



USAID | **IRAQ**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

IRAQ ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 2012 — SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

October 2013

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

A2J	USAID Iraq Access to Justice Program	MODM	Federal Ministry of Displacement and Migration
ADS	USAID Automated Directives System	MOHR	Federal Ministry of Human Rights
BPSC	USAID Building Participation through Civil Society Program	MOI	Federal Ministry of the Interior
COMSEC	Council of Ministers Secretariat	MOP	Federal Ministry of Planning
CDO	Civil Development Organization	MOU	Memorandum of understanding
CLE	Continuing Legal Education	NGO	Non-governmental organization
COR	Council of Representatives	OMB	Office of Management and Budget
CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	PMAC	Prime Minister's Advisory Council
CSO	Civil Society Organization	PMP	Performance Management Plan
DOC	Development Outreach & Communication	PSA	Public service announcement
FBA	Florida Bar Association	PTD	Program-to-date
GIAP	Gender Integration Action Plan	PWD	Persons with disabilities
GOI	Government of Iraq	RFP	Request for proposals
HJC	Higher Judicial Council	SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
IADO	Iraqi Alliance of Disabilities Organizations	UN	United Nations
IBA	Iraqi Bar Association	UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq
ICHRA	Iraqi Center for Human Rights Activists	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
IDF	Institutional Development Framework (USAID)	USD	U.S. dollar
IDP	Internally displaced person	VOP	Voice of Older People
IKR	Iraqi Kurdistan Region		
KBA	Kurdistan Bar Association		
KJC	Kurdish Judicial Council		
KMOI	Kurdistan Ministry of the Interior		
KMOLSA	Kurdistan Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs		
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government		
KURDS	Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society		
LOE	Level of Effort		
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation		



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. The Program incorporates the following three components:

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

This is the Program’s third year of implementation, after beginning November 7, 2010. This annual report covers the period October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013. It presents the Program’s achievements and is organized as follows: (a) executive summary; (b) results achieved according to the Performance Management Plan; (c) overview of grantee activities; (d) list of upcoming Program activities; and (e) 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 24 active grants, totaling \$1,931,813 of obligated funds. The Program shapes the capacities of potential grantees to write applications and proposals, and provides grantees with a variety of training ranging from grants management to organizational development courses. Grantees share lessons learned and form valuable networks, partnerships and links with the Government

of Iraq (GOI) and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) within the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR), with the aim of sustaining the existence of our partner organizations beyond September 2015, the end of the Program.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) are key partners of the Program, extending its influence into areas of legal service delivery to vulnerable Iraqis, awareness raising at a national level, and advocacy for legal and social reform of priority areas affecting vulnerable Iraqis. Their efforts — coupled with direct interventions by the Program — resulted in the passage in August of Iraq’s Law on Disabilities, marking a significant advocacy achievement on behalf of persons with disabilities. In addition, a number of other changes in policy were achieved at provincial, ministerial and national levels with two more draft laws (Law on Lawyers and Social Safety Net) expected to be passed in the coming year.

The efforts of our civil society partners, coupled with direct interventions by the Program, resulted in the passage in August of Iraq’s Law on Disabilities.

Exploring strategies for sustainability of priority Program initiatives was a cornerstone of this year’s effort. The Program continued to build synergy between civil society and government counterparts through strategic awareness campaigns focused on placing greater responsibility on key GOI and KRG ministries. Grants were awarded to CSOs interested in partnering with the government on awareness-raising campaigns. Through such partnerships, support and/or funding would be assumed entirely by the relevant ministry in the coming years.

Program-supported legal assistance organizations also experienced breakthroughs with government partners at the national and provincial levels with pledges to es-

establish mechanisms for government funding of legal aid in the years to come. The Program's key government partners in these efforts are 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 Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) Council of Ministers NGO Department. Key champions at the provincial level included the Provincial Councils of Basrah and Maysan, and the Governor of Dhi Qar. This year, the Program worked very closely with the KRG MOLSA and the federal NGO Directorate to plan programmatic approaches and strategic direction.

Year 3 saw the establishment of 30 legal clinics providing legal advice and services in over 12,000 cases involving vulnerable Iraqis country-wide. The Program conducted workshops for legal clinics to build and ensure the delivery of quality, client-centered legal services. The Program continued to strengthen its partnerships with the Iraqi Bar Association (IBA) and

This year, our 30 legal clinics provided free legal advice and services in over 12,000 cases throughout Iraq

the Kurdistan Bar Association (KBA) with new workshops for young lawyers, and practical skills training for lawyers in the form of mock trials for cases commonly seen in Personal Status Courts and Program-supported legal clinics.

The deans of Iraq's law schools reiterated their broad support of the Program's efforts to modernize the country's law school curriculum at the third annual Law School Deans' Conference. The decision by Baghdad Law School to integrate its Program-funded legal clinic into their organizational structure this year was a significant achievement. This trend is also reflected by substantive changes within the IKR. Law school legal clinics will soon be self-sustaining as outside funding will no longer be required. Law students received practical skills training by participating in the Program-hosted Iraq national rounds of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. 120 students and law professors from 17 Iraqi universities (54 women, 67 men) participated at the competition in Erbil. The winning team (Baghdad Law School) and first runner-up (Anbar Law School) advanced to the international rounds in Washington.

This year, the Program developed and piloted three assessment tools to assist with the capacity development of its partners:

- **Organizational development assessment:** A comprehensive process that assesses the health of civil society organizations' structures, from vision and mission to internal governance, monitoring and evaluation, and strategic planning;
- **Legal aid delivery assessment:** Highlights the organizational strengths and weaknesses of legal aid CSOs and the factors that inhibit the effective delivery of legal aid; and
- **Pro bono capacity assessment:** An assessment tool designed to gauge the capacities of the IBA and the KBA to design, develop and administer *pro bono* programs. This assessment identifies the associations' organizational strengths and weaknesses, and the factors that inhibit their organizational development.

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 report have established a sustainable foundation for enduring, positive impact in the years ahead. Through these activities, USAID's legacy of support from the American people has been reinforced and strengthened. ■



هلا بكورك

الزواج؟



وزارة الصحة العراقية - National Society for Human Rights

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|---|--|
| ١ | تقديم طلب الزواج في المنطقة |
| ٢ | إجراء الفحص الطبي العام في المركز الصحي في المنطقة |
| ٣ | التسجيل في جهة قيدية في المنطقة |
| ٤ | إصدار الزواج من المركز الصحي والمنصوب على طلب الزواج |
| ٥ | مراجعة حالة الجنسية لتصدار الجنسية الجديدة |



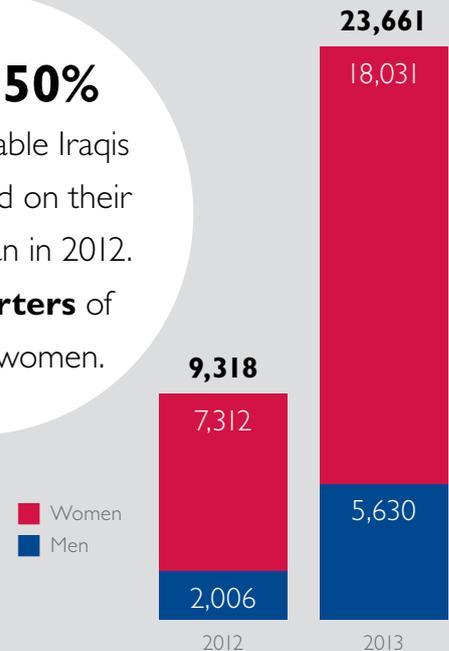
COMPONENT I

PUBLIC AWARENESS & OUTREACH

2013 Highlights

- Joint campaigns with COMSEC and the Ministry of Human Rights implemented in partnership with civil society.
- Program provides training to COMSEC Citizens' Affairs and Public Relations Directorate and other government agencies on effective awareness campaigns.
- Online registration systems for federal and IKR NGO Directorates under development to improve the efficiency and transparency of the process.

This year, **150%** more vulnerable Iraqis were educated on their legal rights than in 2012. **Three quarters** of them were women.



SUPPORTING PARTNERS' AWARENESS-RAISING CAMPAIGNS

Grassroots campaigns to raise public awareness (Activity 1.1.2)

During the reporting period, Access to Justice grantees completed 24 local awareness-raising campaigns focused on issues facing women at risk (e.g. widows, divorcées and girls forced into early marriage), persons with disabilities (PWDs) and internally displaced persons (IDPs). As a direct result of these campaigns, 5,160 target beneficiaries sought legal services from Program-supported legal clinics.

The Program supported the effective implementation of public awareness campaigns with technical expertise and mentoring to ensure that messages are well designed and aimed at empowering vulnerable groups, rather than reinforcing public perceptions of vulnerable Iraqis as victims. Program experts provide feedback and comments on the effectiveness of mes-

sages, the quality of campaign design, and on USAID branding and marking requirements. The majority of the campaigns involved a combination of print materials (e.g. posters, instructional booklets, handouts and brochures) and audiovisual elements such as public service announcements aired on radio and television. A full summary of civil society partner campaigns implemented during the reporting period is provided in Table C.4.

Now in its third year of implementation, the Program's awareness-raising efforts stressed leveraging the experiences gained by its civil society partners. For example, **Portal Contemporary Women's Organization**, a new partner implementing an awareness campaign on violence against women, was connected to **Fatima House Charity for Women**, a long-standing leader among the Program's grantees, to capitalize on Fatima House's experiences. Under this twinning arrangement, Portal began referring participants in its awareness-raising seminars to Fatima House's legal clinic, which provides free legal assistance



PUBLIC AWARENESS TOOLS

-  Radio programs, including call-in talk shows with lawyers and government officials, and public service announcements (PSAs)
-  TV programs, short documentary films and PSAs
-  Billboards, posters and brochures
-  Online content, including social media (e.g. Facebook)
-  Broadcast SMS messages to mobile phone subscribers

to women on issues ranging from domestic violence to personal status law.

The Program also worked to provide a platform for collaboration between its grantees. Three grantees, **Biladi Organization for Relief and Development**, **Anhur Foundation for Education and Human Rights** and **SADA Center for Human Development** completed coordinated campaigns in Dhi Qar governorate that included awareness-raising activities on issues related to IDPs. They each developed print materials that provided basic information on Iraq's Personal Status Law, which regulates many of the most common issues facing IDPs, and the free legal services offered by their legal clinics. By working together, the campaigns benefitted from consistent information and more effective messages.



CREDIT: Al-Mortaqa

ABOVE: This sticker was produced by Program grantee Al-Mortaqa for its joint campaign with the Ministry of Human Rights ("Everyone is equal").

Working with government and civil society to improve knowledge of rights (Activities 1.1.4 and 1.1.5)

One of the overarching goals of the Iraq Access to Justice Program is to build a sustainable cycle of increasing vulnerable citizens' awareness of their rights to better equip them in demanding government services — either on their own or as a collective. A robust civil society working together with government creates a more responsive government, which is then better positioned to provide the services needed by its most vulnerable citizens.

Following this model, four Program grantees — **Al-Zuhoor Feminist Organization**, **Iraqi al-Mortaqa Foundation for Human Development**, **Tammuz Organization for Social Development** and **Um-Alyateem Foundation** — launched collaborative campaigns with the Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR) during the reporting period. The campaigns focused on the rights of women (e.g. widows, divorcées and those with missing husbands) and persons with disabilities (PWDs), and included printed materials, radio programs, televised public service announcements and workshops to disseminate targeted messages on the rights of these groups. Each radio program included an endorsement by MOHR. The endorsement of these important messages demonstrates the government's support of the message and its commitment to provide services to the citizens. The joint campaigns were as follows:

- **Al-Zuhoor Feminist Organization:** The campaign included a survey for widows in four northeast Baghdad neighborhoods (Basateen, Gherai'at, Qahira and Sulaikh). The survey had two core purposes: (1) to obtain an estimate of the number of widows in these neighborhoods, which helped direct the Organization's campaign strategy and guide them in designing customized campaign activities; and (2) to better understand the level of widows' awareness of their rights, which helped them customize symposia topics and target beneficiaries. Al-Zuhoor conducted 55 symposia for widows, some of which were attended by representatives from MOHR and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) who were available to respond directly to participants' questions.
- **Iraqi al-Mortaqa Foundation for Human Development:** Al-Mortaqa's campaign on PWDs, titled *Let's Be With Them*, used print materials (e.g. calendars and stickers), as well as more direct outreach initiatives targeting children with

TABLE I. COMSEC TRAININGS ON AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

DATE	LOCATION	PARTICIPANTS	ENTITIES
May 19-21	Baghdad	15 (10 women, 5 men)	COMSEC; Ministries of Justice, Human Rights, Labor and Social Affairs, Women's Affairs; Baghdad Mayor's Office
May 26-28	Baghdad	20 (3 women, 17 men)	COMSEC offices in Babil, Baghdad, Diyala, Karbala, Najaf and Wasit
June 9-11	Basrah	12 men	COMSEC offices and Provincial Councils in Basrah, Dhi Qar, Maysan and Muthanna
September 1-3	Erbil	14 (8 men, 6 women)	COMSEC offices, Prime Minister's Office and Provincial Councils in Kirkuk, Ninawa and Salah ad Din.

disabilities such as a symposium that was attended by representatives of both MOLSA and the Ministry of Education.

- Tammuz Organization for Social Development:** Under the slogan *Widows have rights, too*, the campaign on widows' rights included 3 symposia, 20 workshops, 10 radio public service announcements (PSAs), 24 radio programs 1,000 posters and 2,000 booklets. Tammuz conducted 20 workshops in Anbar, Baghdad and Dhi Qar governorates targeting 250 women. All printed materials were disseminated, and 10 planned radio PSAs were aired on *al-Nas* radio station, in addition to 15 radio programs out of 24 programs (the remaining 9 programs will be aired during Q1 2014). MOHR is exploring the possibility of using its government discount to continue airing the PSAs on the Iraqi Media Network in the coming quarter.
- Um-Alyateem Foundation:** The campaign on women with missing husbands was completed. The campaign included four symposia that were held around Baghdad and encouraged discussion and dialogue for recommendations to address the challenges facing women and inform them of their legal rights in cases where their husbands are missing. The Foundation also produced and distributed

educational material including posters and brochures to their larger target beneficiaries.

MOHR is also collaborating with the Program and its civil society partners to identify possibilities for the Ministry to fund future campaigns on behalf of the vulnerable through the same collaborative mechanisms established this past year by the Program.

STRENGTHENING OUR PARTNERS' CAPACITIES

Training COMSEC officials on the effective implementation of awareness-raising campaigns (Activity 1.1.1)

In consultation with USAID, the Program responded to a request from the Council of Ministers Secretariat's (COMSEC) newly established Media Department to provide trainings on planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the impact of awareness-raising campaigns. The Media Department, part of the Citizens' Affairs and Public Relations Directorate, was established by COMSEC to address the fact that many citizens are unable to access the services offered by the Government of Iraq (GOI) due to a lack of information. While six trainings were originally envisioned, an assessment conducted in Q3 by the Program indicated that four trainings would meet COMSEC's needs. The training program was designed to improve the government's ability to implement awareness campaigns in partnership with civil society organizations.

The participants were asked to arrive with proposals for public awareness campaigns to be implemented by their respective agencies, which were then further developed during the training. Workshop participants included communications staff from COMSEC and other relevant government agencies that provide services to vulnerable Iraqis (see Table I).



This year, the Program intensified its partnerships between civil society and government entities such as COMSEC and the Ministries of Labor & Social Affairs and Human Rights to increase government accountability and bolster prospects for the long-term sustainability of civil society-implemented awareness efforts.

IMPROVING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERS AND THE VULNERABLE

Support for an online NGO registration system (Activity 1.2.2)

The Program worked with the federal NGO Directorate to automate and streamline their NGO registration system by building an online database (<http://ngo.iq.net/ngoweb/>) that allows NGOs to register using an automated registration system. The new system, which is still in a testing phase, has already received 109 automated requests for registration and has proven to be more practical for all NGOs, especially those located outside of Baghdad, which have traditionally needed to hand-deliver registration papers to the NGO Directorate's central office in Baghdad. This online registration function increases transparency in what has historically been a much-criticized process, and provides an efficient way for NGOs that support vulnerable Iraqis to register themselves with government.

In the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR), a similar effort to improve transparency in the NGO registration and grant application processes is underway. In September, USAID/Iraq and the KRG NGO Department signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU), through which the KRG will financially support NGOs with technical assistance from the Program. The Program's assistance will focus on the automation of the NGO Department's registration and grant processing systems. Following a series of meetings designed to assess the needs of the NGO Department, the Program will continue to work in the coming quarter to ensure that a sustainable and effective system is built so that NGOs may effectively use the web-based system (for more, see Page 28).

Unregistered marriage awareness campaign

The Access to Justice Program's awareness-raising campaign on unregistered marriage was launched in December 2012 and completed in February 2013. Unregistered marriage was chosen because of the high number of cases brought to Program-supported legal clinics by women unable to access government benefits because their marriages are unregistered. Unregistered marriages put women and their children in a precarious situation *vis-à-vis* Iraqi law, because the children are not officially recognized as citizens and have no access to government services such as health and education.

