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IRAQ ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM QUARTERLY REPORT

JANUARY 1 — MARCH 31, 2015

April 2015

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DISCLAIMER

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

Ms. Maameen, a lawyer from the Al Maameen Organization, helped this man to obtain documentation for himself and nearly 30 of his family members living in an IDP camp in Basrah.



CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
EDUCATING VULNERABLE IRAQIS ON THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS	11
Supporting Partners’ Awareness-raising Campaigns (Activity 1.1.1).....	11
IKR PWD Advocacy Group Awareness Campaigns (Activity 1.1.2).....	11
Educate Vulnerable Groups on Government Services (Activity 1.1.3).....	11
Ministry of Human Rights Trained to Manage Grants Program (Activity 1.1.4)	12
IMPROVING LEGAL AID FOR VULNERABLE IRAQIS	15
Institutionalizing the Legal Clinic Network (Activity 2.1.1).....	15
Institutionalizing the IKR LCN (Activity 2.1.2)	16
Organizational Development (Activity 2.1.3).....	16
Technical Assistance in Drafting a Legal Aid Law (Activity 2.1.4).....	16
Institutionalize Partnership between LCN and GOI (Activity 2.1.5).....	17
Support for Victims of Camp Speicher Massacre (Activities 2.1.5, 3.3.0).....	17
IBA CLE Program for Lawyers on Pro Bono and Legal Aid (Activity 2.3.1).....	18
Curriculum Development and Law School Legal Clinics (Activity 2.4.1).....	18
Improve Women’s Status in Bar Associations in Iraq (Activity 2.5.1)	18
IMPROVE ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT SERVICES FOR THE VULNERABLE	21
PWDs in Center-South and IKR (Activity 3.1.2).....	21
KNGO-D Registration System (Activity 3.2.1)	22
Support Improved Legal Protections and Procedures for PWDs (Activity 3.2.2).....	22
Ensure Implementation of the Social Safety Net Law (Activity 3.2.4).....	22
Efforts for Internally Displaced Persons (Activity 3.2.7)	23
Build Capacity of CSO Partners (Activity 3.2.8).....	23
MONITORING & EVALUATION	24
GRANTS.....	25
GENDER INTEGRATION	30
IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES.....	31
UPCOMING PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.....	32
ANNEX A FINANCIAL REPORTS.....	36
ANNEX B PROGRAM DELIVERABLES AND RISK ANALYSIS.....	39
ANNEX C MONITORING & EVALUATION TABLES	42

The Presidents of the Iraqi Bar Association and the Georgian Bar Association sign a Memorandum of Understanding on future cooperation following an event organized by the Program. The event was established to further educate the Iraqi Bar Association on international pro bono models.



ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

COMSEC	Council of Ministers General Secretariat	MOHE	Federal Ministry of Higher Education
CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	MOHR	Federal Ministry of Human Rights
CSO	Civil society organization	MOJ	Federal Ministry of Justice
GOI	Government of Iraq	MOLSA	Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
HJC	Higher Judicial Council	MOP	Federal Ministry of Planning
IBA	Iraqi Bar Association	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
IDP	Internally displaced person	NGO	Non-governmental organization
IKR	Iraqi Kurdistan Region	PMAC	Prime Minister's Advisory Council
IMN	Iraqi Media Network	PMP	Performance Management Plan
IQD	Iraqi dinars	PSA	Public service announcement
IRC	International Rescue Committee	PTD	Program-to-date
KBA	Kurdistan Bar Association	PWD	Person with disabilities
KNGO-D	KRG Non-Governmental Organization Department	TOT	Training of trainers
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
LAWG	Legal Aid Working Group	UNHCR	United Nations High Commission on Refugees
LCN	Legal Clinic Network	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
LCNAC	Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee	USD	United States dollars
LOE	Level of effort	USG	United States Government
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation		
MOD	Ministry of Defense		



Children in an IDP camp in Basrah gather during a USAID Iraq Access to Justice trip to assess legal aid services provided by CSO partners.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Iraq Access to Justice Program (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. Primary beneficiaries include internally displaced persons (IDPs) (particularly since June of 2014), vulnerable women, orphans, persons with disabilities (PWDs), detainees, ethnic and religious minorities, the poor, and returnees, among other groups.

The Program comprises the following three components:

COMPONENT 1: Improve the practical knowledge of vulnerable and disadvantaged Iraqis of their responsibilities, rights, and remedies under Iraqi law.

COMPONENT 2: Increase the competence and availability of legal professionals and civil society partners to assist vulnerable and disadvantaged Iraqis.

COMPONENT 3: Improve government processes and procedures to facilitate access of vulnerable and disadvantaged populations to government services and legal remedies.

The Program began on November 7, 2010 and is in its fifth year of implementation. This report describes the Program's activities and achievements during the second quarter of the 2015 fiscal year, from January 1 to March 31, 2015 and is organized as follows: (a) executive summary; (b) results achieved under the approved work plan according to the Performance Management Plan (PMP); (c) implementation challenges; and (d) annexes, which include a financial report, a list of Program deliverables, and an update on monitoring and evaluation indicators.

At the end of the reporting period, the Program was supporting 37 active grants for a total of \$2,312,552 of obligated funds. The Program's regional offices in Erbil and Basrah continued to anchor Program activities in Iraq's northern and southern regions, respectively, by hosting training programs and workshops, developing partnerships with local government offices and civil society, and assisting in monitoring efforts such as grants administration and communication strategies.

Security and political events in the latter part of Year 4 slowed progress on some initiatives. At the same time, they created unique opportunities for the Program to

address urgent needs resulting from the displacement of over an estimated two million Iraqis, particularly concerning access to civil identity documentation and government services in areas of displacement. The second quarter saw the implementation of many IDP-focused initiatives, including direct assistance to thousands of displaced families in replacing missing identity documentation; support to the federal Higher Judicial Council in reforming court procedures to improve access for displaced claimants; assistance to IDPs in registering with government authorities; and advocating for the reform of government assistance to displaced families based on the results of the Program's rapid assessment of the legal protection needs of IDPs.

Throughout the quarter, the Program made progress on a host of initiatives—from institutionalizing a free legal aid law and policy system with the Legal Aid Working Group (LAWG), to building the Legal Clinic Network's (LCN) administrative and managerial capacity to provide and assess legal services, and strengthening government financial and administrative support for civil society advocacy and awareness activities. Legal clinics continued to expand support for displaced Iraqis through awareness campaigns and advocacy, and through direct legal assistance by documenting and responding to their protection needs. This progress has not only demonstrated the ability of CSO and government partners to respond to the shifting political and security context while maintaining core activities and objectives, but also has provided an opportunity for the Program to improve both internal and external coordination mechanisms across different focus areas.

During the second quarter, 24 Program partners collectively distributed over 34,000 brochures, posters and newspapers; broadcast 26 radio programs; and completed 111 awareness workshops with messages ranging from procedures for wives with missing husbands to registering their personal status and

claiming benefits to IDP registration processes. The radio broadcasts included shows such as “The Legal Clinic” on Sawt Al-Basrah, which is produced in partnership with, and substantially financed by, the Basrah Provincial Government. Program partner Al Mortaqa completed filming television programs and spots in partnership with the Iraqi Media Network and the Council of Ministers Secretariat (COMSEC) Citizen’s Affairs Directorate; these will be aired on 10 national satellite channels beginning in April 2015. Program experts provided technical guidance in the development of these television programs. Under the same campaign, Program partner Tammuz began recording radio broadcasts that will also begin airing in April.

Upon the completion of data gathering by the LCN Advocacy Committee (LCNAC) for a survey on the status of unregistered marriages in Iraq, the Program provided the LCNAC with a follow-up training on successes and challenges in the process of designing and implementing surveys and on good practices in survey analysis and reporting.

The Program remained focused on institutionalizing legal assistance by advocating for sustainable funding for legal aid service providers at the federal and local level, effectively monitoring service provision and mentoring the LCN to take on this role, establishing clear qualification criteria for legal aid beneficiaries among civil society and government partners, and encouraging volunteer contributions (pro bono lawyers, interns, etc.) with the Iraqi Bar Association (IBA) to ensure available resources for legal aid in the future. The Program intensified efforts to strengthen the LCN’s capacity to act as an effective umbrella organization that unites the interests of Program civil society organization (CSO) partners to ensure an engaged Iraqi civil society that successfully advocates for changes to government procedures and relevant laws affecting vulnerable populations and is able to institutionalize partnerships with key government and non-government institutions. In an early success under the broader plan to institutionalize the partnership between the LCN and COMSEC, the Government of Iraq (GOI) agreed to partner with Program-funded legal clinics to ensure access to government benefits for victims and families impacted by the Camp Speicher Massacre.

The draft Legal Aid Law, finalized by the LAWG upon the completion of its study tour in Georgia, was sent to the Shura Council for review ahead of its submission to the Council of Ministers. At the Program’s urging, the Minister of Justice requested that the Shura Council fast track the review process and coordinate with Program legal experts and partners in developing recommendations.

Based on the results of three studies developed by the Program in collaboration with CSO partners on IDP legal

protection needs (a country-wide rapid assessment, a study on IDP access to courts, and a survey of IDP access to Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MOMD) registration and safe territory at the governorate level), the federal Higher Judicial Council (HJC) and Kurdistan Higher Judicial Council (KJC) formally revised procedures impeding the resolution of court claims in areas of displacement. The Program hosted a roundtable in Erbil pairing federal and Iraq Kurdistan Region (IKR) judges to review common IDP court claims and challenges and develop targeted recommendations for reform. This event was the first of its kind in Iraq to coordinate access to justice interventions between federal and Kurdish authorities in the current humanitarian crisis. Upon receiving the Program’s outcome report, Iraq Chief Justice Medhat Mahmood adopted the group’s recommendations and published the report on the HJC website. The Chief Justice also issued a decree waiving the authentication requirements for copies of displaced claimants’ civil documentation. In partnership with the Program, the Chief Justice will host a roundtable in April to identify further justice sector reforms and standardize responses across government entities. Participants will include the KJC, MOMD, and the Ministry of Interior (MOI).

With technical support from the Program, the center-south PWD Advocacy Group provided recommendations on the implementation of Law No. 38 of 2013 on the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs to the Ministries of Labor and Social Affairs, Health, Housing and Construction, Education, Justice, and Sport and Youth, as well as to the HJC. The Program provided a series of training sessions for members of the newly-established Persons with Disabilities Commission (PWDC) on enhancing the role of the Commission and implementing the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). As a result of these and other efforts, the PWDC requested the Program’s assistance in developing its bylaws and implementing instructions.

The IKR PWD Advocacy Group also advanced advocacy efforts this quarter, meeting with legal experts from the Kurdistan Regional Government’s (KRG) Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (KMOLSA) to draft article-by-article revisions to KRG Law No. 21 of 2011 on The Rights of Persons with Disabilities to ensure its harmonization with the federal government’s obligations under the CRPD. Together with representatives of the IKR PWD Advocacy Group, KMOLSA will review the recommended revisions to Law No. 21 with the Ministry of Health in April before it submits the proposed amendments to the KRG Council of Ministers for consideration.

The head of IA2J grantee, Al-Meezan Newspaper, proudly poses with the latest edition of his publication which educates Iraqis on Persons with Disabilities issues.



الميزان
Al-Meezan Newspaper
www.almeezan.com

برنامج العدالة يكتشف طهارة الرامية لتنظيم الانشطة والتواصيات الخاصة بادي الامة



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العدالة القانونية في التمسك بدعم ذوي عقوباتها وحمايتهم



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A young family who fled their home in Kirkuk were able to obtain services in large part to the assistance of USAID IA2J grantee Al Taqwa. The family's identity documents were needed for them to travel out of the country for necessary medical care for their youngest son.



COMPONENT I

PUBLIC AWARENESS

EDUCATING VULNERABLE IRAQIS ON THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS

During the reporting period, the Program focused on strengthening the sustainability of awareness-raising initiatives and on handing off this responsibility to civil society partners and the GOI. Awareness materials produced by partner CSOs were finalized to enable broadcasting on the Iraqi Media Network (IMN). At the end of this quarter, a year of work—representing a substantial in-kind cost-share contribution of several millions of dollars from the GOI—was finally realized.

