations as well as access to identity documentation, government assistance, medical/health care, cash transfers, shelter, and other services. Legal protection needs are referred to Program legal clinic partners, while other needs are referred to local, governmental

and international providers. Assessments are shared with OCHA.

- **Improved government procedures for IDPs, and access to personal status courts:** The Program is currently developing a joint action plan with UNCHR and International Rescue Committee that will: establish joint mobile teams pairing CSO lawyers with ministry officials; streamline identity verification requirements; and ensure consistent procedures across governorates. The Program launched a pilot project with the federal MOI in the IKR. Access to identity documentation and personal status courts is currently limited by geographical jurisdiction and a lack of a centralized database and national identity number. Access to documentation and courts is necessary to register with the MOMD, declare missing relatives, and register divorces, marriages, births, deaths, and other issues that impact access to support services.
- **Information-sharing and linkages between humanitarian responders and local actors:** In August, the Program convened a roundtable of all CSO partners in the conflict-affected areas in Kirkuk, Salah ad Din, Ninawa, Diyala, Anbar, and the three Kurdish governorates and partners from UNHCR, Handicap International, UNOPS, International Rescue Committee, UNICEF, and other actors to facilitate coordination and referrals for non-legal services identified through the household assessments. These efforts have increased referrals for legal protection needs and improved governorate-level vulnerability assessments for strategic planning purposes.
- **Capacity building of CSO partners to protect the displaced populations:** The Program has established partnerships with UNICEF and UNHCR to train NGOs in the northern, central and southern regions on protection and child protection monitoring and reporting to address gross violations of children's rights and identify child protection needs. Trainings conclude in October.

¹ REACH Briefing: Iraq IDP Crisis 3-18 August, 2014

GENDER INTEGRATION

GENDER INTEGRATION

Gender Integration Action Planning *(Activities 5.1.1, 5.1.3, 5.2.1)*

During Year 4, gender integration continued to be an important part of the Program's efforts. The Gender Coordinator met with technical components to assist them in identifying ways to better support gender integration in their activities. Specifically, the Program's gender integration effort followed the tailored Gender Integration Action Plans (GIAPs) that were incorporated in the Program's Year 4 Work Plan.

Materials produced by the Program's grantees (e.g. workshop and campaign materials, posters, brochures) were reviewed to ensure inclusiveness. The Program provided practical support through trainings and other sessions for CSOs, law schools and GOI officials. During Year 4, the Program's draft Legal Aid Best Practices Manual for gender inclusiveness was utilized.

Gender Participation in Grants Evaluation Committee *(Activity 5.1.2)*

All pre-award trainings for prospective grantees were conducted to ensure that gender concerns were addressed in their proposals. The Grant Evaluation Committee (GEC) was conscious of gender-related issues and ensured that they were adequately addressed before a grant in Year 4 was approved.

Value Chain Network Analyses *(Activity 5.3.1)*

During Year 4, in partnership with the IBA, the Program's Gender Integration Coordinator led a meeting with the IBA's Women's Committee on the importance of gender integration in the provision of legal aid in Iraq. The three value chain networks produced by the Program featuring widows, PWDs and unregistered marriages highlighted blockages faced by vulnerable populations when accessing their legal rights. These reports were all finalized this year and have been used to inform advocacy efforts and campaigns implemented by the LCNAC.

GRANTS

GRANT AWARDS

In Year 4 the Program awarded 51 solicited (competitive) grants and follow-on grants totaling \$3,109,750. At the end of the reporting period, the Program had 43 active grants, part of a total of 123 Program-managed grants since the beginning of the Program, with Program funds for grants (\$8.25 million) fully obligated. Grant application and proposal-writing workshops were provided throughout the country, resulting in partners' ability to effectively apply for Program grants. For all new grantees, the Program provided grants management training to guide them in the management and reporting of their activities and will continue to provide the grantees with capacity building engagement initiatives and site visits.

The grants team completed the development of the new Access database, which is being used to track all data related to the Grants Program, such as the status of all Program grants since inception, and all payments made under each grant.

Two Annual Program Statements (APS) were released at the beginning of the reporting period. The first APS was released on October 1 to fund new legal clinics in governorates with limited Program presence. The second APS was released in December to fund Program activities aimed at improving citizen participation and engagement with government through advocacy and public awareness activities. In response to these two APSs, 29 new grants for legal clinics, advocacy and awareness were approved. These new CSO legal clinics will be members of the LCN, along with the 4 new law school legal clinics which were approved and awarded. Also approved were

grants to fund the operations for the LCN and an in-kind grant to the IBA to provide training to lawyers in best practices in advocating on behalf of vulnerable Iraqis.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR IMPROVED GRANT MANAGEMENT

The Grants Department conducted pre-award grant application workshops. As a follow-up to the grant application workshops, the Program completed group consultation sessions to provide prospective grantees with hands-on assistance to prepare their grant applications. The sessions, which were advertised to all prospective applicants *via* the Program's website and APS announcement, were held in Anbar, Salah ad Din and Wasit governorates.

The Program completed grant management workshops focused on project implementation procedures, including: financial management, procurement, human resources, reporting and archiving procedures, record-keeping and inventory control, and payment disbursement mechanisms.

The Grants Manager trained and mentored the Program grants staff on an ongoing basis. The grants staff also received training in a workshop on the Program's performance monitoring plan, intermediate results, risk assessments, grants manual, OMB Circulars A-110, 122 and 133, and ADS 303. The purpose of the trainings and ongoing mentoring is to familiarize Program staff with the tools and frameworks used in grants administration, management of the application process and assisting CSOs in planning Program activities.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

INTERNAL EVALUATION

Performance Management Plan Review (Activity 6.1.3)

The Program's Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) team finished an update to the Program's Performance Management Plan (PMP) with targets for Program Year 5. The final, revised PMP includes a PMP Team Skills Matrix, listing members and their respective roles and areas of expertise.

M&E Database (Activity 6.1.4)

A new M&E database structure was implemented this year. It tracks grantee achievements as related to key Program PMP indicators that measure numbers of cases of legal assistance as well as training and awareness-raising activities. The corresponding user manual was also completed.

Year 4 Perception Survey (Activities 6.1.9)

During the reporting period, the Program completed its follow-up perception survey, which was 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 the 18 governorates. The target groups included IDPs, PWDs, vulnerable women, and religious and ethnic minorities. In particular, the survey demonstrated a reduced gap in access to the formal justice system (PMP Indicator 0.1) from 88% (as reported in the baseline survey) to 50%. In addition, the survey demonstrated an increased percentage of vulnerable

Iraqis who understand their rights and legal entitlements (Indicator 1.0) to 49% (up from 22%).

BUILDING OUR PARTNERS' CAPACITIES FOR IMPROVED M&E

Site Visits (Activity 6.1.5)

The Program's M&E team continued implementing un-announced site visits to its grantees, which provide an opportunity to review M&E practices and ensure that grantees are completing data sheets and monitoring their own activities according to USAID best practices. During these site visits, the M&E Data Specialists provided technical support on areas of recurring concern, such as missing data, incomplete forms, etc.

M&E Training for Partners (Activity 6.1.6)

The M&E training material provided to grantees has been updated. As a number of grant applicants are returning partners, the material has been streamlined to focus on the critical areas of M&E reporting requirements with more time for detailed review of standard forms.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

GENERAL

- **Protracted Violence:** Security was a concern throughout most of the reporting period. Violence began escalating in the spring in Anbar and became widespread as the central government lost control of parts of Northern provinces. Following these security-related events in Iraq, the Program assessed the potential impact they may have on the implementation of its activities. Program employees remained safe through the year; no direct-hire personnel are currently in any of the five affected governorates (Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninawa and Salah ad Din). The Program maintained and will continue to maintain close contact with its grantees in those governorates. From the inception of the crisis through the end of this year, the security situation impacted implementation of all grant activities in Ninawa and Salah ad Din governorates.

The Program will continue to work with its grantees to assess the possible impact of the security situation on the implementation of grant-funded activities and adjust focus to providing services that are relevant to the crisis but remain within the greater mandate of the program to facilitate access to services.

- **Elections and Federal Budget Impasse:** The central government held elections in April and announced the results in May. The newly elected officials were slow to form a new government, which negatively affected the timeline of many Program deliverables. Without the formation of a central government and a national budget, funding for civil society activities is delayed. The new COR is currently at an impasse regarding the federal government's budget. Approval of this budget is necessary in order to proceed with a number of initiatives that the Program has been pursuing to secure federal or provincial

government funding for NGO legal clinics and awareness-raising activities.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH

- **The Awareness campaign for the IKR PWD network:** This awareness-raising campaign was delayed due to a slow response from a KRG government stakeholder and a failure of the IKR PWD advocacy group to develop an approved work-plan. (Activity 1.1.3)
- **MOHR awareness-raising campaigns for vulnerable people:** The MOHR replaced the Chair of the MOHR-Program coordination committee with the Director General (DG) of the Legal Directorate in April. The Program had three meetings with the new head and has agreed to develop a joint training plan, grants evaluation committee, and grants monitoring committee. The Program also clarified status of cost share funds and MOHR is ready to follow procedures for the money's release when the National Budget is passed. However, the awareness-raising campaigns which will be funded by GOI money run through the ministry were not launched due to the lack of passage of the federal budget as mentioned above. This prevented the solicitation of applications from grantees and follow-up measures to sign agreements. (Activity 1.1.5)

LEGAL EDUCATION AND SERVICES

- **Partnership between IBA/KBA and similar association in U.S. or another country:** This activity was not completed. The first delay was caused by the international legal association being unable to engage fully in this partnership. The Program adjusted the activity to expand the expertise to include a mix of bar associations, legal associations and relevant experts from the United States. Five American lawyers had agreed to come to Iraq to participate and conduct a workshop on *pro bono* concepts, launching a

coordinating partnership between the two Iraqi institutions and the US experts. “Pro Bono Week,” was scheduled for the middle of the June, but was canceled at the last moment when the security situation in Iraq deteriorated (Activity 2.2.1)

- **System to disseminate and verify pro bono cases:** This activity, the implementation of a *pro bono* verification system, did not take place since the workshop to set it up had to be cancelled because of the security situation. Also, the IBA is a key part of the system and although they have formally acknowledged that they would like the Program to assist them in this effort, they have been slow to take any action to demonstrate an organizational will to move this forward. (Activity 2.2.1)
- **Pro Bono Study Tour to USA delayed until Year 5, Quarter 3:** There was no study tour to the USA as shown in the Year 4 work plan. It is now planned for Spring of 2015. Reason for the delay was in large part due to the security situation forcing the cancellation of *Pro Bono Week*, a precursor to any follow-up activities in establishing the *pro bono* systems. (Activity 2.2.1)
- **Work with IBA Women Lawyers’ Committee on training for women lawyers:** While the Program supported the IBA in key initiatives on women lawyers, the IBA was slow to demonstrate responsiveness on roundtables identifying challenges that women lawyers face and mentorship programs pairing women law students with successful lawyers. (Activity 2.5.1)

ADVOCACY AND LEGAL REFORM

- **KNGO-D online system:** An MOU, signed by the Department in September 2013, resulted in

three funding contracts with IKR CSOs for legal education and services. However, the online system was delayed during Year 4 due to KRG security officials requiring added protections to the development and implementation. The website is still in its testing phase, and not yet fully operational although all required Program work has been completed. (Activity 3.2.1)

- **Draft Law for LAWG:** The draft Law for Legal Aid has been completed, but was not submitted to Parliament due to the delay in the formation of government and establishment of the parliamentary committees after the elections. (Activity 3.2.2)
- **Law on Lawyers:** A draft Law on Lawyers was submitted to the Shura Council by the IBA. For the greater part of the year, the law has been held up for review by the Shura Council. The Program is tracking the law and it retains *pro bono* provisions. It will be one piece of the larger push for a comprehensive legal aid system. Advocacy and meetings on this law will track progress of the LAWG once parliament committees are established in Year 5. (Activity 3.2.4)

GRANTS

- **Annual Partners Meeting:** The Annual Partners’ Meeting had to be postponed as many partners could not travel to the IKR in June due to deterioration of the security situation and accompanying travel restrictions. The Program conducted an internal work plan and contingency planning meeting instead of the Partners’ meeting. (Activity 4.1.3)

UPCOMING PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

OVERVIEW

The Program has achieved significant results in assisting vulnerable persons access justice and catalyzing cooperation between government actors and civil society proponents that are working to assist vulnerable Iraqis in obtaining their rights. In Year 5, the Program will continue to pursue all viable options for ensuring that government-civil society cooperation, legal assistance efforts and cross-institutional agreements to assist the vulnerable will continue into the future after the project has ended.