The campaign, which harnessed multiple media platforms including radio, television, print and internet, was implemented in cooperation with the COMSEC Citizens' Affairs and Public Relations Directorate. The campaign was aired on *Al-Fayha* and *Al-Furat* networks, two of the most popular channels in Iraq, and encouraged viewer participation through an interactive call-in format for the radio programs and a "crawler" across the bottom of the screen during television broadcasts that listed the names and telephone numbers of Program-sponsored legal clinics. During and after the campaign, the Program's legal clinics reported increased numbers of marriage registration cases.

Training on advanced communication skills (Activity 1.2.1)

The Program completed a series of trainings in Baghdad and Erbil for new grantees and government media staff on advanced communication skills. The trainings provided new Program grantees with the tools to design, plan, implement and monitor their campaigns for vulnerable groups. The Program will resume advanced communication trainings for new grantees in FY 2014.

Directory of government services for vulnerable Iraqis (Activity 1.2.4)

The Program coordinates with several government agencies, such as MOLSA, the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MOMD) to collect relevant information on the services they provide to the Program's targeted vulnerable populations. This information has formed the basis of a directory of government services made available to vulnerable Iraqis, such as financial entitlements and official documents. By disseminating a step-by-step guide for vulnerable Iraqis, the Program hopes to reduce the number of non-legal cases brought to civil society-operated legal clinics (e.g. applying for state widows' benefit). The directory was expanded to include the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, COMSEC and the Higher Judicial Council to ensure a more comprehensive directory. The Program will finalize and distribute the complete directory through government partners at the local and federal level, as well as through civil society partners. ■

Access to Justice mobilizes resources to help little Noor

If you believed what the doctors said about her when she was born, Noor al-Zahra Haider should not be seven years old, as she is today. When she was three months old, American soldiers found her lying on the floor of her house in Abu Ghraib, unable to move. Noor, the soldiers were told, had spina bifida — a spinal cord defect that, while operable in the United States, was tantamount to a death sentence in Iraq, where doctors lacked the equipment needed to treat the condition. If she were to survive, she would need to leave Iraq for surgery.



ABOVE: A member of the A2J team visits Noor to deliver her new wheelchair (Baghdad, June 26).

The American soldiers, led by Col. Kevin Brown, were able to convince the U.S. Army to transport Noor, her grandmother and father to Atlanta for the life-saving surgery that fused her spinal cord and installed a shunt to drain excess cerebrospinal fluid. Six months later, in June 2006, she returned to Baghdad with a new lease on life. But despite the surgery, she would remain paralyzed from the waist down — an additional challenge for the little girl, who had already overcome so many odds.

SEVEN YEARS LATER

A CNN reporter embedded with Col. Brown's soldiers when they found Noor in 2005 decided earlier this year to revisit Baghdad and track down her family. The story she published to update the world on Noor's condition spurred a wave of online donations to an Atlanta-based charity, Childspring International, that sponsored Noor's surgery in the United States. The donations were enough to send a two-year supply of medical supplies and a new wheelchair for the girl to Baghdad. The U.S. Embassy was asked by Col. Brown to facilitate the delivery of the package, which was when the USAID Iraq Access to Justice Program joined the effort for little Noor.

On June 27, the Access to Justice team, together with its civil society partner Iraqi Alliance of Disabilities Organizations (IADO), drove to Noor's home in southern Baghdad to deliver the care package from the United States. IADO, which has led Program-supported efforts to advocate on behalf of persons with disabilities in Iraq, has pledged to stay connected to Noor and her family and to help connect her with medical doctors in Iraq to monitor her condition as she gets older.

WHAT'S NEXT?

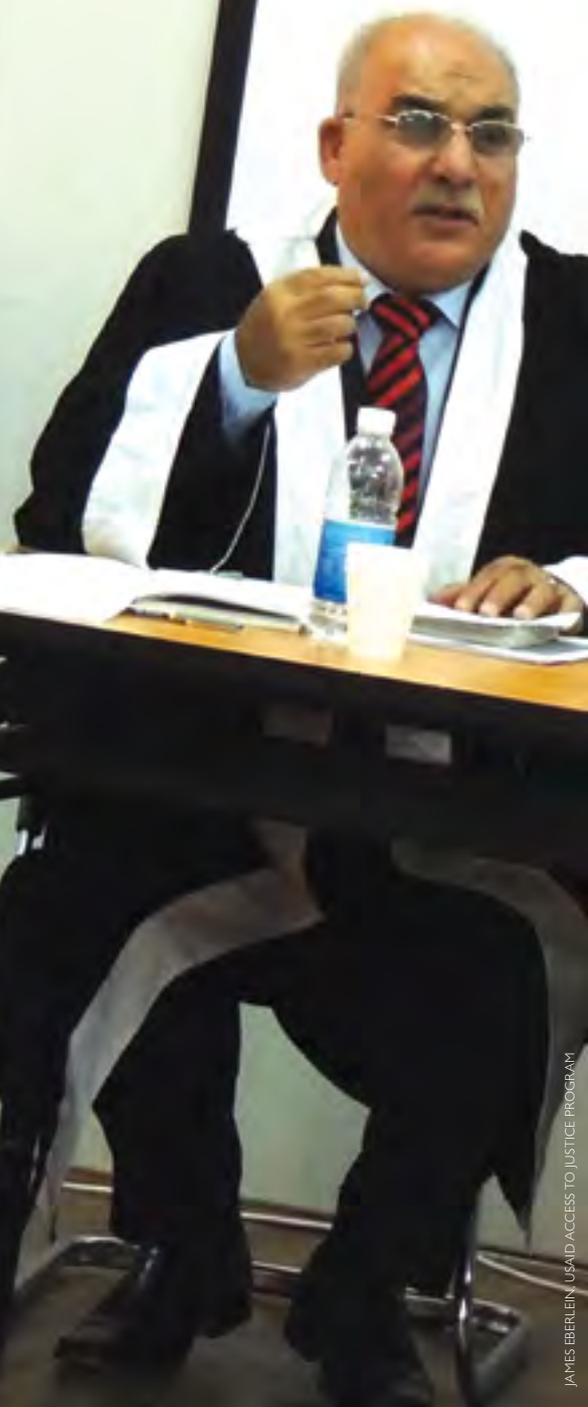
From a development perspective, it's clear that Noor represents one small success in a country with anywhere from 1-3 million persons with disabilities. For this reason, the USAID Iraq Access to Justice Program continues to work with civil society to lobby government to help the disabled better access essential services and state benefits. Some of these efforts, such as work to advocate for improved wheelchair accessibility in schools and government offices, will have a direct impact on Noor and others like her. In short, Noor's story is not yet finished. ■

A full collection of stories about Noor, spanning the past seven years, has been authored by CNN reporter Moni Basu. This week's wheelchair delivery is the latest chapter in Basu's collection on Noor, and is available at www.cnn.com/2013/06/27/world/meast/iraq-baby-noor-help/



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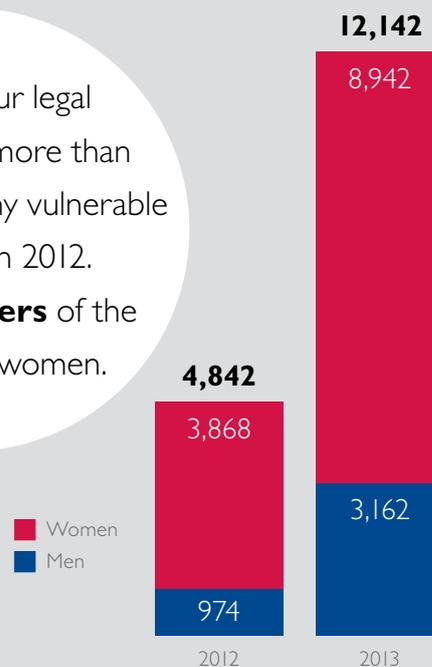
COMPONENT 2

LEGAL EDUCATION & SERVICES

2013 Highlights

- COMSEC partners with Program CSO partners to formally establish and staff legal help desks in 15 provincial offices, with possibility of future funding for legal assistance.
- New legal clinics opened at law schools in Babil, Dhi Qar, Diyala and Najaf.
- Baghdad, Basrah and Diyala Law Schools launch internship programs in partnership with Program-supported civil society legal clinics.

This year, our legal clinics served more than **twice** as many vulnerable Iraqis than in 2012. **Three-quarters** of the clients were women.



STRENGTHENING OUR PARTNERS' CAPACITIES

Training and technical assistance (Activities 2.1.2 and 2.1.3)

The Iraq Access to Justice Program aims to increase the capacity of its partner CSOs to provide legal services for vulnerable groups. Program-implemented training focuses on financial, administrative and management capacity, as well as internal governance, funding, personnel management, monitoring and evaluation. Partner CSOs received assistance in legal clinic best practices at trainings held in Baghdad, Basrah and Erbil. Fifty-eight CSO staff members (37 men, 21 women) were trained under this activity. Trainings in Baghdad and Erbil focused on developing the capacity of lawyers to effectively interact with and represent clients from vulnerable groups. The issues covered in the trainings are based on the Program's best practice guidance, including:

- Working with internally displaced and victims of torture or sexual or gender-based violence;
- Understanding the effects of trauma in order to avoid re-traumatizing clients during interviews;
- Identifying the factors that keep vulnerable individuals from seeking help (e.g. lack of awareness, financial considerations, feelings of shame, fear);
- Overcoming the challenges of working with seemingly uncooperative clients; and,
- Technical matters related to legal representation, such as research, case preparation, evidence collection, witness preparation and trial procedure.

A strategic planning and management training in Basrah was designed to help CSOs more effectively manage their activities and develop internal governance capacity. Issues covered during these trainings included organizational structure, administrative procedures, internal regulations and reporting.

TABLE 2. PROGRAM-SUPPORTED LEGAL CLINICS (2013)

GOVERNORATE	ORGANIZATION (DISTRICT)
Babil	Babil Law School (Hillah) Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid (Hillah)
Baghdad	Al-Rahma Humanitarian Association (Sha'ab) Fatima House Charity for Women (Sadr City) Human Rights Defenders (Karada) Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid (Karada) Public Policies Forum (Karada)
Basrah	Al-Arqam Cultural Charity Association (Basrah) Al-Meameen (Basrah) Al-Rawaby Humanitarian Organization (Basrah) Al-Taqwa Association (Basrah) Amal Humanitarian Associational al-Basriyah (Qurna) Hadia Association (Qurna and Zubair) Iraqi Center for Human Rights Activists (Basrah) Iraqi Future Association (Basrah) Sayed al-Shuhudaa Organization for Social Development (Basrah)
Dhi Qar	Anhur Foundation for Education and Human Rights (Nasriyah) Biladi Organization for Relief and Development (Nasriyah) Dhi Qar Law School (Nasriyah) Sada Center for Human Development (Nasriyah)
Diyala	Al-Aawg Development Foundation (Khalis) Diyala Law School (Baqubah)
Karbala	Women for Justice (Karbala)
Kirkuk	Civil Development Organization (Kirkuk) Inma Organization (Kirkuk)
Muthanna	Ther Center (Samawa)
Najaf	Islamic University Law School (Najaf)
Ninawa	Odessa Organization for Women's Development (Mosul) Voice of Older People (Sheikhan)

The success of CSO legal clinics continued through the Program's third year — particularly in Baghdad, Basrah and Ninawa — and the number of vulnerable Iraqis made aware of their rights continued to increase. To date, six CSO legal clinics have shown significant increases in their case intake. This increase was identified with monitoring and evaluation tools developed by the Program to track and evaluate the progress of legal clinic performance.

In 2013, the Program supported 30 CSO and law school legal clinics in 10 governorates (see Table 2). 12,104 vulnerable Iraqis received free legal services through Program-supported clinics in 2013, bringing the total number of vulnerable Iraqis benefitting from legal services through the Access to Justice Program to 16,946. Among the vulnerable groups served by the Program's legal clinics were women, IDPs and returnees, people with disabilities (PWDs) and victims of terrorist attacks.

During the reporting period, the Program's technical staff conducted 178 site visits to legal clinics, during which they provided technical assistance training

and mentoring in organizational and legal service provision to improve the Program's community-based CSO legal clinic model. A review of practical issues such as client confidentiality complemented guidance on administrative procedures such as effective case documentation, classification, reporting and archiving. The site visits provided the Program with an opportunity to measure the grantees' progress against benchmarks. Several CSOs, for instance, were struggling with the development of proper archiving and database systems to capture the status of their legal cases. Through ongoing mentoring, the organizations created appropriately linked systems so that up-to-date information on all cases is easily accessible. Effective data collection is important for the CSO legal clinics because it provides the Program and civil society as a whole with a powerful data source for advocacy. Such systems can be used to develop a list of common legal issues and to assemble a profile of legal clinic clients that will lead to an increase in the number of beneficiaries and legal representations.

Organizational capacity development (Activity 2.1.4)

Three assessment tools were developed and piloted during the reporting period to assist with the capacity development of the Program's partners. The first, an **organizational development assessment**, is a comprehensive process that assesses the health of the entire CSO, from vision/mission to internal governance, monitoring and evaluation, and strategic planning.

During the third quarter of the reporting period, the Program assessed the organizational capacities of its civil society partners. The assessment tool designed by the Program helps CSOs identify their key organizational capacity priorities, the results of which are used by the Program to design capacity development action plans. These plans were designed to foster greater organizational and project management skills, sustainability and autonomy. The Program tailored its assessment tool for the Iraqi context, while ensuring that it is aligned to the five categories outlined in the USAID Institutional Development Framework (IDF): (1) oversight/vision; (2) management resources; (3) human resources; (4)

financial resources; and (5) external resources. Through this exercise, the Program aims to help CSOs serve their target constituencies more effectively in the long term, even as international support diminishes.

The Program identified a sample of 10 CSOs engaged in legal service provision and awareness-raising for the initial, facilitated self-assessments: four in Baghdad, four in Basrah and two in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR). During the assessment process, the Program clarified concepts, asked for concrete evidence of capacity (*i.e.* documentation) and encouraged frank and open discussions. When civil society participants arrived at a baseline score that the Program considered an over-estimation, the Program probed further and, in most cases, participants re-evaluated and arrived at a more realistic score. Once the CSO representatives had agreed on all baseline scores, they were more decisive about their priority development needs.

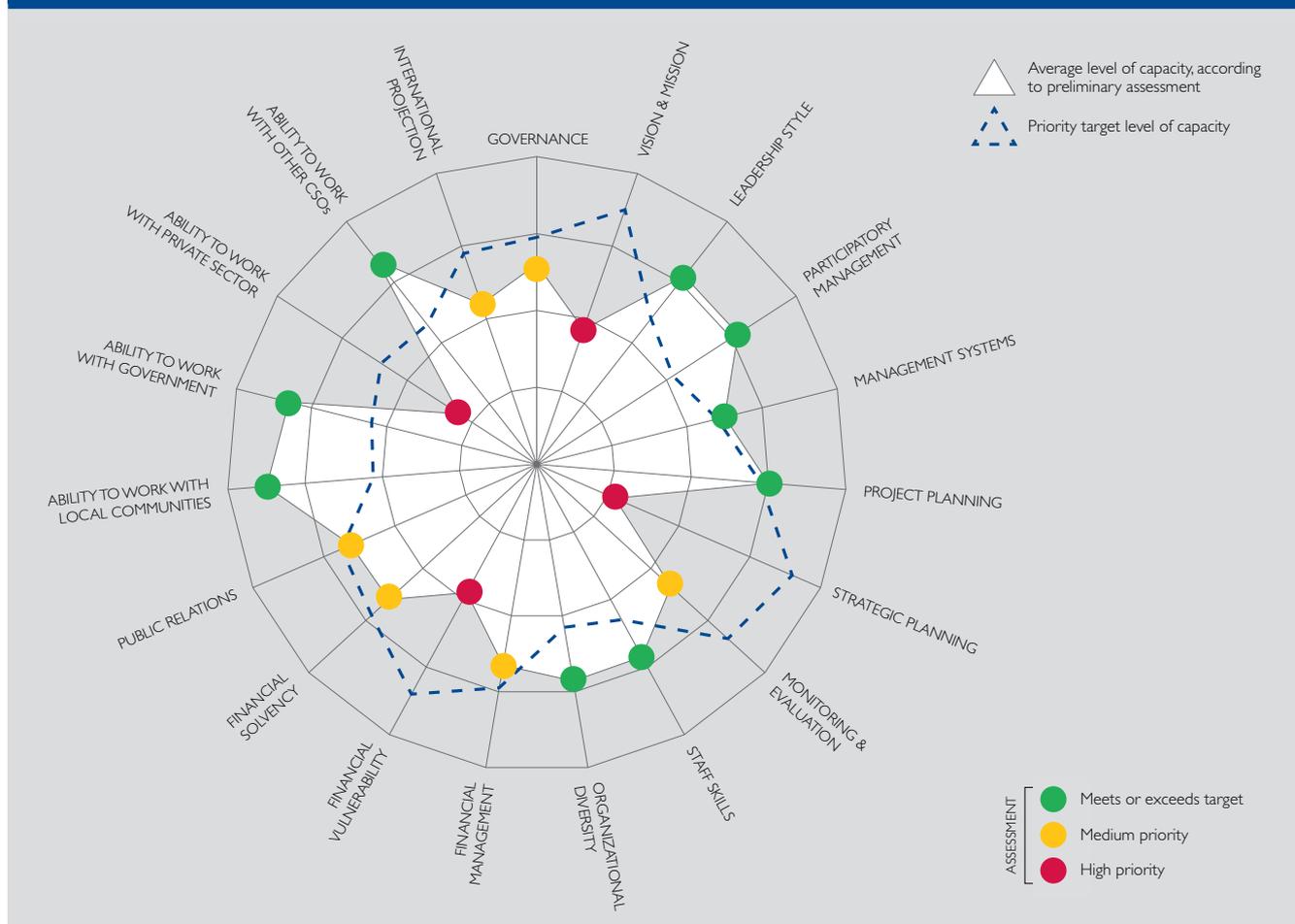
As a result of these initial assessments, training workshops were developed and conducted to address the identified needs of the CSOs (see Figure 1). These workshops cover vision and mission, governance, introduction

to strategic planning, and monitoring and evaluation. During the reporting period, the Program completed nine additional assessments. To date, the Program has assessed the organizational capacities of 19 CSOs. A total of 107 people (47 women, 60 men) participated in the Program's assessment sessions, which were held in five locations (Baghdad, Basrah, Dhi Qar, Erbil and Muthanna). Representatives from the CSOs included directors, program managers and members of their respective boards of directors. For the remaining three CSOs assessed in Baghdad, Mosul and Sulaymaniyah, the Program will conduct additional training workshops in October 2013.