The Program also focused on finalizing preparations for the Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR) to manage awareness-raising activities through grants to CSOs, and it continued to build the capacity of the LCNAC, PWD Advocacy Group and IKR PWD Advocacy Group to reach Iraq's vulnerable populations and mobilize them to pursue and claim their rights through a series of initiatives and government partnerships.

Supporting Partners' Awareness-Raising Campaigns (Activity I.I.I)

Under a Program grant to the LCN, the LCNAC organized its first roundtable on the rights of wives with missing husbands. The event was led by LCNAC members Fatema House, Iraqi Al-Mortaqa Foundation, Tammuz Organization, and Iraqi Center for Women's Rehabilitation and Employment. Participants included representatives from the HJC; the Council of Representatives' Women's, Human Rights and Legal Committees; COMSEC Citizens' Affairs and Public Relations Directorate; and the Shura Council.

The purpose of the event was to inform participants about the LCN's work providing direct legal assistance to vulnerable women, and about the LCNAC's efforts toward procedural reforms that would improve the ability of these women to register their status and claim government benefits. The roundtable participants jointly developed a set of recommendations on necessary legal and procedural reforms targeting the HJC, the MOI, and COMSEC. With ongoing Program technical support, the LCNAC will follow up on the status of these recommendations in the third quarter.

In collaboration with COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Directorate, the Program continued to support the partnership between the IMN and three Program CSO partners—Tammuz Organization, Al-Mortaqa Foundation, and Al-Meezan Newspaper—to develop a national media campaign to raise awareness of critical issues facing IDPs, women and other vulnerable populations. The materials will be distributed throughout Iraq via satellite, radio, and in newspapers donated by IMN. Program experts provided technical support in the production of the television and radio broadcasts and print materials. The second quarter saw the completion of 10 forty-minute television programs and 5 spots featuring LCN legal experts, the Director of COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Directorate, a member of the Maysan Provincial Council, and others. The television, radio, and newspaper articles also promote the LCN's new hotline phone number designed to facilitate referrals to local legal clinics throughout the country.

Topics covered by the campaigns include coverage of the LCN's advocacy efforts on behalf of victims of the Speicher Massacre and resulting government services for surviving family members; the impact of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) on the Yezidi minority community; the availability of legal and government services for IDPs; information on legal procedures for women with missing husbands or whose marriages are



ABOVE: A widow, and mother of four, received services from IA2J grantee, Al Taqwa in Basrah, which has enabled her to get assistance including housing and financial support.

unregistered; the situation of IDPs in camps and informal settlements; and services available under the new laws on persons with disabilities and social protection. The IMN has agreed to donate air time on 10 national radio and satellite television stations and publication space in a national newspaper. Airing of the television programs, spots, and radio shows, as well as the publication of articles in Sabah newspaper, will begin in April 2015.

IKR PWD Advocacy Group Awareness Campaigns (Activity I.1.2)

During this quarter, the IKR PWD Advocacy Group completed a workshop with KMOLSA on amendments to the KRG Law No. 21 of 2011 on The Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disabilities and Those with Special Needs. The Advocacy Group submitted written recommendations to amend the Law in late 2014, and the workshop provided an opportunity to review the recommendations and build consensus on specific revisions needed to better align the KRG law with the CRPD and the new federal law on persons with disabilities. Workshop participants including Program partners Voice of Older People, Civil Development Organization, Democracy and Human Rights Development, and Blind Association, along with KMOLSA legal experts and the Program's Disability Inclusion advisor, reviewed proposed amendments to key components of the law. Issues included the definition of "disability", the structure of the Disability Commission, and provisions on caregiver services. The CSOs emphasized the importance of empowering people with disabilities, improving social and economic inclusion, and improving procedures to assess the level of disability through medical boards.

KMOLSA agreed that the earlier recommendations and the proposed amendments developed during the workshop are needed to align Kurdistan's legal framework for persons with disabilities with the CRPD and will outline a draft amended law for further review by KRG entities. KMOLSA legal experts proposed a follow-up meeting with the KRG Ministry of Health in April to establish buy-in and support for the proposed amendments and to draft a final amended law. When the draft is completed, the Ministry will send it to the KRG Council of Ministers for further submission to IKR Parliament.

Educate Vulnerable Groups on Government Services (Activity I.1.3)

In the second quarter, 24 Program partners distributed more than 34,000 brochures, posters and newspapers, broadcast 26 radio programs, and completed 111 awareness workshops. Radio broadcasts included shows such as "The Legal Clinic" on Sawt Al-Basrah, which is produced in partnership with, and through a substantial contribution from, the provincial government. Awareness

materials covered a range of topics, from challenges with unregistered marriage and procedures to register with the courts, to processes for IDP registration and replacing missing identity documents, to rights and services under laws on persons with disabilities and social protection.

Ministry of Human Rights Trained to Manage Grants Program (Activity I.1.4)

The Program continued to support the development of the MOHR small grants program for awareness activities targeting marginalized groups following the completion of a series of grants management trainings using the Program's grants manual as a foundation. During the second quarter, the Program supported MOHR officials in finalizing its draft grants manual and call for proposals, which will target registered CSOs working in Iraq's five poorest governorates and prioritizes applicants with experience in, or demonstrated knowledge of, legal aid. The call for proposals will be implemented as soon as the GOI releases the agreed \$500,000 cost-share funding to the Ministry. With the passage of the national budget earlier in 2015, the MOHR has issued a request to COMSEC to expedite the release the funds.

Cooperation with Ministry of Migration and Displacement (Activity I.1.5)

In continued efforts to expand the availability of legal aid to displaced Iraqis, the Program supported the LCN in the development of a draft memorandum of understanding (MOU) to formalize coordination between the LCN and the MOMD staff. High ranking MOMD officials recognized the LCN and LCNAC for their work providing direct assistance and advocacy to IDPs on registration and access to information and requested that the MOU support referrals and training of MOMD staff where necessary. Mobile teams pairing Ministry staff with LCN-member legal experts will also be part of the partnership in key areas of Iraq, where possible. The MOU will be finalized and signed in the next quarter.

GRANTEE SPOTLIGHT

Press and Media Care (PMC) legal clinic provides free legal aid representations and consultations to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and vulnerable women in the Najaf Governorate. PMC received a grant of \$81,800 which allowed for the provision of 491 consultations and 148 representations for vulnerable Iraqis on matters such as obtaining ID cards, accessing government cash benefits for IDPs, as well as victims of terrorism, inheritance and personal status issues. The organization is now receiving grant funds to provide mobile legal aid in IDP camps, which will allow for assistance to the most vulnerable Iraqis.

HIGHER JUDICIAL COUNCIL IN IRAQ REFORMS PROCEDURES TO ASSIST DISPLACED PERSONS

With more than 2.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) living throughout Iraq, a justice system already stressed by decades of conflict has been slow to adjust to help those who need it most. With this in mind, the USAID-funded Iraq Access to Justice Program (IA2J) brought together, for the first time since the start of the ISIL conflict in June 2014, federal and Kurdish judges from across Iraq to discuss challenges facing thousands of IDPs to access courts in their areas of displacement. Marriage, birth, death, and other changes in personal status continue to impact the lives of displaced families, who require court intervention to obtain their rights.

Sixteen judges from Federal and Kurdistan Regional Government courts, along with civil society legal aid representatives, gathered at a roundtable supported by IA2J to identify obstacles impeding IDPs from accessing court services, and to develop recommendations to mitigate these challenges. For instance, a number of Civil Procedure Code provisions preclude courts in areas of displacement from accepting or resolving many types of cases because the displaced claimant's area of permanent residence is outside of the area of displacement. Other problems arise from requirements that personal status documents (such as marriage certificates) need to be authenticated in places of origin. In conflict-affected areas, these procedures are impossible to follow. When IDPs are unable to resolve court claims, families often are unable to receive services.

The roundtable resulted in a set of five recommendations that were formally adopted by the federal Higher Judicial Council (HJC). Implementation of these recommendations began almost immediately with the issuance of a decree to waive personal status document authentication requirements for displaced claimants. Other recommendations included: developing a federal law on the rights of IDPs; suspending statutes of limitations for appeals for all claims originating from conflict-affected areas; and increasing the number of judges and staff for courts in areas with high concentrations of IDPs.



ABOVE: Judge Raed Hameed of the Shekhan Personal Status Law Court presents during a roundtable focused on assisting IDPs access the court system.

In partnership with IA2J, the HJC will host a follow-up round-table in Baghdad to operationalize the remaining recommendations and ensure that displaced Iraqis have full access to their justice system and their rights. IA2J is proud of this progress and will continue its advocacy on behalf of IDPs.

Since June 2014, the USAID Iraq Access to Justice Program and its civil society partners have ensured that thousands of displaced Iraqi people understand and access their rights.



A young lawyer who interned with Program grantee, Al Taqwa in Basrah, is now providing pro bono legal aid through the NGO.

COMPONENT 2

LEGAL EDUCATION & SERVICES

IMPROVING LEGAL AID FOR VULNERABLE IRAQIS

This quarter saw the Program heavily focused on assisting the LCN build capacity in all areas, including management and oversight of legal services, strengthening government partnerships, developing fundraising strategies, and improving organizational infrastructure within the LCN's board, executive body, and committees. The LCN is the umbrella organization that institutionally unites the CSOs implementing legal aid at the provincial level.

Through its CSO partners operating legal clinics in all provinces of Iraq, the Program increased the availability of legal aid to those suffering from the ISIL conflict and continued to support the development of laws to better enable vulnerable Iraqis to access legal assistance. The following activities highlight the Program's efforts to increase the competence and availability of legal professionals to assist vulnerable Iraqis during the second quarter.

Institutionalizing the Legal Clinic Network (Activity 2.1.1)

Establishing the LCN as a stand-alone entity to oversee and support the work of all member organizations is central to the sustainability of the Program's efforts and of the individual CSOs' legal service provision at the provincial and local levels. The LCN is a registered network of 38 member non-governmental organizations (NGOs) whose mission is to train and provide technical assistance to the many legal clinics across the country in order to improve access to and quality of legal aid services. It also provides the platform for the individual organizations to collectively approach important government and non-governmental actors and establish formal agreements and working relationships.

Building Organizational Capacity: During the second quarter, the Program supported the LCN Executive Director in drafting and seeking approval of critical LCN internal policies and procedures, including financial management, which addresses, among other

things, procurement procedures, standardized voucher and receipt forms, monthly reporting requirements for distribution of expenditures, staff and contractor pay slips, payroll procedures, inventory forms, and standardized transportation and per diem fees; and human resources policies that cover matters such as performance evaluations, probationary periods for new hires, and the development of staff work plans for key tasks. The LCN Executive Director held orientation meetings with LCN staff and key members on the new policies and procedures. The LCN also opened a main bank account to prevent the co-mingling of grants funds and membership fees.

The Program's Organizational Development expert returned this quarter to conduct a follow-up assessment of progress and advise the LCN on necessary adjustments and next steps. Capacity building activities focused on strengthening the organizational and reporting structure of the LCN committees, regularizing Board of Director (BOD) meetings and handing over responsibility to convene and facilitate BOD meetings to the Chair, clarifying LCN membership requirements and procedures for CSO members, and establishing the rates and collection procedures for membership fees. The expert also worked with the LCN in customizing the Access to Justice organizational development tool to better meet the needs of the LCN to assess the capacities of member CSOs in the future.

Funding: Under a Program-sponsored grant, the LCN has assumed key technical and operational responsibilities from the Program to support the provision of legal assistance to vulnerable Iraqis, including advocacy and awareness activities, management of referrals for legal and non-legal services, and development of funding proposals. The LCN has begun to use grant funds to build organizational capacity and strengthen leadership and oversight of its activities.