The Program will remain focused on the development of a national legal framework for legal aid that will include monitoring of legal services as well as ensure the availability of resources needed for implementers to continue offering legal aid services. These resources include effective funding mechanisms and volunteer contributions (*pro bono* lawyers, interns, etc.). The Program will intensify efforts to strengthen the LCN's ability and capacity in advocating for changes to government procedures and laws affecting vulnerable populations as well as institutionalizing its own internal organizational governance.

Year 5 will pool the resources of civil society, legal associations, law schools and key GOI institutions, such as COMSEC, the NGO Directorate, MOLSA, and MOHR to mount a strategy of sustainable legal assistance that includes effective public awareness and advocacy efforts that leverage funds outside of the project wherever available. The Program will continue to promote greater contribution from the government and challenge national and provincial government champions to assume greater responsibility in providing assistance to vulnerable populations and to support CSOs working for these populations.

Regional offices in Basrah and Erbil will remain anchors in northern and southern regions, hosting training programs, developing partnerships with local government offices and civil society, and assisting monitoring efforts in grants and communication strategies. These offices will close out by the end of

the second quarter and activities managed out of Baghdad will close out by the end of the third quarter.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH

- Support and mentor the Advocacy Committee of the Legal Clinic Network in its activities to support vulnerable groups.
- Support the MOHR to develop their grants program and roll out grants for NGOs to raise awareness of vulnerable Iraqi rights using GOI funds.
- Leverage substantial GOI in-kind contribution of radio and television air time and provide support to NGOs to develop awareness raising campaigns to be aired via the IMN while pushing for a multi-year commitment from the IMN to continue the partnership beyond the end of the project.
- Establish a formal agreement with the MOMD that officially recognizes CSO partners as facilitating IDP access to services as well as outlines cooperation between the ministry and the LCN to improve IDP registration procedures and advocate protecting the rights of the displaced and raising awareness of laws, procedures, and available relief.

LEGAL EDUCATION AND SERVICES

- Institutionalize the LCN with grant and technical support.
- Identify and facilitate the securing of long-term funding sources for legal clinic sustainability.
- Seek passage of a Free Legal Aid Law and further developments of a legal aid policy framework.
- Formalize the working relationship between the GOI (COMSEC) and the LCN.
- Work with IBA and KBA to implement a formal *pro bono* program, which will include a CLE component.
- Work with the IBA Women Lawyers Committee to develop a linkage with female law students.

- Provide training to a contingent of legal professionals to assist vulnerable Iraqis through trained trainers in partnership with the IBA.

ADVOCACY AND LEGAL REFORM

- Develop and implement national advocacy campaigns on topics prioritized by the LCNAC.
- Mentor CSO partners to lobby for the effective implementation of new laws including the Disabilities Law and the Social Protection Law.
- Support advocacy efforts for the enactment of the amended Law on Lawyers, including draft provisions for *pro bono* assistance, and the development and enactment of a Law on Free Legal Aid in coordination with the LAWG.
- Strengthen humanitarian advocacy and awareness initiatives launched during the security crisis on behalf of displaced vulnerable Iraqis.
- Enhance the PWD networks in both the IKR and center/south. Support the efforts of the Commission on Persons with Disabilities.
- Continue assistance to the KRG NGO Department to support CSOs assisting vulnerable Iraqis.
- Ensure recently passed Social Safety Net legislation is implemented to international standards.
- Strengthen humanitarian advocacy and awareness initiatives launched during the security crisis on behalf of displaced vulnerable Iraqis.
- In partnership with the MOMD and international humanitarian relief agencies, facilitate access to services, improve IDP registration procedures, advocate for protecting the rights of the displaced and raising awareness of laws, procedures, and available relief.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: Financial Reports.....	36
ANNEX B: Program Deliverables and Risk Analysis.....	39
ANNEX C: Monitoring and Evaluation Tables.....	42
ANNEX D: Program Partners Engaged in Organizational Development Mentoring.....	78
ANNEX E: List of Program Awarded Grants Under Implementation in FY 2014.....	81

FINANCIAL REPORTS

BUDGET STATEMENT

The program accrued approximately \$12,661,119 in expenditures during the period October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014. Below is a summary of Year 4 project expenses to date. The total obligated amount is \$62,879,488. As of September 30, 2014 approximately 84% of the obligation has been spent.

TABLE A.1 BUDGET STATEMENT

CLIN	COST ELEMENTS	TOTAL BUDGET	EXPENSES CLAIMED YEAR 4 (OCT 1, 2013 - SEP 30, 2014)	TOTAL EXPENSES THROUGH SEP 30, 2014	TOTAL REMAINING
1	Component 1: Improve Knowledge of Legal Remedies	\$2,149,246	\$418,160	\$1,666,667	\$482,579
2	Component 2: Improve Legal Education	\$7,425,525	\$1,840,372	\$7,425,525	\$1,596,155
3	Component 3: Improve Government Processes	\$1,854,475	\$437,555	\$1,336,476	\$517,999
4	Subcontracts	\$25,649,777	\$4,463,799	\$22,361,057	\$3,288,720
5	Participant Training	\$1,995,019	\$295,375	\$1,565,167	\$429,852
6	Grants	\$8,250,000	\$1,808,651	\$6,611,612	\$1,638,388
7	Other Direct Costs [1]	\$5,574,963	\$1,275,280	\$5,274,670	\$300,293
8	Indirect Costs (Fringe, Overhead, G&A)	\$7,575,733	\$1,631,338	\$6,301,844	\$1,273,889
9	Total Estimated Cost	\$60,474,738	\$12,170,530	\$50,946,863	\$9,527,875
10	Fixed Fee	\$2,404,750	\$490,588	\$1,918,661	\$486,089
	Cost-Plus-Fixed Fee	\$62,879,488	\$12,661,119	\$52,865,524	\$10,013,964

[1] 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.

LOE REPORT

The project billed approximately 14,716 days of LOE during the period October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014. Below is a summary of the LOE billed during Year 4 and LOE billed to date per labor category.

TABLE A.2 LOE REPORT				
LABOR CATEGORY	TOTAL LOE	LOE CLAIMED YEAR 4 (OCT 1, 2013 - SEP 30, 2014)	TOTAL LOE THROUGH SEP 30, 2014	TOTAL LOE REMAINING
Long – term Expatriate/TCNs	10,707	1,939	8,609	2,098
Short – term Staff	1,820	522	1,542	278
Local Staff - Professional	51,525	12,154	39,844	11,681
Home Office Staff	1,147	101	922	225
TOTAL	65,199	14,716	50,917	14,282

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*	PURPOSE-INTENDED USE	SOURCE	ORIGIN**	QTY	UNIT COST (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
SATELLITE/ NETWORK/ COMPUTER/IT							
External hard drive	1TB WD Element	Baghdad Office, IT storage	Iraq		1	\$65.00	\$65.00
PBX Phone box	16 lines Panasonic KX-TES824BX	Baghdad Office	Iraq		1	\$325.00	\$325.00
Internal hard drive	4TB Western Digital	Baghdad Office, Server room	Iraq		2	\$225.00	\$450.00
Router	Cisco 2600 Ser 2FE ports	Baghdad Office	Iraq		1	\$200.00	\$200.00
Printers	HPI536 Laser Jet Printers	Baghdad Office	Iraq		3	\$290.00	\$870.00
OFFICE FURNITURE							
Refrigerator	Marshal Kyoto MR-110	Baghdad Office, Finances	Iraq		1	\$100.00	\$100.00
Cooking hot plate	Eurokerm DLC	Baghdad Office, Kitchen	Iraq		1	\$340.00	\$340.00

* The specifications are based on Tt DPK solicitation of quotes in July - September, 2014.

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

PROGRAM DELIVERABLES AND RISK ANALYSIS

The Program contract with USAID requires the production of specific deliverables and reports during Program implementation. The project deliverables produced for USAID by the 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 Quarterly Report	January 31, 2011	N/A
Performance Monitoring Plan	March 25, 2011	October 30, 2011
Grants Manual	April 10, 2011	April 12, 2011
Quarter 2 Quarterly Report	April 30, 2011	N/A
Assessment: Legal Education at Select Iraqi Law Schools	June 6, 2011	N/A
Quarter 3 Quarterly Report	July 30, 2011	N/A
Year 1 Revised Work Plan	July 31, 2011	August 4, 2011
Assessment: Legal Assistance Needs of Vulnerable Populations	July 31, 2011	N/A
Competitive Grants RFA	August 4, 2011	August 4, 2011
Year 2 Work Plan	September 12, 2011	December 29, 2011
Year 1 Annual Report	October 30, 2011	N/A
Quarter 5 Quarterly Report	January 30, 2012	N/A
Community Based Legal Clinic Best Practices Manual	April 8, 2012	N/A
Quarter 6 Quarterly Report	April 30, 2012	N/A
Year 2 Work Plan Revision	June 14, 2012	July 8, 2012
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	June 29, 2012	July 9, 2012
Quarter 7 Quarterly Report	July 26, 2012	N/A
Year 3 Work Plan	August 31, 2012	December 11, 2012
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	October 6, 2012	October 7, 2012
Year 2 Annual Report	November 8, 2012	N/A
Year 2 Baseline Perception Survey Report and Data	December 14, 2012	N/A
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	December 18, 2012	January 26, 2013

Quarter 9 Quarterly Report	January 25, 2013	N/A
Revised Grants Manual	February 6, 2013	March 5, 2013
Option Years Strategy Document	April 7, 2013	N/A
Quarter 10 Quarterly Report	April 25, 2013	N/A
Assessment: CRPD Harmonization Report	February 21, 2013	N/A
Continuing Legal Education (CLE) course on Human Rights	May 22, 2012	N/A
Law School Legal Clinic Best Practices Manual	February 1, 2013	N/A
Law School Clinical Legal Education Course Curriculum	June 28, 2013	N/A
Organizational Development Assessment (ODA) Tool	June 13, 2013	N/A
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	N/A
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	N/A
Competitive Grants APS – Advocacy and Awareness	November 23, 2013	December 1, 2013
Quarter 13 Report (Q1 2014)	January 25, 2014	N/A
Legal Aid Delivery Assessment	March 4, 2014	N/A
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	March 18, 2014	April 16, 2014
Quarter 14 Report (Q2 2014)	April 25, 2014	N/A
June 2014 Annual Partners'/Planning Meeting Report	July 13, 2014	N/A
Quarter 15 Report (Q3 2014)	July 31, 2014	N/A
Year 5 Work Plan	September 2, 2014	Pending
Report on Society Safety Net Study Tour – 2013	September 8, 2014	N/A
Jessup Moot Court Competition 2014 Report	September 8, 2014	N/A
Values and Persons with Disabilities Report	September 8, 2014	N/A
Values and Unregistered Marriages Report	September 8, 2014	N/A
Values and Widows Report	September 8, 2014	N/A
September 2013 Annual Partners' Meeting Report	September 23, 2014	N/A
Weekly Reports (196 reports)	Weekly	N/A