Over the coming six months, the Program will:

- Complete initial organizational development assessments for the Program's remaining partner CSOs;
- Develop negotiated capacity development action plans using the assessment tool;
- Analyze the quantitative and qualitative results for individual CSOs, and use the aggregate results to identify common priorities across all CSOs;

FIGURE 1. LEVEL OF GRANTEE ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY (BASELINE SAMPLE)



- Based on the priorities, design and deliver additional training packages to CSOs and reinforce the capacities of Program staff to deliver the workshops and provide mentoring;
- Collaborate with the USAID-funded BPCS (Building Participation through Civil Society) Program's organizational development team to pool resources and avoid duplication of efforts; and
- Track the CSOs' progress in order to measure improvement through regular site visits and reassess their capacity after six months of organizational development activities.

By addressing weaknesses in their structure and operating procedures, this enterprise is crucial to ensuring that the Program's partners' prospects for sustainability are increased.

Legal aid delivery assessment (Activity 2.1.4)

The second assessment tool implemented by the Program during August and September was a **legal aid delivery assessment**, which focused on CSO-operated legal clinics. The purpose of this assessment is to highlight the organizational strengths and weaknesses of CSOs in the delivery of legal aid, and the factors that inhibit the effective delivery of legal aid. The assessment also measures organizational experience, will and ability to incorporate the delivery of legal aid into

CSOs' strategic plans, work plans and daily operations. This assessment provides recommendations that can be incorporated into strategic plans of the CSOs, and will provide the Program and USAID with a technical assistance and partnership strategy for the remaining two years of operation in Iraq.

The aspects of the CSO legal clinics reviewed through this tool include:

- Legal clinic governance;
- Legal clinic problem analysis, design, implementation and outreach;
- Criteria for accepting cases and types of cases;
- Case review (audit) and case management systems;
- Efficient and effective lawyers and the quality of legal service provision;
- Gender and minority participation; and,
- Client and lawyer satisfaction.

The Program piloted the Legal Aid Delivery Assessment tool *via* a focus group discussion with lawyers from CSO legal clinics in Baghdad to evaluate their provision of direct legal services. The discussion was attended by seven attorneys (three women, four men), and the agenda included: (1) how to increase the



COMMUNITY-BASED LEGAL CLINICS

Program-supported community-based legal clinics are free legal service programs run by local civil society organizations. This is distinct from the legal clinics that are affiliated with law schools, in which lecture-based learning is complemented by on-the-job experience where students handle real cases under the supervision of a lawyer.

The **A2J model for community-based legal clinics** is designed to improve the ability of partner NGOs to provide quality legal services to the vulnerable. It strengthens the functionality and services of these clinics by: (a) establishing uniform best practices to be applied by all partners providing services through the Program; (b) enhancing access to justice through legal advocacy; and (c) encouraging the delivery of services to a wider group of vulnerable persons, such as criminal detainees.

Our community-based legal clinics provide two types of assistance to Iraq's vulnerable populations:

- **Legal advice and counsel ('consultation')**, which includes a range of services up to the point of legal representation (e.g. screening a new case, providing information and advice on legal procedures and rights).
- **Legal representation**, which includes any legal action by the lawyer on behalf of the individual before a government agency (e.g. filing a petition for divorce).

TABLE 3. LEGAL CLINIC NETWORK BOARD OF DIRECTORS (2013)

POSITION	NAME	ORGANIZATION
Chairperson	Dr. Ali SALIM (Mr.)	Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid (Baghdad)
Vice-Chairperson	Ms. Dalal AL-KINANI	Fatima House Charity for Women (Baghdad)
Secretary	Ms. Maysoun AL-BAYATTI	Odessa Organization for Women's Development (Ninawa)
Treasurer	Ms. Sundos SALIH	Anhur Foundation for Education and Human Rights (Dhi Qar)
Member	Dr. Awatif AL-MUSTAFA (Ms.)	Al-Taqwa Association (Basrah)

competence and availability of legal professionals who assist vulnerable and disadvantaged Iraqis; (2) how to provide high-quality, ethical, free legal aid to vulnerable and disadvantaged Iraqis; and (3) whether the legal clinics are meeting the needs of vulnerable Iraqis.

Based on this discussion, the Program revised the survey questions and developed an assessment methodology to determine how the Program can improve the quality of legal service provision over the next two years. Much like the organizational development assessment, the legal aid delivery assessment is designed to identify the specific issues that Program-supported legal clinics will need to address in order to achieve a higher probability of sustainability. Preliminary results indicate that CSO legal clinics are: (1) offering a wide variety of free legal services (types of cases) to a broad spectrum of vulnerable persons; (2) using consistent case management filing systems; and (3) following the international clinic best practices as closely as possible. There are also indications that 'legal aid' lawyers are in need of certain topical trainings, and that they and their work suffer from tensions coming from the Iraqi Bar Association that need to be mitigated.

Capacity assessment of IBA/KBA to administer *pro bono* assistance (Activity 2.2.1)

A third assessment tool developed by the Program during the reporting period was designed to gauge the capacities of Iraq's two bar associations, the Iraqi Bar Association (IBA) and the Kurdistan Bar Association (KBA), to design, develop and administer *pro bono* programs. The purpose of this assessment is to identify the associations' organizational strengths and weaknesses, and the factors that inhibit their organizational development. The assessment is also designed to determine organizational history, experience, will and ability to incorporate *pro bono* and continuing legal education (CLE) programs into their strategic plans and daily operations.

Recommendations drawn from the assessment are also meant to be incorporated into the strategic plans of both associations and provide the Program and USAID with a partnership strategy for their next two years of operation.

Preliminary results indicate at least a modest level of interest by both bars to establish *pro bono* programs. There is some indication of *pro bono* work being conducted by individual lawyers, but without recording or documentation by the bar associations. Also the Iraqi Bar Association has added a mandatory *pro bono* clause to the draft Law on Lawyers, which would require Iraqi lawyers to accept a minimum of three *pro bono* cases per year in order to maintain their license. If enacted, the Law on Lawyers would represent a significant advance for Iraq in terms of institutionalized *pro bono* legal assistance: With 50,000 lawyers licensed with the IBA, this would mean no fewer than 150,000 *pro bono* cases per year.

PROMOTING LEGAL CLINIC SUSTAINABILITY

Legal Clinic Network (Activity 2.1.5)

The Program's Legal Clinic Network provides a platform for lesson-learning, coordination and alliance-building among the Program's partners. Through the Network, the Program aims to build the capacity of legal clinics as partners and to unify their efforts to identify and work toward common goals, such as engagement with government and other institutions.

The Network is comprised of 15 civil society organizations and 3 law schools (Babil, Diyala and Islamic Universities). Members formed five committees (in addition to the executive committee) to discuss ways to improve: (1) Sustainability and GOI coordination; (2) legal service provision; (3) case referral systems; (4) *pro bono* internships; and (5) advocacy. The Advocacy Committee is the Legal Clinic Network's most recently established committee and replaces the Program's five Advocacy Networks (see Page 27).

In order to formalize the work of the Legal Clinic Network, members agreed during the reporting period to formally register the Network as a legal entity with the federal NGO Directorate. After formal approval of the bylaws and the election of a five-member board of direc-



PHOTO: ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM

ABOVE: An advisor from Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid interviews a legal clinic client following an awareness-raising workshop held in Baghdad.

tors (4 women, 1 man), the process of registration was still underway at the end of the reporting period (see Table 3).

One of the Network's key activities is building a partnership with the IBA. In June, the IBA hosted an informal roundtable attended by the IBA board, the leadership of fourteen regional IBA offices, professors and lawyers from three law school legal clinics (Babil, Dhi Qar and Islamic University Law Schools), and representatives from 17 Program-supported CSO legal clinics. The purpose of the roundtable was to discuss the role and benefits of legal clinics, and how the IBA and its licensed attorneys can provide support.

The following recommendations for the IBA's involvement were proposed and agreed upon: (1) establishing working relationships between the IBA, CSOs and law schools; (2) establishing a harmonized system for referrals; and (3) creating a legal aid oversight body. The Program collated these recommendations and forwarded them to Legal Clinic Network members for discussion at a closed session the following day. The next step is the establishment of a formal work-

ing mechanism between the IBA and the Legal Clinic Network to ensure the future sustainability of legal assistance for vulnerable Iraqis.

COMSEC Legal Clinics (Activity 2.1.5)

During the reporting period, the 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. In the first quarter, the Program launched a pilot initiative between legal assistance CSOs and the local Citizens' Affairs office in Baghdad, through which CSO lawyers staffed a 'legal help desk' to provide a one-stop-shop for citizens to resolve their complaints. The pilot initiative was deemed a success, and enjoyed high-level attention from the Secretary-General of the Council of Ministers.

As a result of the pilot's success, COMSEC decided to expand the legal help desks to all 15 governorate offices. The desks will, by design, be staffed by Legal Clinic Network lawyers to provide advice and representation to vulnerable citizens. At the time of reporting, the pilot was being implemented in three phases: (1) the pilot in Baghdad; (2) expansion to the rest of the lower 15 governorates; and (3) the addition of government funding to sustain the initiative once Program support for legal clinics and their lawyers diminishes. A strategy to move to the third phase was under discussion at the time of reporting and will be rigorously pursued in Year 4.

Legal aid coordination meetings at governorate level (Activities 2.1.5, 2.2.1, 2.4.3)

In July, the Program brought together representatives from its legal clinics in Basrah with the head of the IBA's office in Basrah (Mr. Qasim al-Utbi) for a first legal aid coordination meeting at governorate level. During the reporting period, the Program continued to meet with the IBA's offices at governorate level to discuss collaboration between their offices, law faculties and CSO legal clinics. The Program convened an additional eight meetings in Babil, Dhi Qar, Diwaniyah, Diyala, Karbala, Muthanna, Najaf and Wasit. At each of these meetings, the participating CSOs, law schools and IBA offices agreed on the importance of coordinating and expanding their relationship, and began to discuss specific ways for coordination to take place, including through monthly meetings at the governorate level.

TRAINING THE LAWYERS OF TODAY AND TOMORROW

Raising awareness among Iraq's lawyers (Activities 2.3.1 and 2.3.2)

CLE training on human rights: Both bar associations in Iraq (IBA and KBA) now require human rights training as a part of their continuing legal education (CLE) programs for lawyers. CLE provides lawyers with opportunities to augment or refresh their skills in various fields, and are part of the associations' efforts to ensure that well-informed attorneys are available to serve vulnerable Iraqis. This course was developed by the Iraq Bar Association (IBA) with technical support from the Program. Through the Program's partnerships with the IBA and KBA, the Program conducted 11 human rights training programs during the reporting period (covering Baghdad, Basrah, Dhi Qar, Diwaniyah, Erbil, Karbala, Muthanna and Sulaymaniyah). The training package covers international human rights law, women's and children's rights, and the rights of internally displaced persons. A total of 334 young lawyers (241 men, 93 women) participated in the training.

Mock trial training: For the past year, the Program has supported the IBA to train lawyers on issues that affect vulnerable Iraqis through an interactive mock trial format. The trainings focus on Iraq's Personal Status Law, such as inheritance and custody, and pleading procedures and evidence submission in civil cases. The trainings use a simulated trial technique and are supplemented by a manual of materials prepared by the IBA with funding provided by a grant from the Program. The Program conducted eight mock trial trainings for IBA members and young lawyers from Program-supported CSOs, covering Baghdad, Basrah, Dhi Qar, Dahuk, Erbil, Karbala, Ninawa and Sulaymaniyah. A total of 196 young lawyers (123 men, 73 women) participated in the mock trials.

Based on observations and interviews from several participating lawyers, the Program has developed working criteria for this and all CLE trainings, as well as law school curricula, that can be incorporated into the training modules in the future. Critical skills modules, including those for analyzing and questioning, writing and oral advocacy, will be included in all future courses and trainings, as well as a section on ethics and professional responsibility. Gender issues will also be considered throughout all trainings in terms of equal participation and gender-sensitive content.

Curriculum reform and law school legal clinics (Activities 2.4.1, 2.4.2 and 2.4.3)

The Access to Justice Program supports law school legal clinics by providing technical assistance to guide them in their operations. Law school legal clinics are an important bridge for the gap between theoretical and practical education, and better prepare law students to enter the legal profession as advocates for vulnerable Iraqis.

During the reporting period, four law schools (Babil, Dhi Qar, Diyala and Najaf's Islamic University) received grants from the Program and began implementing legal clinic activities. All four law schools implemented the Program-developed legal clinic curriculum for their fourth-year students, which is part of the Program's best practice model for law school legal clinics. The 15-week legal clinic course addresses international standards for human rights, legal assistance to vulnerable groups, legal ethics and professional responsibility, and the concept and practice of *pro bono* work. Baghdad Law School independently operates a legal clinic and continues to implement the legal clinic course without Program funding.

Over 124 third-year law students worked at these legal clinics under the supervision of licensed lawyers during the summer term to gain practical experience as part



PHOTO: JAMES EBERLEIN, USAID ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM

ABOVE: Anbar and Baghdad Law Schools compete against each other during the Iraq national finals of the Philip C. Jessup Moot Court Competition in Erbil.



PHOTO: ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM

ABOVE: The Jessup teams from Anbar and Baghdad Law Schools after a meeting in Washington with the Ambassador of Iraq to the United States (April 2013).

of their legal education. Thus far, *pro bono* lawyers and students have represented 30 clients and conducted 141 legal consultations.

The Program conducted a series of one-day summer refresher courses for Babil, Dhi Qar, Diyala and Islamic University Law Schools to provide law students with knowledge of Iraq's Civil Procedure and Evidence Laws, and to ensure that the students are ready to practice in the live-client clinic under the supervision of expert legal clinic lawyers. A total of 72 law students (22 men, 50 women) attended these workshops.

The Program also launched consultations with Anbar and Basrah Law Schools to explore the possibility of establishing legal clinics in the near future.

Diyala Law School and **Al-Aawg Development Foundation** provided a model for local collaboration by referring and networking between the law schools and CSOs to promote the sustainability for operating legal clinics. **Islamic University** and **Fatima House** (Baghdad) are also collaborating on case referrals.

Law student internships (Activity 2.4.3)

Three fourth-year law students and a recent law graduate from Diyala Law School began *pro bono* internships and practice, respectively, with the Al-Aawg Development Foundation Legal Clinic. Four law students from Dhi Qar Law School also begin their internships with the **Anhur** Legal Clinic. Eight law students and two recent law graduates from **Basrah**

Law School began interning with **Al-Taqwa**; four law students from **Imam Al-Sadiq Law School** with **Human Rights Defenders**; and one recent law graduate from **Kirkuk Law School** with **Inma**. An additional eleven students began internships with Program-supported legal clinics during the reporting period.

All 23 student interns and young *pro bono* law graduates gained practical skills in providing legal assistance for vulnerable Iraqis under the direct supervision of practicing lawyers, who provide them with hands-on training and mentoring. The interns learn how to conduct initial client intake interviews, provide basic consultations, manage case filing systems and observe courtroom proceedings. The interns attend the legal clinic three days *per week*, are evaluated by the NGO administrative staff responsible for managing their internship, and then a member of their affiliated law school faculty signs off on their evaluation.

Deans' Council Conference (Activity 2.4.1)

The Program, in collaboration with Iraqi Council of Law School Deans, held the third annual Deans' Conference in Sulaymaniyah under the theme "Clinical Legal Education and Legal Aid in Iraq." The conference focused on ways to ensure the sustainability of law school legal clinics and the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, and it introduced a legal aid framework for Iraq. The 20 participating deans agreed on a number of priority recommendations: (1) full support for this year's national Iraqi rounds of the Jessup Moot Court competition; (2) support to *pro bono* internship programs; (3) continued assistance to civil society organizations and law school legal clinics; (4) coordination of legal aid efforts at governorate level with the Iraqi Bar Association, civil society and the Council of Ministers Secretariat; and (5) the provision of expertise to help Iraq develop a framework for free legal aid.