LCN fundraising staff is currently exploring future funding opportunities. In addition to applying for grants with donors from the United States and Europe, it is

pursuing financial support through local governments in Iraq. The LCN has also formed partnerships with other international organizations to obtain new sources of funding, including UN Habitat, Center for International Private Enterprise, UN Women, and the National Endowment for Democracy. With additional USAID funding, the Program will support fundraising with the LCN in the next quarter by providing a technical expert to develop a diversified fundraising strategy, provide training on writing grant proposals and drafting budgets, and identify potential funders.

The LCN is also pursuing potential partnerships with the Baghdad Provincial Council and are collecting information from CSO members on their financial status and on cost sharing and other funding opportunities at the provincial level. This information will feed into the LCN's future fundraising strategy.

Public Outreach: This quarter, the LCN made significant progress on developing its public persona and communications strategy for improved visibility among potential beneficiaries, government partners, and donors. The LCN established a Facebook account (<https://www.facebook.com/legalclinicnet>) branded with the LCN logo and contact information and media staff have begun uploading LCN activities and member updates. The LCN also launched its official website (<http://en.lcniq.org/>), which is regularly updated and contains contact information, an overview of the LCN's work and mission, and two success stories in Arabic. To support these efforts, LCN media staff trained LCN member CSOs on procedures and instructions to upload information to the Facebook page and on reporting activities to the LCN for the website. The training also included a review of LCN protocols for providing media interviews.

Building Government Partnerships: This quarter, the IKR LCN began coordination with KMOLSA. Ministry officials requested an MOU with the IKR LCN to formalize coordination of services for vulnerable populations. The MOU will outline referral mechanisms between the IKR LCN and the Ministry, identify joint capacity-building and training needs, and improve information-sharing. In the next quarter, the IKR LCN will develop and submit an initial draft of the MOU for the Ministry's consideration.

Training: During this reporting period, the Program trained the LCN's executive staff on grants management, monitoring, and reporting. This training provided foundational support to the LCN to manage future grants from other donors. As reported above,

a fundraising expert will hold follow-up training workshops on drafting grant proposals, developing draft budgets, identifying potential funders, and will provide more detailed information on grants management. The Program also trained LCN staff on using the Program's organizational development tool to assess the capacities and needs of CSO members.

Organizational Development (Activity 2.1.3)

The Program continued organizational development activities with partner CSOs through trainings on grants management, legal clinic best practices, and legal aid concepts. In coordination with Mercy Corps, the Program facilitated organizational development self-assessments with five Program CSOs resulting in tailored trainings and targeted coaching. In partnership with the KRG Non-Governmental Organization Department (KNGO-D), the Program began conducting joint site visits to evaluate partner CSOs as part of ongoing efforts to build the capacity of the KNGO-D to manage grants programs in the future. In the third quarter, the Program will hold a workshop pairing KNGO-D officials with IKR CSOs to improve coordination and strengthen NGO capacity in terms of vision/mission, governance, networking, strategic planning, and monitoring and evaluation.

Institutionalizing the IKR LCN (Activity 2.1.2)

The Program facilitated an organizational development self-assessment with the IKR Legal Clinic Network (LCN) in Erbil with participants from nine network member organizations. The objectives of the assessment, which used a customized version of the Program's organizational development tool modified for networks, were to: think through a range of network development and sustainability issues; agree on baseline scores representing current capacity levels for each organizational category; identify priority development needs; draft a network organizational development plan; and monitor progress on prioritized issues. Based on the identified challenges, the organizational development priorities included: defining the network's structure, lines of reporting and communication channels; clarifying the vision and mission and developing an informational pamphlet for use with external partners and the public; specifying the functions of the Board of Directors and responsibilities of individual board members; clarifying committee objectives and procedures and developing action plans; and preparing a diversified funding strategy targeting government and private donor funds as well as membership fees. In the next quarter, the Program will use additional USAID funding to support the IKR LCN in strengthening its capacity in priority areas and

TABLE 3: LAW SCHOOL LEGAL CLINICS

LAW SCHOOL	LEGAL CLINIC STATUS
Babil Law School	Grant closed
Baghdad Law School	Grant closed, clinic continues to be operational and self-supported
Diyala Law School	Grant closed
Dhi Qar Law School	Grant closed
Dahuk Law School	Currently being funded by the Program
Islamic University (Najaf)	Grant closed
Salah ad Din Law school (Erbil)	Currently being funded by the Program
Sulaymaniyah Law School	Currently being funded by the Program
Maysan Law School	Currently being funded by the Program

in beginning to seek outside funding and hire staff.

Technical Assistance in Drafting a Legal Aid Law (Activity 2.1.4)

This quarter, COMSEC officially submitted the LAWG’s draft law on legal aid to the Shura Council for review, as required prior to its submission to the Council of Ministers and then to the Council of Representatives. Program legal experts subsequently advocated with the Minister of Justice to review the draft law and highlight its potential to benefit hundreds of thousands of vulnerable Iraqi citizens, including IDPs. As a result of these efforts, the Minister of Justice instructed the Shura Council to prioritize review of the draft law and to coordinate with the Program and its CSO partners as it develops comments and suggested revisions.

To backstop these efforts, the Program also worked to raise awareness of the draft law among key members of Parliament. In a series of meetings with members of the Labor and Social Affairs Committee, Human Rights Committee, and Legal Committee, Program legal experts explained the need for such legislation in Iraq, reviewed the success of Program partners in assisting thousands of vulnerable Iraqis through legal aid clinics, and discussed international best practice models. The Parliament members support the draft and agreed to attend a roundtable meeting to review the bill when it is submitted by the Council of Ministers, and the Chair of Parliament’s Legal Committee will sponsor and fast track the bill upon its submission. The Program and its CSO partners also advocated at the provincial level for the draft law which included sending official letters

to 14 members of provincial councils in Wasit, Najaf, Karbala, Babil, and Diwaniyah, urging them to press their representatives in Parliament to support the law. Additional advocacy on the draft law has targeted the Iraqi Jurists Union (IJU), the IBA, and the HJC.

Institutionalize Partnership between LCN and GOI (Activity 2.1.5)

Program efforts to secure government funding for legal aid clinics continued this quarter with the establishment of an inter-governmental provincial working group in Basrah with the mandate to draft provincial legislation funding CSOs that provide services to vulnerable Iraqis. As a result of LCN advocacy efforts, supported by the Program, the Governor of Basrah, Dr. Majid Al-Nasrawi, issued an official decree establishing a joint committee to study and draft a local law to fund NGOs. The committee will include two members of the Iraq Access to Justice Program; the Deputy Governor Mr. Mu’een Al-Hasan; and representatives of the Governorate Legal Department, Tax Department and Citizens’ Affairs Offices in Basrah. The joint committee has the full support of the Basrah Provincial Council’s CSO Committee, Legal Committee, and Women and Children Committee, which will supervise the work of the joint committee. The draft law for the Basrah region will provide funding for CSOs, specifically legal clinics, through the provincial petro-dollar budget. The governor also requested that the Program conduct a workshop for the local government in Basrah, including the Governor’s Office and the Provincial Council, concerning the provincial government’s authority to fund CSOs and legal clinics under the

amendment of Law No. 21 of 2008 on Provincial Powers and consistent with Article 13 of Law No. 12 of 2010 on Non-Governmental Organizations. The Program will continue to provide the drafting committee with technical assistance to align the law with international best practices.

The Program also provided technical assistance and mentoring with COMSEC Citizen's Affairs Directorate governorate offices to build their capacity to monitor and oversee partnerships with CSO legal aid clinics and strengthen relations between local officials and civil society partners. Joint activities with Citizen's Affairs governorate office staff included: site visits to CSO legal clinic offices to review intake documentation, and staff time sheets; raise awareness among Citizen's Affairs officials and CSO partners of the Citizen's Affairs Citizen Complaints Center electronic filing system and website, as well as the LCN national hotline for legal aid referrals; review successes and mitigate challenges impacting partnerships between Citizen's Affairs officials and CSO partners at the governorate level; and improve knowledge of Citizen's Affairs staff on legal aid concepts and service standards. These mentoring activities will continue in the third quarter.

Bar Associations Encouraged to Develop Pro Bono Programs (Activity 2.2.1)

This quarter, the Program held a series of focus groups with attorneys to learn more about pro bono practices in Iraq. The objective of these focus groups, which followed on the USAID Iraq Access to Justice Pro Bono Assessment conducted in 2014, was to assess the possibilities of incorporating pro bono practices into Iraq's broader legal services framework. Six focus groups were conducted with members of the IBA and the IJU. Based on the participants' responses, the Program sent a report to the IBA with recommendations aimed at supporting its ongoing efforts to develop and manage a pro bono system for member attorneys.

To support the formalization of pro bono services among legal professionals in Iraq, the Program coordinated with the IBA to hold a two-day workshop on pro bono concepts with visiting experts from the Georgian Bar Association (GBA). The workshop, which was jointly funded by the IBA and the Program, was born out of the LAWG's Program-supported study tour to Tbilisi, Georgia in the first quarter, in which three IBA members participated.

Three ranking officials of the GBA, including the chairman, Mr. Zaza Khatiashvili, attended the workshop, the objectives of which were to improve knowledge of

pro bono definitions and concepts; clarify differences between legal aid services provided by salaried lawyers and pro bono assistance; highlight the role of pro bono assistance in improving access to justice for vulnerable groups; and review pro bono management and oversight mechanisms. The GBA and IBA engaged in discussions and shared presentations on pro bono services and legal aid systems, including lessons learned and best practices from the Georgian experience and the role of the GBA in both legal aid and pro bono service provision. The workshop led to the signing of a MOU between the President of the IBA, Mr. Mohammed Al-Faisal, and the Chairman of the GBA. The MOU formalizes cooperation between their associations, including on continuing legal education (CLE) exchanges.

IBA CLE Program for Lawyers on Pro Bono and Legal Aid (Activity 2.3.1)

Earlier this year, the Program awarded the IBA an in-kind grant to design and implement a series of CLE workshops to train 400 Iraqi lawyers on pro bono legal services and legal aid. During the reporting period, 202 lawyers, including 37 women, attended four workshops in Basrah, Baghdad, Wasit, Muthanna and Maysan. The CLE workshops, which utilized materials from the Lawyers' Handbook jointly developed by the Program and the IBA, included information on legal aid services and developing a legal aid framework for Iraq; special issues in representing vulnerable clients; professional skills review on personal status law, deeds, and rights of displaced persons; gender integration, and ethics and codes of conduct. Each workshop was led by the IBA and hosted by a Program partner CSO legal clinic. Clinic partners included Al Taqwa, Afaq, Ther Center, and Al Ahrar for Human Rights. In addition to the training curriculum, legal clinic representatives provided attendees with best practices for running a legal clinic and providing direct legal aid services to vulnerable people. Each training included use of a training assessment tool for participant responses. Relying on feedback from the training assessment tool, the Program this quarter completed the first draft of the CLE training outcome report featuring successes, lessons learned, and recommendations for future CLE programming. The report will be finalized in coordination with the IBA next quarter.

Curriculum Development and Law School Legal Clinics (Activity 2.4.1)

This quarter saw further progress toward formally establishing law school legal clinics in Iraq's legal education system. For the first time since the start of the Program, the Deputy Minister for Administrative

A YOUNG DISABLED MAN RECEIVES THE CARE HE NEEDS

Care facilities in Iraq are past capacity, but Haider's case called for special action.

Born a paraplegic and suffering from brain damage, Haider required full-time care. His father passed away when he was a child, leaving his mother as the primary caretaker—feeding, bathing, and taking care of all his personal needs. When she suddenly passed away, Haider was alone with no one to look after him.

Haider needed a residential adult care facility but none were available due to overcrowding. According to the Iraq Ministry of Planning, 8% of the nation's population—3.3 million people—are living with a disability; and the number is only rising as conflict continues to envelope the country.

Despite best efforts, there was no place for Haider in one of the Iraq Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs' (MOLSA) facilities. During one attempt to plead his case at a care facility, Haider's guardian was referred to the Iraqi Alliance for Disabilities Organizations (IADO), a USAID grant recipient advocating for persons with disabilities (PWDs) throughout Iraq. IADO has been supported by the Program since 2010 and has been advocating on behalf of persons with disabilities in Iraq since 2003 to improve living conditions, availability of care facilities, and establish policies that better integrate persons with disabilities into society. One major success the organization has driven is the legislation of the Law of Persons with Disabilities that was passed by Parliament last year.