TABLE B.2 SUMMARY OF RISK ANALYSIS

RISK ANALYSIS	CATEGORY/ TYPE	ACTION TAKEN TO DATE	ACTION PLANNED FOR NEXT 6 MONTHS	SIGNIFICANCE
Major political upheaval prompted by national elections and ISIL crisis may cause delays or result in change of priorities of government counterparts	Political	Program is coordinating with government counterparts to keep priorities on track, and framing them in terms of the crisis where applicable	Continue to monitor situation	High
Parts of the country are under terrorist group/coalition control, which is affecting the ability to operate in these areas	Security	In affected areas, CSOs are more mobile and flexible in their approach while assisting vulnerable citizens	Continue to monitor situation closely and adjust approaches as needed	High
Due to security concerns, staff may be unable to work in Baghdad, thereby resulting in reduced communication and coordination among members of the team	Operational	Security situation is monitored and changes to staff placement will be made as needed	Continue to monitor situation	Low

ANNEX C

MONITORING & EVALUATION TABLES

TABLE C.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (FY 2011-14)

INDICATOR	DESIRED CHANGE (+) or (-)	BASELINE FY 2011	FY 2011			FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			CUMULATIVE
			Target	Results	%	Target	Results	% Met	Target	Results	%	Target	Results	%	Result
0.1	(+)	N/A	5%	(not measured)	-	15%	12%	80%	25%	(not measured)	-	35%	50%	143%	50%
1.0	(+)	N/A	10%	(not measured)	-	20%	22%	110%	30%	(not measured)	-	40%	49%	123%	49%
1.1.1	(+)	0	1	0	0%	20	34	170%	40	39	98%	40	32	80%	84

1.2.1	# of vulnerable Iraqis seeking legal advice from civil society partners as a result of Program-sponsored awareness or media outreach ³	(+)	0	0	0	0%	3500	2 065 W: 1662 M: 403	59%	4 500	5 160 W: 3 549 M: 1 611	114%	5 500	10 307 W:7940 M:2367	187%	11 835 W: 7884 M: 3951
1.2.2	# of person days of education provided to vulnerable group individuals on legal rights, entitlements and remedies	(+)	0	-	-	-	5 000	9 318 W: 7312 M: 2006	186%	10 000	23 661 W: 18 031 M: 5 630	236%	8 000	4022 W:1935 M:2087	50.2%	37 001 W: 27 278 M9723
2.0	# of civil society partners and legal assistance organizations effectively serving the legal needs of vulnerable groups ⁴	(+)	N/A	30	17	57%	20	33	165%	30	32	107%	40	44	N/A ²	-

² CSOs & legal assistance organization assessment to be conducted

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	0	-	-	5000	4842 W:3868 M: 974	97%	5000	12318 W: 9134 M: 3184	246%	12 000	10 548 W:8051 M:2497	88%	27 708 W:21053 M: 6655
2.1.2	# of cases of legal representation to vulnerable Iraqis completed with favorable outcome	(+)	0	0	-	-	200	1061 W: 824 M: 237	530%	1000	2727 W: 2232 M: 495	273%	2 700	1 827 W:1395 M:468	67.7%	5 615 W: 4451 M: 1200
2.1.3	# of civil society partners, law associations, and law schools assisted with organizational development	(+)	0	100	225	225%	100	631	631%	50	50	100%	200	110	55%	725
2.2.1	# of programs instituted by law associations and law schools	(+)	0	2	0	0%	2	1	50%	3	12	400%	7	7	100%	13

2.2.2	# of person days of training provided to lawyers	(+)	0	210	494	235%	1000	1436 W: 380 M: 886	144%	2190	1038 W: 154 M: 451	47%	1000	701 W:538 M:70	70%	3 073 W: 575 M: 1 401
2.3.1	# of new legal courses or curricula developed (F-Indicator)	(+)	0	0	1	-	1	1	100%	4	0	0%	2	1	50%	3
2.3.2	# of person days of training provided to law students	(+)	0	0	0	0%	1000	2794 W: 1837 M: 884	279%	4000 W: 1600 M: 2400	5212 W: 602 M: 1042	128%	5 000 W:2200 M:2800	2928 W:25 M:38	59%	8849 W: 2 475 M: 1 976
3.0	# of changes made by the government to its policies, laws, and regulations	(+)	0	0	2	-	0	4	-	3	11	400%	7	12	171%	28
3.1	# of recommendations for reforms made by NGOs, CSOs and stakeholders to government officials ⁶	(+)	0	0	12	-	6	68	1133%	8	29	113%	7	48	686%	123
3.2	# of CSO advocacy campaigns supported (F-Indicator)	(+)	0	0	2	-	2	5	300%	7	10	229%	25	32	128%	30

TABLE C.2 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REPORT (FY 2014)

INDICATOR		UNIT OF MEASUREMENT (DEFINITION)	DISAGGREGATED BY	FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION	DATA SOURCE	BASELIN E (2011)	FY 2014		
							TARGET	RESULT	STATUS
0.1	% of vulnerable Iraqis who respond that they have adequate access to Iraq's legal system	Percentage; Numerator = Total number of respondents who state that they have adequate access to justice / Denominator = Total number of respondents surveyed.	Geographic Location, Targeted Vulnerable Group, Gender	Annual	Perception Survey	N/A	35%	50%	Above Target
1.0	% of vulnerable Iraqis who understand their legal rights, entitlements and remedies	Percentage; Numerator = Total number of respondents who achieve the benchmark score indicating a sufficient knowledge of rights, entitlements and remedies under the law / Denominator = Total number of respondents.	Geographic Location, Targeted Vulnerable Group, Gender	Annual	Perception Survey	N/A	40%	49%	Above Target

1.1.1	# of campaigns supported to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law	Number; Public awareness refers to the knowledge of vulnerable Iraqis of their rights under law, measures to assert their rights, and the availability of legal assistance. This is an FAF indicator.	Geographic Location, Targeted Vulnerable Group, Target Gender	Quarterly	Public awareness campaign materials and site visit reports with pictures	0	40	32	Slightly Below Target
1.2.1	# of vulnerable Iraqis seeking legal advice from civil society partners as a result of Program-sponsored awareness or media outreach	Number; Legal advice concerns assistance sought regarding understanding legal rights, accessing entitlements and addressing a disadvantage through a legal remedy.	Geographic Location, Type of Vulnerable Group, Gender	Quarterly	Attendance sheets and call logs, legal advice forms, case completion forms, and site visit reports with	0	5 500	4 615	Slightly Below Target
1.2.2	# of person days of education provided to vulnerable group individuals on legal rights, entitlements and remedies	Number; Education refers to improving the knowledge of vulnerable group individuals on their legal rights, entitlements and available remedies.	Geographic Location, Type of Vulnerable Group, Gender	Quarterly	Attendance sheets with site visit reports with pictures	0	8 000	4 022	Significantly Below Target ³

³ Significant variance due to security issues in Quarters 3 and 4.

2.0	# of civil society partners and legal assistance organizations effectively serving the legal needs of vulnerable groups	Number; "Effective" refers to a level of capacity that produces results in actual assistance to vulnerable.	Type of CSO, Geographic Location, Recipient of program support or not	Annual	Grant status tracker, case completion forms and consultation forms	N/A	40	N/A	N/A
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)	Number; Legal assistance cases for beneficiaries that are requesting and receiving assistance from legal assistance centers supported by the Program.	Geographic Location, Type of Vulnerable Group, Gender	Quarterly	Legal advice monitoring forms	0	12 000	10 548	Slightly Below Target
2.1.2	# of cases of legal representation to vulnerable Iraqis completed with favorable outcome	Number; Favorable outcome indicates a legal outcome has been determined and documented in favor of the vulnerable beneficiary.	Geographic Location, Type of Vulnerable Group, Gender	Quarterly	Case completion forms and court decisions	0	2 700	1 827	Significantly Below Target ⁴

⁴ Significant variance due to security issues in Quarters 3 and 4.

2.1.3	# of civil society partners, law associations, and law schools assisted with organizational development	Number; Organizational development includes material support, technical assistance, training and/or capacity building in support of public outreach efforts, legal services provision or advocacy concerning legal issues.	Geographic Location, Type of Partner	Quarterly	Grant agreements, MoUs or written understandings with signatures, sign-in sheets, and site visit reports with pictures.	0	200	110	Significantly Below Target ⁵
2.2.1	# of programs instituted by law associations and law schools	Number; A program refers to those designed to improve the level and quality of services provided by law associations and schools. These may include moot courts, continuing legal education, pre-service	Geographic Location, Program Type	Quarterly	Program materials and site visit reports with pictures.	0	7	7	On Target
2.2.2	# of person days of training provided to lawyers	Number; Training refers to imparting skills intended to improve knowledge of legal rights, the capacity of an organization, availability of legal service, or advocacy ability of an individual.	Geographic Location, Type of Partner, Type of Partner Staff (lawyers, law students, etc.), Gender	Quarterly	Attendance sheets and site visit reports with pictures.	0	1 000	701	Slightly Below Target

⁵ Significant variance due to security issues in Quarters 3 and 4.

2.3.1	# of new legal courses or curricula developed (F-Indicator)	Number; A course is defined as a scholastic unit aiming to develop more effective legal advocates and practitioners, and inculcate a public service “ethos” in young lawyers.	Geographic Location, Type of Curriculum	Quarterly	Course materials and site visit reports with pictures.	0	2	1	Slightly Below Target
2.3.2	# of person days of training provided to law students	Number; Training refers to imparting skills intended to improve knowledge of legal rights, the capacity of an organization, availability of legal service, or advocacy ability of an individual.	Geographic Location, Type of Partner, Type of Partner Staff (lawyers, law students, etc.), Gender	Quarterly	Attendance sheets and site visit reports with pictures.	0	5 000	2 928	Significantly Below Target ⁶
3.0	# of changes made by the government to its policies, laws, and regulations.	Number; Changes refer to those intended to improve government processes and procedures to facilitate better access of vulnerable and disadvantages populations to government services.	Type of reform	Annual	Legislations, regulations, official decisions documented and issued, and new procedures or mechanisms	N/A	7	12	Above Target

⁶ Significant variance due to security issues in Quarters 3 and 4.

3.1	# of recommendations for reforms made by NGOs, CSOs and stakeholders to government officials.	Number; Recommendations for reforms refers to those intended to improve government processes and procedures to facilitate better access of vulnerable and disadvantaged populations to government	Geographic Location, Type of Reform	Quarterly	Formal letters or written recommendations with signatures addressed to the government.	0	7	48	Above Target
3.2	# of CSO advocacy campaigns supported. (F-Indicator)	Number; An advocacy campaign is defined as an initiative to influence public policy through media, public speaking, research for gathering information, or directly approaching government legislators on access to justice	Geographic Location, Type of Reform	Quarterly	Advocacy materials and site visit reports with pictures.	0	25	32	Above Target

TABLE C.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: BY QUARTER (FY 2014)

INDICATOR		RESULTS				FY 2012		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TARGET	ACHIEVED	% OF TARGET
0.1	% of vulnerable Iraqis who responded that they have adequate access to Iraq's legal system	-	50%	-	-	35%	50%	143%
1.0	% of vulnerable Iraqis who understand their legal rights, entitlements and remedies	-	49%	-	-	40%	49%	123%
1.1	# of campaigns supported to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law	9	-	23	-	40	32	80%
1.2.1	# of vulnerable Iraqis seeking legal advice from civil society partners as a result of Program-sponsored awareness or media outreach	532	1 632	879	1 572 ⁷	5 500	4 615	84%
1.2.2	# of person days of education provided to vulnerable group individuals on legal rights, entitlements and remedies	1 305 (2 241)	488 (615)	261 (442)	724	8 000	4 022	50.2%
2.0	# of civil society partners and legal assistance organizations effectively serving the legal needs of vulnerable groups	16 (3)	21 (7)	16 (27)	7	40	44	110%
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)	806 (1 695)	1 373 (1 943)	788 (3 358)	3 552	12 000	10 548	88%
2.1.2	# of cases of legal representation to vulnerable Iraqis completed with favorable outcome	203 (399)	152 (309)	174 (600)	519	2 700	1 827	68%

⁷ Data received late from previous quarters was added to Q4 numbers.