As a result of the meeting, a number of law schools have decided to establish legal clinics using their own resources, among them **Basrah Law School** and **Nahrain Law School** in Baghdad. The Program is providing these law schools with the legal clinic syllabus, best practices, clinic start-up training workshops, assistance with coordination efforts with nearby law schools experienced in operating legal clinics, and ongoing technical assistance and mentoring as necessary.

Meeting of IKR law schools (Activity 2.4.1)

This year, the Program also convened a meeting of the law schools in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR). Under the theme “Clinical Legal Education and Sustainability,” the meeting focused on ways to ensure the sustainability of law school legal clinics in the IKR and of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. The four participating law schools (Dahuk, Koya, Salahaddin and Sulaymaniyah Law Schools) agreed on a number of priority recommendations, including: (1) full support for this year’s national rounds of the Jessup Moot Court Competition; (2) support to *pro bono* internship programs; (3) continued assistance to civil society organizations and law school legal clinics; and (4) coordination of legal aid efforts at the governorate level with the Kurdistan Bar Association (KBA).

Buy-in from Iraq’s law schools is an essential step toward ensuring the long-term viability of the Jessup competition in the future, an initiative which provides an important practical complement to legal education Iraq.

Jessup Moot Court Competition (Activity 2.4.4)

The Iraq national rounds of the Jessup International Moot Court Competition were held January 6-8 in Erbil. Seventeen Iraqi law schools participated in the competition (Anbar, Babil, Baghdad, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Dahuk, Fullujah, Islamic University of Najaf, Karbala, Koya, Kufa, Maysan, Qadisiya, Soran, Sulaymaniyah and Wasit). One-hundred twenty students and professors

(53 women, 67 men) participated in the competition, as well as two distinguished judges from the former Iraqi Special Tribunal (Rizgar Mohammed and Ra’ad Juhi). Baghdad and Anbar Law Schools placed first and second in the competition, respectively, and earned the right to compete at the international final round of competition in Washington.

The Program provided training in Baghdad on moot court advocacy skills to prepare the two teams participating in the international finals in Washington. The international round of the competition attracted top students from more than 116 law schools representing 80 countries. After intense preparation with the Program’s technical staff to build the students’ advocacy and analytical skills, the Iraqi students competed against teams from Argentina, the Bahamas, Croatia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Macau and Sweden, as well as the UN University for Peace (Costa Rica).

The showing by Anbar and Baghdad Law Schools was a marked improvement from previous competitions in which Iraqi teams participated. In particular, Baghdad won against the UN University for Peace, a first for Iraqi teams competing at the Jessup. Despite not advancing to the final rounds of competition, the teams’ participation provided them with an unequalled opportunity to receive feedback and guidance from competition judges on legal analysis and oral argument, to practice and improve advocacy skills, to learn about international systems of justice, and to establish new relationships with law students from around the world. ■



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معرض الرضا

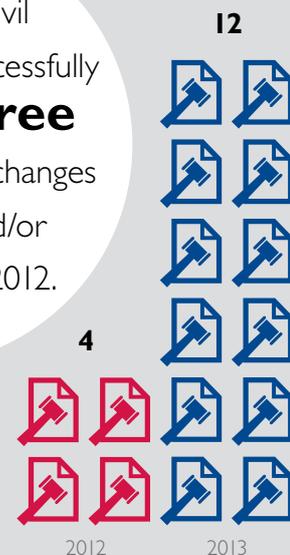
COMPONENT 3

ADVOCACY & POLICY REFORM

2013 Highlights

- National Law on Persons with Disabilities passed and UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ratified after Program-supported advocacy effort.
- 12 competing drafts harmonized into unified draft Social Safety Net legislation.
- A number of government policy changes — affecting the rights of persons with disabilities, religious minorities, returnees and others — implemented by government as a result of civil society-led advocacy campaigns (see figure at right).

This year, our civil society partners successfully advocated for **three times** as many changes to policy, law and/or regulations as in 2012.



STRENGTHENING OUR PARTNERS' CAPACITIES

Training on advocacy strategies for CSO partners (Activity 3.1.1)

During the reporting period, the Program's advocacy and legal reform efforts moved to a more strategic framework to organize and support civil society advocacy campaigns and to further enhance dialogue with government on much-needed areas for reform.

The Program established four issue-specific advocacy groups with partner CSOs: persons with disabilities (PWDs), social security, issues on identity and religious and ethnic minorities, and Iraq's Personal Status Law and gender-based violence. The four groups brought together a total of 43 CSOs from central and southern Iraq. An additional advocacy group was established for PWDs in Iraq's Kurdistan Region (IKR). This group includes members from the IKR exclusively, as they are advocating for legal reform with the Kurdistan Regional

Government (KRG) rather than the federal government.

Over a period of five months, the Program's **Advanced Advocacy Academy** provided members of the groups with an introduction to advocacy, as well as issue-specific training based on planned advocacy activities. The training enabled CSOs to implement their action plans for advocacy campaigns designed to improve target beneficiaries' access to services.

Building on the Academy, the Program provided the advocacy groups with training on strategic planning, message development and other important skills in conducting successful advocacy campaigns. The Program held monthly meetings with each of the five groups to monitor their application of the skills gained from the training. Additionally, the Program facilitated the organization of meetings between civil society and relevant government officials. The following section details the main achievements from the Program's advocacy campaign efforts in 2013.

POSITIVE LINKAGES TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

At the heart of the Program's advocacy efforts is CSO engagement with government. By leveraging its reputation and the good work of its civil society partners, the Program has established a convening power to bring together civil society and government to explore ways in which both parties work together to improve the situation of vulnerable people in Iraq. Under a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between USAID/Iraq and the Council of Representatives (COR) Human Rights Committee signed at the beginning of FY 2013, the Program facilitated collaboration between the Council and Program-sponsored CSOs in two specific areas: (1) persons with disabilities; and (2) social safety net legislation. These two issues, described in greater detail in this section, involve legislative reform and represent excellent opportunities for the Program to use its expertise to benefit the vulnerable.

Sustainable government funding for CSOs (Activity 3.1.1)

In an effort to ensure the sustainability and continuation of grantee support to their communities, the Program works closely with both grantees and local and central government to investigate mechanisms to fund these CSOs through government resources. During the reporting period, two key decisions were issued by government that mark progress on the road to sustainable civil society efforts on behalf of the vulnerable in Iraq:

- **IKR NGO Department:** USAID/Iraq and the KRG Council of Ministers NGO Department signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in September, under which the Department will provide more than \$500,000 in financial support for regional NGOs that provide legal assistance to vulnerable people. Funding will be awarded under a joint evaluation committee consisting of the Access to Justice Program and KRG NGO Department members. The Program will provide technical oversight and develop an online registration and database system for NGOs in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region, which the NGO Department will maintain (see Page 14). This is a landmark agreement, in which — for the first time in the history of Iraq — a government agency is providing funding for civil society groups operating in support of joint USAID-KRG goals. The support from the KRG is an important leap forward, since an international donor, in this case USAID, will

provide technical direction, while the host government provides financial support. USAID/Iraq Mission Director Thomas Staal and the Director of the NGO Department, Fazl Omar, signed the MOU in a ceremony attended by representatives of the KRG President, the Ministry of Planning and 15 local NGOs. Work on the system began at the end of the fiscal year and will continue into the first quarter of 2014.

- **Ministry of Planning:** The federal Ministry of Planning issued a letter in September endorsing the inclusion of funding for civil society organizations in their budget for 2014. The letter comes as a result of an advocacy effort led by Program grantee Model Iraqi Women, which met with the Director-General of the Ministry's Legal Directorate to propose a line item in the government's annual budget to fund CSO-implemented advocacy activities.
- **Basrah and Dhi Qar Provincial Governments:** A number of engagements were carried out with the offices of the Basrah and Dhi Qar governors, under both the former and incoming governments after provincial elections in April. The new governors pledged their direct support to establish a fund in their respective provincial budgets to financially support CSO-operated legal clinics. These pledges came as a result of the excellent reputation and highly visible activities of the Program's partners in these governorates, and were, in Basrah, further supported by a commitment from the Provincial Council. At the time of reporting, the Program and its partners were developing proposals to be considered by the provincial governments in Q1 2014.

Public advocacy (Activity 3.1.2)

Program grantee **Al-Meezan Newspaper** addresses issues facing vulnerable groups in its monthly publication, and often uses this venue to share the Program's advocacy activities with the general public. While the newspaper is read by the general public, it was designed to inform decision makers who have the power to enact much-needed procedural, policy and legal reforms. *Al-Meezan* ensures that each edition is adequately distributed to government officials, unions and other leaders in local councils, and associations such as the Iraqi Bar Association. Prior to receiving a grant from the Program, the newspaper was only circulated in Babil, and its coverage therefore emphasized local issues. After receiving a grant from the Program, its

circulation went from 1,000-2,500 *per month* to more than 15,000 copies nationwide. With a much larger and national readership, its coverage now focuses on national issues facing vulnerable groups, as well as sensitive issues that would not have been tolerated at the local level, such as suicide, sexual and gender-based violence, etc.

Persons with disabilities (Activity 3.2.1)

Ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD): The Government of Iraq officially ratified the CRPD in March 2013, due in part to support from the Access to Justice Program. Once ratified, the Program provided technical assistance and guidance to its PWD advocacy working group by analyzing the requirements of the CRPD and comparing it to existing Iraqi law. This resulted in a harmonization report that helped inform the group's advocacy strategy. A set of recommendations was agreed by civil society partners to be included in any PWD law that would be considered by Parliament (see next point).

Passage of the Law on Persons with Disabilities: In April, the Program convened its civil society partners and key decision makers for a roundtable in Erbil, which resulted in an endorsed set of 14 recommendations to be included in a new Law on Persons with Disabilities. The recommendations were designed to harmonize Iraqi law with the government's obligations under the CRPD (see previous point). Following an intense lobbying effort and awareness campaign, the law was passed on September 5 and included 10 of the recommendations proposed by the group. CSO members of the advocacy group will now play a central role on the newly formed Commission for Persons with Disabilities that is mandated by the new law as an oversight entity composed of civil society and government officials. While some members of the Program's advocacy group for PWDs have been engaged in this effort for over six years, the Program played a key role in organizing their effort by providing technical assistance and grants to fund their campaigns, ensure direct coordination with COMSEC in forming a working group for PWD issues, and pushing the effort to bring lawmakers together with civil society representatives and executive government to agree on a final draft law.

Affordable housing for PWDs: Capitalizing on its relationship with the Council of Ministers Secretariat (COMSEC), the Program successfully connected its civil society partners with COMSEC to inform policy decisions regarding PWDs. This collaborative effort



PHOTO: JAMES EBERLEIN, USAID ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM

ABOVE: Representatives of the Program's partner CSOs meet at a roundtable in Baghdad to discuss advocacy strategies for PWDs (February 2013).

culminated in the formation of an official Civil Society Steering Committee chaired by the COMSEC Secretary-General. The committee advises the Council of Ministers on decisions to improve conditions for Iraq's PWDs. These efforts have already led to positive changes. One recommendation emerging from the Committee's discussions pointed to the need for improved access to affordable housing for PWDs. During the reporting period, COMSEC issued a decision in-line with Program recommendations by calling for a further reduction in the cost of public housing units for PWDs.

Cooperation with the Ministry of Health: The Office of the Minister of Health (MOH) issued an official letter to formalize an agreement to facilitate cooperation between the MOH Special Office for the Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities and Program-supported legal clinics providing services to PWDs. The Rehabilitation Office is responsible for adjudicating applications for social welfare payments to PWDs. As part of the application process, PWDs must submit to a medical examination, the outcome of which is used to calculate the amount of the welfare payment. Program-

supported legal clinics have long sought a formal mechanism that would expedite the results of these examinations and allow citizens to appeal their outcome. The letter provides Program-supported legal clinics with an endorsement from the Minister's Office to better represent their clients during this process.

Identity issues (Activity 3.2.2)

Automated system for identity cards: The Program facilitated a pilot project to introduce an automated system to expedite the delivery of identity cards. The two-month pilot electronically linked the Higher Judicial Council, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Health through the Ministry of Communications. The initiative was a result of recommendations made by the Program's partners at several roundtable meetings held in 2012, during which civil society called for a more streamlined process to address the challenges of acquiring identity cards, including the requirement of government to physically transfer original documents from one agency to the other, which caused major delays and presented a significant opportunity for fraud and corruption. Under the pilot project, the documents required for identity cards (e.g. marriage and birth certificates) were transferred electronically to the Ministry of Interior, which is responsible for issuing the cards, thereby eliminating the opportunities for corruption and significantly expediting the entire process.

Flowcharts for identity documents: A flowchart that guides beneficiaries on how to obtain identity documents (e.g. *Jinsiya*) for children with missing fathers was finalized and distributed to all related government agencies and grantees working on providing such services. Program grantee **Hiyad** reprinted the flowchart in poster format and distributed it to local government agencies in Basrah. A second flowchart was created to explain common legal procedures for women with missing husbands whose marriage was not registered in a court of law. With guidance from civil society and legal experts, the Program finalized this chart in June and distributed it to key government agencies and CSOs assisting these women.

Law on Lawyers (Activity 3.2.3)

The Program continues to facilitate the efforts of all stakeholders to pass a Law on Lawyers that includes a provision that all lawyers be required to provide *pro bono* services. The Program has continued to support the Iraqi Bar Association (IBA) in its incorporation of a requirement for its member lawyers to perform *pro*

bono work for vulnerable Iraqis in order to renewing their lawyer licenses on an annual basis. The revised draft Law on Lawyers is currently under parliamentary review and is expected to be finalized and enacted in Year 4.

Social Safety Net and personal status issues (Activity 3.2.5)

The advocacy network on social security focused on initiatives to reform non-contributory social safety net protection mechanisms, including a legal framework. Suggested legal reforms would improve financial benefits for vulnerable Iraqis, assist vulnerable Iraqi women to claim state benefits, and integrate concepts of graduation and human capacity building into the broader social protection system. Presently, a large number of vulnerable women are unable to register and claim benefits because of the inefficiencies of the current social safety net and its administration. A new law would enable MOLSA to carry out necessary reforms to ensure access to all in need and ensure the sustainability and utility of the new system.

Several governmental entities have been drafting their own versions of social safety net laws, which resulted in five draft laws. The Program completed two roundtables for all government and civil society stakeholders to address these challenges. The first roundtable, held in June in Erbil, brought together government agencies and Program grantees to discuss social safety net concepts, a common terminology and a framework for a unified law. Following the success of the first roundtable, a second event was held in Istanbul in September. At the Istanbul Forum, the same stakeholders were present, in addition to representatives from the Prime Minister's Advisory Council (PMAC), World Bank experts and representatives from the Turkish government.

The Istanbul Forum produced consensus from all participants on the main framework of the law, including the near finalization of a unified draft law. The PMAC, leading an effort supported by the highest levels of government to finalize the draft law, officially recognized the contributions of the Program in streamlining the review process to ensure that widows, divorcées, female heads of households, impoverished women and other vulnerable groups begin receiving benefits as soon as possible. The Program expects the passage of the law in Year 4, and will maintain coordination and close follow-up on the results of the Istanbul Forum to ensure that the unified version of the draft law is submitted to parliament.

Setting the record straight for Iraq's returnees

In February, the Minister of Displacement and Migration issued a ministerial circular (*Tamim*) correcting his Ministry's policy in the allocation of the \$3,400 assistance payment given to returnees. This change comes as the result of an intervention by the Access to Justice Program, through its partner organization Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid. This policy change has the potential to significantly impact the nearly 70,000 refugees who returned to Iraq last year.

The *Tamim* was issued after a woman was only awarded half of the cash assistance payment because of her status as a single woman with no children. The woman is financially responsible for caring for her mother and father — both of whom should be considered as her dependents. When she approached the Mercy Hands legal clinic for advice, the clinic's legal team researched the matter and provided her with the legal justification necessary to file an appeal. The Ministry denied her appeal to be deemed head of household, on the grounds that she had already received (partial) payment. The Ministry considered the matter closed and would not consider her appeal. The Mercy Hands legal clinic brought this woman's case directly before the Minister. After reviewing the case with his legal department, the Minister decided to award the full amount and issued the circular to change the policy for future cases. From now on, women in similar situations will be awarded the full amount. ■

Juveniles (Activity 3.2.6)

Social workers are one of the key actors in cases involving juveniles, yet they operate with neither a code of conduct nor centralized training programs. To improve the services provided by social workers, the Program conducted two roundtables to consider establishing a code of conduct for social workers who handle the investigations of cases involving juvenile detainees. Participants included civil society, social workers, the KRG Ministries of Labor and Social Affairs (KMOLSA) and the Interior (KMOI), and the Kurdish Judicial Council (KJC). At the conclusion of the roundtables, a draft code of conduct and set of recommendations were agreed that were under review by KMOLSA, KMOI and the KJC at the time of reporting.