Once made aware of Haider's situation, IADO immediately took on Haider's case and advocated with MOLSA on his behalf. IADO'S efforts resulted in MOLSA opening a spot for him at a specialized care facility in Karbala'a. IADO continued working on behalf of Haider and coordinated with the Director General of the Special Needs Department in MOLSA to form a special team to support Haider's care. Haider is now receiving specialized care.



ABOVE: Mr. Mwaffaq of the Iraqi Alliance for Disabilities Organizations assists Haider on his way to the new care facility.

The USAID Iraq Access to Justice Program has long been an advocate for persons with disabilities in Iraq, providing awareness and education to further the rights of persons with disabilities.

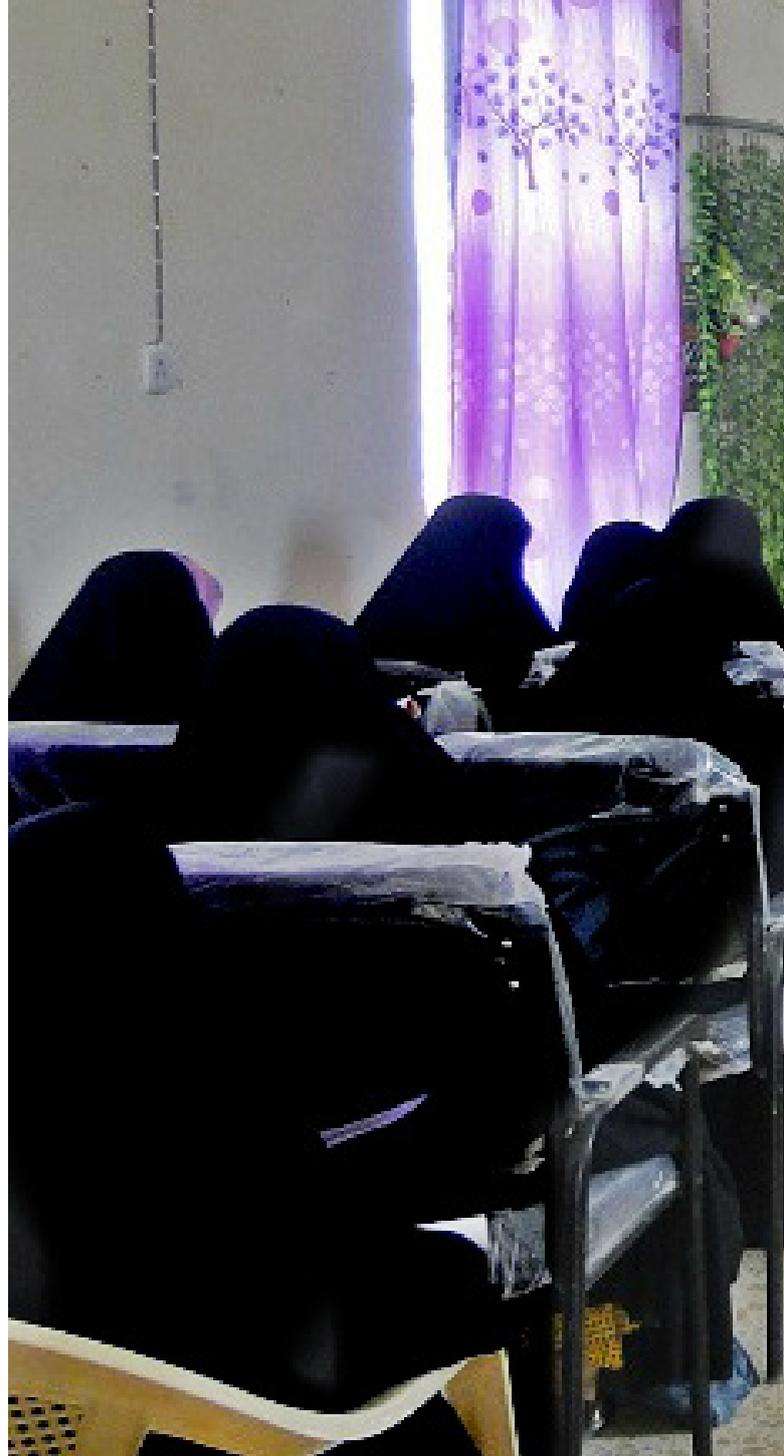
Affairs at the Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE), Dr. Qassim Doss, publicly stated his support for establishing and sustaining legal clinics at public and private law schools throughout Iraq. In a letter issued to law schools across the country, Dr. Qassim expressed his support for the clinic model and for the Program's work to date and requested that law school deans share their opinions about formally establishing legal clinics in every law school. The Deputy Minister also offered the Ministry's support for Program-facilitated mentorship programs partnering CSO legal clinic organizations with law student interns. These partnerships introduce law students to legal aid concepts and build their skills to work with vulnerable clients. Interns also work with CSO legal aid clinics on advocacy efforts to support marginalized Iraqis. The Program has supported a number of law school deans and CSO legal clinic partners in drafting response letters to the MOHE advocating for increased support. In the next quarter, the Program and law school partners will seek an official decree from the MOHE to establish legal clinics and formalize mentorship programs as part of the standardized legal education curriculum in Iraq. In addition, the Program continued to monitor the progress of six former law school grantees in maintaining their legal clinics after the grants ended. One of the six law schools—Dhi Qar Law School—succeeded in receiving the President of the University's approval to establish the legal clinic as an official unit within the law school. This makes the legal clinic eligible to receive university funding for future activities. Two other law schools are in the process of establishing their legal clinics as official section/unit of the individual law schools.

Law professors from Missan and Sulaymaniyah reviewed the law school legal clinic curriculum jointly developed by the Program and law school legal clinic partners. They developed a set of proposed revisions to strengthen the curriculum and its impact on student training, including adding mock trial training to the syllabus. The recommendations will be submitted to the MOHE for consideration.

In the IKR, four law school deans from Dahuk, Koya, Soran, and Sulaymaniyah formed a Dean's Council, which aims to formally integrate law school legal clinics into tertiary legal education and establish a standardized legal clinic curriculum. This quarter, the group drafted their bylaws, which will be submitted to the Kurdish Ministry of Higher Education for approval.

Preparing Lawyers to More Effectively Serve Vulnerable Populations (Activity 2.4.2)

This quarter, 11 NGO legal clinics implemented internship programs with 12 fourth year law students.



The CSOs mentored the interns in case management and filing, legal aid and pro bono concepts, and working with vulnerable clients. At the same time, the Program facilitated a partnership between the IBA, the Kurdistan Bar Association (KBA) and Program partners Al Mizan, Iraqi Center for Women's Rehabilitation and Employment, and Sulaymaniyah Law School. The IBA branch offices in Missan and Baghdad each committed two pro bono lawyers to volunteer at CSO legal clinics, and the KBA branch office in Sulaymaniyah committed one lawyer to work pro bono with the law school in the governorate.

Improve Women's Status in Bar Associations in Iraq (Activity 2.5.1)

This quarter, the Program continued working with Iraq's bar associations on empowering their women members. The KBA Board officially approved the



Program grantee, Press and Media Organization, conducts a workshop in Najaf educating women on their rights under Iraqi law.

establishment of women’s committees within all of its branches in the IKR and Kirkuk. The approval came following a Program-supported roundtable on the role of women lawyers in the KBA and the need to improve gender integration and leadership among its female members. During the roundtable, women participants recommended that the Board officially establish women’s committees in all branch offices, and that it develop a formal mentorship program pairing experienced women attorneys with female law students. Ms. Kaban Abdul Wahid, the only woman member of the KBA Board, was appointed to oversee the establishment of the committees. The Program will provide technical support, including a follow-on workshop to develop bylaws and action plans for each branch office committee.

Progress with the IBA Women’s Committee also

continued with the IBA formally establishing women’s committees in all IBA lawyer’s rooms operating in court houses and in all 15 IBA governorate branch offices. The IBA’s objective is to expand the role of women lawyers in legal practice and to strengthen leadership of women lawyers. The establishment of Women’s Committee branch offices followed Program discussions with the Chair of the IBA Women’s Committee and a review of the role of women lawyers in Georgia during the Georgian Bar Association visit to the IBA to discuss pro bono. The Program will support a roundtable in the third quarter to draft the action plan for the Women’s Committee branch offices and identify tasks and responsibilities for each branch and lawyer’s room group. The establishment of these committees includes a formal mentorship program pairing women law students with experienced women lawyers similar to that established in the IKR.

Program grantee, Wand Al-Khair, conducts a workshop in Diyala to educate women on their rights under the Iraqi Personal Status Law.



COMPONENT 3

ADVOCACY & POLICY REFORM

IMPROVE ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT SERVICES FOR VULNERABLE IRAQIS

In this quarter, the Program focused on improving policies and procedures that affect the ability of IDPs to access justice. It also put a great deal of effort toward supporting the newly established Persons with Disabilities Commission, which was created out of the Program-sponsored Law on Disabilities and Special needs enacted in 2013. The Program not only worked to expand and deepen advocacy efforts at the local and national level and to strengthen support and buy-in among local officials, but also provided capacity-building support to the center-south Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee, the center-south PWD Advocacy Group, and the IKR PWD Advocacy Group to sustain coordinated and strategic advocacy initiatives over the long term.

PWDs in Center-South and IKR (Activity 3.1.2)

With technical support from the Program's Disability Inclusion expert, the center-south PWD Advocacy Group continued to advocate for the implementation of Law No. 38 of 2013 and the effective establishment of the PWDC this quarter. It established formal relations with the Chair of the PWDC, Mr. Abdul Sada Shnawa, following the submission of recommendations on the future of the Commission's work under the law. The Program subsequently held a series of workshops with Commissioners and members of the PWD Advocacy Group on PWDC roles and responsibilities under the CRPD, disability concepts, and PWDC independence. With guidance from the Program, partner CSOs then finalized a set of recommendations on proposed Commission priorities as it begins its work. The Program will hold follow-on workshops and trainings in May to support implementation of recommendations and related work.

As a result of successful activism by the PWD Advocacy Group, MOLSA activated Article 19 of Law No. 38, which provides caregiver salaries for family members who provide full-time assistance to

persons with severe disabilities. In a formal letter, the Ministry agreed to provide a caregiver salary to the wife of a man with severe disabilities as assessed and under law. The family had been referred to MOLSA and supported by members of the PWD Advocacy Group in efforts to obtain the salary. The provision of caregiver salaries has been a top priority of the group and is a key success in their efforts.

In the Kurdistan Region, the IKR PWD Advocacy Group also made progress in its efforts to reform KRG Law No. 21 of 2012 through a number of working sessions with KMOLSA to conduct article-by-article review and revisions to the law.

Support Improved Legal Protections and Procedures for PWDs (Activity 3.2.2)

This quarter, the Program continued to support the GOI's efforts to implement the CRPD and to put in place a PWDC capable of effectively overseeing implementation of Law 38 of 2013 and Iraq's obligations under the CRPD, and of leading policy development to support disability inclusion and protection in Iraq.

The Program's Disability Inclusion expert held a series of one-on-one discussions with PWDC commissioners from the Ministries of Human Rights, Planning, Education, Labor and Social Affairs, Health, and Justice to assess knowledge of the CRPD and disability concepts. Based on these assessments, the Program conducted separate workshops on the Commission's role and on the CRPD Optional Protocol. Currently, Iraq has not acceded or ratified the Optional Protocol, which focuses more on individual rights and protections compared to the CRPD's more institutional focus. Participants in the Optional Protocol workshop included key GOI decision-makers from the Ministry of Human Rights; Commissioners from the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights; members of the PWDC; and Program partner CSOs. The workshop aimed to improve knowledge of the benefits and limitations of the Optional Protocol and to strengthen a conceptual understanding of its contents among GOI and CSO actors. With Program support, the PWD Advocacy



ABOVE: Guests look on as Eric Nigh, USAID Iraq Access to Justice COP speaks about the Legal Clinic Network as part of the Legal Clinic Network’s media campaign done in coordination with the Iraqi Media Network.