2.1.3	# of civil society partners, law associations, and law schools assisted with organizational development	23	25	39	5	200	110	55%
2.2.1	# of programs instituted by law associations and law schools	-	-	-	-	7	7	100%
2.2.2	# of person days of training provided to lawyers	0	20 (563)	119 (138)	0	1 000	701	70%
2.3.1	# of new legal courses or curricula developed (F-Indicator)	-	-	-	1	2	1	50%
2.3.2	# of person days of training provided to law students	813	0	0	2 115	5 000	2 928	59%
3.0	# of changes made by the government to its policies, laws, and regulations	5	6	0	1	7	12	171%
3.1	# of recommendations for reforms made by NGOs, CSOs and stakeholders to government officials	0	0 (3)	0 (29)	(16)	7	48	686%
3.2	# of CSO advocacy campaigns supported (F-Indicator)	4	6 (22)	21 (5)	1	25	32	128%

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses indicate corrections from numbers reported in quarterly reports. Numbers have been corrected due to the late submission of M&E data forms by sub-grantee during the respective reporting periods.

TABLE C.4 UPDATE OF AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

#	GRANTEE	QUANTITY PRINTED	DISTRIBUTED	RADIO / TV / WEB	TRAININGS	QUARTER
1	Fatema House II	3600 Brochure	2380 Brochure		180	Q1
2	Al Aawg Foundation Development	250 Posters	250 Posters		20	Q1
3	Voice of Older People (VOP)	100 Leaflets	100 Leaflets		4	Q1,Q2
4	Thar Center for Development	400 Posters 2000 Booklets	400 Posters 2000 Booklets		30	Q1,Q2
5	Portal for Contemporary Women	450 Brochures	450 Brochures		15	Q1
6	Al Ahrar for Human Rights	25 Banner	25 Banner		12	Q1,Q2
7	Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid III	1000 Booklets 500 Posters	1000 Brochures 500 Posters		8	Q1,2,3,4
8	Hiyad II	1500 Booklets 1500 Brochures	1500 Booklets 1500 Brochures	16 Radio Programs (0)	20	Q1,Q2
9	Model Iraqi Woman Organization II	3000 Brochures 3000 Posters	3000 Posters 3000 Brochures	1 Documentary Film	5 1 Conf.	Q1,Q2
10	Ther Center for Development II			5 Radio Programs		Q3,Q4
11	Al Miezan Association for Human Rights			3 Radio Programs	3 WS	Q3,Q4
12	Model Iraqi Woman Organization III	3000 Brochures	1500 Brochures		6 WS	Q3,Q4

		3000 Posters	1500 Posters			
13	Youth Save Organization II	2000 Brochures 1000 Posters	900 Brochures 450 Posters		5 WS	Q3,Q4
14	Fatema House III				15 WS	Q3,Q4
15	Al-Khair Humanity Organization	2000 Brochures 1000 Posters	2000 Brochures 1000 Posters		5 WS	Q3,Q4
16	Al Ahrar for Human Rights II	3000 Brochures			12 Seminars 4 Sessions 1 Workshop	Q3,Q4
17	Ashur Association for Development and Human Rights	3000 Brochures	650 Brochures	3 Radio Programs	5 WS	Q3,Q4
18	Wand Al-Khair Human Organization	2000 Brochures 1000 Posters	750 Brochures 500 Posters		4 WS	Q3,Q4
19	Al-Erada Organization for Relief And Development	1000 Brochures 1000 Posters	1000 Brochures 1000 Posters		10 WS	Q3,Q4
20	Iraqi Center for Women Rehabilitation & Employment	3000 Brochures 4000 Posters		3000 Brochures 4000 Posters	4	Q3,Q4
21	Human Rights Defenders Organization				12 WS	Q3,Q4
22	Qanadeel Al Rahma for Care of Terrorism Victims and the Disabled	2000 Brochures 1000 Posters	200 Brochures 135 Posters		4	Q3,Q4
23	Tammuz Organization for Social Development	2000 Brochure 1000 Posters		30 Radio Programs 30 Radio Spots		Q3,Q4

				5 Radio Programs 5 Radio spots		
24	Al -Meezan Legal Newspaper	90,000 Copies	22,500 Copies			Q3,Q4
25	AL aawg Foundation Development II	500 Posters	500 posters		9	Q3,Q4
26	Iraqi Al Mortaqa Foundation for Human Development					Q3,Q4
27	Iraqi Alliance of Disability Organizations(IADO) III	3000 Posters 3200 Brochures	120 Posters 120 Brochures		1	Q3,Q4
28	Warvin Foundation for Women's Issues (WFWI) II				2	Q3,Q4
29	Bojeen Organization for Human Development	400 Posters 1000 Brochures	40 Posters 100 Brochures		2	Q3,Q4
30	Hiyad Organization for Media Development III	1500 Brochures	540 Brochures	8 Radio Programs	4	Q3,Q4
31	General Association for Woman Development	1000 Posters 400 Brochures	475 Posters 400 Brochures		6	Q3,Q4
32	Humanity League for Youth Care	1000 Brochures	525 Brochures		2	Q3,Q4

NOTE: Entries in parentheses indicate new additions this week. Numbers in the above table have not been verified by monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data collections forms, but are a close approximation for the purposes of communicating accomplishments of grantees within a reasonable margin of error. Verified data will be presented in quarterly reports.

TABLE C.5 INDICATOR 1.2.1: NUMBER OF IRAQIS SEEKING LEGAL ADVICE FROM CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERS AS A RESULT OF PROGRAM-SPONSORED AWARENESS OR MEDIA OUTREACH (Answer to question asked of legal clinic beneficiaries: "How did you hear about the legal clinic services?")

MAIN SOURCE	TOTAL RESPONSES	SUB-SOURCE	SUB-SOURCE RESPONSES
Workshops*	1 017	-	-
Media*	271	Radio	167
		TV	44
		Web	60
Printed materials*	2 239	Advertisements	19
		Brochures	188
		Posters	2 032
GOI offices	2 125	-	-
Social groups	2 831	-	-
Religious centers	334	-	-
Grantee NGO Staff*	1 088	-	-
Other Media	402	-	-
Total	10 307		
Total Workshops, Media, Printed Materials, and Grantee NGO Staff	4 615		

* NOTE: Workshops, media, printed materials, and grantee NGO staff salaries were paid for by the Program and implemented through sub-grantees. Thus the total number for this indicator is the combined total of these four fields.

TABLE C.6 INDICATOR 1.2.2: NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS EDUCATION PROVIDED TO VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS ON LEGAL RIGHTS ENTITLEMENTS AND REMEDIES

GRANTEE	TOTAL	WOMEN			MINORITIES																		
		FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLD	WIDOWS	VICTIM OF VIOLENCE	IDP	NO IDENTITY	DISABLED	ASSYRIANS	KILDU-ASSYRIANS	ARMENIANS	YAZIDI	SHABAK	TURKMAN	MANDAENS	ROMA	AFRO IRAQIS	KAKAI'S	BAHAI'S	OTHERS	TRAFFICKED	YOUTH (17-35) YEARS	MALES	FEMALES
1	Al Khair Humanitarian Organization	47	20	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	47
2	Al-Ahrar for Human Rights	544	93	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	-	-	-	-	71	-	160	328	216
3	Al-Awg	140	5	89	1	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	19	121
4	Al-Meezan Newspaper	89	24	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	6	-	89
5	Al-Rahma Humanitarian Association	159	66	89	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	159

6	Fatema House Charity for Women	1037	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	917	-	-	784	253
7	General Association for Women Development	24	12	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	24
8	Hiyad	262	-	-	-	-	-	124	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	158	104
9	Human Rights Defenders (HRD)	202	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	-	-	-	202
10	Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid	230	-	5	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	6	110	118
11	Model Iraqi Women	517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517	-	-	372	142
12	Portal Contemporary Women Organization	160	28	15	-	15	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	8	152
13	SADA Center	68	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	15
14	Tammuz Organization	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	38	18
15	Thar Development Center	153	-	-	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	96	57
16	University of Diyala College of Law	166	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	-	79	87

17	Youth Save Organization	88	17	19	28	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	27	61
18	Al-Aawg	80	14	24	-	4																		80
TOTAL		4022	344	406	35	504	1	137	2	-	-	-	-	-	137	-	-	-	-	2246	-	210	2077	1945
(in %)			8.6	10.1	0.9	12.5	0	3.4	0						3.4					55.8		5.2	51.6	48.4

TABLE C.8 INDICATOR 2.2.2: NUMBER OF PERSON-DAYS TRAINING PROVIDED TO LAWYERS FY 2014

ORGANIZER		MEN	WOMEN	PERSON-DAYS OF TRAINING	SUBJECT	LOCATION
1	CSOs attorneys	4	7	29	Best Practice Training	Erbil
2	CSOs attorneys	15	5	34	TOT handbook lawyer	Baghdad
3	CSOs attorneys	18	17	62	TOT handbook lawyer	Basrah
4	CSOs attorneys	20	6	52	Best Practice Training	Baghdad
5	KBA & CSOs attorneys	13	3	24	TOT handbook lawyer	Erbil
6	IBA & Kurdish Women lawyers conference		500	500	Identify challenges facing women lawyers and developing strategy	Baghdad
TOTAL		70	538	701		

TABLE C.9 INDICATOR 2.3.2: NUMBER OF PERSON-DAYS TRAINING PROVIDED TO LAW STUDENTS (QUARTER 4 ONLY)

	ORGANIZER	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	# DAYS OF TRAINING	TOTAL PERSON-DAYS OF TRAINING	LOCATION
1	Basrah Law School	5	10	15	45	675	Basrah/ Taqwa LC
2	Dhi Qar Law School	2	1	3	30	90	Dhi Qar/ Anhur LC
3	Missan Law School	23	2	25	30	750	Missan/ Al-Ahrar LC
4	Sulaymaniya Law School	5	10	15	30	450	Sulaymaniya/ WOLA
5	Diwaniyah Law School	2	2	4	30	120	Diwaniyah/ Humanity League
6	Salahaddin Law School	1	0	1	30	30	Erbil/ A2J office
	TOTAL	38	25	63	165	2 115	

TABLE C.10 INDICATOR 3.0: NUMBER OF CHANGES MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ITS POLICIES, LAWS, AND REGULATIONS.