Internally displaced persons (Activity 3.2.6)

The Program completed a roundtable in Basrah in December 2012 that included representatives of the Provincial Councils and Ministry of Displacement and Migration's offices in Basrah and Dhi Qar, and its civil society partners to discuss the increasing number of IDPs in Iraq's southern governorates. Six recommendations were agreed and submitted to the Basrah Governor's office for review. A consensus was reached by all stakeholders that includes a rapid housing solution, microfinance projects to address unemployment

and, finally, a request that local government provide an expedited registration process to allow IDPs to begin to receive their benefits. The Program and its partners will continue to advocate for the implementation of these recommendations.

Women with missing husbands (Activity 3.2.6)

Program grantee **Um-Alyateem** submitted three recommendations to the Parliamentary Labor and Social Affairs Committee as well as the Women's Committee to include women with missing husbands in the draft Social Safety Net law. These recommendations emerged from numerous Program-supported activities that included civil society and government representatives discussing the issue of women with missing husbands and how they can receive benefits during the compulsory waiting period of four years before they establish the death or the abandonment of their husbands.

Survivors of gender-based violence (Activity 3.2.6)

Program grantee **Youth Save Organization** was awarded a grant for gender awareness activities that included workshops and advocacy to revise four articles of the Iraqi Penal Code #111 (1969) that would

require women and men be treated equally under the penal law, since the current version imposes stricter punishments on women than on men. Youth Save established a committee of 24 legal experts who endorsed a set of recommendations, which were submitted in July to the Babil Provincial Council for review. While the change to the four articles was pending at the time of reporting, the awareness created in Babil has resulted in intervention from the provincial council and parliamentarians to address issues of gender-based violence.

Religious and ethnic minorities (Activity 3.2.6)

Program grantee **al-Ahrar** continued its advocacy effort with the provincial government in Maysan on the rights of religious and ethnic minorities. Their efforts resulted in two government decisions that represent significant advocacy achievements. One requires the Maysan Provincial Council to officially recognize Sabian Mandaean religious holidays, which were previously regarded as regular working days. The second decision requires the provincial police to provide protection to Sabian Mandaens in the exercise of their religious rites. While updated statistics on the number of Sabian Mandaens in Iraq are difficult to verify, and their population continues to shrink because of assimilation into nominally Muslim society or persecution from Shi'a and Sunni militants, they were estimated to be roughly 13,000 in 2005.

Improved health services for the vulnerable in Basrah (Activity 3.2.6)

In April, the governor of Basrah issued a policy directive to the provincial Health Directorate aimed at improving services for vulnerable people. The directive builds on the Program's recommendations to facilitate access to government services for persons with disabilities, orphans, widows, divorcees and the internally displaced. The governor's letter directs the Directorate to support the work of Program-supported legal clinics by: (1) forming independent medical committees both at headquarters and in Basrah's rural areas to make decisions specific to the Directorate's work on behalf of vulnerable people; (2) reducing the delay to receive an appointment to take the required medical tests when applying for government services; and (3) developing mechanisms to expedite the processing of the aforementioned tests. These efforts in Basrah will particularly improve the situation for PWDs, since applications for state welfare benefits often require onerous bureaucratic procedures such as medical tests to officially determine the presence of a particular disability. The Program continues its efforts to advocate before government for reforms to these procedures, but the directive issued by the Basrah governor is one step in the right direction. ■

التشريع والأحكام القانوني

الأحكام وال...

تشريع قانون

المعاقين

انعجام القانون



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تتم الحق
تجتم زواج
بوة بالرقول

تقسم لروم حاتم بذكر
بوس بعين ولزواج
شدة... صعب

وضع من اجل منتج الخلاف قاض
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الظاهره فقد من... كثر
المرحاة ندمتات بللا قوت

تقريب
من قبل الحامه لعدد من رجال
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لتسهيل الإبرائات قدام
لا يملكون اوراق شويت
أن تكلفي بالشهود لاستخراج
الأوراق الشوتية

تتمتع بمسكارة خاصة رجال
الدين من قبل الحكمة
فلا يهدت أو يسجل العقه
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ومع اجراءات رقابية
عالم رجال الدين (ما قبل
المهدى) ولسام لعدو
لرب قاسم بدون الشهور
عزرا بحت الانا خارج الحكم

النزول
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مطالبة مجلس القضاء الأعلى
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مع مقتضات الصلوة العامة
بما يخص عقود الزواج الكارم

الاصول المدونة بنظام وشيخ
ومتابعة الق
قبل منظمات
المرفوعة
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المدني

عبدالله قديم ربح الدين
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حضر ملاحقة الجراء لعتود
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ارسال

بيل الاجراءات طعة
بجود رافر الاحوال المدنية
بها و نظام خاص للماوية

بمشيخ
بفندق
بشوا اشهد اسما

وكامين حماية كالتوييه

المجال على قانون

١١١ السنة ١٩٦٩ الى

لحماية الحق



GENDER INTEGRATION

ENSURING GENDER INTEGRATION THROUGHOUT THE PROGRAM

Gender integration activities during the reporting period were focused on strengthening the gender integration capacity of Program staff and civil society partners. In October 2012, the Program's Gender Specialist conducted a review of each component's work plan and assessed all gender-related documentation from the first two years of Program activities. The review of documents continues, as needed.

Gender integration action planning (Activity 5.1.1)

In collaboration with each component, the Gender Specialist developed a Gender Integration Action Plan (GIAP) for use in assessing proficiency in the integration of gender and gender mainstreaming. Each quarter, the integration of gender into each component's activities is assessed in accordance with the GIAP. Weekly meetings were held with each component and the Program's grants team to assess progress.

Gender participation in Grants Evaluation Committee (Activity 5.1.2)

The grants application form was amended to include a gender integration section. All Program staff were trained on completing and assessing the gender section of the grants application form. The Gender Integration Team reviewed all grant applications to ensure that prospective grantees incorporated gender into their initiatives. Direct support was provided to grantees as requested.

Building the gender integration capacity of Program staff and civil society partners (Activities 5.1.3 and 5.2.1)

The Gender Integration Team provided technical support, capacity building and guidance to Program

staff to ensure that all activities integrate gender. To establish a starting point, the team conducted baseline surveys to measure gender integration awareness with all Program staff and 88 CSO partners (44 men, 44 women). The survey reflected basic understanding of key gender concepts but a lack of understanding of the importance of gender integration to sustainable development. The team completed multiple workshops designed to increase the understanding of gender integration, which included training on basic gender concepts and the relationship between gender and development. The Gender Integration Team also provided ongoing technical support and follow-up to Program staff and grantees, and responded to requests for technical support from grantees in the area of gender-based violence.

The Gender Integration Team provided input on the COMSEC awareness-raising campaign on marriage registration, human rights training, legal clinic best practices training, and mock trial materials.

- **Gender integration and basic concepts for development training for Program grantees:** Two trainings on basic gender concepts were completed during the reporting period. These trainings were designed to build Program CSOs' capacity to ensure gender integration throughout their activities. The Gender Specialist prepared a basic gender concepts syllabus, which was translated into Arabic and Kurdish. A total of 90 participants (44 men, 46 women) from Program grantees in Baghdad, Basrah and Erbil participated in the workshops.
- **Gender-based violence training for Program grantees:** In response to partner requests, the Gender Integration Team produced materials and completed two workshops on gender-based violence. The workshops stressed the necessity for men and women to work together to eliminate violence against women and children. The 40 participants (20 men, 20 women) from 19

partner CSOs in Babil, Baghdad and Basrah were provided materials to assist in their trainings on gender-based violence.

Value chain networks (Activity 5.3.1)

There is growing recognition that value chain concepts are useful beyond the realm of economic growth and trade. Strategies have been developed for applying aspects of value chain analysis, such as mapping, to health, nutrition and access to justice. The value chains below apply lessons from the gender and value chain literature to the Program's objective of addressing access issues for vulnerable populations.

During the reporting period, the Gender Integration Team conducted three value chain methodologies associated with the provision of legal services to vulnerable group. The subjects for these were chosen from among the Program's target vulnerable groups. The value chain reports included studies on widows, people with disabilities and Iraqis with unregistered marriages. The purpose of these value chains is to identify common gender-based constraints faced by vulnerable Iraqis when accessing their rights and to submit recommendations to overcome these.

- **Widows:** A majority of the approximately two million widows in Iraq live below the poverty line and cannot access basic entitlements. This value chain analysis pinpoints areas where the Program can effectively improve access to justice for Iraqi widows. Reducing both cost and time, the Program's civil society partners can effectively overcome bureaucratic obstacles for widows. Entry points were identified where the Program can continue to support access to justice for widows, specifically: (1) continue awareness campaigns to support women's empowerment; (2) extend the geographic coverage of Program-supported legal clinics to all 18 Iraqi governorates; (3) lobby government for an effective vital statistics register; (4) reform the criteria for social security payments; (5) protect widow's entitlements; and (6) build the capacity of government officials and CSOs to advocate for the rights of widows.
- **People with disabilities:** While PWDs are entitled to the same rights and protections guaranteed to all Iraqis, many are not realized or are inaccessible. Many PWDs lack an awareness of their rights, such as the right to a basic security

salary, which is fundamental to the survival of most people with disabilities living in Iraq. Obtaining this basic salary involves a complicated and time-consuming process, and many PWDs are unable to access this right without support. Mapping the process of obtaining this small social security salary reveals the absence of other rights that are available under the Iraqi Constitution as well as those covered in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). This value chain analysis determined the most common gender-based constraints or obstacles encountered by PWDs, highlighted the ways in which the Program has been successful in overcoming some of the gender-based constraints, and identified areas where the Program and its civil society partners can effectively influence further positive change in the coming years for PWDs. Twelve recommendations were submitted to strengthen Iraq's commitments under the CRPD and the rights of men and women with disabilities in Iraq.

- **Unregistered marriages:** In Iraq, unregistered marriages are most prevalent where poverty, illiteracy and gender inequalities are most pronounced, and the phenomena of unregistered marriages dovetails with those of underage and forced marriages. The victims of unregistered marriages are overwhelmingly women and children, who are without the formal protection guaranteed by Iraqi law to families whose marriages are registered before the court. Recommendations from this report include the following key areas where the Program can effect change for better access to justice for Iraqis who are vulnerable due to unregistered marriages: (1) continue awareness campaigns directed at the rights of women and children, and the importance of marriage registration; (2) work with religious and tribal leaders to help reduce underage and forced marriages; (3) advocate for children to access their fundamental right to basic identity documents and education; and (4) strengthen the laws protecting marriage and ensuring the protections guaranteed under Iraq's Personal Status Law.

The Gender Integration Team recommends that value chain analyses will be useful in the coming years to identify target areas to support access to justice. Suggested areas for analysis include orphans, IDPs and victims of human trafficking. ■

GRANTS

GRANT AWARDS

The Access to Justice Program awarded 33 solicited (competitive) grants and follow-on grants during the reporting period, totaling \$2,760,867.24. Grant application and proposal-writing workshops were provided throughout the country, with the aim of increasing 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.

PARTNER PROGRESS REVIEW MEETINGS

The Program's Partner Meetings provide a forum for grantees to learn from each other, exchange good practice and lessons learned, showcase their achievements, establish connections and partnerships and build strategies to promote sustainability.

Capacity-building sessions were also incorporated into the meetings to review key administrative skills, such as organizational communication, activity planning, and success story, progress and financial reporting. The importance of documentation, program reporting and monitoring and evaluation reports were also reiterated to the grantees. During the reporting period, the Program completed three such meetings.

The strategic outcomes of this year's meetings were:

- Recommendations for how to engage with government to fund law schools in the IKR and central Iraq, improve the direct provision of legal services and raise awareness;
- An action plan for the Legal Clinic Network's Advocacy Committee; and
- Collaboration on awareness-raising campaigns.

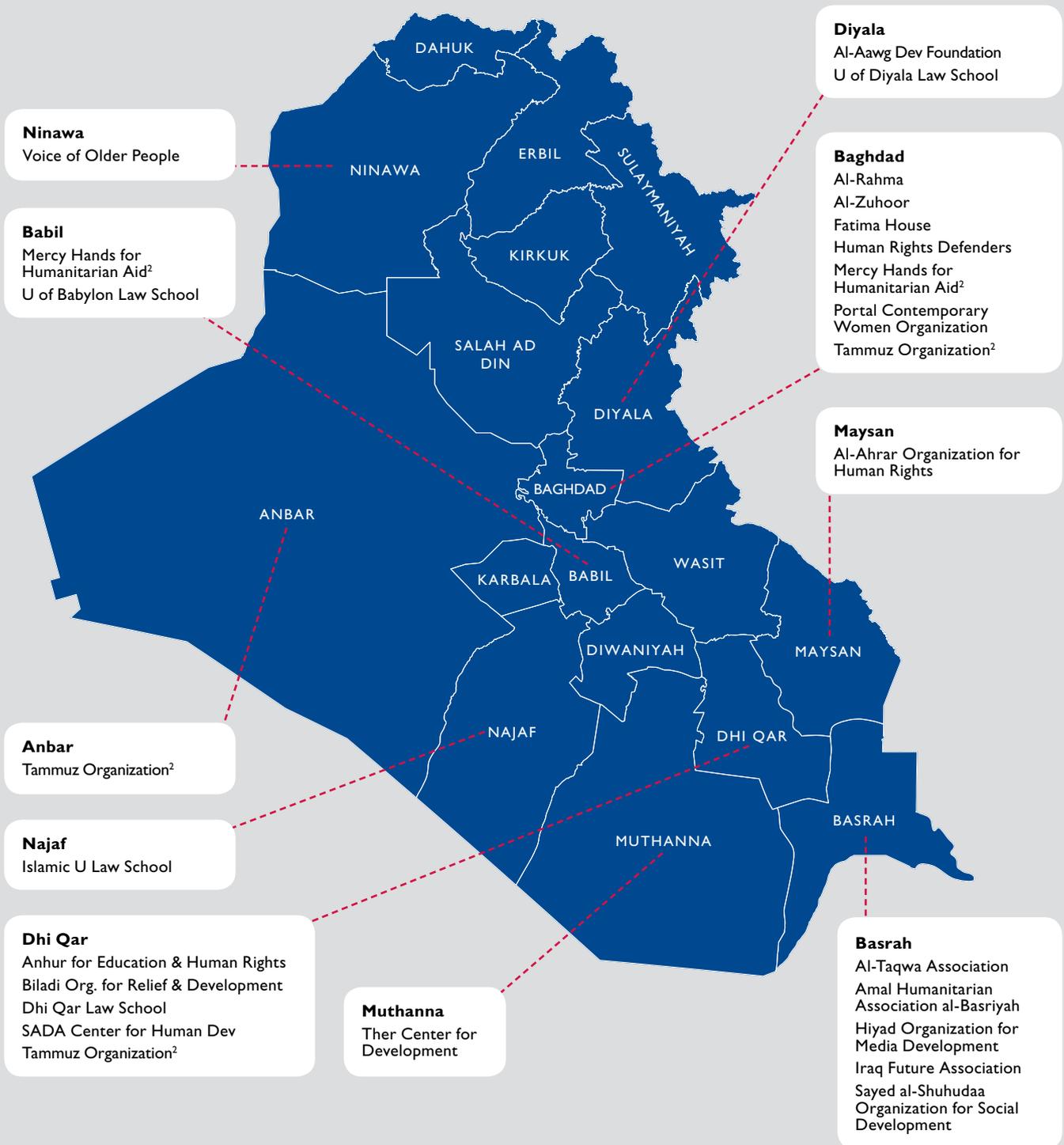
The Partner Meetings also provide an important opportunity to build the capacity of the Program's national staff. Lead Program staff participate in a workshop to build their conference facilitation skills. They design and lead all sessions, including interactive sessions between civil society and government representatives. They also serve as trainers in capacity-building sessions for CSO administrators and lawyers.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR IMPROVED GRANTS MANAGEMENT

The Grants Manager trains and mentors the grants staff on an ongoing basis. The grants staff also received training in a comprehensive, four-day 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 staff with the tools and frameworks used in grants administration, management of the application process and assisting CSOs in planning Program activities.

During the reporting period, the Grants Department organized four management trainings (two in Baghdad, one in Basrah and one in Erbil). At the trainings, the grants team reviewed requirements under the grant agreement for progress reports, finance reports, monitoring and evaluation, human resource management, procurement procedures and other terms and conditions with 130 participants, representing 32 CSOs and four law schools. ■

FIGURE 2. ACTIVE PROGRAM GRANTEES (SEPTEMBER 2013)



Notes: (1) Pending grant agreement with the Program;
(2) Funded activities in multiple governorates; (3) Program-funded activities throughout Iraq.