Group will continue to advocate for Iraq to accede or ratify the Optional Protocol in the coming months.

Also in this quarter, the Program completed a training of trainers for 16 MOLSA social workers on providing services and support for persons with disabilities. The training session was initiated at the request of the Chair of the PWDC to enhance the capacity of both MOLSA and the Commission to better meet the needs of disabled Iraqis.

KNGO-D Online Registration System (Activity 3.2.1)

This quarter, the Program completed training and handover of the KNGO-D’s new online NGO registration system, which includes an online grant application process. The Program provided technical expertise to develop the system as part of its partnership with the KNGO-D, which funds three Program-supported legal aid clinics in the IKR. The KNGO-D recognized completion of the system through a formal letter of receipt and is developing internal procedures to launch the system in the coming months.

Ensure Implementation of the Social Protection Law (Activity 3.2.4)

In continued efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the social safety net provisions of

the Social Protection Law, the Program gained the support of Parliament’s Labor and Social Committee, which is closely watching the process. After discussions with Program legal experts about the need for the law, its potential impact for thousands of IDPs, and the sustainable funding the bill would provide for legal aid, the Chair of the Committee agreed to collect 80 signatures from Parliamentarians to advocate for the effective implementation of the law, which has been slowed due to budget gaps and organizational restructuring within MOLSA.

At the request of the Director of the Social Safety Net Directorate, the Program has engaged the Ministry to obtain formal approval to provide technical assistance in building the capacity of the Social Safety Net Commission (SSNC) established under the law and the ability of the Directorate to efficiently service beneficiaries. During the next quarter, the Program will work with SSNC members to revise bylaws, instructions and beneficiary intake procedures to streamline the processes that vulnerable Iraqis must follow to obtain their safety net benefits. This assistance will be provided in coordination with Program partner Um El Yateem.

Advocacy for Legal Aid Law (Activity 3.2.5)

The Program continued its support for the enactment of the draft law on legal aid, gaining the support of many key parties and individuals

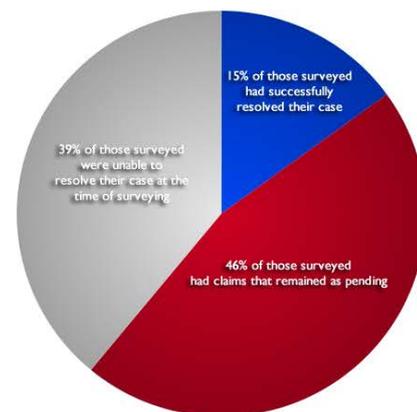
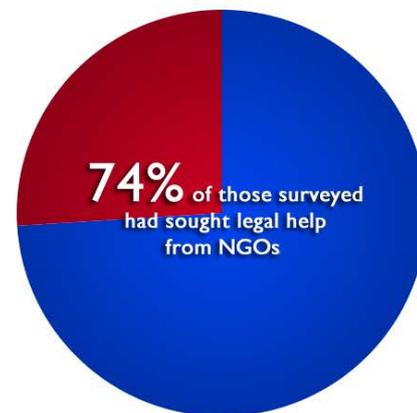
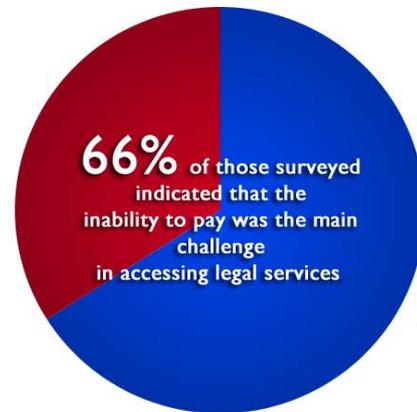
throughout Iraq. The draft law, which is currently under consideration by the Shura Council, will provide sustainable funding for legal aid clinics, standardize qualification criteria for clients and cases, establish governance and management mechanisms for quality control, and include legal rights awareness activities sponsored by the GOI. This quarter, the Program supported the Iraqi Jurists Union (IJU), the Council of Representatives, and the Ministry of Justice in advocating for the draft law and its enactment. The IJU, which has branches across Iraq, agreed that the law would provide necessary support not only to poor Iraqis, but also to the thousands of displaced families in need of legal assistance. MOJ also agreed to support the law and formally ordered the Shura Council—which falls under the purview of the Ministry—to prioritize review of the draft law and coordinate with Program and its partners in developing comments and recommendations. Finally, the Chair of the Council of Representatives’ Legal Committee affirmed its commitment to enacting the draft law upon its referral to Parliament, and by agreeing not only to sponsor the bill, but to coordinate in organizing a one-day workshop for Parliament on the law’s foundations and the need for legal aid legislation in Iraq.

Efforts for Internally Displaced Persons (Activity 3.2.7)

In the last quarter, the Program supported new advocacy and awareness initiatives on behalf of vulnerable Iraqis displaced by the security crisis, including: (1) a qualitative assessment of procedural obstacles to IDP access to courts in their areas of displacement and recommendations for reform; (2) an examination of MOMD registration procedures and access to safe territory by region to improve IDP awareness and quality of legal assistance; and (3) a quantitative rapid assessment of IDP legal protection needs. These efforts continued in the reporting quarter with the release of the results of the rapid assessment on IDP legal protection needs and a judges’ roundtable on IDP access to courts.

In February, the Program organized a roundtable with 16 judges from the GOI and KRG to identify common challenges facing judges and claimants in resolving IDP issues. The roundtable marked the first time since the beginning of the current conflict that judges representing both federal and KRG authorities gathered for such a discussion. The judges concluded that the most common challenges facing IDPs included: jurisdiction and venue limitations that hinder the ability of IDPs to file claims in areas of displacement; missing records and court documents from conflict-affected areas; difficulty verifying court decrees from conflict-affected areas; and limited

Results of the Program’s Rapid Assessment of IDP Legal Service Needs



resources. The judges agreed that personal status claims—including marriage registration, divorce, inheritance, missing persons, death, and birth—as well as housing, land and property claims are the most common cases currently filed by IDPs. Many of the cases relate to missing civil status identity documentation, which is required to register with the

KEY RESULTS OF THE PROGRAM'S RAPID ASSESSMENT ON IDP LEGAL PROTECTION NEEDS

ARE YOU OR ANY OF YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS MISSING THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS?

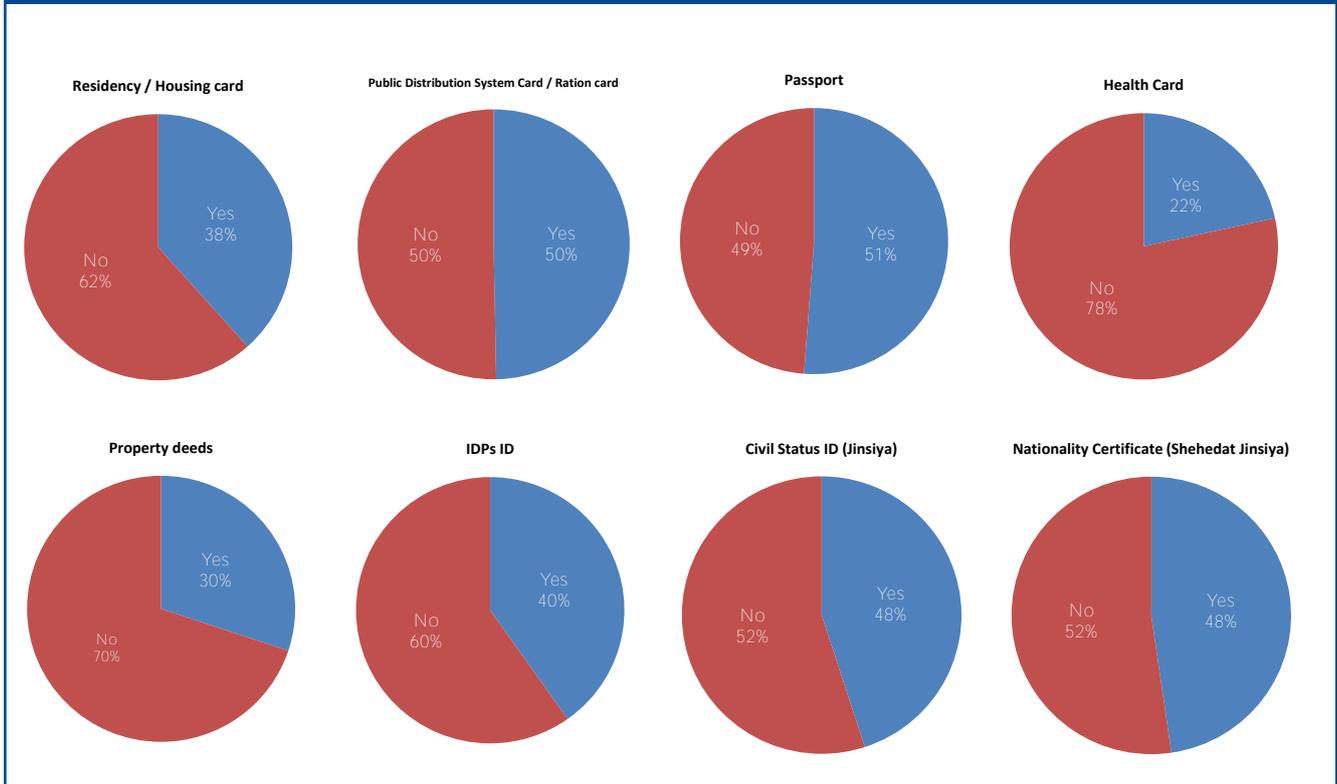


FIGURE B-1

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD MISSING THE CIVIL STATUS IDENTITY DOCUMENT (JINSIYA) BY GOVERNORATE

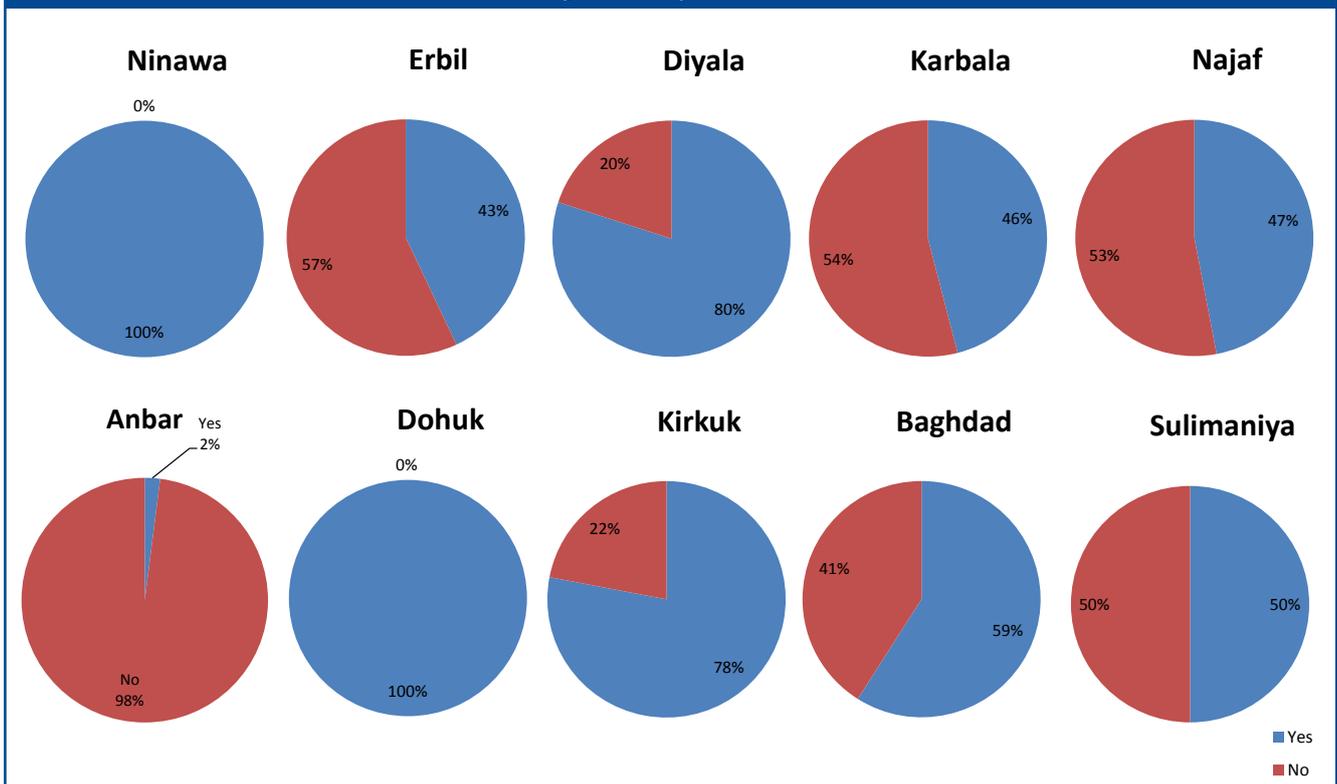


FIGURE B-2



ABOVE: Members of the Kurdish Bar Association develop the framework for the organization’s women’s committee.