#	LAW / PROCEDURE / POLICY	AFFECTED VULNERABLE POPULATIONS	GOV. AGENCIES OR MINISTRIES AFFECTED	DATE / NUMBER / SOURCE OF LAW / INSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM INVOLVEMENT	TYPE OF REFORM ADVOCATED	DATA QUALITY	DATA SOURCE	QUARTER
1	Procedural change re: allowed dress of Mandaean students in schools (removing obligation to wear black during Muharram/ Ashura)	Minority (Sabean Mandaean)	Maysan Provincial Council, Ministry of Works and Municipalities, MoE	Maysan Provincial Council, Instruction to MoE through letter No. M.R.M./1157 on Nov. 6, 2013	The Program supported Al-Ahrar Organization with a grant to advocate for the improvement of procedures and policies for the benefit of minorities (Sabean Mandaean) in Maysan governorate.	Improved Procedures and Policies	Medium	Official correspondence	Q1
2	New procedure re: official endorsement for opening the first Mandaean Sabean Youth Center in Maysan Province	Minority (Sabean Mandaean)	Maysan Provincial Council	Photo Attached	Maysan Province celebrated the opening of the first Mandaean Sabean Youth Center, which was established as a result of Ahrar's advocacy campaign in Maysan Province targeting Mandaean Sabean community. This Youth Center will serve as an advocacy and support center for the Mandaean Sabean community in Maysan Province and is supported by the local government.	Improved procedures in support of local minority community	Medium	Pictures, grantee reports	Q1
3	Procedural change re: cooperation and coordination with Program CSO partners in Basra	Minorities, IDPs	Basrah Provincial Council	Basrah Provincial Council Instruction to public relations committee and CSO institutions through letter No. 42 on October 9, 2013.	The Program supported grantees in Basrah through a formal letter sent to Basrah Provincial Council including a list of CSOs working on issues related with minorities and IDPs including offering free legal assistance. The Council approved official coordination with these groups	Improved Procedures and Policies	Medium	Official correspondence	Q1

4	Procedural change re: free airing on local radio station to raise legal rights awareness in Dhi Qar province	PWDs	Dhi Qar Governor's Office: Dhi Qar Official Radio Station (Al-Tathamon)	Dhi Qar Governor's recommendations on October 20 to the Program letter No. 143/003 on October 1st, 2013.	The Program supported partner Hiyad Organization for Legal and Media Program provided grant support to CSO partner to raise a formal request to the Dhi Qar Governor to approve free airing of radio episodes broadcast by the Dhi Qar radio station to raise awareness regarding PWD rights. The Governor approved the radio program in Dhi Qar governorate.	Government takes responsibility in raising awareness about PWDs rights	Medium	Official correspondence	Q1
5	Procedural change re: free airing on local radio station to raise legal rights awareness in Basrah province	Various vulnerable populations in Basrah	Basrah Governor office Basrah Official Radio station (Saot Al-Basrah)	Basrah Governor office on October 8 issued instructions to Basrah Official Radio station (Saot Al-Basrah) administrative order No. M.M./4885 on October 8, 2013.	The Program supported partner Hiyad through a grant to raise a formal request to the Basrah Governor to approve airing free radio episodes on Basrah radio station to raise awareness among various vulnerable populations of their rights. The Governor approved the radio program to be aired on a weekly basis for an hour every Wednesday at 2:00 PM.	Government takes responsibility in raising awareness about the rights of vulnerable Iraqis in Basrah	Medium	Official correspondence	Q1
6	Procedural change re: Increasing respect for dignity of religious minorities by not using the word "non-Muslim" in educational setting	Minority (Sabeen Mandaean)	Maysan Provincial Council; Ministry of Education (MoE)	1. Maysan Provincial Council (Education Committee) Instruction to MoE through letter No. 6978 on Nov. 11, 2013 2. Instruction from MoE to all schools in Maysan province through letter no. 1254 on January 8, 2014. 3. Instruction from Education Directorate in Maysan to all schools in Maysan province through letter no. 3157 on January 16, 2014.	The Program supported Al-Ahrar organization through a grant to advocate to improve procedures and change policies for the benefit of Minorities ((Sabeen Mandaean) in Maysan governorate. In a series of advancements, this particular achievement sought to improve upon the way in which persons of another religion were addressed in a formal setting in education. The achievement resulted in decrees that officially prohibited the use of the word "non-Muslim" to address students from other religions in the class room.	Improved procedures and changed Policies	Medium	Official correspondence	Q2

7	Procedural change re: Official appointment of a coordinator between Maysan Provincial Council and the Sabian MAndean minority community	Minority (Sabean Mandaean)	Maysan Provincial Council / PC President	Maysan Provincial Council / PC President's Instruction through letter No. MRM/47 on Jan. 21, 2014	The Program supported Al-Ahrar organization through grant to advocate to improve procedures and change policies for the benefit of Minorities ((Sabean Mandaean) in Maysan governorate. This particular achievement formalized a coordination mechanism and established an official liaison between the Sabean Mandaean community in Maysan and the Maysan Provincial Council in order to institutionalize dialogue that results in improved procedures for this minority population moving forward.	Improved procedures	Medium	Official correspondence	Q2
8	Procedural change re: free radio airing in Muthanna governorate to encourage registration of religious marriage contracts with personal status courts through local media	Women	Journalist association; Iraqi Media Network in Al-Muthanna; Muthanna official Radio station	I. Journalist association in Muthanna Instruction to all the media associations through letter No. 106 on Feb 17, 2014 Iraqi Media Network branch in Muthanna Instruction through letter No. 72 on Feb 18, 2014 3. Al-Rumaytha radio station Instruction through letter No. 32 on Feb 19, 2014	The Program supported Ther Center for Development through a grant to raising a formal request to Muthanna Journalist association to approve airing free radio episodes on Muthanna radio station to raise the awareness regarding to persons with the unregistered marriages.	Improved procedures via official coordination on advocacy and awareness activities concerning the consequences of unregistered marriages	Medium	Official correspondence	Q2

9	Policy change; adoption and endorsement of campaign on unregistered marriage by Muthanna government	Women Various vulnerable Populations	MoH	<p>1. Ther center letter to MoH on May 20, 2014 with no 140 about the unregistered marriages brochure.</p> <p>2. Al-Muthana MoH brunch agreement letter no. 2246 on June 10, 2014.</p>	<p>The Program supported our her center for Development through a grant, and Legal Clinic Network Advocacy CSOs through monthly meetings, technical assistance, and printing of advocacy materials. Ther Center advocated with Muthanna government and MOH office in Muthanna to adopt and participate in the objectives of the campaign by providing them with copies of Program-printed awareness materials on unregistered marriages in partnership with MoH in Muthanna governorate. The MOH in Muthanna adopted the campaign for its own, utilizing Program designs for materials, but supporting the campaign in direct partnership with the CSO.</p>	Policy change: adopted policy to increase awareness about the need to register marriages with the courts	Medium	Official correspondence	Q2
10	Establishment of inter-governmental working group on legal aid	All vulnerable people who are potential recipients of free legal aid	Legal aid working group; PMAC; COMSEC	PMAC letter no. m.r.n./d2/79/5409 on April 4, 2014	<p>Create inter-governmental working group responsible to develop and adopt a law and policy framework on Legal Aid for Iraq. Official members include: PMAC; COMSEC; HJC; MOP; MOF; Legal Clinic Network; IBA; Baghdad Law School; Constitution and legal reform Advisor' CSO representatives from LCN</p>	Provide free legal aid in Iraq for vulnerable populations	Medium	Official correspondence	Q2

11	Procedural reform: Reducing the newspaper publishing fees for the wives with missing husbands	Woman	Moj; COMSec; Journalist Union; Mol	Journalist Union Letter no. 1847 on July 6, 2014) Pursuant to COMSec letter no. sh m/6/1/22308 in July 2, 2013	<p>A2J supported Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee through monthly meetings, managing a work plan, developing studies, and publishing advocacy and awareness materials on procedural challenges facing wives of missing husbands. CSO partners succeeded to get the Journalist Union to officially reduce newspaper publishing fees for wives with missing husbands, who must publish names of spouses in newspapers under the law. The committee raised a formal letter to the Council of Ministries Secretary General (COMSec) requesting them to encourage wives with missing husband to publish in the newspaper under required procedures. COMSec responded to the committee's letter and raised a letter in this regard to the Journalist Union, the Union responded by reducing the advertising fees.</p>		Medium	Official Correspondence; Newspaper publishing fees from Journalist union and Newspaper publishing fees from LCNAC	Q4
12	Legislation: enactment of Law on Social Protection (Social Safety Net	Low income Iraqis, specifically targeting women, children, the elderly, disabled, and families of detainees	Council of Representatives (implemented by MoLSA)	Law No. 11 of 2014 Law on Social Protection (published March 2014)	Program supported passage of this legislation by training CSO activists, ministry officials, and parliament on social safety net concepts, facilitating workshops to unify and draft legislation, and conducting a study tour to Turkey. Also supported legislation by providing grants to two CSOs to implement advocacy campaigns urging government to develop and pass the law.	New legislation to provide cash benefits, job training, and other support to vulnerable Iraqis. Also includes governmental coordination committee with multiple ministries and CSO representation on governorate-level SSN committees	High	Enacted law; publication in official gazette	Q2

TABLE C.11 INDICATOR 3.1: NUMBER OF SETS OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFORMS MADE BY NGOS, CSOS AND STAKEHOLDERS TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

#	DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS	# OF RECOMMENDATIONS	DATE SUBMITTED	VULNERABLE GROUPS AFFECTED	DATA QUALITY	DATA SOURCE	QUARTER
1	Recommendations from LCNAC to Ministry of Human Rights requesting they work with government entities to ease procedural burdens on wives of missing husbands to register their status	1	16-Aug-2014	Women		Letter No. sh/10/2014 from LCNAC to MOHR; study on wives of missing	Q4
2	Recommendations submitted by Fatema House Charity for Women to Ministry of Justice to amend Article No. 43 of the Personal Status Law to decrease the mandatory waiting period for wives with missing husbands from four years to one year in order to ensure that these women have the ability to access widow's benefits according to her status change under the law.	1	19-Jan-14	Women		Copy of Fatima House recommendations	Q2
3	Recommendations submitted by Al-Ahrar organization concerning commitment to peaceful coexistence and the dissemination of culture between religions and Islamic sects and non-discrimination between Muslims and other religions, especially the Sabeen Mandaean sect.	1	Jan, 8, 2014	Minorities (Sabeen Mandaean)		Letter sent to the legal directorate in COMSEC including recommendations with date and signature	Q2
4	Recommendations to Maysan Provincial Council to name a coordinator between the Maysan Provincial Council and the Sabeen Mandaean community in Maysan province.	1	Jan. 21, 2014	Minorities (Sabeen Mandaean)		Letter to Maysan PC from Al Ahrar	Q2
5	Recommendations to Shia waqf in Karbala by LCNAC to urge couples to register religious marriages with courts	1	5-Aug-2014	Women		LCNAC Letter No. Sh/5/2014 to Shia Waqf in Karbala	Q4
6	Recommendation to Sheik Abdul Mehadi Al Karbalai, General Secretary of Shrine of Imam Al Hussein, requesting he speak about need to register religious marriages with courts during Friday prayers, and to ask other religious men under Al Sistani to do the same	1	29-May-2014	Women		LNCAC Letter No. 1/2014 to Sheik Abdul Mahedi	Q3
7	Recommendations to decrease unregistered marriages in Al-Muthanna governorate submitted to the Shia and Sunni Waqfs by Ther Center to support the unregistered marriages advocacy campaign by LCNAC. The Shia Waqf supported the campaign. Sunni Waqf acknowledged receipt of the recommendations	2	10-Jun-14	Women		Letter no. 3229 on June 10, 2014 from Presidency of the Council of Ministers/ Shia Waqif to Ther	Q3