TABLE 4. PROGRAM GRANTEES (October 1, 2012 — September 30, 2013)

NAME	LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	BUDGET	STATUS
1. AL-AAWG DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION • 125 legal cases • 5 awareness-raising workshops (127 participants)	Diyala		12 months	Dec 2012	\$98,152	
HIGHLIGHT: In May, Al-Aawg and Diyala Law School teamed up to implement an informal summer internship program for third-year law students to improve their advocacy skills and gain practical experience. These law students will assist the Organization with administrative tasks such as preparing case files and providing basic legal advice, similar to paralegal work in the United States.						
2. AL-AHRAR HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION	Maysan		10 months	Apr 2013	\$80,992	
3. AL-ARQAM CULTURAL CHARITY ASSOCIATION • 65 legal cases • 2 awareness-raising workshops (40 participants)	Basrah		12 months	Jul 2012	\$72,822	
4. AL-MALAK HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION*	Ninawa		12 months	-	\$147,619	
5. AL-MEAMEEN ORGANIZATION • 142 legal cases • 25 awareness-raising workshops	Basrah		12 months	Jul 2012	\$81,711	
6. AL-MEEZAN NEWSPAPER** • 15,000 copies circulated each month	Babil		12 months	Aug 2012	\$99,300	
7. AL-RAHMA HUMANITARIAN ASSOCIATION* • 256 legal cases • 5 awareness-raising workshops (158 participants)	Baghdad		12 months	Dec 2012	\$126,817	
HIGHLIGHT: In April, Al-Rahma partnered with Baghdad Law School to launch a pilot internship program for recent graduates. The initiative, which began at the end of the reporting period, provides an opportunity for young lawyers to engage in pro bono work and hone their legal advocacy skills under the supervision of Al-Rahma's practicing lawyers.						
8. AL-RAWABY • 295 legal cases • 6 awareness-raising workshops (179 participants)	Basrah		12 months	Jul 2012	\$75,411	
9. AL-TAQWA ASSOCIATION* • 197 legal cases	Basrah		10 months	Sep 2013	\$51,900	
10. AL-ZUHOOR FEMINIST ORGANIZATION • 19 awareness-raising workshops (570 participants)	Baghdad		12 months	Nov 2012	\$99,635	
11. AMAL HUMANITARIAN ASSOCIATION AL-BASRIYAH* • 125 legal cases • 3 awareness-raising workshops (98 participants)	Basrah		12 months	Sept 2013	\$54,920	
HIGHLIGHT: Amal has targeted PWDs in locations that were neglected for decades by the previous regime. Amal's commitment to Basrah's PWDs is demonstrated by the fact that they go to remote areas in order to serve them. The organization has a grassroots approach and relies on contributions from community businesses to assist the poor and under-privileged in their area, in addition to donor funding. They are a good example of a sustainable organization.						

LEGEND

- WOMEN
- IDPs & RETURNEES
- UNDER IMPLEMENTATION
- COMPLETE
- CHILDREN & YOUTH
- PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
- RELIGIOUS & ETHNIC MINORITIES
- PENDING

* Follow-on grant

** Grantee activities take place throughout Iraq

*** Under implementation as no-cost extension

TABLE 4. PROGRAM GRANTEES (October 1, 2012 — September 30, 2013)

NAME	LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	BUDGET	STATUS
12. ANHUR FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION & HUMAN RIGHTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 191 legal cases • 7 awareness-raising workshops (180 participants) 	Dhi Qar		12 months	Nov 2012	\$99,752	
13. ASWAT AL-IRAQ	Baghdad		7 months	May 2012	\$82,179	
14. BAGHDAD LAW SCHOOL	Baghdad		12 months	Jan 2012	\$32,990	
15. BAGHDAD WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION	Baghdad		6 months	May 2012	\$42,681	
16. BILADI ORGANIZATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 229 legal cases • 8 awareness-raising workshops (210 participants) 	Dhi Qar		12 months	Nov 2012	\$99,702	
17. BUSTAN ASSOCIATION	Basrah Maysan		6 months	Jun 2012	\$36,597	
18. CIVIL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (CDO)*** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52 legal cases 	Kirkuk		14 months	May 2012	\$92,309	
19. DHI QAR LAW SCHOOL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 legal cases • 767 students trained (451 women, 316 men) 	Dhi Qar		12 months	Feb 2013	\$63,210	
20. DIYAR CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 awareness-raising workshops (213 participants) • 1 radio program 	Ninawa		9 months	Dec 2012	\$74,742	
21. FATIMA HOUSE CHARITY FOR WOMEN* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45 legal cases • 44 awareness-raising workshops (1,100 participants) 	Baghdad		12 months	Nov 2012	\$149,962	
<p>HIGHLIGHT: Operating in the toughest neighborhood of Baghdad, Sadr City, where the population is known to be strictly conservative, Fatima House is one of AZJ's main successes across the entire Program. Moreover, Fatima House has the capacity to network with other CSOs and refer legal cases through a sustainable network (recently with BWA) and is leading advocacy efforts with Parliament and COMSEC to reform the Personal Status Law and procedures.</p>						
22. HADIA*** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54 legal cases • 15 awareness-raising workshops (396 participants) 	Basrah		14 months	Jun 2012	\$89,713	
23. HARIKAR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72 legal cases 	Dahuk		12 months	May 2012	\$90,996	
24. HATAW	Sulaymaniyah		6 months	Jun 2012	\$51,163	
25. HIYAD	Basrah		6 months	-	\$48,549	

TABLE 4. PROGRAM GRANTEES (October 1, 2012 — September 30, 2013)

NAME	LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	BUDGET	STATUS
26. HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 169 legal cases • 7 awareness-raising workshops (175 participants) 	Baghdad		12 months	Nov 2012	\$99,899	
27. INMA ORGANIZATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 177 legal cases 	Kirkuk		10 months	Nov 2012	\$99,971	
28. IRAQ BAR ASSOCIATION	Baghdad		14 months	Feb 2012	\$98,780	
29. IRAQ FUTURE ASSOCIATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 155 legal cases • 9 awareness-raising workshops (260 participants) 	Basrah		12 months	Dec 2012	\$99,177	
30. IRAQI AL-MORTAQA FOUNDATION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT*	Baghdad		4 months	Dec 2012	\$105,226	
HIGHLIGHT: Al-Mortaqa completed its joint awareness campaign with the Ministry of Human Rights. The campaign, titled Let's Be With Them, included eight symposia for PWDs — especially children — their caregivers, families and the general public, and was designed to sensitize the public to the rights of PWDs. In addition, the Foundation disseminated 20 billboards illustrating the need for the community to support PWDs.						
31. IRAQI ALLIANCE OF DISABILITIES ORGANIZATIONS* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 advocacy symposium (100 participants) 	Baghdad		6 months	Dec 2012	\$86,114	
HIGHLIGHT: IADO has led advocacy efforts in Iraq on behalf of civil society to focus attention on the need for a robust legal framework to protect the rights of the disabled. They were among the key organizations that pushed the government to adopt the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was ratified in March of this year.						
32. IRAQI BAR ASSOCIATION**	Baghdad		14 months	Feb 2012	\$98,780	
33. IRAQI CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS (ICHRA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 69 legal cases 	Basrah		12 months	Jun 2012	\$61,215	
34. ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY (NAJAF) COLLEGE OF LAW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 664 students trained (144 women, 520 men) 	Najaf		12 months	Feb 2013	\$54,710	
35. KURDISTAN HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH (KHRW)	Erbil		11 months	Apr 2012	\$94,590	
36. KURDISTAN RECONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	Dahuk		12 months	May 2012	\$93,639	
37. MERCY HANDS FOR HUMANITARIAN AID*	Baghdad Babil		12 months	Sep 2013	\$94,973	
38. MODEL IRAQI WOMEN*	Baghdad**		7 months	Aug 2013	\$89,925	
HIGHLIGHT: Model Iraqi Women is advocating for the reform of Social Security benefits paid to widows and disabled persons in order to bring the support given by the Iraqi Government to these vulnerable Iraqis up to a reasonable level.						
39. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE OF THE BLIND <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 awareness-raising workshops (499 participants) 	Basrah		12 months	Dec 2012	\$65,863	

TABLE 4. PROGRAM GRANTEEES (October 1, 2012 — September 30, 2013)

NAME	LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	BUDGET	STATUS
40. ODESSA ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 legal cases • 10 awareness-raising workshops (260 participants) • 10 radio programs 	Ninawa		12 months	Dec 2012	\$98,662	●
41. PORTAL CONTEMPORARY WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION	Baghdad		5 months	Apr 2013	\$21,285	●
42. PUBLIC POLICIES FORUM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 135 legal cases • 11 awareness-raising workshops 	Baghdad		12 months	Jan 2013	\$48,758	●
HIGHLIGHT: Public Policies Forum has a referral mechanism in place with Fatima House Charity for Women. Fatima House, which is regularly overloaded can therefore share its case load with Public Policies Forum, a new grantee that can also benefit from Fatima House's long-standing expertise providing legal services to vulnerable women and children.						
43. SADA CENTER FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 125 legal cases • 12 awareness-raising workshops (390 participants) 	Dhi Qar		12 months	Nov 2012	\$99,852	●
44. SAYED AL-SHUHDAA ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT*	Basrah		10 months	Sept 2013	\$50,000	●
HIGHLIGHT: Sayed Al-Shuhada is a self-sustaining organization that funds material assistance to hundreds of female-headed households through corporate contributions. The Program's grant has enabled the Organization to provide additional legal services to these beneficiaries.						
45. TAMMUZ ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 awareness-raising workshops (250 participants) • 24 radio programs 	Anbar, Baghdad, Dhi Qar		12 months	Nov 2012	\$97,782	●
46. THER CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 197 legal cases • 11 awareness-raising workshops (307 participants) 	Muthanna		12 months	Mar 2013	\$98,752	●
47. UM-ALYATEEM FOUNDATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 197 legal cases 	Baghdad		7 months	Nov 2012	\$66,641	●
HIGHLIGHT: Um-Alyateem Foundation completed a joint awareness campaign with the Ministry of Human Rights for women with missing husbands. Over 350 women attended the campaign's four symposia in major Baghdad neighborhoods, which were designed to raise awareness of their legal rights under the Constitution of Iraq. In addition, Um-Alyateem disseminated 20 banners, 200 posters and 1,550 brochures.						
48. UNIVERSITY OF BABYLON SCHOOL OF LAW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 477 students trained (235 women, 242 men) 	Babil		12 months	Feb 2013	\$55,210	●
49. UNIVERSITY OF DIYALA SCHOOL OF LAW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 legal cases • 2,678 students trained (1,255 women, 1,423 men) 	Diyala		12 months	Feb 2013	\$55,210	●
50. VOICE OF OLDER PEOPLE*** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 112 legal cases 	Ninawa		12 months	Sept 2013	\$59,996	●
HIGHLIGHT: Led by a Muslim woman, Voice of Older People reaches out and provides legal assistance to a community of vulnerable women and men living in a minority Yazidi community, building a bridge of hope between the two religious/ethnic groups that have often seen tension and conflict.						

TABLE 4. PROGRAM GRANTEES (October 1, 2012 — September 30, 2013)

NAME	LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	BUDGET	STATUS
51. WOMEN FOR JUSTICE	Karbala		8 months	Feb 2012	\$69,195	
52. WARVIN FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN'S ISSUES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,265 followers on Facebook page • Website dedicated to news on women's affairs (www.warvin.org) 	Erbil		12 months	May 2012	\$100,000	
53. YOUTH SAVE ORGANIZATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 awareness-raising workshops • 1 radio call-in program 	Babil		9 months	Nov 2012	\$55,058	

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

GENERAL

- **Collaboration with government on awareness campaigns:** In the first quarter, delays by COMSEC in reviewing and approving the joint awareness campaign materials resulted in an overall delay in rolling out the campaign on unregistered marriages. A similar delay was experienced with the Ministry of Human Rights on joint campaigns in the second and third quarters. The delays required the Program to adjust implementation schedules and expectations. Future campaigns will need to appropriately account for the length of time needed for partner government agencies to review and approve materials and messages for joint campaigns.
- **Violence in Iraq:** Violence and a deteriorating security situation marked quarters two, three and four, affecting Program partners, staff and government counterparts alike. In the second quarter, employees of Program grantee Tammuz were killed in an unrelated assassination attempt in Anbar governorate. While the attack itself was unrelated to the implementation of the Access to Justice Program, USAID responded quickly and relaxed branding and marking requirements on materials produced by Program grantees to counter any possible issue that may have been related to the attack. In the third quarter, violence increased in Iraq's lower 15 governorates during local elections. This violence continued through the fourth quarter, due in part to the deteriorating situation in Syria and the correlated threat of a U.S. strike against the al-Assad regime. Many partner organizations expressed concern that they would become targets of politically motivated violence similar to what was experienced by U.S.-associated organizations in 2005-07, when violence against American interests was at its peak.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH

- **KRG NGO Directorate online system:** An MOU was signed with the Directorate finally at the end of the year in September, after which it was determined that work in earnest to fulfill the provisions of the MOU would begin in October. The finalization of an MOU required additional time due to the bureaucratic delays mentioned in the previous section.
- **COMSEC legal clinic awareness campaign:** The implementation of this campaign was delayed due to a slow response by COMSEC. The campaign is tied to a launch event that was originally scheduled for September, but was later postponed to October because the principal decision maker at COMSEC was out of the country for much of the fourth quarter and had not delegated his responsibilities in his absence.

LEGAL EDUCATION AND SERVICES

- **Partnership between IBA/KBA and similar association in U.S. or another country:** The Kurdistan Bar Association and a potential partner identified by the Program (the Florida Bar Association) have been slow to respond to the Program's proposals. In addition, there are organizational issues that must be addressed with the Iraqi Bar Association before any international partnership can be established.
- **System to disseminate and verify *pro bono* cases:** As with the previous activity, the implementation of a *pro bono* verification system is dependent on a response from the IBA, which has been slow to take action.
- **Lawyers' Handbook:** The completion of the Handbook has been prioritized for the Program's fourth year and is expected to be completed by the end of the first quarter.

- **Work with IBA Women Lawyers' Committee on training for women lawyers:** As with previously mentioned activities, the successful completion of this task is dependent on the IBA.

ADVOCACY AND LEGAL REFORM

- **Link legal clinics to Ministry of Health provincial outreach offices for PWDs:** Despite a number of meetings with the Ministry of Health, it has remained relatively unresponsive.
- **Conference/large meeting between IBA and Parliament on Law on Lawyers:** This activity was dropped because the conference was intended to facilitate adoption of the law. Because the law is moving forward, the Program determined that a conference would not be needed.
- **Roundtable with IKR parliament and KBA on Law on Lawyers:** The Program has met with the KBA several times on this issue. The KBA has declined Program assistance with the Law on Lawyers, and they are unwilling to include a pro bono requirement in the law.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- **PMP revision:** This activity has been postponed until a newly recruited M&E Specialist arrives. Pending approval, the Specialist will arrive in-country in November and will be tasked with the PMP revision immediately.
- **Follow-up public perception survey:** The completion of the follow-on survey was delayed due to procurement issues with vendors. The Program expects the survey to be completed before the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2014.

UPCOMING PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

OVERVIEW

In Year 4, the Access to Justice Program will focus on institutionalizing legal assistance and effectively monitoring legal service provision in Iraq. The Program will explore funding mechanisms and voluntary contributions (e.g. *pro bono* lawyers and interns) so that the resources needed to maintain legal aid for vulnerable citizens are available well into the future.

The Program will improve training and mentoring in strategic areas so that the Program's partners are well equipped for the future — particularly in the area of direct legal service provision. Sustainable collaboration with government and other stakeholders requires civil society organizations that can effectively govern themselves and manage financial, administrative, and technical issues pertaining to the provision of legal assistance. To this end, the further development of institutional capacity will be a common thread throughout the Program's Year 4 activities.

The Program will work with partners to pool the resources of CSOs, legal associations, law schools and key government institutions (COMSEC, the NGO Directorate, MOLSA and MOHR) to launch **sustainable legal assistance** that is linked with effective advocacy efforts.

Throughout these activities, the Program will strive for **greater cost-share from the government** and challenge local and national government champions to assume greater responsibility for assisting vulnerable Iraqis and supporting those civil society organizations that work on their behalf.

In the next quarter, the Program will accomplish the following tasks as reflected in its work plan for Year 4:



PUBLIC AWARENESS & OUTREACH

- Continued training and technical assistance to partner CSOs in conducting focus group discussions and conducting surveys to support awareness and advocacy messaging.
- Training for Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee members on the design and implementation of awareness-raising campaigns.



LEGAL EDUCATION & SERVICES

- High-level COMSEC Legal Clinic launch event officially recognizing the partnership between central government and CSOs to provide legal services to vulnerable Iraqis.
- Legal Clinic workshop with the Ministry of Human Rights to promote cooperation between provincial Human Rights Directorates and civil society-operated legal clinics.
- Establish civil society-operated legal clinics in the IKR with funding from the KRG NGO Department, beginning with a pilot phase of 3-5 organizations in different locations throughout the region.
- Preparations for the Iraq national rounds of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, including a mechanism for the GOI to fund the national competition.
- Partnership visit from the Florida Bar Association to support the establishment of *pro bono* legal assistance systems with the Kurdistan Bar Association (KBA).
- Establishment of legal aid working groups at the national and governorate levels.
- Finalize the Legal Aid Delivery and *Pro-Bono* Capacity Assessments.
- Conduct organizational development assessments for new grantees.
- Establish new legal clinics in governorates that do not currently have civil society-operated legal clinics to partner with COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Offices in those governorates.
- Provide assistance to the Legal Clinic Network to finalize its registration, establish a formal referral mechanism and establish the Advocacy Committee.
- Expand the usage of legal clinic education curricula into additional law schools throughout Iraq.