MOMD, enter safe territory, and obtain government services. Other roundtable attendees included the International Rescue Committee, UNHCR, Norwegian Refugee Council, Danish Refugee Council, Heartland Alliance International, and UNDP.

The Program submitted the recommendations resulting from the roundtable to the Higher Judicial Council. During a formal Council session in March, the recommendations were adopted and published on the HJC website. The information published on the HJC website included: clarifications about the authority of courts to issue personal status change rulings for IDPs in areas of displacement, court relocation from conflict-affected areas, suspending statutes of limitations for appeals in conflict-affected areas, and increasing the number of judges and court staff in areas with large numbers of IDPs.

Additionally, the HJC issued a decree providing that displaced claimants are not required to authenticate photocopies of personal status documents for use in court. This step removed a significant obstacle facing IDPs from conflict-affected areas.

Next quarter, the HJC will host a roundtable in coordination with the Program to identify other necessary reforms. The roundtable will be held in Baghdad next quarter and will include representatives from the MOI, MOMD, National Security Council, Shura Council, and Parliament.

This quarter also saw the release of the Program’s rapid assessment on IDP legal protection needs. The report, which highlights critical access to justice barriers facing displaced Iraqis, has been used to better inform government decision-makers about the obstacles facing IDPs and as an advocacy tool to tailor response initiatives to meet the specific justice needs of displaced families. By way of example, survey findings reveal that 45% of IDP families have at least one member missing their civil status identity card (jinsiya). By governorate, 100% of families surveyed in Ninawa and Dahuk had at least one member missing the civil status document, followed by 80% of families in Diyala and 78% in Kirkuk. Forty-eight percent of families reported at least one member missing their nationality certificate (shehedat jinsiya), and 45% are missing marriage registration certificates. Among families that have sought legal assistance from one or more sources, 74% have looked to NGOs for help, while 57% have contacted private lawyers and 11% have contacted law schools.¹

The COMSEC Citizens’ Affairs Directorate committed to co-sponsor the report in a formal presentation to the GOI, including the National Security Council. The workshop will take place in the coming quarter.

¹ Those surveyed were asked to report on all legal service providers contacted. Some individuals had contacted more than one provider to see assistance with legal needs.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

During the first quarter of 2015, the following activities were undertaken to enhance Program performance, to inform decisions, be accountable to stakeholders, and support organizational learning:

- FY 2015 PMP reviewed & action items were identified with Components 2 and 3 plus and USAID FY 2015 PPR targets updated accordingly;
- Reviewed & compiled M&E Indicators Performance Tracking Tables (IPTT) for all PMP indicators for the FY 2014 Annual Performance report & FY 2015 1st Quarter Performance report;
- Established a system of checks and balances & guidelines to ensure the validity of data before entering data into the project database;
- Developed and communicated appropriate and realistic requirements, templates and processes internal deadlines for data collecting, sharing internally, verification, summarizing, analyzing, and final verification among internal units of A2J team;
- Helped with developing M&E capacity of USAID A2J team & partner organizations through one-on-one mentoring and an M&E training course to assist grantees in collecting data and understanding the vision behind the data collection for accomplishing program-wide goals. To this end, training conducted for legal clinic network & Ministry of Human rights to institutionalize system for common understanding on PIRS for PMP indicators, to track their grantees activities, data capture, survey design, analysis and reporting;
- Supported efficient data collection for Access to Justice as outlined in the PMP and SOW by developing and utilizing forms and other tools that facilitate data collection against the PMP indicators; and
- The IDP rapid assessment survey designed was completed; Enumerators were trained for the field interview and Data base developed using SPSS.

GRANTS

At the end of the reporting period, the Program had 37 active grants, totaling \$2,312,552 of obligated funds. Seven grants concluded during the reporting period and are currently being closed out.

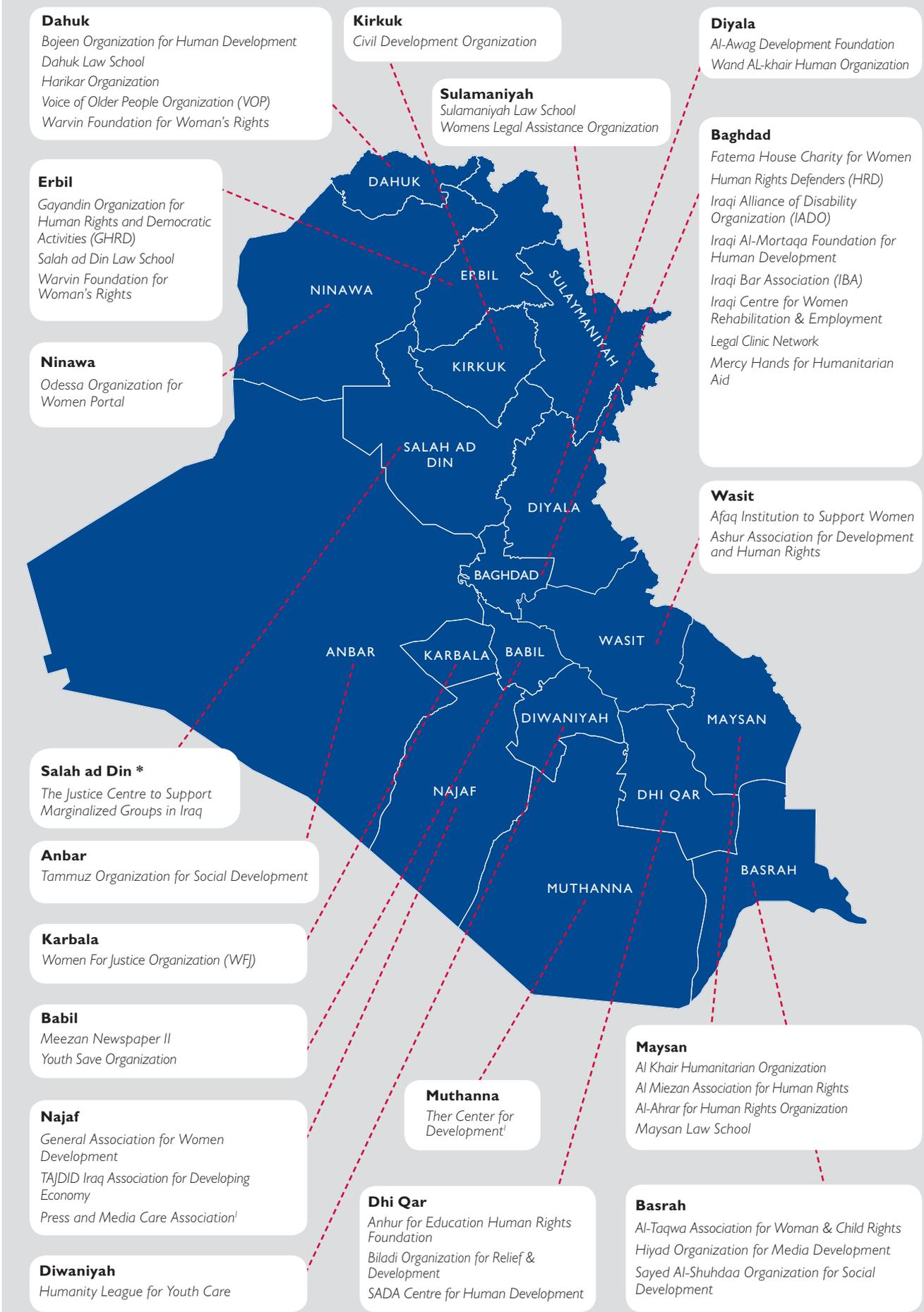
Grant Awards (Activity 4.1.1)

The Program awarded three follow-on grants totaling \$119,535. These new grants were all follow-on grants. The Program awarded a total of nine no-cost extensions to grantees with remaining unspent funds in their grant awards. The Program is anticipating processing a number of cost extensions in the coming quarter to increase the volume of assistance it can provide to IDPs with legal needs up through the end of the Program with extra funds from USAID.

Grant Administration (Activity 4.1.2)

The Program is currently generating weekly reports which are submitted to USAID using the new Access database. The database also includes project profiles, grantee profiles, detailed payment reports and several other reports that are essential for program tracking and data management. The information from the database has also been used in the creation of infographic material to support the communication efforts of the Program.

FIGURE 2. PROGRAM GRANTEES (MARCH 2015)



* These grantees are operating in Erbil and Kirkuk due to security issues

TABLE 2. PROGRAM GRANTEES (MARCH 2015)

NAME	LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	TYPE	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	BUDGET (IN USD)	STATUS
1. AFAQ INSTITUTION TO SUPPORT WOMEN	Wasit		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 55,300	
2. AL-AAWG DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	Diyala		LC	12 months	Mar 2014	\$ 91,550	
3. AL-AHRAR ORGANIZATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	Maysan		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 124,050	
4. AL ERADA ORGANIZATION FOR AID AND DEVELOPMENT (EORD)	Diyala		A	5 months	Mar 2015	\$ 40,050	
5. AL-KHAIR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION	Maysan		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 74,320	
6. AL-MEAMEEN HUMANITARIAN ASSOCIATION	Basrah		LC	4 months	Jan 2014	\$ 32,240	
7. AL-MEEZAN LEGAL INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER	Babel		LC	12 months	June 2014	\$ 69,900	
8. AL MIEZAN ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	Maysan		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 61,400	
9. AL-TAQWA ASSOCIATION	Basrah		LC	7 months	Sept 2014	\$ 39,200	
10. ANHUR FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	Dhi Qar		LC	5 months	Dec 2014	\$ 33,800	
11. ASHUR ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT & HUMAN RIGHTS	Wasit		A	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 60,959	
12. BILADI ORGANIZATION FOR RELIEF & DEVELOPMENT	Dhi Qar		LC	5 months	Dec 2014	\$ 32,400	
13. BOJEEN ORGANIZATION	Dahuk		A	9 months	Jun 2014	\$ 36,620	
14. CIVIL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (CDO)	Kirkuk		LC	12 months	Feb 2014	\$ 55,000	
15. CIVIL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (CDO)	Kirkuk		LC	3 months	Apr 2014	\$ 58,180	
16. DAHUK LAW SCHOOL	Dahuk		LC	11 months	Jul 2014	\$ 50,900	

LEGEND


WOMEN



IDPs & RETURNÉES



UNDER IMPLEMENTATION



COMPLETE



CHILDREN & YOUTH



PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



RELIGIOUS & ETHNIC MINORITIES



PENDING

A - Advocacy/Awareness

LC - Legal Clinic

* Funded by GOI

** Funded by KRG

TABLE 2. PROGRAM GRANTEES (MARCH 2015)