						center in Al-Muthanna Handwritten acknowledgement of receipt by Sunni Waqf on LCN Letter No. 8/2014 signed June 10, 2014	
8	Recommendations to decrease unregistered marriages in Dhi Qar governorate submitted to the Sunni Waqf by Biladi, Sada, and Anhur to support the unregistered marriages advocacy campaign by LCNAC. The Sunni Waqf supported the campaign.	I	8-Jun-14	Women		Letter no. 293 on June 8, 2014 from Sunni Waqf in Dhi Qar to LCNAC legal clinic network advocacy committee	Q3
9	Recommendations to decrease unregistered marriages in Baghdad governorate submitted to the Shia Waqf by Fatima House to support the unregistered marriages advocacy campaign by LCNAC throughout all Iraq. The Shia Waqf supported the campaign.	I	26 August 2014	Women		Letter no. 2/6/2MB61 from Baghdad Shia Waqf to all Waqf offices in Iraq	Q4
10	Recommendations to Ministry of Youth and Sports to increase access to legal services in Maysan. Al Ahrar organization recommended that the Ministry pay for additional lawyers to work at the legal clinic. Ministry agreed and contracted to pay salaries of two lawyers in I-Ahrar organization in Maysan to sustain the free legal aid for Vulnerable population in the province.	I	29-Jun-14	Various Vulnerable groups		Letter no. 2324 on June 29, 2014 from Ministry of Youth and Sports in Maysan	Q3
11	Recommendations to the Provincial Council in Basrah from LCNAC requesting cooperation to assist wives of missing husbands to ease procedural burdens to change personal status and receive government benefits	I	26-June-2014	Women		June 26, 2014 Letter No. 20/2014 from LCNAC to Basrah PC	Q3
12	Recommendations to the Provincial Councils in Dhi Qar from LCNAC requesting cooperation to assist wives of missing husbands to ease procedural burdens to change personal status and receive government benefits	I	28-June-2014	Women		June 28, 2014 Letter No. 24/2014 from LCNAC to Dhi-Qar PC; Aug. 14, 2014 Letter No. 11211 from Dhi Qar PC to LCNAC;	Q3

13	Recommendations to the Provincial Council in Maysan from LCNAC requesting cooperation to assist wives of missing husbands to ease procedural burdens to change personal status and receive government benefits	I	24-June-2014	Women		June 24 2014 Letter No. 16/2014 from LCNAC to Maysan PC; Aug 6, 2014 Letter No. 4990 from Maysan PC to LCNAC;	Q3
14	Recommendations to the Provincial Council in Karbala from LCNAC requesting cooperation to assist wives of missing husbands to ease procedural burdens to change personal status and receive government benefits	I	5-Aug-2014	Women		August 5, 2014 Letter No. sh/7/2014 from LCNAC to Karbala PC	Q4
15	Recommendations to the Provincial Council in Muthanna from LCNAC requesting cooperation to assist wives of missing husbands to ease procedural burdens to change personal status and receive government benefits	I	24-June-2014	Women		June 24, 2014, Letter No. 14/2014 from LCNAC to Muthanna PC	Q3
16	Recommendations to the Provincial Councils in Baghdad from LCNAC requesting cooperation to assist wives of missing husbands to ease procedural burdens to change personal status and receive government benefits	I	26-June-2014	Women		June 26, 2014 LCNAC letter to Baghdad PC and Letter No. 3590 from Baghdad PC to LCNAC;	Q3
17	Recommendations to the Provincial Councils in Babil and Baghdad from LCNAC requesting cooperation to assist wives of missing husbands to ease procedural burdens to change personal status and receive government benefits	I	29-June-2014	Women		June 29, 2014 Letter No. 26/2014 from LCNAC to Babil PC; July 9, 2014 Letter No. 10058 from Babil PC to LCNAC; 5	Q3
18	Recommendations to the Governor of Basrah from LCNAC requesting assistance to urge couples to register religious marriage contracts with the courts	I	26-June-2014	Women		June 26, 2014 Letter No. 19/2014 from LCNAC to Governor of Basrah	Q3
19	Recommendations to the Governor of Dhi Qar from LCNAC requesting assistance to urge couples to register religious marriage contracts with the courts	I	28-June-2014	Women		June 28, 2014 Letter No. 25/2014 from LCNAC to Dhi Qar Governor;	Q3

20	Recommendations to the Governor of Maysan from LCNAC requesting assistance to urge couples to register religious marriage contracts with the courts	I	24-Jun-2014	Women		June 24, 2014 LCNAC letter No. 17/2014 to Maysan Governor; 5-Aug-2014 Letter No. 900 from Maysan Governor to LCNAC;	Q3
21	Recommendations to the Governor of Karbala from LCNAC requesting assistance to urge couples to register religious marriage contracts with the courts	I	5-Aug-2014	women		August 5, 2014 LCNAC Letter No. Sh/6/2014 to Karbala Governor;	Q4
22	Recommendations to the Governor Muthanna from LCNAC requesting assistance to urge couples to register religious marriage contracts with the courts	I	24-June-2014	Women		June 24, 2014 Letter No. 13/2014 from LCNAC to Muthanna Governor	Q3
23	Recommendations to the Governor of Babil from LCNAC requesting assistance to urge couples to register religious marriage contracts with the courts	I	29-June-2014	women		June 29, 2014 Letter No. 27/2014 from LCNAC to Babil Governor; July 9, 2014 Letter No. 18298 from Babil Governor to LCNAC;	Q3
24	Recommendations to the Governor of Baghdad from LCNAC requesting assistance to urge couples to register religious marriage contracts with the courts	I	26-June-2014	Women		June 26, 2014 letter No. 23/2014 to Baghdad Governor;	Q3
25	Recommendations to the Dhi Qar Governor to support education of young people on personal status rights and facilitate entry to schools for beneficiaries of three legal clinics in the province	I	16-Apr-14	Youth from various vulnerable groups		Letter no. 5659 on April 16 from Dhi Qar Governor to the Education Directorate in Dhi Qar	Q3
26	Recommendations for cooperation and referrals for provision of services from the LCNAC to the MoDM branch in Dhi Qar concerning displaced wives with missing husbands.	I	3-Jul-14	IDP Woman		Letter no. 1204 on July 3, 2014 from MoDM branch in Dhi Qar to LCNAC	Q4
27	Recommendations for cooperation and referrals for	I	29-June-2014	IDP women		Letter No.	Q3

	provision of services of LCNAC to MOMD branch office in Babil concerning displaced wives of missing					28/2014 from LCNAC to Babil MOMD office	
28	Recommendations for cooperation and referrals for provision of services of LCNAC to MOMD branch office in Basrah concerning displaced wives of missing	1	26-June-2014	IDP women		Letter No. 21/2014 from LCNAC to Basrah MOMD office	Q3
29	Recommendations for cooperation and referrals for provision of services of LCNAC to MOMD branch office in Maysan concerning displaced wives of missing	1	24-June-2014	IDP women		Letter NO. 18/2014 from LCNAC to Maysan MOMD office	Q3
30	Recommendations for cooperation and referrals for provision of services of LCNAC to MOMD branch office in Muthanna concerning displaced wives of missing	1	24 June-2014	IDP women		Letter No. 15/2014 from LCNAC to Muthanna MOMD office	Q3
31	Recommendations to the Babil Governor's Office to support the activities of LCNAC in Babil province through free radio programs	1	24-Aug-14	Various vulnerable groups		Letter no. 21367 on Aug. 24, 2014 from Babil Governor's Office to LCN/Advocacy committee	Q4
32	Recommendations to Maysan COMSEC Citizen's Affairs Office requesting their assistance to liaise with related government offices in Maysan on reducing procedural burdens for wives of missing husbands	1	24-August-2014	Women		August 24, 2014 Letter No. sh/11/2014	Q4
33	Recommendations to COMSEC/Shia and Sunni Waqfs in Maysan by Al Ahrar CSO to support the unregistered marriages campaign from the LCNAC in Maysan province	2	21-Jul-14 24-Aug-2014	Various vulnerable groups, especially women		Letter no. 2344 on July 21, 2014 from Shiai waqif in Maysan to all its relevant religious leaders in Maysan Letter No. 406 on August 24, 2014 to LCNAC from Sunni Waqf	Q4
34	Recommendations to COMSEC/Shiah and Sunni Waqfs in Dyiala by Al Awag CSO to support the unregistered marriages campaign from the LCNAC in Dyiala province	2	15-Sep-14 5-Aug-2014	Various vulnerable groups, especially women		Letter no. 4613 on Sep. 15, 2014 from Shiai waqif in Dyiala to all its relevant religious leaders; August 5, 2014	Q4

						Letter No. sh/3/2014 from LCNAC to Sunni waqf	
35	Recommendations to COMSEC/Shiai and Sunni Waqfs in Babil by Mercy Hands CSO to support the unregistered marriages campaign from the LCNAC in Babil province	2	19-Aug-2014 (both)	Women		Handwritten and signed approval onto LCN Letter 10/2014 to Shia Waqf; Handwritten and signed approval onto LCN letter 9/2014 to Sunni Waqf	Q4
36	Recommendations submitted by Iraqi Alliance for Disability Organizations to the Ministry of Health concerning the disability quota, medical services including medical and psychological rehabilitation.	1	Official letter no. 48 on Aug. 10, 2-14	PWDs		Letter to MOHR	Q4
37	Recommendations submitted to the Ministry of labor and Social Affairs to accelerate the process of amending Social Welfare Law No 126 (1980) to be more consistent with the current situation, and with PWDs law; implementing Social Protection law No. 11 of 2014 (social safety net); rehabilitating government buildings to make accessible for persons with disabilities.	1	MoLSA on May 5, 2015	PWDs		1 set of recommendations to MOLSA	Q3
38	Recommendations submitted to the Ministry of Human Rights to form a national steering committee responsible members on the writing the annual CRPD report.	1	MoH on May 8, 2014	PWDs		1 set of recommendations to MOH	Q3
39	Recommendations submitted by Amal Al Basria to the Basrah Governor to support and facilitate CSO entry to schools in the province to provide awareness training to students to activate the law number 38 for year 2014 in regards of the education part.	1	23-Apr-14	PWDs		Letter to the MOE department in Basrah Governorate	Q3
40	Recommendations submitted by Iraqi Al Mortaqa to the MOE requesting the Ministry develop and implement inclusive education policies, identify and defining obstacles to inclusive education in general, and share reported progress on MOE's existing inclusive education strategy with the CSO and the public.	1 (13 recommendations in the set)	Apr. 4, 2014	PWDs		Set of recommendations to MOE	Q3
41	Recommendations submitted by Qanadel Al Rahma to the MOJ to develop means of legal and judicial protection for PWDs.	1 (11 recommendations in the set)	20-Jun-14	PWDs		Set of recommendations to MOJ	Q3

42	RecommendationS submitted by Al Thuraa Organization to the Ministry of Housing and Construction to develop designs for future construction that conform to the needs of PWD's with regard to exits and entrances of the building and its accessibility; revise existing buildings to facilitate the movement of the PWD's; and impose fines on persons who establish buildings that do not conform to PWD-accessible technical and engineering standards.	I (10 recommendations in the set)	May-5-2014	PWDs		Set of recommendations to MOE	Q3
43	Recommendations submitted by Mezan Newspaper to the Ministry of Youth and Sports concerning the tasks of MoYS within the PWDs law (No. 38 of 2013)	I (10 recommendations in one set)	April 4, 2014	PWDs		Set of recommendations to MOY	Q3
44	Recommendations submitted to Citizens' Affairs Directorate in Babil Province concerning the accessibility for the PWDs to facilitate the entrance to all the official institutions in Babil province	I	Jul-6-2014	PWDs		Letter from the governor to Babil governorate directorates concerning PWDs (3 documents)	Q4