ADVOCACY & POLICY REFORM

- Finalize the draft Social Safety Net legislation and monitor its presentation to Parliament for a second reading, voting and passage into law.
- Pursue support from the Ministry of Planning to fund legal clinics and other civil society activities on behalf of vulnerable populations.
- Train, mentor and develop the Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee as a working group of civil society and law schools that will pursue government policy and procedural reform to improve the access of vulnerable Iraqi citizens to their entitlements.
- Pursue the implementation of the newly passed Law on Persons with Disabilities as well as the reform of the IKR's Law on Disabilities to bring it in line with international standards.

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ANNEX A

FINANCIAL REPORTS

The Project accrued approximately \$17,003,543 in expenditures during the period October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013. Below is a summary of Year 3 project expenses to date. The total obligated amount is \$53,060,000. As of September 30, 2013, approximately 76% of the obligation has been spent.

TABLE A.1 BUDGET STATEMENT

CLIN	COST ELEMENTS	TOTAL BUDGET	EXPENSES CLAIMED, YEAR 3 (OCT 1, 2012 — SEPT 30, 2013)	TOTAL EXPENSES THROUGH SEPT 30, 2013	TOTAL REMAINING
1	Component 1: Improve Knowledge of Legal Remedies	\$2,367,799	\$436,587	\$1,248,507	\$1,119,292
2	Component 2: Improve Legal Education	\$7,512,448	\$1,740,901	\$3,988,998	\$3,523,450
3	Component 3: Improve Government Processes	\$1,712,535	\$358,835	\$898,921	\$813,614
4	Subcontracts	\$28,361,378	\$6,196,569	\$17,897,257	\$10,464,121
5	Participant Training	\$1,180,346	\$324,395	\$1,269,792	-\$89,446
6	Grants	\$8,250,000	\$2,864,453	\$4,802,961	\$3,447,039
7	Other Direct Costs	\$4,040,786	\$2,342,983	\$3,999,390	\$41,396
8	Indirect Costs (Fringe, Overhead, G&A)	\$7,049,446	\$2,063,236	\$4,670,505	\$2,378,941
9	Total Estimated Cost	\$60,474,739	\$16,327,958	\$38,776,332	\$21,698,406
10	Fixed Fee	\$2,404,739	\$675,585	\$1,428,073	\$976,677
	Cost-Plus-Fixed Fee	\$62,879,489	\$17,003,543	\$40,204,405	\$22,675,083

* 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 15,659 days of LOE during the period October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013. Below is a summary of the LOE billed during Year 3 and LOE billed to date per labor category.

TABLE A.2 LOE REPORT				
LABOR CATEGORY	TOTAL LOE	LOE CLAIMED, YEAR 3 (OCT 1, 2012 — SEPT 30, 2013)	TOTAL LOE THROUGH SEPT 30, 2013	TOTAL LOE REMAINING
Long-term Expatriate/TCNs	8,200	2,821	6,670	1,530
Short-term Staff	1,649	703	1,020	629
Local Staff - Professional	54,117	11,931	27,690	26,427
Home Office Staff	1,233	204	821	412
TOTAL	65,199	15,659	36,201	28,998

PROCUREMENT PLAN UPDATE

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

TABLE A.3 PROCUREMENT PLAN

ITEM	SPECIFICATIONS*	INTENDED USE	SOURCE	ORIGIN**	QTY	UNIT COST (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
UPS	UPS APC 650	Baghdad Office	Iraq		5	\$85	\$425
WiFi link	WiFi Link P2P 28db	Basrah Regional Office	Iraq		1	\$750	\$750
Monitors	LCD monitor 18.5 inches	Basrah Regional Office	Iraq		2	\$90	\$180
OFFICE FURNITURE							
File cabinet	Metal filing cabinet for grantees' files	Baghdad Office	Iraq		2	\$120	\$240
Table	Tea table set	Baghdad Office	Iraq		1	\$85	\$85
Table with chair	1 table with 8 chairs	Basrah Regional Office	Iraq		1	\$135.20	\$135.20
Refrigerator	Samsung refrigerator	Basrah Regional Office	Iraq		1	\$245	\$245
Table with chair	1 table with 1 chair	Basrah Regional Office	Iraq		1	\$145	\$145
Chairs	Office chairs	Basrah Regional Office	Iraq		2	\$42	\$84
Table set	Table set	Basrah Regional Office	Iraq		1	\$166	\$166
Desk with partition	Office desk with partition	Basrah Regional Office	Iraq		1	\$182	\$182
Boilers	Water boilers	Basrah Regional Office	Iraq		2	\$95	\$190

* The specifications are based on Tt DPK solicitation of quotes in April – June, 2013.

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

ANNEX B

PROGRAM DELIVERABLES

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

TABLE B.1 PROGRAM DELIVERABLES		
DELIVERABLE	DATE SUBMITTED TO USAID	DATE APPROVED BY USAID
Program Mobilization Plan	November 23, 2010	December 1, 2010
Year 1 Work Plan	December 15, 2010	February 28, 2011
Program Implementation Plan	January 16, 2011	October 31, 2011
Quarter 1 Report (Q1 2011)	January 31, 2011	n/a
Performance Monitoring Plan	March 25, 2011	October 30, 2011
Grants Manual	April 10, 2011	April 12, 2011
Quarter 2 Report (Q2 2011)	April 30, 2011	n/a
Assessment: Legal Education at Select Iraqi Law Schools	June 6, 2011	n/a
Quarter 3 Report (Q3 2011)	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 (Q4 2011)	October 30, 2011	n/a
Quarter 5 Report (Q1 2012)	January 30, 2012	n/a
Community-Based Legal Clinic Best Practices Manual	April 8, 2012	n/a

TABLE B.1 PROGRAM DELIVERABLES

DELIVERABLE	DATE SUBMITTED TO USAID	DATE APPROVED BY USAID
Quarter 6 Report (Q2 2012)	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 Report (Q3 2012)	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 (Q4 2012)	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 Report (Q1 2013)	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 Report (Q2 2013)	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
Weekly Reports (147 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
Political instability surrounding elections may have a negative effect on Program implementation, particularly on grantee activities.	Political	Grantees have been given more flexibility in terms of implementation schedules and branding and marking requirements to ensure that they are not pressured into situations that will compromise their safety.	The situation will continue to be monitored.	High
Transition from old to new management team members on the Program may create a period of unstable expectations and anxiety on the part of local staff working under new Component 3 lead and M&E Specialist.	Administrative	Senior management of the Program is conscious of the potential for anxiety and is supporting the management of new leaders at the same time remaining sensitive to the needs of the Program.	Senior management will continue to monitor and mentor the new leaders as well as existing personnel.	Med
Grants administrative processes are cumbersome for grantees to the point of frustrating grantees with the amount of reporting that is required by the Program.	Administrative	M&E forms have been streamlined; grants manual is under review to streamline grant application review processes. Distribution of responsibilities among the grants administrative team members is being redone in a more efficient manner.	Discussions will continue on what further steps can be taken to reduce burden on grantees of administrative reporting without compromising on compliance and accountability.	Med
Security situation is unstable, has continued to be unstable even after elections, in part due regional political tensions.	Security	Management is relying on Sallyport (security contractor) to continue to provide coverage and intelligence on all moves as well as is engaging in following up more actively the security analyses and reports.	Will continue to monitor situation closely and adjust approaches as needed	High
Grantees slow in providing M&E data and regular financial and technical reports in a timely and accurate fashion.	Technical	A new M&E Expat will be starting next month. In addition, grantee payments will not be processed until M&E documentation is fully complete, and grantees will be informed of this in advance.	Improvements in collection procedures are still needed and will be implemented in the coming months.	High

ANNEX C

MONITORING & EVALUATION TABLES

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TABLE C.1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (FY 2011-13)

INDICATOR	DESIRED CHANGE (+) or (-)	BASELINE FY 2011	FY 2011			FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 11-13 CUMULATIVE RESULTS
			Target	Results	% Met	Target	Results	% Met	Target	Results	% Met	
0.1 % of vulnerable Iraqis who respond that they have adequate access to Iraq's legal system	(+)	N/A	5%	(not measured)	-	15%	12%	80%	25%	(not measured)	-	(pending)*
1.0 % of vulnerable Iraqis who understand their legal rights, entitlements and remedies	(+)	N/A	10%	(not measured)	-	20%	22%	110%	30%	(not measured)	-	(pending)*
1.1 # of campaigns supported to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law	(+)	0	1	0	0%	20	34	170%	40	39	98%	-
1.2.1 # of vulnerable Iraqis seeking legal advice from civil society partners as a result of Program-sponsored awareness or media outreach	(+)	0	0	0	0%	3 500	2 065 W: 1 662 M: 403	59%	4 500	5 160 W: 3 549 M: 1 611	114%	7 225 W: 5 211 M: 2 014
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: 7 312 M: 2 006	186%	10 000	23 661 W: 18 031 M: 5 630	236%	32 979 W: 25 343 M: 7 636
2.0 # of civil society partners and legal assistance organizations effectively serving the legal needs of vulnerable groups	(+)	N/A	30	17	57%	20	33	165%	30	32	107%	-
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	-	-	5 000	4 842 W: 3 868 M: 974	97%	5 000	12 318 W: 9 134 M: 3 184	246%	17 160 W: 13 002 M: 4 158
2.1.2 # of cases of legal representation to vulnerable Iraqis completed with favorable outcome	(+)	0	0	-	-	200	1 061 W: 824 M: 237	530%	1 000	2 727 W: 2 232 M: 495	273%	3 788 W: 3 056 M: 732
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%	-
2.2.1 # of programs instituted by law associations and law schools	(+)	0	2	0	0%	2	1	50%	3	12	400%	-
2.2.2 # of person days of training provided to lawyers	(+)	0	210	494	-	1 000	1 436 W: 380 M: 886	144%	2 190	1 038 W: 154 M: 451	47%	2 968
2.3.1 # of new legal courses or curricula developed (F-Indicator)	(+)	0	0	1	-	1	1	100%	4	0	0%	2
2.3.2 # of person days of training provided to law students	(+)	0	0	0	0%	1 000	2 794 W: 1 837 M: 884	279%	4 000 W: 1 600 M: 2 400	5 212 W: 602 M: 1 042	128%	8 006 W: 2 439 M: 1 926
3.0 # of changes made by the government to its policies, laws and regulations	(+)	0	0	-	-	0	4	-	3	12	400%	16
3.1 # of sets of recommendations for reforms made by NGOs, CSOs and stakeholders to government officials	(+)	0	0	12	-	6	68	1 133%	8	9	113%	80 individual 9 sets
3.2 # of CSO advocacy campaigns supported (F-Indicator)	(+)	0	0	2	-	2	6	300%	7	16	229%	-

TABLE C.2 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REPORT (FY 2013)

INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT (DEFINITION)	DISAGGREGATED BY	FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE (2011)	FY 2013		
						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	12% (2012)	25%	n/a	Pending
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	22% (2012)	30%	n/a	Pending
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 a FAF indicator.	Geographic Location, Target Vulnerable Group, Target Gender	Quarterly	Public awareness campaign materials and site visit reports with pictures	0	40	39	On 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 pictures	0	4 500 W: 3 000 M: 500	5 160 W: 3 549 M: 1 611	Above 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	10 000 W: 7 250 M: 2 750	23 661 W: 18 031 M: 5 630	Above Target
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	30	32	Above Target
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	5 000 W: 4 000 M: 1 000	12 318 W: 9 134 M: 3 184	Above 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	1 000 W: 760 M: 240	2 727 W: 2 232 M: 495	Above Target

TABLE C.2 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REPORT (FY 2013)

INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT (DEFINITION)	DISAGGREGATED BY	FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE (2011)	FY 2013			
						TARGET	RESULT	STATUS	
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	50	50	On Target
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 orientation, pro-bono or in-kind programs and referral programs.	Geographic Location, Program Type	Quarterly	Program materials and site visit reports with pictures.	0	3	12	Above 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	2 190 W: 395 M: 919	1 038 W: 154 M: 451	Below Target
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	4	4	On 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	4 000 W: 1 600 M: 2 400	5 212	Above Target
3	# 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 disadvantaged populations to government services.	Type of reform	Annual	Legislations, regulations, official decisions documented and issued, and new procedures or mechanisms	N/A	3	12	Above Target
3.1	# of sets 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 services.	Geographic Location, Type of Reform	Quarterly	Formal letters or written recommendations with signatures addressed to the government.	0	8	9	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 issues and remedies.	Geographic Location, Type of Reform	Quarterly	Advocacy materials and site visit reports with pictures.	0	7	16	Above Target

TABLE C.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: BY QUARTER (FY 2013)

INDICATOR	RESULTS				FY 2013 CUMULATIVE RESULTS		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TARGET	ACHIEVED	% OF TARGET
0.1	% of vulnerable Iraqis who respond that they have adequate access to Iraq's legal system				25%	-	-
1.0	% of vulnerable Iraqis who understand their legal rights, entitlements and remedies				30%	-	-
1.1	# of campaigns supported to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law				40	39	98%
1.2.1	# of vulnerable Iraqis seeking legal advice from civil society partners as a result of Program-sponsored awareness or media outreach				4 500 W: 3 000 M: 500	5 160 W: 3 549 M: 1 611	114%
1.2.2	# of person days of education provided to vulnerable group individuals on legal rights, entitlements and remedies				10 000 W: 7 250 M: 2 750	23 661 W: 18 031 M: 5 630	236%
2.0	# of civil society partners and legal assistance organizations effectively serving the legal needs of vulnerable groups				30	32	107%
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)				5 000 W: 4 000 M: 1 000	12 318 W: 9 134 M: 3 184	246%
2.1.2	# of cases of legal representation to vulnerable Iraqis completed with favorable outcome				1 000 W: 760 M: 240	2 727 W: 2 232 M: 495	273%
2.1.3	# of civil society partners, law associations, and law schools assisted with organizational development				50	50	100%
2.2.1	# of programs instituted by law associations and law schools				3	12	400%
2.2.2	# of person days of training provided to lawyers				2 190 W: 395 M: 919	1 038 W: 154 M: 451	47%
2.3.1	# of new legal courses or curricula developed (F-Indicator)				4	4	100%
2.3.2	# of person days of training provided to law students				4 000 W: 1 600 M: 2 400	5 212 W: 602 M: 1 042	108%
3.0	# of changes made by the government to its policies, laws, and regulations				3	12	400%
3.1	# of sets of recommendations for reforms made by NGOs, CSOs and stakeholders to government officials				8	9	113%
3.2	# of CSO advocacy campaigns supported (F-Indicator)				7	16	229%

TABLE C.4 INDICATOR I.1: NUMBER OF CAMPAIGNS SUPPORTED TO FOSTER PUBLIC AWARENESS AND RESPECT FOR RULE OF LAW (F-INDICATOR)

GRANTEE	QUANTITY PRINTED	QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED	RADIO/TV/WEB	AWARENESS TRAININGS
1 Iraq Future Association	500 Posters 2 000 Booklets	420 Posters 1 350 Booklets	-	25
2 Odessa Organization	500 Posters 2 500 Brochures	500 Posters 2 500 Brochures	16 Radio Programs	20
3 Amal Humanitarian Association al-Basriyah	500 Posters 1 500 Booklets	500 Posters 1 500 Booklets		32
4 Al-Rahma Humanitarian Association	25 Posters 3 000 Brochures 1 000 Calendars 1 000 Address Cards	25 Posters 3 000 Brochures 1 000 Calendars 1 000 Address Cards		19
5 Al-Arqam Cultural Charity Association	500 Posters 2 600 Booklets	500 Posters 2 600 Booklets	-	24
6 Al-Meameen Humanitarian Association	500 Posters 850 Booklets	500 Posters 1 400 Booklets		25
7 Al-Rawaby	500 Posters 1 200 Brochures	500 Posters 1 700 Brochures	-	29
8 SADA Center	200 Posters 1 520 Booklets	200 Posters 1 520 Booklets		38
9 Fatima House Charity for Women	3 600 Brochures	2 380 Brochures		153
10 Anhur Foundation for Education and Human Rights	1 000 Posters 1 100 Booklets 1 100 Brochures	1 000 Posters 1 100 Booklets 1 100 Brochures		30
11 Biladi Organization for Relief and Development	200 Posters 2 720 Brochures	200 Posters 2 520 Brochures		26
12 INMA Organization	1 000 Leaflets 1 000 Booklets	1 500 Leaflets 950 Booklets 1 Flex		20
13 Al-Zuhoor Feminist Organization	2 000 Brochures	1 747 Brochures	-	64
14 Tammuz Organization for Social Development	1 000 Posters 2 000 Booklets	1 000 Posters 2 000 Booklets	10 Radio Spots 15 Radio Programs	20
15 Youth Save Organization	2 500 Posters 2 500 Brochures 15 Billboards	2 500 Posters 2 500 Brochures 15 Billboards	1 Radio Ad	17 1 Conference
16 Diyar Center for Human Rights	2 000 Posters 4 000 Booklets	2 000 Posters 4 000 Booklets	7 Radio Ads	19 4 Seminars
17 National Association for the Care of the Blind		5 810 Booklets		34
18 Public Policies Forum	750 Posters	750 Posters		11
19 Hadia	1 000 Posters 1 000 Booklets	1 000 Posters 1 000 Booklets		40
20 Al-Aawg Development Foundation	250 Posters	250 Posters		16
21 Human Rights Defenders	4 000 Brochures	2 750 Brochures		12 2 Seminars
22 Ther Center for Development	400 Posters 2 000 Booklets	400 Posters 1 452 Booklets		20
23 Portal Contemporary Women's Organization	1 000 Brochures	210 Brochures		7