NAME	LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	TYPE	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	BUDGET (IN USD)	STATUS
17. FATIMA HOUSE CHARITY FOR WOMEN	Baghdad		LC	16 months	Apr 2014	\$ 95,446	
18. GAYANDIN ORGANIZATION	Erbil		LC	3 months	May 2015	\$ 40,480	
19. GENERAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT	Najaf		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 53,500	
20. HADIA ORGANIZATION	Basrah		LC	3 months	Apr 2015	\$ 40,800	
21. HARIKAR ORGANIZATION	Dahuk		LC	3 months	May 2015	\$ 45,000	
22. HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS	Baghdad		LC	12 months	Jan 2014	\$ 59,780	
23. HUMANITY LEAGUE YOUTH CARE	Qadisiyah		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 62,770	
24. IRAQI AL-MORTAQA FOUNDATION FOR HUMAN DEV.	Baghdad		A	10 months	May 2014	\$ 100,000	
25. IRAQI ALLIANCE OF DISABILITIES ORGANIZATIONS (IADO)	Baghdad		A	12 months	Jun 2014	\$ 50,000	
26. IRAQI BAR ASSOCIATION (IBA)	Baghdad			6 months	Nov 2014	\$ 18,000	
27. IRAQI CENTER FOR WOMEN'S REHABILITATION & EMPLOYMENT	Baghdad		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 64,910	
28. LEGAL CLINIC NETWORK	Baghdad		LC	9 months	Oct 2014	\$ 124,527	
29. MISSAN LAW SCHOOL	Maysan		LC	12 months	Jul 2014	\$ 44,460	
30. MERCY HANDS FOR HUMANITARIAN AID	Baghdad		LC	9 months	Sept 2014	\$ 82,837	
31. MODEL IRAQI WOMEN	Baghdad		A	10 months	Apr 2014	\$ 69,300	
32. ODESSA ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT	Erbil		LC	15 months	Mar 2014	\$ 64,277	
33. PRESS AND MEDIA CARE ASSOCIATION	Najaf		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 81,800	
34. QANDEEL AL-RAHMA	Baghdad		A	10 months	Jun 2014	\$ 34,990	
35. SADA CENTER FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	Dhi Qar		LC	4 months	Dec 2014	\$ 32,208	

TABLE 2. PROGRAM GRANTEES (MARCH 2015)

NAME	LOCATION	TARGET BENEFICIARIES	TYPE	GRANT LIFE	BEGIN DATE	BUDGET (IN USD)	STATUS
36. SAHARA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	Salah ad Din		LC	10 months	May 2014	\$ 65,902	
37. SALAHADDIN LAW SCHOOL	Erbil		LC	8 months	Sep 2014	\$ 51,304	
38. SAYED AL-SHUHODAA ORG. FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Basrah		LC	6 months	Oct 2013	\$ 35,720	
39. SULAYMANIYAH LAW SCHOOL	Sulaymaniyah		LC	8 months	Sep 2014	\$ 40,620	
40. TAJDID IRAQ FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Baghdad		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 71,950	
41. TAMMUZ ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Baghdad		LC	12 months	Jun 2014	\$ 88,710	
42. THE JUSTICE CENTRE TO SUPPORT MARGINALIZED GROUPS IN IRAQ	Salah ad Din		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 76,855	
43. THER CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT	Muthanna		LC	12 months	May 2014	\$ 74,820	
44. VOICE OF OLDER PEOPLE	Dohuk		LC	5 months	Sept 2014	\$ 29,520	
45. VOICE OF OLDER PEOPLE	Dohuk		LC	3 months	May 2015	\$ 93,550	
46. UM-ALYATEEM FOUNDATION (UMF)	Baghdad		LC	7 months	Feb 2015	\$ 47,245	
47. WAND AL-KHAIR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION	Diyala		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 62,800	
48. WARVIN FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS	Erbil		A	8 months	June 2014	\$ 48,471	
49. WARVIN FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS	Erbil		LC	5 months	Oct 2014	\$ 55,300	
50. WARVIN FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN ISSUES	Dohuk		LC	3 months	May 2015	\$ 38,250	
51. WOMEN FOR JUSTICE ORGANIZATION	Karbala		LC	12 months	Apr 2014	\$ 93,120	
52. WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION FOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE (WOLA)	Sulaymaniyah		LC	3 months	May 2014	\$ 47,600	
53. YOUTH SAVE ORGANIZATION	Babil		LC	13 months	Apr 2014	\$ 59,920	

GENDER INTEGRATION

This quarter, gender integration activities focused on supporting the KBA and IBA to develop and strengthen their women's committees and on pivoting to improve the Program's support for displaced women. As reported above, the Program met with women lawyers from the KBA on the need to establish women's committees in all KBA branch offices. The KBA Board approved the recommendation and assigned the sole woman board member to oversee implementation. The Program will provide the committees with technical support to develop work plans and establish mentorship programs pairing female law students with experienced women lawyers. Additionally, the IBA established Women's Committee branch offices in all 15 federal governorates and lawyer's rooms in court houses, as well as establishing a women law student mentorship program. In the third quarter, the Program will support the IBA Women's Committee branch offices to develop action plans and assign tasks and responsibilities to the various groups.

Additionally, the Program continued to advocate for improved access to services for Yezidi women survivors of ISIL violence with representatives of the Kurdistan and Iraqi governments. GOI officials and representatives of the High Commission for Human Rights have committed to providing social safety net salaries for these Yezidi women, and the Program continues to coordinate with CSO partners in the IKR to identify women and support their applications for safety net benefits. Delays in issuing new safety net benefits and concerns with protecting the privacy of women survivors have delayed the process, but progress is anticipated in the next quarter.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

Security remained a concern throughout the reporting period, particularly in the provinces with areas controlled by ISIL. The Program will continue to support its grantees to assess the possible impact of the security situation on the implementation of grant-funded activities and will adjust its focus to providing services that are relevant to the crisis while remaining within the overall mandate of the Program.

Activities within the IKR were sometimes delayed or postponed due to transportation-related and political challenges. Iraqi Airways is the only means by which Program staff can travel between Baghdad and Erbil and processing delays for purchasing tickets are excessive. In a further complication, Arab visitor movement is more restrictive in the IKR, which at times has prevented staff traveling between Erbil, Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah to visit grantees and conduct other work. Checkpoints on the borders of Erbil to re-enter the city from Dahuk or Sulaymaniyah require authorization letters from the KRG Ministry of Interior, which are difficult to obtain. As a result, travel by Arab staff to these areas remains challenging.

Additionally, though the national government has passed the budget law, funds have not been fully committed and programs have not yet been fully funded. The delay in distributing budget allocations has impacted work in several areas, including implementing the \$500,000 awareness-raising cost-share agreement with the Ministry of Human Rights; securing continued funding from the KRG NGO Department for CSO legal aid clinics; and obtaining support from the Ministry of Finance for the draft legal aid law. The Program continues to support its partners to advocate for the GOI to allocate budget resources under existing commitments, but activities tied to those allocations may be delayed.

Finally, ongoing political challenges have delayed implementation of planned partnerships between the

Legal Clinic Network, the Program, and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement. The planned Letter of Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding is currently in draft form and the Ministry continues to express interest in partnering with Program CSO partners. However, several Ministry officials are undergoing investigation for mismanagement of crisis response funds intended for registered IDPs, which has delayed work with Program counterparts in the Ministry. The Program has identified alternative counterparts within the Ministry and expects to finalize the partnership agreement next quarter.

UPCOMING PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Public Awareness

- Iraqi Media Network/COMSEC/Access to Justice Partnership: Launch GOI cost-shared media campaigns to raise awareness of vulnerable group rights and promote services of legal clinics on national satellite, radio, and newspapers across the country.
- Ministry of Human Rights/CSO awareness campaigns: Finalize arrangements with the MOHR to ensure that funds for the \$500,000 cost share will be granted to CSOs implementing rights-awareness campaigns in the five neediest governorates of Iraq.

Legal Education and Services

- Training of lawyers: The Iraqi Bar Association will complete a grant-funded training program for lawyers on best practices for providing legal services to vulnerable Iraqis.
- Build capacity of GOI to implement legal aid law and policy system: The Program will support a study tour for the Legal Aid Working Group to South Africa to examine best practices in legal aid system governance, budget management, service provision and quality control, and organizational development to prepare for planning and implementation of the draft legal aid law.

Advocacy and Policy Reform

- Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee sustainability: A short-term consultant will continue working with the LCNAC Advocacy Committee to strengthen their institutional structure. This consultant will work with the other committees of the LCN as well.
- Submission of draft legal aid law to Parliament: The Program will coordinate with the Shura Council and the Council of Ministers to finalize approvals for the draft legal aid law and urge rapid submission to Parliament. Once in Parliament, the Program will support a roundtable to familiarize members of Parliament with the law's provisions.
- Train disabled persons' organizations and PWD CSOs to draft CRPD Shadow Report: A short-term consultant will continue supporting disability inclusion advocacy and capacity-building support with CSO partners to assist them to draft the CRPD Shadow Report for submission to the United Nations.

- Build organizational capacity of PWDC: A short-term consultant will provide technical assistance to the Persons with Disabilities Commission to establish its bylaws and implementing instructions to ensure harmonization with the CRPD and effective implementation of Iraqi Law No. 38.
- Streamline beneficiary access to social safety net cash transfers: A short-term consultant will support the MOLSA Social Safety Net Directorate and Social Safety Net Commission to revise application forms, intake procedures, and case management systems to improve efficiency of the safety net system.

Crisis Response

- Advocate for improvements in IDP access to courts: The Higher Judicial Council will host a roundtable in coordination with the Program on necessary reforms to improve IDP access to courts and broader access to justice issues. Participants will include federal and IKR judges and representatives from the Ministry of Interior, National Security Council, Ministry of Migration and Displacement, COMSEC, and Parliament.
- Advocacy support for IDP access to services throughout the country: Grantee-led efforts will continue to ensure that the IDPs in their respective provinces receive access to the services they require. CSO partners will coordinate with local government, international donors, and other relevant agencies to support this effort.
- Partnership with Ministry of Migration and Displacement: The Program will facilitate a partnership between the Legal Clinic Network and the Ministry to formalize referrals and coordination between the organizations. Coordination efforts will focus on registering IDPs with the Ministry and addressing legal issues in the registration process in emergency offices set up on the perimeters of conflict-affected areas.
- Establish Regional Crisis Response Teams: The Program will establish crisis response teams in Baghdad, Erbil and Basrah to work in the field with CSO legal clinic partners to conduct mobile legal clinics and mobile awareness activities in IDP settlement areas. The teams will also report on trends in IDP legal protection needs to support advocacy with the GOI and KRG.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A. Financial Reports.....	36
ANNEX B. Program Deliverables and Risk Analysis.....	39
ANNEX C. Monitoring & Evaluation Tables	42

ANNEX A

FINANCIAL REPORTS

The Project accrued approximately USD 3,041,713 in expenditures during the period January 1 to March 31, 2015. Below is a summary of quarterly expenses and project expenses to date. The total obligated amount is USD 62,879,489. As of March 31, 2015, 93.19% of the obligation has been spent.

TABLE A.1 BUDGET STATEMENT					
CLIN	COST ELEMENTS	TOTAL BUDGET (IN USD)	EXPENSES CLAIMED Q1, 2015 (OCT 1- DEC 31, 2015)	TOTAL EXPENSES THROUGH DEC 31, 2014	TOTAL REMAINING
1	Component 1: Improve Knowledge of Legal Remedies	\$ 2,149,246	\$ 91,869.07	\$ 1,861,841.20	\$ 287,404.80
2	Component 2: Improve Legal Education	\$ 7,425,525	\$ 385,131.93	\$ 6,655,048.00	\$ 770,477.00
3	Component 3: Improve Government Processes	\$ 1,854,475	\$ 94,521.57	\$ 1,534,513.35	\$ 319,961.65
4	Subcontracts	\$ 25,649,777	\$ 725,399.61	\$ 23,850,544.52	\$ 1,799,232.48
5	Participant Training	\$ 1,995,019	\$ 50,630.11	\$ 1,741,699.08	\$ 253,319.92
6	Grants	\$ 8,250,000	\$ 691,323	\$ 7,865,050.66	\$ 384,949.34
7	*Other Direct Costs	\$ 5,574,963	\$ 339,700.95	\$ 5,787,102.48	\$ (212,139.48)
8	Indirect Costs (Fringe, Overhead, G&A)	\$ 7,575,733	\$ 367,895.40	\$ 7,028,064.37	\$ 547,668.63
9	Total Estimated Cost	\$ 60,474,738	\$ 2,746,471.65	\$ 56,323,863.67	\$ 4,150,874.33
10	Fixed Fee	\$ 2,404,750	\$ 242,241.64	\$ 2,273,132.36	\$ 131,617.64
Cost-Plus-Fixed Fee		\$ 62,879,488	\$ 2,988,713.29	\$ 58,596,996.03	\$ 4,282,491.97

*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.

ANNEX A

LOE REPORT UPDATE

The project billed approximately 3,593 days of LOE during the period January 1 to March 31, 2015. Below is a summary of the LOE billed during the quarter and LOE billed to date per labor category.

TABLE A.2 LOE REPORT

LABOR CATEGORY	TOTAL LOE	LOE CLAIMED Q1 2015 (OCT 1-DEC 31, 2014)	TOTAL LOE THROUGH DEC 31, 2014	TOTAL LOE REMAINING	TOTAL PROJECTED LOE
Long-term Expatriate/TCNs	10,707	311	9,393	1,314	609
Short-Term Staff	1,820	168	1,809	11	247
Local Staff / Professional	51,525	3,071	46,261	5,264	5,778
Home Office Staff	1,147	43	992	155	110
TOTAL	65,199	3,593	58,455	6,744	6,744

TABLE B.2 SUMMARY OF RISK ANALYSIS

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

ANNEX A

PROCUREMENT PLAN UPDATE

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

TABLE A.3 PROCUREMENT PLAN

ITEM	*SPECIFICATIONS	INTENDED USE	SOURCE	**ORIGIN	QTY	UNIT COST USD	TOTAL USD
IT EQUIPMENT							
(none)							
OFFICE FURNITURE							
External Hard Drive	External Hard Drive 2TB ELE (4units*125)	For Share Drive data backup	IQ		4	\$125	\$500
EQUIPMENT/FURNITURE SOLD (THROUGH APPROVED DISPOSITION)							
IA2J Assets/ Office Equipments	Sale Proceed of IA2J Assets transferred to AI Awsi Co		IQ			-\$40	-\$40

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

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

ANNEX B

PROGRAM DELIVERABLES AND RISK ANALYSIS

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

TABLE B.1 PROGRAM DELIVERABLES

DELIVERABLE	DATE SUBMITTED TO USAID	DATE APPROVED BY USAID
Program Mobilization Plan	November 23, 2010	December 1, 2010
Year 1 Work Plan	December 15, 2010	February 28, 2011
Program Implementation Plan	January 16, 2011	October 31, 2011
Quarter 1 Quarterly Report	January 31, 2011	N/A
Performance Monitoring Plan	March 25, 2011	October 30, 2011
Grants Manual	April 10, 2011	April 12, 2011
Quarter 2 Quarterly Report	April 30, 2011	N/A
Assessment: Legal Education at Select Iraqi Law Schools	June 6, 2011	N/A
Quarter 3 Quarterly Report	July 30, 2011	N/A
Year 1 Revised Work Plan	July 31, 2011	August 4, 2011
Assessment: Legal Assistance Needs of Vulnerable Populations	July 31, 2011	N/A
Competitive Grants RFA	August 4, 2011	August 4, 2011
Year 2 Work Plan	September 12, 2011	December 29, 2011
Year 1 Annual Report	October 30, 2011	N/A
Quarter 5 Quarterly Report	January 30, 2012	N/A
Community Based Legal Clinic Best Practices Manual	April 8, 2012	N/A
Quarter 6 Quarterly Report	April 30, 2012	N/A
Year 2 Work Plan Revision	June 14, 2012	July 8, 2012
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	June 29, 2012	July 9, 2012
Quarter 7 Quarterly Report	July 26, 2012	N/A
Year 3 Work Plan	August 31, 2012	December 11, 2012
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	October 6, 2012	October 7, 2012
Year 2 Annual Report	November 8, 2012	N/A

ANNEX B

PROGRAM DELIVERABLES AND RISK ANALYSIS

TABLE B.1 PROGRAM DELIVERABLES

DELIVERABLE	DATE SUBMITTED TO USAID	DATE APPROVED BY USAID
Year 2 Baseline Perception Survey Report and Data	December 14, 2012	N/A
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	December 18, 2012	January 26, 2013
Quarter 9 Quarterly Report	January 25, 2013	N/A
Revised Grants Manual	February 6, 2013	March 5, 2013
Option Years Strategy Document	April 7, 2013	N/A
Quarter 10 Quarterly Report	April 25, 2013	N/A
Assessment: CRPD Harmonization Report	February 21, 2013	N/A
Continuing Legal Education (CLE) course on Human Rights	May 22, 2012	N/A
Law School Legal Clinic Best Practices Manual	February 1, 2013	N/A
Law School Clinical Legal Education Course Curriculum	June 28, 2013	N/A
Organizational Development Assessment (ODA) Tool	June 13, 2013	N/A
Year 3 Work Plan Revision (revision after award of option years)	August 8, 2013	September 12, 2013
Quarter 11 Report (Q3 2013)	July 25, 2013	N/A
Competitive Grants APS – Law Schools, Legal Service NGOs, and Bar Associations	August 24, 2013	September 22, 2013
Year 4 Work Plan	August, 29, 2013	October 14, 2013
Year 3 Annual Report (Q4 2013)	October 25, 2013	N/A
Competitive Grants APS – Advocacy and Awareness	November 23, 2013	December 1, 2013
Quarter 13 Report (Q1 2014)	January 25, 2014	N/A
Legal Aid Delivery Assessment	March 4, 2014	N/A
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	March 18, 2014	April 16, 2014
Quarter 14 Report (Q2 2014)	April 25, 2014	N/A
June 2014 Annual Partners'/Planning Meeting Report	July 13, 2014	N/A
Quarter 15 Report (Q3 2014)	July 31, 2014	N/A
Year 5 Work Plan	September 2, 2014	October 26, 2014
Report on Society Safety Net Study Tour – 2013	September 8, 2014	N/A
Jessup Moot Court Competition 2014 Report	September 8, 2014	N/A

ANNEX B

PROGRAM DELIVERABLES AND RISK ANALYSIS

TABLE B.1 PROGRAM DELIVERABLES

DELIVERABLE	DATE SUBMITTED TO USAID	DATE APPROVED BY USAID
Values and Persons with Disabilities Report	September 8, 2014	N/A
Values and Unregistered Marriages Report	September 8, 2014	N/A
Values and Widows Report	September 8, 2014	N/A
September 2013 Annual Partners' Meeting Report	September 23, 2014	N/A
Year 4 Annual Report	October 30, 2014	N/A
Mid-Term Perception Survey Final Report	February 24, 2015	N/A
Weekly Reports (222 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
Parts of the country are under terrorist group/coalition control, which is affecting grantees' ability to operate in these areas.	Security	In affected areas, CSOs are more mobile and flexible in their approach while assisting vulnerable citizens.	Continue to monitor situation closely and adjust approaches as needed.	High
Depending upon the situation, staff may not be able to work in certain parts of the country located in the west and north, which hampers the ability to monitor grantee activity and engage with target vulnerable populations.	Security	Program regional offices have been able to effectively maintain oversight of grantees and engagement with vulnerable people up to present with the exception of Ramadi in Anbar, Khaniqeen and Khalis in Diyala, and Dhuluiya in Salah ad Din. For these locations, the Program is engaging monitors who are already living and based in these areas to assist the technical and grants teams in monitoring activities.	The Program will continue to monitor grantee activity with contract personnel in Anbar, Salah ad Din, and Diyala where needed and will make similar adjustments as needed.	Low
Staff may have difficulty moving between different provinces, particularly in the north of the country, where security concerns on the part of the Kurdistan Regional Government prohibit the free transit of non-Kurdish personnel across borders between IKR provinces.	Political/Security	The Program has approached the security agencies responsible in Erbil and has requested letters of facilitation and permission for non-Kurdish staff to travel within the IKR.	Continue to follow up with security agencies and produce letters where needed.	Medium

ANNEX C

MONITORING & EVALUATION SUMMARY

Table C.1 Performance Indicators (through Q2 2015)

INDICATOR	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015			PTD (FY2011-2015)		LOP % Met To Date
	Target	Results	Target	Results	Target	Results	Target	Results	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Target	Results	
0.1 % of vulnerable Iraqis who respond that they have adequate access to Iraq's legal system	5%	(not measured)	15%	12%	25%	(not measured)	35%	50%	50%	Reported three times during LOP	Reported three times during LOP	50%	(not measured)	(not measured)
1 % of vulnerable Iraqis who understand their legal rights, entitlements and remedies	10%	(not measured)	20%	22%	30%	(not measured)	40%	49%	50%	Reported three times during LOP	Reported three times during LOP	50%	(not measured)	(not measured)
1.1 # of campaigns supported to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law	1	0	20	34	40	39	40	32	37	18	9	138	132	96
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	3500	2065 W: 1662 M: 403	4500	5160 W: 3 549 M: 1 611	5500	4615	3500 W:2660 M:840	651 W:431 M:220	562 W:272 M:290	17,000	13053	77
1.2.2 # of person days of education provided to vulnerable group individuals on legal rights, entitlements and remedies	100	0	5000	9318 W: 7312 M: 2006	10000	23661 W: 18 031 M: 5 630	8000	4022 W:1 935 M:2087	9500 W:7422 M:2078	2560 W:1 471 M:1 089	1 675 W:963 M:712	32,600	39561	121
2 # of civil society partners and legal assistance organizations effectively serving the legal needs of vulnerable groups	30	17	20	33	30	32	40	N/A	40	Reported Annually	Reported Annually	160	(not measured)	(not measured)
2.1.1 # of individuals/groups from low income or marginalized communities who received legal aid or victim's assistance with USG support (F-Indicator)	0	0	5000	4842 W:3 868 M: 974	5000	12318 W: 9 134 M: 3 184	12000	10548 W:8051 M:2497	20,000 W:16000 M:4000	4901 W:3411 M:1490	4 538 W:2726 M:1812	42,000	32609	78
2.1.2 # of cases of legal representation to vulnerable Iraqis completed with favorable outcome	0	0	200	1061 W: 824 M: 237	1000	2727 W: 2 232 M: 495	2700	1827 W:1 359 M:468	4000 W:3200 M:800	711 W:412 M:299	908 W:456 M:452	7,900	7234	92
2.1.3 # of civil society partners, law associations, and law schools assisted with organizational development	100	225	100	631	50	50	200	110	80	71	44	530	1131	213
2.2.1 # of programs instituted by law associations and law schools	2	0	2	1	3	12	7	7	0	1	1	14	22	157
2.2.2 # of person days of training provided to lawyers	210	494	1000	1436 W: 380 M: 886	2190	1038 W: 154 M: 451	1000	701	400 W:150 M:250	163 W:24 M:139	589 W:68 M:250	4,800	4421	92
2.3.1 # of new legal courses or curricula developed	0	1	1	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	1	7	4	57
2.3.2 # of person days of training provided to law students	0	0	1000	2794 W:1 837 M: 884	4000	5212 W: 602 M: 1 042	5000	2928	2000 W:500 M:1500	348 W:208 M:192	467 W:201 M:173	12,000	11749	98
3 # of changes made by the government to its policies, laws and regulations	0	2	0	4	3	11	7	12	5	Reported Annually	Reported Annually	15	(not measured)	(not measured)
3.1 # of sets of recommendations for reforms made by NGOs, CSOs and stakeholders to government officials	0	12	6	68	8	29	7	48	15	5	4	36	166	461
3.2 # of CSO advocacy campaigns supported (F-Indicator)	0	2	2	5	7	10	25	32	51	32	55	85	136	160

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