TABLE C.12 INDICATOR 3.2: NUMBER OF CSOS RECEIVING USG ASSISTANCE ENGAGED IN ADVOCACY INTERVENTIONS. (F-INDICATOR)

#	NGO	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	QUARTER
1	Fatima House	Grant	Q1
2	Model Iraqi Women	Grant	Q1
3	Iraqi Future	Grant	Q1
4	Al Ahrar for Human Rights	Grant	Q1
5	Youth Save Organization	Grant	Q3
6	Qanadeel Al Rhama	Grant	Q3
7	Al Meezan Newspaper	Grant	Q3
8	Iraqi Alliance of Disability Org.	Grant	Q3
9	Ashur Association	Grant	Q3
10	Iraqi Center for Women Rehab.	Grant	Q4
11	Al Thara Handicap Association	PWD Group: Technical support, monthly meetings	Q2
12	Hiyad Organization	PWD Group: Technical support, monthly meetings	Q2
13	Al Mortaqa	PWD Group: Technical support, monthly meetings	Q2
14	Amal Al Basariya	PWD Group: Technical support, monthly meetings	Q2
15	Tammuz Organization	PWD Group: Technical support, monthly meetings	Q2
16	Mercy Hands	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
17	Human Rights Defenders	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
18	Al Taqwa	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
19	Al Awag	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
20	Al Meameen	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
21	Hadia	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
22	Youth Save	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
23	Sada Center	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
24	Anhur	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
25	Biladi	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
26	Miezan Association	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
27	Ther Center	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2

28	General Association for Women	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
29	Justice Center	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
30	Al Rhama Humanitarian Assoc.	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
31	Amal Humanitarian Assoc.	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2
32	Odessa Org. for Women	LCNAC: Technical support, monthly meetings, print materials	Q2

PROGRAM PARTNERS ENGAGED IN ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MENTORING

TABLE C.13 PARTNER CSOS RECEIVING STRATEGIC ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MENTORING DURING FY 2014

#	CSO	VISION / MISSION	GOVERNANCE	MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORTS	STRATEGIC PLANNING	OTHER
1	Mercy Hands	New Mission and Vision statements in place	The board is more separated from the executive management now.	Monitoring and evaluation committee established.	Two-year strategic plan in place.	Leadership role within LCN has raised visibility of the organization with the government, improving its chances of external funding.
2	Model Iraqi Woman	New Mission and Vision statements in place	Separation between board and management instituted, bi-monthly board meetings scheduled.	Reporting in general improved.	Beyond one year is still a challenge.	Alternative funding source in place; advocacy efforts have built a stronger relationship with government.
3	Human Rights Defenders	New Mission and Vision statements in place	Progress made to separate board and executive management.	Monitoring and evaluation system improved with corresponding improvement in reporting.	More work needed.	Good relations with government; still no support from private sector.
4	Fatema House Charity for Women	The Mission and Vision statements have yet to be revised	Still a one- person organization; no or little improvement in this area.	No significant improvement in reporting.	Needs much work.	Good community and government relations.
5	Al-Meameen Organization	New Mission and Vision statements in place	The separation of board and executive management is still difficult because it is a very small organization.	Reporting has greatly improved.	Needs much work.	Additional training in fundraising and strategic planning needed.
6	Al-Taqwa Association	New Mission and Vision statements in place	Progress made on separation of board and management.	Noticeable improvement in reporting.	Three-year strategic plan drafted.	Good relations with government.
7	Amal Humanitarian Organization Al-Basriyah	New Mission and Vision statements in place	No progress made in separation of board and management.	Room for improvement in reporting.	Needs much work.	Prospects for private sector funding identified.
8	Hadia Society for	New Mission and	Progress made in separation of board	Evaluation system vastly	Needs much work.	Good government relations.

	Human Rights	Vision statements in place	and management and regular board meetings scheduled.	improved.		
9	Iraq Future Association	New Mission and Vision statements in place	The separation of board and management has been difficult because of the small size of the organization.	Filing and reporting systems have been improved.	Five-year strategic plan being drafted with key element of private sector financial support.	Coordination with government and other CSOs in Basrah ensured through monthly meetings.
10	Sayed Al-Shuhada Organization for social development	No progress made on vision and mission statements.	No changes made to separate board and management.	No progress in reporting.	Five-year strategic plan drafted.	Stable financial source in place beyond USAID-funding; strong coordination at local level.
11	Civil Development Organization	New Mission and Vision statements in place	Very large organization. Clear separation between board and executive. Management very professional.	Excellent reporting system.	Five-year strategic plan agreed by staff and board.	Government relationships very strong with true promise for external funding, including private sector.
12	Voice of Older People	New Mission and Vision statements in place	Governance structure clarified.	Monitoring and evaluation system improved.	Needs some work.	Fundraising is still an issue.
13	Odessa	New Mission and Vision statements in place	The separation between board and management is still a challenge because it is a small organization.	Reporting in general has improved.	Needs much work.	Fundraising is still an issue.
14	Al-Aawj	New Mission and Vision statements in place	The separation between board and management is still a challenge because it is a small organization.	Reporting in general has improved.	Needs much work.	Fundraising is still an issue.
15	Ther Center	New Mission and Vision statements in place	There is a separation between the board and the management and the organizational structure is clear.	The reporting system has improved.	There is a draft two-year strategic plan.	Good relationship with the government and the private sector promising funds.
16	Al-Ahrar	New Mission and Vision statements in place	Board and management are now separated and the organizational structure is clear.	The reporting system has improved.	Two-year strategic plan drafted.	Great government relationships and some projects with the private sector underway.
17	Sada Center	New Mission and Vision statements in place	There is progress in the separation of board and management.	The reporting system has improved.	Two-year strategic plan drafted.	Very good government relationships.

18	Anhur	New Mission and Vision statements in place	There is a progress in the separation of board and management.	The reporting system has improved.	Needs some work.	Good government relationships.
19	Biladi	New Mission and Vision statements in place	No progress in the separation of board and management.	The reporting system still needs some improvements.	Needs much work.	Good relationships at the local level.

LIST OF PROGRAM AWARDED GRANTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN FY 2014

TABLE C.14 PROGRAM GRANTS IMPLEMENTED DURING FY 2014

#	NGO/CSO NAME PROJECT NAME OR ACTIVITY	NGO LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIA RIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	NGO COST SHARE	GOI COST SHARE	GRANT AMOUNT
1	Inma Organization <i>Legal clinic and information services for IDPs and returnees</i>	Kirkuk	IDPs	12 mos.	Nov-12	\$10,925	\$0	\$99,944
2	Tammuz Organization for Social Development <i>Awareness campaign for rights of widows and orphans</i>	Baghdad	Women/ Children	12 mos.	Nov-12	\$19,000	\$0	\$89,633
3	Al-Zuhoor Feminist Organization <i>Awareness raising and research for widows' rights</i>	Baghdad	Women	12 mos.	Nov-12	\$22,905	\$0	\$97,122
4	Anhur for Education and Human Rights Foundation <i>Awareness raising and legal clinic for widows and divorcees</i>	Dhi Qar	Widows and Divorcees	12 mos.	Nov-12	\$12,900	\$0	\$97,271
5	Biladi Organization for Relief and Development <i>Awareness raising campaign and legal clinic for IDPs, Returnees, and emigrant women</i>	Dhi Qar	IDPs	12 mos.	Nov-12	\$12,800	\$0	\$99,070
6	SADA Centre for Human Development <i>Legal services and legal awareness campaign for the displaced</i>	Dhi Qar	IDPs	12 mos.	Nov-12	\$12,300	\$0	\$92,385
7	Human Rights Defenders <i>Legal services and legal awareness campaign for the displaced</i>	Baghdad	Women and Children	12 mos.	Nov-12	\$35,250	\$0	\$75,946

TABLE C.14 PROGRAM GRANTS IMPLEMENTED DURING FY 2014

#	NGO/CSO NAME PROJECT NAME OR ACTIVITY	NGO LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIA RIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	NGO COST SHARE	GOI COST SHARE	GRANT AMOUNT
8	Fatima House Charity for Women II <i>Women's legal clinic and advocacy campaign</i>	Baghdad	Women	15 mos.	Nov-12	\$21,000	\$0	\$135,681
9	Iraq Future Association <i>Legal services and legal awareness campaign for the displaced</i>	Basrah	IDPs	12 mos.	Dec-12	\$12,550	\$0	\$90,568
10	Al-Aawg Development Foundation <i>Legal awareness campaign and legal clinic targeting terrorist victims</i>	Diyala	Terrorist Victims	12 mos.	Dec-12	\$11,050	\$0	\$86,280
11	Al-Rahma Humanity Association II <i>Awareness campaign and legal clinic targeting vulnerable women</i>	Baghdad	Women	12 mos.	Dec-12	\$22,575	\$0	\$111,384
12	University of Babylon Law School <i>Legal clinic and training for law students on assisting vulnerable Iraqis through legal clinic practicum</i>	Babil	Various Vulnerable Populations	12 mos.	Feb-13	N/A	\$125,400	\$41,145
13	Islamic University Law School (Najaf) <i>Legal clinic and training for law students on assisting vulnerable Iraqis through legal clinic practicum</i>	Najaf	Various Vulnerable Populations	12 mos.	Feb-13	N/A	\$102,600	\$53,267
14	University of Diyala Law School <i>Legal clinic and training for law students on assisting vulnerable Iraqis through legal clinic practicum</i>	Diyala	Various Vulnerable Populations	12 mos.	Feb-13	N/A	\$102,600	\$51,085
15	National Association for Blind's Care <i>Provide Advocacy and Public Awareness Campaign</i>	Basrah	PWDs	12 mos.	Dec-12	\$15,720	\$0	\$65,863
16	Odessa Organization for Women Development <i>Legal Clinic and Awareness Campaign</i>	Bashiqa, Ninawa	Minorities, Vulnerable Women	10 mos.	Dec-12	\$9,964	\$0	\$97,170

TABLE C.14 PROGRAM GRANTS IMPLEMENTED DURING FY 2014

#	NGO/CSO NAME PROJECT NAME OR ACTIVITY	NGO LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIA RIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	NGO COST SHARE	GOI COST SHARE	GRANT AMOUNT
17	Dhi Qar Law School <i>Legal clinic and training for law students on assisting vulnerable Iraqis through legal clinic practicum</i>	Dhi Qar	Various Vulnerable Populations	12 mos.	Feb-13	\$99,600	\$0	\$56,787
18	Ther Center Development <i>Legal Clinic and Awareness Campaign for IDPs</i>	Muthanna	IDP's	12mos.	Mar-13	\$12,200	\$0	\$83,942
19	Al-Ahrar for Human Rights Organization <i>Advocacy and Public Awareness Campaign supporting religious minorities' rights</i>	Maysan	Christian and Sabeen/ Mandaeans	10 mos.	Apr-13	\$11,715	\$0	\$74,736
20	Model Iraqi Women Organization- Phase II <i>Expansion of mobilization and advocacy campaign to ratify and activate social security law</i>	Baghdad	Women/ Children	7 mos.	Aug-13	\$6,550	\$0	\$85,925
21	Hiyad Organization for Media Developing – Phase II <i>Raise awareness of people with disabilities & community about the legal rights of people with disabilities at Iraqi law</i>	Basrah	PWDs	6 mos.	Oct-13	\$8,700	\$21,600	\$29,772
22	Al-Taqwa Association for Woman and Child Rights <i>Legal clinic for vulnerable women</i>	Basrah	Vulnerable Women	10 mos.	Sep-13	\$14,700	\$0	\$50,000
23	Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid <i>Legal Clinic Aid and Information Centre for IDPs and Returnees in Baghdad and Babel</i>	Baghdad	IDPs	12 mos.	Sep-13	\$13,575	\$0	\$90,215
24	Sayed Al-Shuhdaa Organization for Social Development II - <i>Legal aid Centre for vulnerable Women</i>	Basrah	Vulnerable Women	10 mos.	Sep-13	\$10,150	\$0	\$48,400
25	Voice of Older People (VOP) II <i>Legal Support and Awareness about Civil and Personal Status Cases, and Assistance in Obtaining Identification Documents in Shekhan District</i>	Ninawa (Sheikhan)	IDPs & Women	10 mos.	Sep-13	\$12,560	\$0	\$56,265

TABLE C.14 PROGRAM GRANTS IMPLEMENTED DURING FY 2014

#	NGO/CSO NAME PROJECT NAME OR ACTIVITY	NGO LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIA RIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	NGO COST SHARE	GOI COST SHARE	GRANT AMOUNT
26	Amal Association Humanitarian Albasreya II <i>Legal clinic for widows, divorcee's women missing husbands and disabled</i>	Basrah	Vulnerable Women & PWDs	12 mos.	Sep-13	\$6,510	\$0	\$51,406
27	Hadia Society for Human Rights and Civilian Community Development II <i>Legal clinic for widows and divorcees and women lost husbands</i>	Basrah	Vulnerable Women	10 mos.	Dec-13	\$6,650	\$0	\$45,000
28	Al-Meameen Humanitarian Association II <i>Legal clinic for the vulnerable women (Female household, widows, and divorced)</i>	Basrah	Vulnerable Women	10 mos.	Dec-13	\$11,360	\$0	\$47,000
29	Civil Development Organization II <i>Kirkuk Legal Clinic Center</i>	Kirkuk (City Center)	vulnerable women and Survivors of GBV	12 mos.	Feb-14	\$23,800	\$0	\$55,000
30	Biladi Organization for Relief & Development II <i>Legal clinic for IDPs, returning, women</i>	Dhi Qar	IDPs, returnees, emigrants women	6 mos.	Feb-14	\$4,160	\$0	\$32,850
31	Anhur for Education Human Rights Foundation II <i>Legal Aid Clinic for Widows and Divorcees</i>	Dhi Qar	Widows Vulnerable Women	6 mos.	Feb-14	\$6,050	\$0	\$35,000
32	Human Rights Defenders Organization II <i>Advancing Protection to Vulnerable Iraq Women & Children</i>	Baghdad	Vulnerable Women and Children	12 mos.	Feb-14	\$14,580	\$0	\$59,780
33	SADA Centre for Human Development II <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Dhi Qar	IDPs, Returnees, Rural People	6 mos.	Mar-14	\$2,000	\$0	\$32,850

TABLE C.14 PROGRAM GRANTS IMPLEMENTED DURING FY 2014

#	NGO/CSO NAME PROJECT NAME OR ACTIVITY	NGO LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIA RIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	NGO COST SHARE	GOI COST SHARE	GRANT AMOUNT
34	Odessa Organization For Women II <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Ninawa (Bashiqa) – Relocated to Erbil	Women	12 mos.	Mar-14	\$6,500	\$0	\$64,277
35	Iraq Future Association II <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Basrah	IDPs, returnees	12 mos.	Mar-14	\$10,850	\$0	\$10,409
36	Al-Awag Development Foundation II <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Diyala (Khalis)	PWDs, Women	12 mos.	Mar-14	\$10,200	\$0	\$91,550
37	Youth Save Organization II <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Babylon	Women	12 mos.	Apr-14	\$6,600	\$0	\$59,920
38	Humanity League for Youth Care <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Diwaniyah	Vulnerable Groups, Youth	12 mos.	Apr-14	\$7,100	\$0	\$62,770
39	Fatema House Charity For Women III <i>Legal Clinic and Advocacy</i>	Baghdad	Women	12 mos.	Apr-14	\$16,800	\$0	\$95,446
40	The Justice Centre to Support Marginalized Groups in Iraq <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Salah ad Din (Tikrit) – Relocated to Kirkuk	Women, Vulnerable Groups	12 mos.	Apr-14	\$8,400	\$0	\$76,855
41	Al Miezani Association for Human Rights <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Maysan	Vulnerable Women	12 mos.	Apr-14	\$6,600	\$0	\$61,400
42	Al-Erada Organization for Relief and Development <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Diyala	Women	6 mos.	Apr-14	\$6,300	\$0	\$56,900

TABLE C.14 PROGRAM GRANTS IMPLEMENTED DURING FY 2014

#	NGO/CSO NAME PROJECT NAME OR ACTIVITY	NGO LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIA RIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	NGO COST SHARE	GOI COST SHARE	GRANT AMOUNT
43	Al Khair Humanitarian Organization <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Maysan	Women	12 mos.	Apr-14	\$10,800	\$0	\$74,320
44	Wand Al-Khair Human Organization <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Diyala (Khaniqin)	IDPs	12 mos.	Apr-14	\$6,000	\$0	\$62,800
45	Afaq Institution to Support Women <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Wasit	Women	12 mos.	Apr-14	\$8,400	\$0	\$55,300
46	Ashur Association for Development and Human Rights <i>Awareness Raising</i>	Wasit	Women, Vulnerable Groups	12 mos.	Apr-14	\$6,100	\$0	\$60,959
47	Model Iraqi Woman Organization MIW III <i>Advocacy</i>	Baghdad	Women	10 mos.	Apr-14	\$9,650	\$0	\$69,300
48	Women For Justice Organization WFJ II <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Karbala	Vulnerable Groups	12 mos.	Apr-14	\$19,520	\$0	\$93,120
49	Press and Media Care Association <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Najaf	Vulnerable Groups	12 mos.	May-14	\$10,700	\$0	\$81,800
50	Iraqi Centre for Women Rehabilitation & Employment <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Baghdad	Vulnerable Women	12 mos.	Apr-14	\$18,440	\$0	\$64,910
51	Ther Development Center II <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Muthanna	Women, IDPs, PWDs	11 mos.	May-14	\$9,600	\$0	\$74,820
52	Iraqi Al-Mortaqa III <i>Legal Clinic and Awareness</i>	Baghdad	Vulnerable Groups	12 mos.	May-14	\$11,500	\$0	\$100,000

TABLE C.14 PROGRAM GRANTS IMPLEMENTED DURING FY 2014

#	NGO/CSO NAME <i>PROJECT NAME OR ACTIVITY</i>	NGO LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIA RIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	NGO COST SHARE	GOI COST SHARE	GRANT AMOUNT
53	Al Ahrar For Human Rights Organization II <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Maysan	Religious minorities, Women	12 mos.	May-14	\$14,000	\$0	\$124,050
54	General Association for Women Development <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Najaf	Women	12 mos.	May-14	\$6,000	\$0	\$53,500
55	TAJDID Iraq Association for Developing Economy <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Najaf	Vulnerable Groups	12 mos.	May-14	\$7,390	\$0	\$71,950
56	Samara Establishment for General Culture <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Salah ad Din (Samaraa) – terminated after events of June, 2014	IDPs	10 mos.	May-14	\$7,500	\$0	\$6,672
57	Sahara Economic Development Organization (SEDO) <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Salah ad Din (Shargat) – activities relocated to KRG	Women, IDPs, Vulnerable	10 mos.	May-14	\$32,135	\$0	\$65,902
58	Qanadeel Al Rahma for Care of Terrorism Victims and the Disabled <i>Advocacy</i>	Baghdad	PWDs &Terrorism Victims	10 mos.	Jun-14	\$5,400	\$0	\$34,990
59	Warvin Foundation for Women Issues II <i>Awareness and Advocacy</i>	Erbil	PWDs	8 mos.	Jun-14	\$7,500	\$0	\$48,471
60	Bojeen Organization for Human Development <i>Awareness and Advocacy</i>	Dahuk	PWDs	9 mos.	Jun-14	\$4,929	\$0	\$36,620
61	Tammuz Organization for Social Development II <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Anbar (Ramadi)	Women	12 mos.	Jun-14	\$13,800	\$0	\$88,710

TABLE C.14 PROGRAM GRANTS IMPLEMENTED DURING FY 2014

#	NGO/CSO NAME PROJECT NAME OR ACTIVITY	NGO LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIA RIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	NGO COST SHARE	GOI COST SHARE	GRANT AMOUNT
62	Al-Meezan Newspaper II <i>Awareness and Advocacy</i>	Babil	PWDs	12 mos.	Jun-14	\$20,360	\$0	\$69,900
63	The Iraqi Alliance for Disabilities Organization (IADO) III - <i>Awareness and Advocacy</i>	Baghdad	PWDs	12 mos.	Jun-14	\$6,000	\$0	\$50,000
64	Hiyad Organization for Media Developing III <i>Awareness and Advocacy</i>	Basrah	Vulnerable, PWDs	6 mos.	Jul-14	\$3,780	\$0	\$34,000
65	Misan Law School <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Maysan	Vulnerable	9 mos.	Jul-14	N/A	\$78,860	\$44,460
66	Dahouk Law School <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Dahuk	Vulnerable	9 mos.	Jul-14	N/A	\$22,000	\$50,900
67	Iraqi Bar Association (IBA) <i>Conduct Continuing Legal Education (CLE) in Pro Bono and Legal Aid Lawyering</i>	Baghdad	Vulnerable	6 mos.	Jul-14	N/A	\$3,600	\$18,000
68	Salahadeen University School of Law <i>Law School Legal Clinic</i>	Erbil	Vulnerable	8 mos.	Aug-14	\$17,120	\$0	\$51,304
69	Sulaimanyah University School of Law <i>Law School Legal Clinic</i>	Sulaymaniyah	Vulnerable	8 mos.	Aug-14	\$28,400	\$0	\$40,620
70	Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid IV <i>Legal Clinic Aid and Information Centre for IDPs and Returnees in Baghdad and Babel</i>	Baghdad	Vulnerable, IDPs	9 mos.	Sep-14	\$21,775	\$0	\$82,837

TABLE C.14 PROGRAM GRANTS IMPLEMENTED DURING FY 2014

#	NGO/CSO NAME PROJECT NAME OR ACTIVITY	NGO LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIA RIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	NGO COST SHARE	GOI COST SHARE	GRANT AMOUNT
71	Voice of Older People Organization <i>Legal Support and Awareness about IDP Civil and Personal Status Cases</i>	Dahuk	Vulnerable, IDPs	5 mos.	Sep-14	\$5,520	\$0	\$29,520
72	Legal Clinic Network (LCN) <i>Organizational development and staff orientation</i>	Baghdad	Provide Training to NGOs	9 mos.	Sep-14	\$0	\$0	\$124,527
73	Warvin Foundation for Women's Issues III <i>Rapid Household Assessment of Sinjar IDPs with the Provision of Legal Protection</i>	Erbil	IDPs Vulnerable Women	5mos	Sep-14	\$6,000	\$0	\$55,300
74	Al-Taqwa association for woman and child rights III <i>Legal clinic for IDPs and vulnerable women</i>	Basrah	IDPs Vulnerable Women	6mos	Sep-14	\$6,100	\$0	\$39,200
75	Gayandin Organization for Human Rights and Democratic Activities (GHRD) <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Erbil	Handicap & Refugees	12 mos.	Jan-14	\$12,074	\$96,513	\$0
76	WOLA – Women's Legal Assistance Organization <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Sulaymaniyah	Women	12 mos.	Jan-14	\$20,687	\$84,253	\$0
77	Harikar <i>Legal Clinic</i>	Dahuk	Women, IDPs, Refugees	12 mos.	Jan-14	\$54,209	\$79,277	\$0