TABLE C.4 INDICATOR I.1: NUMBER OF CAMPAIGNS SUPPORTED TO FOSTER PUBLIC AWARENESS AND RESPECT FOR RULE OF LAW (F-INDICATOR)

GRANTEE	QUANTITY PRINTED	QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED	RADIO/TV/WEB	AWARENESS TRAININGS
24 Al-Ahrar Human Rights Organization	25 Banners			6
25 Kurdistan Reconstruction & Development Society (KURDS)	3 000 Posters 5 000 Brochures 3 Banners	3 000 Posters 4 000 Brochure 1 Banner	18 Radio Programs 14 TV Programs 8 News Articles	3 1 Conference
26 Iraqi Center for Human Rights Activists (ICHRA)	1 000 Folders 600 Booklets	300 Folders 0 Booklets		23
27 Sayed al-Shuhudaa Organization for Social Development	500 Posters 2 000 Booklets	500 Posters 2 000 Booklets		25
28 Harikar	2 000 Handouts	2 000 Handouts	10 Radio Programs 10 TV Programs	
29 Civil Development Organization (CDO)	1 000 Leaflets 1 000 Booklets 1 000 Posters	1 000 Leaflets 1 000 Booklets 96 Posters	3 Radio Programs 3 TV Programs	52
30 Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid	5 000 Brochures 500 Posters	5 000 Brochures 500 Posters	1 TV Ad	20
31 Kurdistan Human Rights Watch (KHRW)			5 TV Programs 5 Radio Programs	4
32 Hiyad	2 000 Booklets 2 000 Brochures	2 000 Booklets 2 000 Brochures	10 Radio Programs	20
33 Warvin Foundation for Women's Issues	1 Banner	1 Banner	1 Website	4
34 Aswat al-Iraq			38 Video Clips 1 Documentary	1
35 Baghdad Women's Association (BWA)	2 000 Folders	2 000 Folders		30
36 Bustan Association	2 500 Stickers 1 500 Posters	2 500 Stickers 1 500 Posters		7
37 Voice of Older People (VOP)	500 Posters 500 Leaflets	500 Posters 500 Leaflets	2 TV Programs 2 Radio Programs 2 Banners	40
38 Iraqi Alliance of Disabilities Organizations (IADO)	3 000 Posters 3 000 Brochures 200 Billboards 600 Bags	2 325 Posters 2 325 Brochures 110 Billboards 360 Bags		4 2 Conferences
39 Hataw	2 000 Posters 10 Banners	2 000 Posters 10 Banners		24

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
Awareness Campaign	638 W: 384 M: 254	-	-
Workshops	2 348 W: 1 583 M: 765	-	-
Media	136 W: 67 M: 69	Radio	57 W: 41 M: 16
		TV	79 W: 26 M: 53
		Web	0
Printed materials	2 038 W: 1 515 M: 523	Advertisements	985 W: 565 M: 420
		Brochures	44 W: 38 M: 6
		Posters	698 W: 608 M: 96
		Banners	97 W: 96 M: 1
		Folders	214 W: 214 M: 0

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

GRANTEE	WOMEN					MINORITIES									
	DIVORCEE	FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLD	FEMALE LEADER/ EMERGING LEADER	WIDOW	WIDOW HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	IDP	NO IDENTITY	DISABLED	ARMENIAN	ASSYRIAN	KILDU-ASSYRIAN	SHABAK	TURKMAN	YAZIDI	NO RESPONSE
12 Bustan Association		16	1	92	30	2									65
13 Civil Development Organization		1		4	10	43									874
14 Diyala Law School															577
15 Diyar Center for Human Rights	1	6		123	129	109			2	26	34	196	9		185
16 Fatima House Charity for Women		3			685	1									2341
17 Hadia		188		108											531
18 Hiyad				79											203
19 Human Rights Defenders						300									300
20 Inma Organization		69	3	82	11	123		5							187
21 Iraq Future Association						362									605
22 Iraqi Alliance of Disabilities Organizations		4						143							433

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

GRANTEE	WOMEN					IDP	NO IDENTITY	DISABLED	MINORITIES					NO RESPONSE	
	DIVORCEE	FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLD	FEMALE LEADER/ EMERGING LEADER	WIDOW	WIDOW HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				ARMENIAN	ASSYRIAN	KILDU-ASSYRIAN	SHABAK	TURKMAN		YAZIDI
23	Iraqi al-Mortaqa Foundation for Human Development														781
23	Iraqi Bar Association														309
24	Iraqi Center for Human Rights Activists		99		81										28
25	Islamic University (Najaf) Law School														25
26	Kurdistan Human Rights Watch														169
27	Kurdistan Reconstruction & Development Society														192
28	Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid					567									597
29	Model Iraqi Women		136		53	301	4	152							111
30	National Association for the Care of the Blind							106							1471
31	Odessa Organization for Women's Development										240	20			508
32	Portal Contemporary Women's Organization		10		16		6	2							34

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

GRANTEE	WOMEN					MINORITIES									
	DIVORCEE	FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLD	FEMALE LEADER/ EMERGING LEADER	WIDOW	WIDOW HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	IDP	NO IDENTITY	DISABLED	ARMENIAN	ASSYRIAN	KILDU-ASSYRIAN	SHABAK	TURKMAN	YAZIDI	NO RESPONSE
33 Public Policies Forum		4		107	16										132
34 Sada Center		1				852									1234
35 Sayed al-Shuhudaa Organization for Social Development		1		134											377
36 Tammuz Organization for Social Development		20		250											303
37 Ther Center for Development				3		312	126								436
38 Um-Alyateem		437													6
39 Voice of Older People		23	1											75	303
40 Warvin Foundation for Women's Issues															57
41 Youth Save Organization		159		52											473
TOTAL	146	1669	6	2315	2793	2997	194	898	2	26	34	436	29	75	17031

TABLE C.7 INDICATOR 2.2.1: NUMBER OF PROGRAMS INSTITUTED BY LAW ASSOCIATIONS AND LAW SCHOOLS (Q4 2013)

ORGANIZERS	MEN	WOMEN	PERSON-DAYS OF TRAINING	SUBJECT	LOCATION
1 Babil, Dhi Qar, Diyala, and Islamic Law Schools	40	80	3 600	30-Day Practical Training	Babil, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Najaf
2 Babil, Dhi Qar, Diyala and Islamic Law Schools	17	55	72	1-Day Practical Training	Babil, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Najaf
3 Basrah, Diyala, Imam Al-Sadiq, Dhi Qar and Kirkuk Law Schools	13	9	660	30-Day Internship and <i>pro bono</i>	Basrah, Diyala, Baghdad, Dhi Qar, Kirkuk
TOTAL	70	144	4 332		

TABLE C.8 INDICATOR 2.2.2: NUMBER OF PERSON-DAYS TRAINING PROVIDED TO LAWYERS (Q4 2013)

ORGANIZER	MEN	WOMEN	PERSON-DAYS OF TRAINING	SUBJECT	LOCATION
1 Iraqi Bar Association	5	12	34	Mock Trial Training	Sulaymaniyah
2 Iraqi Bar Association	3	14	34	Human Rights Training	Sulaymaniyah
TOTAL	8	26	68		

TABLE C.9 INDICATOR 2.3.2: NUMBER OF PERSON-DAYS TRAINING PROVIDED TO LAW STUDENTS (Q4 2013)

ORGANIZER	MEN	WOMEN	PERSON-DAYS OF TRAINING	SUBJECT	LOCATION
1 Babil Law School	6	11	510	Practical training	Babil
2 Dhi Qar Law School	3	19	660	Practical training	Dhi Qar
3 Diyala Law School	11	40	1530	Practical training	Diyala
4 Islamic University	20	10	900	Practical training	Najaf
5 Babil Law School	4	12	16	Practical training	Babil
6 Dhi Qar Law School	3	19	22	Practical training	Dhi Qar
7 Diyala Law School	5	14	19	Practical training	Diyala
8 Islamic University	5	10	15	Practical training	Najaf
9 Basrah Law School	5	5	300	Law student internship	Basrah
10 Diyala Law School	3	1	120	Law student internship	Diyala
11 Imam Al-Sadiq Law School	4	0	120	Law student internship	Baghdad
12 Dhi Qar Law School	1	2	90	Law student internship	Dhi Qar
13 Kirkuk Law School	0	1	30	Law student internship	Kirkuk
TOTAL	70	144	4 332		

TABLE C.10 INDICATOR 3.0: NUMBER OF CHANGES MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ITS POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS (2013)

LAW/PROCEDURE/POLICY	AFFECTED VULNERABLE POPULATIONS	MINISTRIES AFFECTED	DATE/NUMBER/SOURCE OF LAW OR INSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM INVOLVEMENT
1 Care Act for Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs <i>New legislation</i>	PWDs	MOLSA, MOH, MOI, HR Commission, MOF, MOD, MOT, MOJ, MOE, MOHE, MOCH, MOP, MOYS	Persons with Disabilities Law legislated on September 5, 2013	The Program trained members of its PWD advocacy group on campaign planning and effective legislation and lobbying to submit and legislate a draft law. The Program also facilitated meetings and communication between decision makers and civil society, including a roundtable, as venues for all parties to discuss the draft law and make recommendations. Recommendations were submitted to the Speaker of Parliament through the Human Rights Committee.
2 Employment quota of 3% PWDs for civil servants in Basrah	PWDs	The Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works – Basrah branch	Letter No. 5833 of February 24, 2013	The National Association for the Care of the Blind, a Program grantee, advocated to implement Article 32 of the Constitution and consequently to implement five items related to health, housing, employment, education and accessibility from the UN Convention on Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD). The Association succeeded in gaining acceptance of a policy requiring that 3% of civil servant positions in Basrah Province be filled by PWDs.
3 Policy directive to the Basrah Health Directorate aimed at improving services for vulnerable people	All vulnerable groups (PWDs, IDPs, widows, divorcees, orphans)	Basrah Governorate	Letter No. m.m/1/2162 of March 26, 2013	The Program supports and funds legal clinics in Basrah and conducts initiatives to link these clinics to provincial government. The directive from the Governor of Basrah builds on the Program's recommendations to facilitate access to government services by vulnerable populations.
4 Decision to allow governorate funding for CSO activities in Basrah	All vulnerable groups	MoP, all relevant Basrah Directorates including Basrah Contracting Directorate	Letter No. 321 of June 13, 2013 from Basrah Governorate to Access to Justice Program	In an effort to provide sustainability for legal aid through local government funding, an initiative was undertaken to gain support from the Governor of Basrah to support the funding of legal clinics in the governorate. The Program facilitated meetings between 10 civil society partners in Basrah with the Governor's office to discuss funding their activities from the governorate's budget. The Governor's office sent a formal letter to the Program to confirm the Office's agreement to allow funding of CSOs through tenders and projects within the governorate.
5 MOP agrees to fund CSOs from its budget in FY 2014	All vulnerable groups	MOP, MOF and NGO Directorate, COMSEC, Board of Supreme Audit, Baghdad Chamber of Commerce	MOP letter 4/5/21062 of September 5, 2013	Along with other key partners, Model Iraqi Women and the Program coordinated with the Ministry of Planning to include funding for CSOs in its budget for FY 2014 by offering them the opportunity to implement government projects.
6 Maysan Province gives Sabian Mandeans official religious holidays	Religious minorities	Maysan Provincial Council, all GOI Directorates	Decision No. 43 of September 18, 2013	Program grantee Al-Ahrar advocated to provide assistance and improve procedures for Maysan's Sabian Mandaean religious minority group.
7 Maysan Police Directorate to provide protection to Sabian Mandeans when performing their religious rites	Religious minorities	Maysan Provincial Council, Maysan Police Directorate	Decision No. MRM/947 issued on August 6, 2013	Program grantee Al-Ahrar's advocacy on behalf of religious minorities, specifically Sabian Mandeans, resulted in an official letter from the Maysan Provincial Council to the Maysan Police Directorate ordering that the police provide protection to this community when performing their religious rites.

TABLE C.10 INDICATOR 3.0: NUMBER OF CHANGES MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO ITS POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS (2013)

LAW/PROCEDURE/POLICY	AFFECTED VULNERABLE POPULATIONS	MINISTRIES AFFECTED	DATE/NUMBER/SOURCE OF LAW OR INSTRUCTION	DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM INVOLVEMENT
8 Establishment by COMSEC of legal clinics within 7 provincial offices of the COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Directorate	All vulnerable groups	COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Directorate in Baghdad and its 7 provincial offices, governors' offices and NGO Directorate	Letter No. 00017342 of June 2, 2013	The Program coordinated the effort by introducing partner CSOs to the COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Directorate to establish a pilot project. The Program monitored the success of the pilot and drafted a final report encouraging COMSEC to expand the initiative to its provincial offices. The Directorate issued an official letter to its provincial offices, facilitating the establishment of legal clinics within the COMSEC Citizens' Affairs office of each governorate.
9 MOU between the KRG NGO Directorate and USAID to fund Program grantees	All vulnerable groups	KRG NGO Directorate	MOU signed between Program and KRG NGO Directorate on September 10, 2013	The Program initiated a dialogue with the KRG NGO Directorate and held meetings to establish the roles and responsibilities of the Program and the NGO Directorate. A formal MOU was signed between USAID/Iraq and the KRG NGO Directorate, under which the NGO Directorate agrees to fund Program-supported legal clinics from the Directorate's own funds in the form of grants.
10 Streamlined NGO registration process through the Federal NGO Directorate's new online registration system	CSOs serving vulnerable groups and those target groups	Federal NGO Directorate	Letter of cooperation between the Program and the NGO Directorate No. 001/03 of January 8, 2012. Online system completed in August 2013.	While a letter of cooperation was signed in January 2012, the Program's work on the online system was completed in August 2013.
11 MODM clarifies procedures for cash benefits to allow returnees to appeal changes in their status	IDPs, returnees	MODM	A ministerial circular (not official changes in the law)	Program grantee Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid advocated on behalf of one of their beneficiaries and brought a case directly to the Minister of Displacement and Migration. As a result of this case, the Minister issued a ministerial circular to clarify the process by which returnees can appeal changes in their status, which is effective for similar cases in the future.
12 COMSEC issues decision to reduce the cost of public housing for PWDs	PWDs	COMSEC	An order	The Program encouraged COMSEC to establish a steering committee to advise the Council of Ministers on PWD-related issues. Resulted in an order to reduce the cost of public housing units for PWDs.

TABLE C.11 INDICATOR 3.1: NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFORMS MADE BY NGOs, CSOs AND STAKEHOLDERS TO OFFICIALS (Q4 2013)

DESCRIPTION OF RECOMMENDATION	# OF RECOMMENDATIONS	DATE SUBMITTED	SOURCE	VULNERABLE GROUPS
1 Recommendations to reform procedures and laws for IDPs in Basrah	6	August 21, 2013	Access to Justice Roundtable on IDP Rights. Letter to Basrah Provincial Council.	IDPs
2 Recommendations for amendments to the MOLSA draft Social Safety Net Law	10	September 17-20, 2013	Letter with recommendations submitted to Human Rights Committee.	Indigent Iraqis, female heads of household, PWDs, orphans, families of detainees, the elderly..

TABLE C.12 INDICATOR 3.2: NUMBER OF CSO ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS SUPPORTED (Q4 2013)

DESCRIPTION OF ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN	CSOs INVOLVED	GOI ENTITIES INVOLVED	VULNERABLE GROUPS
1 Fatima House is advocating to decrease the waiting period for women with missing husbands to receive widow's benefits from four years to one year from the date of a public announcement of the husband's disappearance.	Fatima House	COR committees (Women, Human Rights, Legal), Higher Judicial Council, MOI, Ministry of Justice	Women with missing husbands
2 Model Iraqi Women is working to enact a Social Safety Net law, which will provide support to a range of vulnerable groups (including widows). The law includes provisions to set financial assistance payments based on the actual cost of living in Iraq. Initially this involves workshops, posters, meetings with Parliamentarians.	Model Iraqi Women	COR committees (Women, Human Rights, Legal, Labor), MOLSA, MOP, MOF, PMAC, MOT	Numerous categories of vulnerable persons, notably widows
3 Campaign for rights of religious minorities, specifically Sabian Mandaens in Maysan governorate.	Al-Ahrar	Maysan Local Government	Religious minorities (Sabian Mandaen)

Iraq's vulnerable and disadvantaged populations

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

برنامج العدالة في متناول الجميع
ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM