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IRAQ ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM FINAL REPORT OCTOBER 1, 2010 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

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CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS	iii
BACKGROUND	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS	4
COMPONENT ONE: PUBLIC AWARENESS	4
ASSESSMENTS TO IDENTIFY LEGAL NEEDS AND REMEDIES	4
CONCRETE LEGAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS AND REMEDIES	6
SKILL BUILDING – PUBLIC AWARENESS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	6
RAISING AWARENESS OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS	7
ISSUE-BASED AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS	8
AWARENESS PARTNERSHIPS WITH GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS	16
PUBLIC AWARENESS RESULTS	17
COMPONENT TWO: IMPROVE LEGAL EDUCATION AND LEGAL SERVICES TO VULNERABLE GROUPS	17
IDENTIFYING PRIORITY NEEDS	17
ASSESSING LEGAL ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS AND QUALITY OF SERVICES	17
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA) FOR PROGRAM PARTNERS	18
CSO LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS	22
LEGAL AID IMPLEMENTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY	25
COMPONENT THREE: ADVOCACY AND POLICY REFORM	26
BACKGROUND: ADVOCACY IN SUPPORT OF GOI REFORM	26
ASSISTING CSOS TO CONVERT LESSONS LEARNED INTO RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LAW-RELATED REFORMS	27
ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS AND COORDINATION WITH GOI STAKEHOLDERS	29
PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES	39
IMPLEMENTATION DELAYS OR ACTIVITY CANCELLATIONS	39
ONGOING NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS	40

LOOKING FORWARD.....41
GRANTS44
 ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT..... 45
MONITORING & EVALUATION47
ANNEX A – FINANCIAL REPORTA-1
ANNEX B – PROGRAM DELIVERABLES.....A-3
ANNEX C – GRANTEE TABLEA-6
ANNEX D – MONITORING & EVALUATION TABLEA-20

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

BLS	Baghdad Law School	IKR	Iraqi Kurdistan Region
BOD	Board of Directors	IMN	Iraqi Media Network
CDO	Civil Development Organization	ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
CLE	Continuing Legal Education	IQD	Iraqi Dinar
COMSEC	General Secretariat for the Council of Ministers	KBA	Kurdistan Bar Association
COR	Council of Representatives	KNGO-D	KRG Non-Governmental Organization Directorate
CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
CSO	Civil Society Organization	LAWG	Legal Aid Working Group
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	LCN	Legal Clinic Network
GOI	Government of Iraq	LCNAC	Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee
HJC	Higher Judicial Council	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
HLP	Housing, Land and Property	MIW	Model Iraqi Women
IADO	Iraqi Alliance of Disabilities Organizations	MOE	Ministry of Education
IBA	Iraqi Bar Association	MOF	Ministry of Finance
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	MOH	Ministry of Health

MOHC	Ministry of Housing and Construction	PWDs	Persons with disabilities
MOHE	Ministry of Higher Education	PWDC	Persons with Disabilities Commission
MOHR	Ministry of Human Rights	RCRT	Regional Crisis Response Team
MOLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	RFA	Request for Applications
MOJ	Ministry of Justice	SCP	Strategic Communication Plan
MOMD	Ministry of Migration and Displacement	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
MOP	Ministry of Planning	SSN	Social Safety Net
MOT	Ministry of Transportation	TA	Technical Assistance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	TOT	Training of Trainers
NGO	Non-governmental Organization	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
NGO-D	Non-governmental Organization Directorate	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
OD	Organizational Development	USAID COR	United States Agency for International Development Contracting Officer's Representative
ODA	Organizational Development Assessment	USD	United States Dollar
PMAC	Prime Minister's Advisory Council	USG	United States Government
PMC	Press and Media Care Organization	VOP	Voice of Older People
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan		

BACKGROUND

The Iraq Access to Justice Program (IA2J) was the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) five-year rule of law program designed to improve access to justice for vulnerable and disadvantaged people in Iraq. Primary beneficiaries included internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees—particularly since June 2014—vulnerable women, orphans, juveniles, persons with disabilities (PWDs), detainees, ethnic and religious minorities, and the indigent. The IA2J comprised 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.

As stated in the Access to Justice contract, “access to justice” requires that individuals know and understand their rights, have the ability to prevent abuse of those rights, and can obtain legal remedies when their rights have been violated. When a state’s system of justice fails to meet these criteria, and there is no law-based and practical redress for all citizens to remedy chronic injustices, public support for the state quickly weakens. Therefore, ensuring access to justice in Iraq is essential to maintaining popular support for Iraq’s nascent government and its continued democratic development—an explicit goal of broad USG strategy, including the U.S.-Iraq Strategic Framework Agreement.

IA2J linked to broader U.S. Iraq strategy and broader foreign policy objectives include the following: Linkages to USAID/Iraq Mission Objectives (IA2J supported USAID/Iraq Direction: 2010-2012, Discussion Paper that identified as its third goal to Improve Access to Justice by improving education of legal professionals and expanding legal assistance); linkages to broader USG Strategies in the Middle East and Iraq (IA2J also supported implementation of the U.S.-Iraq Strategic Framework Agreement - section VIII - by improving the accessibility of Iraq’s justice sector); linkages to the USG Foreign Assistance Framework (IA2J program design corresponded with the Foreign Assistance Framework and specifically supported the SO “Governing Justly and Democratically,” including the Program Area 2.1. Rule of Law and Human Rights; Program Element 2.1.3. Justice System; and Sub-Element 2.1.3.4. Access to Justice).

To consolidate gains made in democratic governance since 2003, USAID/Iraq decided upon a broader approach to programming in the rule of law sector to “Enhance Awareness of Individual Rights and Promote Equal Access to Justice.” As a result of a strategic review conducted by the USAID/Iraq Mission in 2009, deficiencies were identified in both (1) the practical knowledge of individual citizens on basic concepts of democratic governance, and (2) government responsiveness in judicial and administrative processes. While the strategic review found programming in the rule of law sector to be crowded (comprised of several USG agencies and PRTs and at least three multilateral donors), it characterized the overall effort as both fragmented and disproportionately focused on Iraqi law-and-order entities (police, prisons, prosecutors and judges). USAID, the review recommended, could usefully pursue programming on the “demand side” of the rule of law sector to (1) build consensus on the role of law in society or around specific legal principles; (2) promote practical understanding of individual rights or

entitlements; and (3) provide assistance on how to use the justice system or administrative process to defend rights or secure entitlements. The Access to Justice Program was born out of these recommendations.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID Iraq Access to Justice Program began on November 7, 2010 and completed five years of implementation. This report describes the IA2J's activities and achievements during the five years of the Program from the beginning of the IA2J through September 30, 2015 and is organized as follows: (a) background; (b) introduction and executive summary; (c) program accomplishments; (d) implementation challenges; (e) lessons learned and next steps; (f) grants; (g) monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and (h) annexes, which include financial reports, a grantee table, an index of Program deliverables, and a table of M&E indicators.

The initial contract amount for the five-year implementation period was \$62,879,489. This included a base year period of three years for \$43.7 million and two option years at \$10.3 million and \$8.9 million each. Both option years were awarded. During the final year of IA2J, USAID modified the contract with ARD. Inc. to include \$3.8 million in additional funding bringing the total amount of the final award to \$66,679,489. The additional funding in IA2J year five was to target the IDP crisis in Iraq created by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) by allowing the Program to modify and support follow-on grants with civil society partners to mobilize legal aid and awareness raising activities in IDP camps and settlements, and to establish Regional Crisis Response Teams (RCRTs) in Baghdad, Basrah, and Erbil. Since the beginning of the program, IA2J achieved the following notable results, which are not comprehensive, but provide a good snapshot of accomplishments:

- 37 legal clinics established with a presence in every province in Iraq, with mobile legal teams maintaining a presence in over 75 returnee communities and IDP camps/settlements;
- 45,000 vulnerable Iraqis provided with legal assistance through Program-supported legal clinics – impacting approximately 270,000 individuals based on average family size of six; more than 15,000 of those Iraqi families are IDPs and of those, over 10,000 IDP families have been helped since the beginning of the year;
- 14 IA2J key partners are operating in nine key crisis-affected provinces and are leveraging third-party (non USAID) resources to procure food and non-food relief items for IDPs in their communities beyond their legal services relationship with IA2J;
- Many changes have been made to the legal, regulatory and procedural framework through IA2J advocacy and technical assistance, resulting in the enactment of two federal laws (on persons with disabilities and social protection) and dozens of procedural reforms that have improved access for more than 13,000,000 vulnerable Iraqi citizens, including IDPs, women with missing husbands, orphans, and PWDs.
- Conducted direct field visits to IDP camps at Bizaybiz Bridge near Ameriyat Al-Fallouja in the Anbar Province, and liberated areas in Salah ad Din province, including Dhuluiya, Tikrit, Al-Alam, and Balad, and Yathrib, bringing direct legal assistance and partnering with mobile medical teams to assess needs and provide humanitarian aid.
- Staff in the 37 legal clinics trained to perform IDP household needs assessments to identify urgent legal protection and related humanitarian needs including food, non-food items, and other needed assistance;
- 142 awareness campaigns launched throughout the country that have included workshops, radio and television programs, brochures, posters, etc., reaching over 100,000 Iraqis;

- Leveraged agreements with the Iraqi Media Network (IMN) and the Council of Ministers General Secretariat (COMSEC) for free broadcasting of legal rights awareness TV and radio programs targeting IDPs, vulnerable women, and related groups – reaching over 3,000,000 people.
- Contributed to the passage of the Disabilities Law and provided technical assistance to the Persons with Disabilities Commission (PWDC), established under the IA2J-supported Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Special Need (No. 38 of 2013), which will systematically improve protection and integration for persons with disabilities across all ministerial and provincial jurisdictions.
- Contributed to the passage of the Social Protection Law and provided technical assistance to the Social Safety Net (SSN) Commission, established under the IA2J-supported Social Protection Law (No. 11 of 2015), which streamlines welfare cash transfer benefits for indigent Iraqis, which will impact the now 36% of the population living below the poverty line.

IA2J had 55 active grants in its final year from a total of 135 grants since start-up. IA2J expended nearly all of its initial plus supplemental grants funds for support to civil society organizations (CSOs), law schools, and law associations in line with the intention of the contract. \$9.17 million was expended out of a total of \$9.23 million available, leaving only approximately \$60,000 in direct beneficiary assistance unexpended. Throughout the life of the program, the implementation team continued to improve the capacities of partner CSOs by providing grantees with multiple technical trainings, organizational development workshops, fundraising trainings, strategic planning support, concluding in full handover of technical, logistical, and operational activities from IA2J to the Legal Clinic Network (LCN).

The Program's regional offices in Erbil and Basrah continued to anchor IA2J activities in Iraq's northern and southern regions respectively by organizing training programs and workshops, developing partnerships with local government offices and civil society, and assisting in monitoring efforts such as grants administration and public awareness strategies. The regional offices completed successful close out procedures at the end of August 2015.

Targeted awareness-raising remained at the core of the Program's efforts to increase access to justice for all vulnerable groups within Iraq. IA2J provided technical assistance, mentorship, and multiple trainings to enhance the effectiveness of national and provincial awareness campaigns that included identifying legal protection gaps, designing and publishing materials, partnering with government for national campaigns, site visits, and funding support. IA2J built the capacity of the Legal Clinic Network Advocacy Committee (LCNAC), the PWDs Advocacy Group, and the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR) LCNAC (formerly the IKR PWD Advocacy Group) to host awareness workshops for IDPs in 78 IDP camps and settlements. During the year, IA2J gradually transitioned awareness raising responsibilities to CSO partners and the Government of Iraq (GOI), who will be responsible for sustaining legal awareness activities after IA2J closure. During the final year, efforts focused on strengthening the sustainability of awareness activities.

IA2J-supported CSOs produced a series of national and provincial television and radio programs highlighting legal aid services, challenges facing IDPs, rights of PWDs, and the social and economic consequences of underage and unregistered marriage. These programs were broadcast on the IMN and on local radio stations in Basrah, Dhi Qar, Maysan and Muthanna. Government cost share contributions for these programs are estimated at over \$1.5 million. IA2J also launched a national billboard campaign raise awareness of the services offered by the LCN and its new hotline telephone number, Facebook page, and website. IA2J additionally oversaw the production of a 50-minute television documentary entitled: "Roots: Saving Iraq's Minorities from Extinction," which highlighted the cultural importance of minorities in historical Iraq, and traced the increasing persecution of these communities in the modern day state. The film aired on two Kurdish television channels. IA2J partner CSOs completed thousands of awareness workshops in IDP camps and settlements and in city centers, and printed and distributed hundreds of thousands of brochures, posters, and newspapers. CSO legal clinics mobilized legal aid services to isolated IDP communities, and CSO lawyers provided on-site legal consultations and representations in local courts where feasible.

IA2J worked extensively this year to build the organizational capacity of the LCN and IKR LCN, which are now registered networks. By the close of IA2J, the LCN had secured funding from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. IA2J worked to strengthen current and future partnerships with government entities in the LCN and IKR LCN's respective regions by conducting planning retreats, roundtables, and workshops with the COMSEC Citizen's Affairs Directorate, local government, line ministries, and the Kurdistan Non-governmental Organization Directorate (KNGO-D).

Accomplishments with the bar associations focused on expanding acceptance of *pro bono* practices and facilitating partnerships with CSOs and law schools to train and mentor young lawyers, as well as to strengthen the role of women within both the Iraqi Bar Association (IBA) and Kurdish Bar Association (KBA). IA2J and CSO partners designed and implemented a series of trainings for young Iraqi lawyers on *pro bono* legal services, legal aid concepts, and practitioner skills based on a Lawyer's Handbook developed jointly by IA2J, CSOs, and the IBA that will provide the foundation for current and future continuing legal education (CLE). CSOs and the bar associations also collaborated to establish a law student intern program. IA2J additionally supported the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the IBA and the Georgian Bar Association on sharing good practices and *pro bono* support. IA2J supported the establishment of law school legal clinics in Erbil, Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah, and Maysan and two private law schools in the IKR.

IA2J provided intensive support to establish a sustainable free legal aid system for Iraq that included inputs from all Components to the Legal Aid Working Group (LAWG) inclusive of government, parliament, the judiciary, the IBA, the LCN, and Baghdad Law School (BLS). IA2J assisted the LAWG to finalize the draft legal aid law and study good practices in implementation of governance, administration, budgeting, and service delivery through two legal aid study tours to Georgia and South Africa. The LCNAC additionally held two roundtables with government decision-makers to review provisions of the draft law and outline the need for its enactment. By the close of IA2J, experts and the LAWG developed a set of clearly defined priorities and timeline in an implementation roadmap to support line ministries to implement the law upon enactment.

IA2J support achieved the passage of Iraq's Law on Disabilities, marking a significant advocacy achievement on behalf of persons with disabilities. The Social Protection Law was also passed in large part due to IA2J coordination and capacity building efforts, marking an increase in efficiency of the social welfare system and availability of benefits to Iraqi citizens in need. IA2J focused in the last year in particular on building the administrative and organizational capacity of the LCNAC and IKR LCNAC, including developing post-IA2J work plans, identifying fundable activities, hosting roundtables with government and vulnerable communities, and advocating to reform laws and procedures to support vulnerable groups. This was provided through numerous trainings with IA2J experts, facilitated events with government stakeholders, monthly working sessions, and technical support to develop campaign materials and activities. IA2J completed the development of an online CSO registration and grants management system for the KNGO-D, and trained staff on utilization and maintenance. Throughout the final IA2J year, advocacy efforts also targeted and integrated issues relating to IDPs, including access to identity documentation, access to cash benefits and services, and facilitating partnerships between CSOs, GOI, and international organizations to support advocacy interventions. Advocacy efforts on behalf of IDPs increased following the GOI's formal endorsement of the Program's Rapid Assessment of IDP Legal Protection Needs report, which was featured at COMSEC sponsored roundtable and media conference in May. Additionally, IA2J collaborated with the Higher Judicial Council (HJC) in hosting two roundtables for judges in Erbil and Baghdad where judges from throughout Iraq identified challenges and potential solutions obstacles preventing IDPs from accessing and resolving claims in courts.

The ongoing conflict with ISIL, consistent nation-wide security threats, and austerity measures resulting from depressed oil prices hindered progress on some initiatives, particularly in Anbar and Ninawa governorates where CSOs reported difficulty accessing beneficiaries for security reasons. Longer than usual processing times also slowed the resolution of some legal claims, while political challenges and government restructuring related to the current crisis impacted the ability to complete some objectives with GOI partners as planned.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMPONENT ONE: PUBLIC AWARENESS

ASSESSMENTS TO IDENTIFY LEGAL NEEDS AND REMEDIES

During its first year, IA2J conducted a series of activities to gather data on target populations including documenting their locations, estimating population numbers, clarifying needs, and identifying practical remedies under the law. Activities included perception surveys, value-chain analyses, process-mapping of remedies and government stakeholders, interviews, and desk research based on existing data from other donors. Assessment activities were continually updated and expanded as IA2J monitored progress and gathered additional data after major political or security shifts, such as the IDP crisis beginning in 2014. Examined target beneficiaries included PWDs, IDPs, ethnic and religious minorities, children and youth, persons missing civil status documentation, and vulnerable women.

Perception Surveys: In Year 2, IA2J implemented a baseline survey on perceptions of access to justice among vulnerable Iraqis, including awareness of legal rights, access to legal assistance, access to government services, trust of and perceptions of the justice system, and priority legal assistance needs. IA2J measured changes in perceptions over subsequent years through midline and end-line perception surveys in years 3 and 5. The baseline found that 63% of participants were unemployed; 62% had no official identification document; and more than 30% had limited literacy. The survey also found that vulnerable groups faced difficulties accessing basic government services due to: 1) lack of knowledge, 2) lack of documentation, 3) administrative corruption, and 4) abuse from staff members. Respondents to the survey lacked access to legal advice and representation on a range of issues, with only 12% of participants stating that they had adequate legal recourse. Two years later, the midline perception survey found that 49% of participants understood their legal rights and entitlements marking an improvement from the baseline (up from 22% in 2012), and 50% felt they could easily access the country's formal justice system (up from 12% in 2012). At the start of IA2J, only 37% of respondents felt that the formal justice system effectively protected the rights of every citizen. This increased in the midline survey to 47%. In the end-line survey, implemented during Iraq's internal displacement and security crisis with ISIL, perceptions of the formal justice system decreased slightly, with 35% reporting that the justice system protected the rights of every citizen regardless of age; 37% felt rights were protected regardless of gender; 36% felt protected regardless of race, and 36% felt protected regardless of social status. Compared to other improvements across indicators, the decrease from midline to end-line results on this indicator were likely due to impacts of the ongoing conflict.

Among other survey indicators, 12% of respondents felt they had access to Iraq's formal justice system in the baseline survey, compared to 36% in the end-line survey. In the baseline survey, 90% of Iraqis felt they would benefit from free legal services, compared to 78% in the midline and 72% in the end-line survey. In the midline, only 24% of respondents reported that CSOs represented their interests, compared to 46% in the end-line, representing a significant improvement in public perceptions of civil society. Awareness among target groups also increased from baseline to midline survey, particularly among vulnerable women, who reported an increase in awareness about rights across the board, from education, to employment, to maintenance, to divorce and

property. PWDs also reported an increase in rights awareness in access to education, employment, salary, and healthcare during the midline assessment compared to the baseline.

Value Chain Analyses and Process Mapping for Legal Remedies: Based on initial data, IA2J developed studies, analyses, and process maps to identify legal and other remedies for priority legal assistance needs, identify government entities responsible for service delivery or other resolutions, and determine how IA2J and its civil society partners could practicably deliver legal rights, awareness, and advocacy assistance to address needs. These assessments focused on: obtaining missing civil status identity documentation, registering a missing husband and claiming head of household status, registering marriages and divorces with the courts, and obtaining social safety net and disability benefits. Mapping activities included outlining step by step procedures, documentation needs, costs, timelines, and responsible authorities. These studies and maps were utilized in developing awareness campaigns to ensure that target groups understood the sometimes complicated bureaucratic and legal processes. Information was also used to build the capacity of legal service providers working with target populations, and to support advocacy campaigns aiming to reform laws or procedures that hinder access to justice and services.

IDP Household Assessment Tool: In response to Iraq's increasing displacement crisis, IA2J developed the IDP household humanitarian needs assessment tool and web-based database in late 2014 using the Open Data Kit platform. IA2J then trained all CSO partners on implementation and data entry during a series of monthly progress meetings with LCN members. The purpose of the survey tool was to identify critical legal protection and other humanitarian needs, facilitate referrals for legal services, and improve understanding of protection needs and trends among international and government responders. The survey included questions about demographics, legal protection needs, documentation, security, disabilities and health, shelter, access to benefits, and security. At the close of IA2J, CSO partners had surveyed over 5,000 IDPs across Iraq and provided legal services to many qualified respondents, as well as referrals for healthcare and other needs where possible. The survey tool can be found at <https://irbwa.enketo.org/webform>. Information from the database is available at https://ona.io/ia2j_idp/.

Rapid Assessment on IDP Legal Protection Needs: Following the displacement crisis and subsequent IA2J interventions to support legal protection, IA2J found that comprehensive quantitative data on the scale and nature of legal needs and procedural obstacles facing IDPs was not available among federal authorities or international responders. In response to this gap, IA2J and its partners executed a rapid assessment of 3,900 displaced families on the legal protection status of IDPs in Iraq. Results from this assessment provided necessary data to support IA2J's advocacy and service efforts on behalf of IDPs and enabled government entities to better develop targeted interventions.

Results revealed that nearly 45% of IDPs were missing civil status (*Jinsiya*) documents, which are the basis for an individual's legal identity. Further, 44.5% were missing marriage registration documents, which are needed to obtain identity for children and for women to exercise legal rights in cases of divorce, abuse, abandonment, or death of the husband. Among families that sought legal assistance from one or more sources, 74% looked to NGOs for help while 57% contacted private lawyers and 11% contacted law schools. The majority of respondents reported that a lack of financial resources prevented them from obtaining legal and related assistance. IDP legal needs varied by governorate and the specific needs and barriers varied by sub-vulnerable group—particularly among displaced women, persons with disabilities, and ethnic and religious minorities. The results of this assessment highlighted the urgent need to expand access to legal aid services among IDPs who were often unable to leave camps and settlements, and to increase coordination with relevant line ministries and the judiciary. Results also underscored the critical need for increased advocacy to reform procedures related to access to identity, courts, cash benefits, and freedom of movement. Subsequent sections provide more information on IA2J activities based on the results of this assessment.

CONCRETE LEGAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS AND REMEDIES

Initial assessments of target groups revealed concrete legal assistance needs including: 1) registering marriages or divorces with the courts, 2) obtaining social safety net cash benefits for widows and women-headed households, 3) obtaining identification documentation, 4) obtaining persons with disabilities benefits and improving rights and integration of PWDs; 5) registering missing husbands and claiming head of household status; 6) guardianship, 7) alimony, 8) inheritance, 9) divorce, 10) custody, and 11) paternity testing. Over time, IA2J identified additional critical needs including: 12) IDP registration with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MOMD) and getting IDP cards to members of the family living separately (particularly women living separately from their husbands and women in polygamous marriages); 13) obtaining the MOMD cash benefit for IDPs; and 14) obtaining letters of amnesty for IDPs returning to places of origin.

IA2J and its CSO partners developed a series of public awareness and outreach campaigns around critical issues and gaps in legal awareness among target groups. Specific IA2J work plan activities and tasks related to these efforts included: capacity-building among CSO partners to design and implement campaigns including developing and publishing materials, conducting surveys, building partnerships with government, engaging with vulnerable populations, and liaising with media; financial support through grant funding; technical support on campaign content and progress; organizational development support to individual CSO partners, the LCN, IKR LCN, and PWD groups in both the IKR and center-south; mentorship through site visits and monthly progress meetings; supporting key GOI line ministries to partner in awareness efforts and develop awareness-raising grants IA2Js with CSOs; and facilitating partnerships with CSOs, COMSEC, the IMN, local radio stations, and private media companies to launch national campaigns.

SKILL BUILDING – PUBLIC AWARENESS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

IA2J built the capacity of all of its more than 60 CSO grantees on best practices in awareness raising, media outreach, material development and design, and strategic communications throughout the life of the project. IA2J's CSO partners originally organized into issue-based groups that included awareness and/or advocacy goals on Social Security and Widows, PWDs, Personal Status and Gender-based Violence, and Identity and Minority Rights. This organizational structure enabled project experts to provide targeted training and technical support based on particular subjects, and to more easily mentor groups throughout their campaigns. It also created synergies among CSOs working in different geographic areas on similar issues.

Strategic Communications Plan (SCP): In March 2011, IA2J completed initial assessment workshops in Baghdad and Erbil with government officials and CSOs working in the legal services sector. The outcome of these assessments indicated that potential partners needed capacity building support in order to implement effective awareness-raising communication and media campaigns. IA2J launched its Strategic Communications Plan in Years 1 and 2, which was developed with the overall goal of assisting CSOs to design their own communications plans using best practices and principles. Key government partners at the onset of the project included: Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR), Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA), the Kurdish Regional Government's (KRG) Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (KMOLSA), and the NGO Directorates (NGOD) in the GOI and the KRG. IA2J began building partnerships between these government agencies and civil society partners through strategic training workshops targeting both groups. The trainings focused on designing and implementing awareness campaigns and increasing understanding of the objectives and functions of awareness campaigns. A series of four workshops and trainings were held with all new grantees as well as key GOI and KRG ministries.

Throughout Year 1, the project trained more than 20 grantees in conducting public awareness campaigns. The overall goal of the SCP was to assist IA2J grantees in designing their own communications plans using best practices. The SCP provided a step-by-step approach for organizations to analyze their target groups and accordingly develop slogans and messages, and select the appropriate media and communications tools necessary to disseminate messages effectively. To assist with implementation, IA2J developed a package of training modules to compliment the SCP that defined each step of the seven stages of planning. These training packages were pre-

tested to gauge the effectiveness of the SCP and its relevance to the local context of Iraq, and then used in training for IA2J's first grantees who were then expected to start designing and implementing their own respective awareness-raising campaigns.

Strategic Training on Awareness Campaigns targeting GOI and KRG: During Year 2, IA2J completed training courses for government officials and new grantees that focused on audience analysis, message development, tool selection, and M&E. IA2J also completed three training courses on various awareness-raising techniques and advanced communication skills. Responding to a request from the MOHR to improve the capacity of their media staff to design and implement awareness-raising campaigns, IA2J provided grant funding to a specialized training institute and CSO partner, Al-Mortaqa Foundation, to hold a series of workshops on awareness campaign planning and management. Participants included representatives from the Ministry of Interior (MOI), MOLSA, the NGO Directorate in COMSEC, as well as CSO partners.

Proactive public awareness training continued for the first several years of IA2J operations. In 2013, and in consultation with USAID, IA2J responded to a request from COMSEC's newly established media department to provide trainings on planning, designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the impact of awareness campaigns. The media department was part of COMSEC's Citizens' Affairs and Public Relations Directorate and was established to assist citizens to access government services through improved information. The training program was designed to improve the government's ability to implement awareness campaigns in partnership with CSOs. Throughout 2013-14, IA2J additionally completed a series of trainings in Baghdad and Erbil for new grantees and government media staff on advanced communication skills. These trainings provided recipients with the tools to design, plan, implement, and monitor their campaigns for vulnerable groups.

Training in Support of CSO Mobile Awareness Workshops: In May 2015, as the duration of the security crisis displacement increased and extended, IA2J partner CSOs launched mobile legal clinics that included mobile awareness raising activities targeting displaced families and sub-vulnerable groups such as women and the disabled. To meet the specific capacity-needs of CSOs in a mobile setting, IA2J established RCRTs that completed a series of trainings for the mobile legal clinics that included best practice skills in providing mobile awareness activities in the field, coordinating with camp supervisors and other service providers for workshops space, and specific techniques for working with victims of trauma and other vulnerable clients. The training also included a review of branding and marking requirements for printed awareness materials in light of potential security challenges.

RAISING AWARENESS OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Year by Year Progress in CSO Awareness Campaign Development: At the close of Year 2, 20 awareness-raising and information campaigns were ongoing as part of IA2J grantee activities. Four grantees focused on issues faced by women such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and personal status rights. Other issues included access to government services such as social security (social safety net benefits) for widows and orphans, and the right to alimony and custody for divorced women. The most effective tool to reach vulnerable Iraqis proved to be awareness-raising workshops which had over 7,000 attendees in Year 2 that resulted in more than 4,000 legal cases, of which 55% of the cases were on behalf of women and children.

By Year 3, IA2J reduced awareness raising training as a focus activity as grantees and GOI entities solidified partnerships and began to increasingly design and implement coordinated awareness campaigns targeting vulnerable groups with IA2J support and oversight. Instead, IA2J's awareness-raising efforts in Year 3 stressed leveraging the experience gained by CSO partners; where possible, more experienced CSOs were twinned with less experienced CSO to form a cross referrals arrangement that took into account each CSO's subject-matter interest and expertise, or directed referrals from awareness workshops into a corresponding partner legal clinic. In this way, IA2J worked to provide a platform for collaboration between its grantees and GOI partners. In Year 3, IA2J grantees completed 24 local awareness-raising campaigns focused primarily on issues facing women at risk,

PWDs, and IDPs. As a direct result of these campaigns, 5,160 target beneficiaries sought legal services from IA2J-supported legal clinics. In 2013, 150% more vulnerable Iraqis were educated on their legal rights than in 2012, and three quarters of them were women.

An overarching goal of IA2J was to build a sustainable cycle of increasing vulnerable citizen's awareness of their rights to better equip them in demanding government services. Four IA2J grantees – Al Zuhoor Feminist Organization, Iraqi Mortaqā Foundation for Human Development, Tammuz Organization for Social Development, and Um-Al-Yateem Foundation launched collaborative campaigns with the MOHR during Year 3. The campaigns focused on the rights of women and PWDs and included printed materials, radio IA2Js, televised public service announcements, and workshops to disseminate targeted messages on the rights of these groups. The public messages included endorsement from MOHR, demonstrating the government's support of these messages.

In Year 4, provincial governments began providing free airtime for CSO awareness-raising radio IA2Js. The Basrah Provincial Government provided Hiyad Organization with free air time, and the organization produced programs on unregistered marriages, the Personal Status Law, and the Law on PWDs enacted in 2013. The Muthanna Provincial Government provided free air time on a local station for Ther Center for Development's programs covering topics such as the concept of a legal clinic and awareness about the rights of wives of missing husbands. In Wasit, a privately-owned station provided air time at a reduced cost to Ashur Association for Development and Human Rights for similar programs. Miezan Association in Maysan Province also received free air time to broadcast awareness messages on personal status issues beneficial to widows, orphans, and IDPs. In that year, over 1,850 Iraqi women were educated on their legal rights, and 8,471 vulnerable Iraqis received free legal services.

In Year 5, CSOs and government counterparts continued collaboration on existing campaigns on the rights of women, PWDs, and persons with missing documentation, and social protection, while also increasing attention to the awareness needs of IDPs. IA2J supported CSO partners to mobilize to IDP camps and settlements, and provided additional awareness trainings for all CSO grantees and their staff on practical issues related to implementing awareness campaigns in a field setting through three trainings in Erbil, Basrah, and Baghdad. The trainings incorporated awareness skill-building along with legal aid service delivery and advocacy tools. Year 5 also saw increased attention to improving the capacity of the LCN, which continued to implement awareness campaigns on unregistered marriages, wives of missing husbands, and IDPs through its Advocacy Committee. Over 14,000 vulnerable Iraqis participated in awareness-raising activities in Year 5.

ISSUE-BASED AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

Throughout the project, CSO and GOI partners increased collaboration and coordination to meet the needs of beneficiaries identified in early assessments and to flexibly respond to awareness issues as they arose, such as the awareness needs of Iraq's growing IDP population and sub-vulnerable groups of IDPs such as women and PWDs. Virtually all awareness campaigns were linked to advocacy targets pursued and supported by Component 3, and supported referrals to CSO legal clinics supported by Component 2.

Rights of Vulnerable Women: IA2J identified critical challenges impacting access to justice for vulnerable women as including (in no particular order): (1) limited knowledge about rights under the Personal Status Law of 1959, including the right to marriage, divorce, separation, maintenance, custody, and inheritance; (2) unregistered marriages, which limits the enforceability of rights for women and children under the Personal Status Law until marriage is proven through witnesses in court; (3) missing husbands, which requires notification in two newspapers, a police report, a child custody process, and a four year waiting period to obtain head of household status and the ability to claim government benefits; (4) missing or incorrect civil identity documentation—often related to marriage status; (5) early or child marriage; (6) family violence/ SGBV; and (7) limited access to adequate social safety net cash benefits. Activities to support these campaigns included: (1) building the capacity of CSO grantees to implement awareness campaigns on the rights of women and develop and disseminate informational materials; (2) training grantees on conducting surveys and related activities to gather empirical data

on women's rights issues; (3) providing grant support to CSOs to implement their campaigns; and (4) providing technical and facilitation support to CSOs in building partnerships with line ministries to raise awareness of government officials of challenges facing women and advocate for key legal and procedural reforms.

Women in Unregistered Marriages: When the LCNAC was established in Year 4, members of the committee prioritized support for vulnerable women as a core part of their mission. As a result, the group developed two campaigns tailored to reduce barriers to women's access to justice. The objectives of the campaigns included: 1) Reducing the incidence of unregistered marriages by raising public awareness of the legal obligation to register, informing young women about the social and economic consequences of unregistered marriages, and advocating to amend key articles of the Personal Status Law; and 2) reducing procedural burdens, including the mandatory four year waiting period for wives with missing husbands to claim head-of-household status through increased knowledge of procedural requirements to register missing spouses and reduce associated fees.

Awareness activities on unregistered marriages began early in the project, with grantee CSOs implementing campaigns to raise awareness about the legal and social need to register marriages with the courts and the social, economic, and health challenges associated with early and child marriage. These campaigns targeted women, girls, and men throughout Iraq through workshops, as well as radio and television programs, and printed brochures and posters. Awareness campaigns on unregistered marriages were paired with advocacy campaigns targeting religious, tribal, and local government leaders to urge constituents to register with the courts and discourage early marriage. CSO partners supporting the unregistered marriage campaign included: Model Iraqi Women (MIW), Fatima House, Hiyad Organization for Human Rights, Ther Center for Development, and others, including all 26 members of the LCNAC formed in Year 4.

During Year 2, subcontractor East Studio for Art Works, a Sulaymaniyah-based company supported the unregistered marriage campaigns through radio, television, and print media. Activities were co-sponsored by IA2J and COMSEC and were designed to increase the target audience's knowledge of the importance of registering marriages, the consequences of failing to register a marriage, the process of obtaining a marriage certificate, and how to access remedies and entitlements provided by the GOI under the Personal Status Law. The target audience included widows, divorcees, young couples, and the general public. Unregistered marriage was chosen because of the high number of cases brought to IA2J-supported CSO legal clinics by women unable to access government benefits because their marriages were unregistered. The media campaign was launched in December 2012 and completed in February 2013. Similarly, IKR grantee Voice of Older People (VOP) in Dahuk launched a campaign on issues related to unregistered marriages with a live call-in TV show.

In early 2014, IA2J partners and the LCNAC completed a survey on marriage registration issues as part of their joint campaign. The survey was designed to both gather data on the prevalence and causes of out-of-court marriages, as well as to teach practical survey implementation skills as part of IA2J's capacity-building support plan, which included survey design and implementation. LCNAC members surveyed 5,000 Iraqi households in 14 governorates. Data showed that the most common reasons for unregistered marriages are: 1) taking a second or third wife without judicial approval as required under the law; 2) underage marriages without seeking judicial approval as required under the law; 3) ignorance of the law or lack of awareness about the registration process; 4) lack of identity documents needed to register with the courts; and 5) influence of tribal and/or religious culture. According to IA2J's midline perception survey, these findings were echoed and confirmed that marriage registration is one of the most highly demanded services offered by legal clinics (23% of respondents).

LCNAC refined its advocacy strategy in 2014 to target religious and tribal leaders in Karbala, Muthanna, Dhi Qar, Baghdad, Maysan, Diyala, and Babil to raise awareness of the law among congregants and demonstrate unity among civil society and religious leadership to reduce instances of unregistered and early marriages. IA2J partners Al-Meezan Newspaper, Amal Humanitarian Association AL-Basriyah, Anhur Foundation for Education and Human Rights and other partners met with tribal Sheikhs to explain the negative impact of unregistered marriage on women's and children's rights. As a result, leaders of the Basrah, Dhi Qar, and Muthanna *waqfs* issued a letter to

Sunni religious leaders in these governorates instructing them to require couples to register marriages with the personal status courts and to highlight the risks of unregistered marriages during Friday prayers. In the final year of IA2J, the campaigns on unregistered marriages continued through the LCNAC and individual grantees, but were retooled to focus on displaced families which were increasingly entering into unregistered marriage due to a lack of access to courts during displacement. CSOs took their campaigns to IDP camps and settlements through mobile awareness teams.

Women with Missing Husbands: Under Iraqi law, the wife of a missing husband is legally required to publish a notice in two newspapers in support of her claim of his disappearance as part of the process to obtain head-of-household status. The publication fees were high for indigent women. The LCNAC successfully lobbied the IMN under their campaign to declare that affiliated newspapers must reduce or eliminate fees for publishing notices of missing spouses. The declaration enabled indigent women to more easily comply with necessary procedural requirements in claiming head-of-household status. Under this campaign, LCNAC members held workshops reaching thousands of beneficiaries in over 10 governorates. The group also developed and disseminated thousands of brochures for wives with missing husbands which outlined necessary steps and associated costs for making head-of-household claims, and highlighted procedural challenges requiring reform. In Muthanna, IA2J partner Ther Center for Development successfully partnered with the Governor in the awareness campaign, who agreed to cover the costs of reprinting campaign awareness materials to be distributed throughout the governorate. The Muthanna Governor also issued an instruction to the local Directorate of Women's Care to provide clients with copies of the brochure. This partnership led to the development of additional joint campaigns between Ther Center and the local government on the importance of health checks prior to marriage and the status of orphans. In addition to brochures and awareness workshops, the LCNAC also developed a study on the situation of women and children with missing breadwinners, which was distributed by members in all 15 center-south governorates, including members of local government, religious leaders, and legal professionals.

Awareness efforts were backstopped by complementary advocacy activities to reform burdensome procedures and related laws. Under an IA2J grant to the LCN in Year 5, the LCNAC organized its first multi-CSO stakeholder 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 the Iraqi Center for Women's Rehabilitation and Employment. Participants included representatives from the HJC; the Council of Representatives' (COR) 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 follow up and summarize previous efforts of the LCN in providing direct legal assistance to vulnerable women and examine next steps for legal and procedural reforms.

Awareness of Rights Under the Personal Status Law: A parallel issue facing vulnerable women is lack of knowledge about Iraq's Personal Status Law of 1959—which provides broad rights and obligations related to marriage, divorce, birth, death, inheritance, maintenance, custody, and guardianship—as well as knowledge of related laws such as the Law of Minor's Welfare of 1980, the social protection legal framework (of 1980 and 2014), and related procedures to obtain benefits and process documentation. Throughout implementation of the project, most IA2J CSO grantees held awareness workshops, radio and TV programs, and printed informational materials targeting vulnerable women and girls across Iraq to improve their understanding of personal status rights under the law. Examples of such activities include: Hiyad Organization in Basrah, which completed awareness-raising activities on issues affecting widows, and women under the Personal Status Law. They developed a booklet and brochure providing information on specific provisions of the Law, processes and documentation required to access rights and government services, and information on free legal services offered by their legal clinic. Other grantees active under these campaigns included the Civil Development Organization (CDO), Warvin, VOP, and Fatima House, which worked through mobile awareness workshops and other means to raise awareness of personal status rights among vulnerable women and girls, and incorporated men into activities to ensure broad understanding of rights among the community.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: A small number of IA2J grantees supported awareness campaigns on SGBV. Hataw Organization in Sulaymaniyah worked with local media outlets and journalism professionals on best practices in reporting on women's rights and family violence to raise awareness of the impact of public perceptions on SGBV and women's empowerment. Warvin Foundation in Erbil established a news agency specializing in reporting issues that impact women, particularly issues related to SGBV, and to advocate for law and policy reform to encourage gender mainstreaming. With IA2J assistance, the organization surveyed 2,500 women in 15 Iraqi provinces about violence against women, and published over 70 articles on SGBV in Arabic, English, and Kurdish. In Year 2, Youth Save completed a campaign against gender-based violence in Babil.

Rights of IDPs and Returnees: In December 2014, IA2J conducted a *Rapid Assessment of IDP Legal Protection Needs* targeting the burgeoning IDP population. This assessment, paired with site visits by IA2J staff to *Abyath Bizaibiz* IDP camp in Anbar Province, Tikrit, and an IDP camp near the village of Dhuloaiya in Salah ad Din Governorate, as well as interviews and coordination with CSO service providers and international humanitarian responders, identified the following concrete legal assistance needs for IDPs: (1) access to missing civil identity documentation that was often lost, destroyed or confiscated during flight; (2) access to identity documentation for children born in displacement; (3) IDP registration; (4) access to the MOMD IDP cash benefit; (5) access to social safety net cash benefits for qualified beneficiaries during displacement (often resulting from an inability to reach dispensation locations, missing electronic key cards, or having benefits cut off by MOLSA due to inaccurate residency information linked to displacement); (6) access to disability benefits for displaced PWDs; (7) access to IDP registration, cash benefits, and related services for displaced women separated from male breadwinners; (8) family violence; (9) access to courts and resolution of court claims during displacement; (10) missing relatives; and (11) increasing reports of unregistered and child marriage during displacement. Challenges facing returnees brought new legal issues to light, largely related to: (1) the role of IDP registration in protecting returnees from reprisals by former neighbors and militias securing the territory, (2) housing land and property (HLP) disputes, (3) government compensation claims for destroyed housing, and (4) the continuing problem of missing civil identity documentation.

As a result of these campaigns, more than 30 CSOs raised awareness of 6,000 IDPs in over 78 camps and settlements in all 18 governorates, published and disseminated thousands of brochures, newspapers and posters on IDP rights, and aired radio and television programs related to these issues. Information focused on procedures to register with the MOMD, the process to replace missing civil identity documents, the social and medical danger of early, forced, and unregistered marriages, the health risks of early pregnancy for child brides, women's rights under the Personal Status Law, and information on how to report missing relatives through the MOHR and other sources. The mobile approach worked to mitigate freedom of movement challenges faced by thousands of IDPs due to missing civil identification documents, security restrictions, and limited financial resources.

To support these campaigns, IA2J developed and completed: (1) capacity-building trainings and workshops on humanitarian principles and protection issues including do-no-harm standards, (2) logistical and operational issues with working with IDPs in the field, and working with victims of trauma; (3) mobilizing CSO awareness activities to visit IDP camps and settlements on a daily basis; (4) coordinating with the HJC judges to raise awareness and identify resolutions to mitigate IDP access to court challenges; (5) providing oversight and technical support for CSO mobile awareness activities; and (6) partnering with COMSEC Citizen's Affairs, the MOMD, the MOI, and other government stakeholders to raise awareness of IDP legal protection needs among GOI officials and advocate for legal and procedural reforms. During mobile clinic operations (May–July 2015), some noted CSOs who performed exemplary work targeting IDPs included the following:

- After securing a large outdoor function tent in which to hold meetings, the CDO in Kirkuk completed a series of nine mobile awareness workshops in the Layan and Yahwaya IDP camps in Kirkuk. CDO workshops aimed to raise awareness about the Iraqi Personal Status Law's provisions on unregistered marriages and related rights of women and girls. The workshops also addressed personal status legal obstacles impacting IDPs such as child custody and high risk issues such as child labor. Changes in

women's personal status grew increasingly prevalent as the time IDPs remained in camps and settlements increased.

- Odessa Organization for Women implemented a series of 12 awareness workshops specifically targeting those IDPs evacuated from Mosul to camps and settlements in the Ainkawa district of Erbil. The workshops were attended by IDP women and addressed issues under Iraq's Personal Status Law, the rights of IDPs, and highlighted services provided by mobile legal clinics.
- Tajid Organization completed six workshops and Press and Media Care Organization (PMC) completed eight awareness workshops in Najaf province targeting IDPs who were evacuated from Tel'Afar in Ninawa province. PMC reported during this period that it provided legal services for women IDPs and victims of abuse as a result of a local news report in *Al-Zaman* newspaper about the free legal services available to vulnerable groups through the clinic.
- In Dhi Qar, Biladi Organization for Relief and Development, Anhur Foundation for Education and Human Rights, and SADA Center for Human Development completed coordinated campaigns with awareness-raising activities on issues related to IDPs. They each developed print materials that provided information on Iraq's Personal Status Law, which regulates most of the common issues facing IDPs. By working together, the campaigns benefitted from consistent and more efficient messaging.

The LCNAC also adjusted its activities in Year 5 to include additional awareness and advocacy campaigns on behalf of IDPs. This included printing and disseminating brochures on IDP rights used by member CSOs in awareness workshops, meetings with MOI and MOMD officials and local government, and roundtables with stakeholders at the local level.

Rights of PWDs: Based on assessments and coordination with CSO and government partners in MOLSA, Ministry of Health (MOH), and COMSEC, IA2J identified concrete legal assistance needs of PWDs as including: (1) advocacy for Iraq to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); (2) advocacy for a legal framework on CRPD implementation and PWD rights and related state obligations; (3) a comparative study of Iraq's legal framework for related legal reforms under the CRPD; (4) legal rights awareness-raising among the PWD community; (5) awareness-raising among the general population on disability concepts and PWD inclusion; (6) capacity-building for new GOI structures to support PWDs; and (7) the establishment of organized CSO PWD awareness-raising and advocacy forums.

IA2J worked with CSO partners early on to establish the center-south PWD Advocacy Group, one of four issue-based groups with similarly focused campaign objectives. Members of the group included the Iraqi Association of Disabilities Organizations (IADO), Dhura Organization, Qanadeel Al-Rahma, Al-Mortaqa, and Meezan Newspaper. When the other issue-based groups reorganized in 2013 under the LCNAC, the PWD Advocacy Group remained an autonomous entity focused exclusively on the rights of PWDs, though many members also joined the LCNAC. In the IKR, CSO partners in the IKR LCN also adopted the rights of PWDs as a campaign priority in 2013, though their coordinated efforts focused mainly on advocacy to reform the KRG law on PWDs. Individual IKR grantees—such as Bojeen Organization—implemented a campaign to raise awareness of PWDs of their rights under the current KRG law and the CRPD.

To support these campaigns, IA2J provided extensive capacity-building and technical support to both CSO partners and government officials that included: (1) trainings, workshops, and technical advising as well as grant funding to develop, publish and disseminate informational materials; (2) facilitating CSO partnerships with key line ministries to raise awareness of disability inclusion principles and advocate for legal and procedural reforms—including ratification of the CRPD and Optional Protocol; (3) conducting a study (harmonization report) on Iraq's legal framework related to PWDs; (4) building the capacity of new GOI structures and line ministries to support PWD rights and inclusion; (5) supporting the GOI to draft its first report to the UN on CRPD implementation and train CSO partners to draft the partner shadow report to the UN; and (6) providing technical advising to CSOs and line ministries on PWD inclusion in education.

Center-South PWD Group: Early on in the project, CSO partners focused awareness raising of PWD rights under the existing system, including access to cash benefits and services under the law. In 2013, advocacy efforts successfully resulted in the enactment of federal legislation on PWD rights, including a refined benefit and qualification structure as well as the establishment of a Commission on Persons with Disabilities. Building on these successes, CSO partners refocused awareness raising and speeding implementation of the new legislation—Law 38 of 2013. IA2J provided technical expertise to build CSO member capacity to implement coordinated awareness campaigns for the future. The Group engaged in awareness and advocacy activities targeting both government officials and beneficiaries of the new law, and members worked within their governorates to pursue specific reform objectives targeting local officials. Throughout Years 4 and 5, IA2J provided trainings to group members on disability concepts and perceptions of disability, disability inclusion practices, rights under the CRPD and relevant Iraqi laws, inclusive education, and drafting the shadow report on the CRPD for the United Nations (inclusive of IKR CSOs). With project technical assistance, a comprehensive assessment of member capacities and advocacy objectives was also completed.

In the final years of the project, PWD Advocacy Group members visited local officials in Babil, Baghdad, Basrah, and Najaf to raise awareness about the law and its obligations. They completed awareness workshops and broadcast radio programs targeting PWDs and their families to improve understanding of disability inclusion concepts and services provided under the new law. During the fifth year of IA2J, the PWD Advocacy Group printed and distributed 145,000 brochures and newspapers in nine governorates. The brochure featured positive images of disabled persons and was designed to improve the public's perceptions about PWDs and to empower them within society. The Group developed a post-IA2J six-month work plan to sustain ongoing coordination on awareness and advocacy activities on behalf of PWDS after the close of IA2J and grants cycle. This work plan focused on raising awareness of PWD rights among Iraqi society, streamlining procedures to improve PWD ease of access to MOLSA services, and advocating with the Ministry of Construction and Housing (MOHC) to modify buildings to improve physical access for the disabled. CSO efforts were complemented by IA2J capacity support to MOLSA and the new PWD Commission to ensure an effective and sustainable institutional structure for the enactment of the law and the rights and entitlements it provided.

IKR PWD Advocacy Group: In late 2013, the IKR LCNAC agreed to focus its activities on the rights of PWDs to include a coordinated advocacy campaign to reform the KRG Law on Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disabilities and those with Special Needs—which was enacted prior to Iraq's accession to the CRPD—as well as awareness raising activities implemented by individual CSO members such as Bojeen and Warvin. The Group developed a unified study on recommended amendments to KRG Law No. 22 of 2011 based on the project's harmonization report and other research. The Group focused on four main areas: 1) activating key components of the KRG Law which remain unimplemented and amending the law to be more compliant with the CRPD; 2) developing a media policy on disability inclusion to ensure that PWDs are represented with dignity; 3) advocating to modify public buildings to improve accessibility for PWDs; and 4) improving social perspectives toward PWDs through awareness-raising, empowerments, and disability inclusion activities. IA2J completed a training program for Group members on disability concepts and perceptions of disability, disability inclusion practices, rights protection under CRPD and relevant Iraqi and Kurdish regional laws, and inclusive education. With IA2J technical assistance, a comprehensive assessment of member capacities and advocacy objectives was completed. IA2J grantee individual awareness campaigns in the IKR included: Warvin's media policy on the presentation of PWDs and PWD issues in the media, Bojeen Organization's completion of eight workshops on the rights of PWDs targeting PWD beneficiaries and their relatives along with local officials, and Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society's in Dahuk media campaign that included call-in radio programs and two TV debates on the legal rights of PWDs. Other grantees collaborated with line ministries to draft revisions to the KRG Law on PWDs.

Lack of civil identity documentation: Missing or incorrect civil status identity documentation may be the single largest legal assistance issue facing Iraq's vulnerable groups across all categories and represents a cross-cutting bureaucratic, legal, political, and security challenge for the GOI as identity and documentation is closely

linked to freedom of movement, security, politics, social and gender structures. Initial IA2J awareness activities focused on procedures. Awareness-raising including informing people across categories of processes and procedures to obtain documentation, often coupled with legal assistance to resolve related challenges such as marriage registration, birth certificates, death certificates, or divorce. From 2013 to 2014, access to identity largely focused on women and minority groups as these reported the highest instances of access to justice barriers related to identity documentation—particularly as related to women’s marital status. Following the mass displacement in mid-2014, the project pivoted awareness-raising and advocacy on identity documentation to a broader focus on the identity needs of IDPs, including sub-vulnerable groups like women and minorities.

To remedy access to identity challenges, IA2J completed the following activities: (1) process mapping to clarify procedures, costs, timelines, and responsible authorities to obtain various identity documents; (2) funding support to CSOs raising awareness among populations missing identity documentation; (3) trainings, workshops, and technical advising to grantees in support of awareness campaigns; (4) identifying and building partnerships with key government ministries including COMSEC Citizen’s Affairs, MOI, MOHR, Ministry of Justice (MOJ), State Ministry for Women’s Affairs, and others to advocate for procedural reforms to ease obstacles to accessing identity; (5) and partnering with international organizations during the displacement crisis to map systemic challenges, identify changes in local-level procedures, and coordinate on advocacy for GOI reforms in access to identity documentation and access to justice.

Awareness of Social Protection and Welfare Rights: Iraq’s 1980 Law on Social Protection codified benefit amounts that were insufficient to meet the needs of the current indigent population. Complicated procedures to obtain benefits—which were offered to heads of household, also limited the ability of women to access benefits without appropriate civil identification. Early in the project, CSO partners organized the Widows and Social Security issue-based awareness-raising and advocacy group to coordinate related campaigns to both raise awareness of social protection rights and procedures under the law and advocate to reform the law and increase benefit amounts. Members of the Widows and Social Security issue-based group included Model Iraqi Women, Um Al-Yateem, Zuhoor, Sada Organization, and Taqwa, all of which received grant funding from IA2J. These organizations and others in the IKR, with IA2J technical support, implemented campaigns on social protection and welfare rights. Awareness on social protection was not limited to the center-south. In Years 2 and 3, in Erbil, Aswat Al-Iraq produced 40 video clips on social security and inheritance rights which were posted on the CSO’s website and visited by 35,000 daily visitors. The clips were provided to other partner CSOs for use in their own awareness-raising workshops.

Following enactment of IA2J-supported Social Protection Law No. 11 of 2014, campaigns shifted to raising awareness of rights under the new legislation. IA2J grantee MIW was active in raising awareness about and advocacy for the creation of the SSN Commission, as called for by the new law. The Commission has the responsibility of overseeing the provision of cash transfers and services and developing new programs intended to build human capital – such as conditioning cash transfers on children’s school attendance or medical check-ups. MIW completed 15 workshops in Dhi Qar, Al-Muthanna, Wasit, and Diwaniyah, which have the highest percentage of poverty, and distributed 3,000 brochures about rights and obligations under the law. As a result of these efforts, these governorates advocated with COMSEC urging implementation of the SSN Law as critical for Iraq’s vulnerable groups. IA2J grantee Um Al-Yateem Foundation also completed 17 awareness workshops in Baghdad, Najaf, and Wasit provinces in 2015. The workshops targeted women with missing husbands. The workshops aimed to raise participants’ awareness of their right to receive head of household cash benefits as stated under the SSN Law. In order to reach very isolated and illiterate women, Um Al-Yateem held four special workshops for male tribal leaders. Benefits were explained to the leaders so that they could convey information about social protection rights to the women within their jurisdiction.

Rights of National Minorities: Assessments of national minority rights in Iraq revealed challenges related to lack of public understanding about various groups and religious practices, inappropriate implementation of law and policies intend to protect minorities, and the need to strengthen constitutional protections through legislative

reform. Early in IA2J, Ahrar Organization from Maysan conducted an intensive campaign in Maysan to educate citizens and government leaders on the rights of minorities resulting in a number of provincial decrees that increased support for Sabeen Mandeans and became a model for other provincial governments.

The situation of minority communities significantly deteriorated with ISIL committing mass murder, imprisoning and trafficking Yazidi and other women, and the mass displacement of minority groups from Ninawa Plains, home to 90% of Iraq's traditional minorities. IA2J contracted with media producer Animania to produce a 50-minute made-for-television documentary entitled: "*Roots: Saving Iraq's Minorities from Extinction*." The film highlights the importance of Iraq's religious and ethnic minorities throughout history, and summarizes their increasingly violent persecution and displacement in the modern state. Throughout the film, the history and the plight of the Yazidis, Turkmen, Christians, and Shabak minority groups are explored in detail, with additional information about Roman, Kaka'i, Baha'i, and other groups. Individual families from each group narrate stories of persecution, violence, and hardship they faced over the years and during displacement. Religious leaders and cultural advocates of these groups were interviewed during the program, as well as Iraqi government leaders discussing their hopes and vision of a multi-cultural modern Iraqi state where all groups will be free to practice their unique cultural and religious traditions in their original homelands. The film was narrated in Arabic, English and Kurdish, including subtitles. The Kurdish versions were aired in October 2015 on two Kurdish TV channels. Discussions remain ongoing with the IMN for airing on satellite TV in the center-south.

Institutionalizing Legal Aid in Iraq: At the beginning of the project, Iraq lacked an institutionalized legal aid system that provided for legal assistance in civil or administrative matters for indigent beneficiaries. Some provisions of the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes provide for a free attorney under certain felony charges and in certain civil cases, but largely at the discretion of the judge. This gap in access to legal assistance, paired with limited knowledge of legal rights and procedures needed to obtain benefits among vulnerable populations has challenged the GOI and previous rule of law and human rights development programs to bridge the justice gap and empower vulnerable populations to engage in the formal justice system. IA2J worked to fill this gap with incremental steps that included building the capacity of legal aid CSOs; providing funding for legal aid service provision, awareness-raising, and advocacy campaigns to create a foundation of qualified service providers throughout Iraq; raising public awareness about the availability of legal aid through these clinics; building perceptions of legitimacy of CSO legal aid clinics among GOI counterparts and in the general public; establishing the LCN and IKR LCN as umbrella Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) to support CSO legal aid members to implement activities across Iraq; and finally, establishing the LAWG composed of government, judicial, parliamentary, civil society, bar association, and law school members to develop a draft legal aid law.

In 2013, IA2J launched a partnership with COMSEC Citizen's Affairs Directorate, which bridged the gap between GOI and CSO coordination on legal aid and supported subsequent awareness raising about the need for a legal aid law in Iraq among key government stakeholders. Awareness activities focused largely on targeting members of the public about the availability of legal aid services through CSO partners, improving understanding of who qualifies for legal aid and types of legal aid cases, and holding roundtables and workshops pairing CSOs and government to raise awareness of the concrete legal assistance needs of vulnerable Iraqis and gaps in the Iraqi legal framework.

Under an IA2J grant in 2015, a LCNAC campaign on institutionalizing legal aid targeted federal and governorate-level decision-makers through workshops and roundtables to raise awareness of the need to enact the draft Legal Aid Law. This was complemented by a series of ten TV programs and 20 radio programs produced by partner grantees that raised awareness of the general public about legal aid concepts, legal and procedural rights to access benefits, and the need for a legal aid law in Iraq. This awareness campaign was buttressed by a national billboard campaign launched in 2015 by the LCN. A total of 29 billboards and 15 flex boards on the LCN, its services, and hotline telephone number were erected in Baghdad, Diyala, Ninawa, Erbil, Dahuk, and Sulaymaniyah. The billboard locations were carefully chosen outside of IDP camps as well as near government service offices, where vulnerable groups tend to gather for assistance; the boards remained in place post-IA2J closure until the end of the year. Further awareness information was disseminated through the establishment of the LCN's Facebook page

and website, and the publication and dissemination of brochures and posters on services available through LCN member CSOs.

AWARENESS PARTNERSHIPS WITH GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS

National Media Campaign in Partnership with IMN and COMSEC: In Year 4, IA2J successfully gained COMSEC's commitment to provide free air time on the state-owned IMN to support awareness raising activities. This allowed a key awareness goal to be achieved through the use of national media, with strong support through government contributions. IA2J partners Tammuz, Al Mortaqa, and Al Meezan Newspaper worked with IA2J throughout Year 4 to develop and produce awareness raising communications that included televised live interviews, pre-recorded awareness programs, reportages, and public service announcements, as well as radio interviews and awareness programs, and periodic newspaper coverage. These programs were broadcast via the Iraqi TV Satellite Channel and the IMN Iraq Republic Radio Station in Baghdad. A total of ten pre-recorded televised programs highlighting vulnerable groups' issues and legal services available to them aired twice per week throughout the latter half of the fifth and final year of the project; these programs were supplemented by a series of five TV spots that aired every day, 4-5 times per day providing relevant sound bites about legal protection for vulnerable Iraqis. Simultaneously, a series of 20 pre-recorded 25-minute radio programs also aired during Year 5 of IA2J; these were also supplemented by radio spots that played multiple times on a daily basis throughout the national media campaign. The value of total television program air time is approximately \$50,000 for the initial airing and approximately \$24,000 for the repeat airings. The TV spots cost an average of \$1,000-\$1,500 for each broadcast. National airing of radio broadcasts costs \$38 per minute, making the total cost share for 20 programs and 30 spots approximately \$316,000.

Provincial Government and CSO Media Campaigns: In addition to the national media campaign, provincial governments also provided free or reduced cost airtime for CSO awareness-raising radio programs. These partnerships leveraged the project's efforts over five years to improve government perceptions of CSO legal clinics, and reflects sustainable civil society-government collaboration in support of vulnerable groups. In Basrah, Hiyad Organization aired 19 radio programs on Sowt Al Basrah Station on the rights of persons with disabilities and related legal services offered by the six IA2J partner CSO legal clinics operating in the governorate. The cost share for these programs is estimated at \$2,850. In Muthanna, Ther Center aired 13 radio programs on the local IMN Station focused on IDP rights, procedures to register with the MOMD, and services offered by the Ther Center legal clinic. Cost share is estimated at \$12,350 for these programs. In Dhi Qar, IA2J partners Biladi, Anhur, and Sada Center coordinated to air 20 radio programs on IDP issues on Al Tathamon Radio Station at a cost share of approximately \$3,000. In Maysan, Al Meezan Organization aired 8 radio programs on women's rights and women IDPs on Al Amal Radio Station at a cost share of approximately \$1,600. CSO partners operating in these governorates will continue to coordinate with local officials after the project closes and seek continued free airing of local awareness-raising radio programs. In addition to these government-donated radio programs, IA2J grantees in Wasit and Najaf also paid for radio awareness programs on local stations Al Wafa'a and Al Furat.

MOHR Grant Program for CSO Awareness Campaigns: Early in 2014, IA2J's advocacy efforts resulted in the GOI's allocation of \$500,000 in cost share for grants for CSOs to implement awareness-raising campaigns under the auspices of the MOHR. IA2J provided training and technical support to MOHR staff to prepare for implementation, with the objective of sustaining the new grants initiative beyond 2015. IA2J and the MOHR collaborated in developing a draft Grants Manual outlining grant award and management procedures and a draft request for proposals. The MOHR identified target beneficiaries as Iraqis living in the five most indigent governorates of Iraq according to Ministry of Population statistics. IA2J developed a grants training program for MOHR officials focused on best practices in grants selection and management, and monitoring and reporting. IA2J completed an intensive 36-hour training program in early 2015, which included 18 hours of training of trainers for 10 MOHR staff accountants, assistants, legal advisors, managers, and department heads that would be tasked with

managing the grants program. Prior to the training, the MOHR had no formal systems for overseeing grantee activities, managing grant budgets, or monitoring and evaluating performance. The participants drafted a logistical framework and work plan for M&E, and written policies and procedures for grants management. With the trainings and grants materials in hand, the MOHR was prepared to issue an official request for applications from qualified NGOs. Unfortunately, due to the security and budget crisis facing Iraq, the \$500,000 cost share funds were redirected to other services. And, in mid-2015, the Prime Minister and Parliament agreed to dissolve the MOHR. At the time of the project's closure, it was unclear whether the awareness grants program would move forward in the future.

PUBLIC AWARENESS RESULTS

The number of campaigns supported to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law began in Year 2 with 34 campaigns, increasing in Year 3 to 39, then dropping off in Year 4. These efforts culminated in reaching over 26,000 vulnerable Iraqis in Year 3. Awareness activities were designed to decrease in the final years of IA2J, however with the onslaught of ISIL and the creation of over 2 million new vulnerable Iraqi IDPs, awareness activities were increased again in Year 5, resulting in 44 campaigns reaching over 14,000 vulnerable Iraqis, a large proportion of whom were IDPs.

Over the five years of IA2J, the number of vulnerable Iraqis seeking legal advice as a result of IA2J-sponsored awareness or media outreach increased steadily every year culminating in nearly 20,000 vulnerable Iraqis seeking legal advice from IA2J-sponsored legal clinics as a result of awareness raising efforts.

COMPONENT TWO: IMPROVE LEGAL EDUCATION AND LEGAL SERVICES TO VULNERABLE GROUPS

IDENTIFYING PRIORITY NEEDS

As discussed above, IA2J began a series of formal and informal assessments at the inception of the project to identify and define target vulnerable groups, assess concrete legal assistance needs, identify remedies available under the law and responsible authorities, and develop awareness campaigns with CSO grantees and government partners to meet the needs of Iraq's vulnerable populations. Throughout the project, IA2J conducted ongoing assessments and adjusted its approach in order to better meet the needs of target groups, CSOs and government partners, and to respond to changes in the political and security landscape. In Year 2, the IBA, with IA2J grant funding, produced a report identifying existing laws that limit access to justice for vulnerable groups. The report also included recommendations on how to rectify deficiencies in legal protections, including a number of proposed new laws. Building on data from this report, the IBA developed training materials to help CSOs better understand legal procedures and the most common issues facing vulnerable groups.

ASSESSING LEGAL ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS AND QUALITY OF SERVICES

Organizational Development Assessments (ODAs): In early 2013, the project launched a comprehensive organizational development program for 19 CSO partners with an IA2J-designed facilitated self-assessment that helped CSOs identify their organizational capacity priorities. The organizational development assessment (ODA) tool was aligned to the five categories outlined in the USAID Institutional Development Framework: oversight/vision, management resources, human resources, financial resources, and external resources. The results were used to identify common priorities across all CSOs, design and deliver training packages to CSOs based upon actual needs, and track progress through regular site visits and re-assessments at set intervals. The training workshops covered topics such as: vision and mission, governance, strategic planning, and M&E. By

addressing challenges in their structure and operating procedures, the ODA was crucial to ensuring the sustainability of the project's grantees and increasing their capacity to assist vulnerable populations.

In Year 5, IA2J facilitated a second self-assessment of the 19 CSOs that revealed that the grantees had made steady progress in a range of categories including: oversight and vision, management, financial, and human resources, and external relations. The improvements were supported by IA2J's integrated CSO support model that combined funds with capacity building, training and mentoring, ongoing grants management coaching, and technical support. Lessons learned included the need to ensure more systematic follow up on the specific impact of each training through systematic follow up of the impact of each training in subsequent months through questionnaires and email in addition to regular site visits.

Legal Aid Delivery Quality Assessment: During Year 3, IA2J completed a legal aid delivery assessment of project CSO-operated legal clinics. The purpose of this assessment was to highlight the organizational strengths and weaknesses of CSOs in the delivery of legal aid, and the factors inhibiting the effective delivery of legal aid. Aspects of CSO legal clinics reviewed through this tool include: legal clinic governance, clinic problem analysis, design, implementation, and outreach, criteria for accepting cases, case review and management systems, gender and minority participation, and client and lawyer satisfaction. Based on discussions with a focus group, an assessment methodology was developed to determine how IA2J could improve the quality of legal service provision during the final two years of project implementation. The legal aid delivery assessment was designed to identify priority needs in order to achieve a higher probability of sustainability. Results indicated that IA2J CSO legal clinics: 1) offered a wide variety of free legal services to a wide variety of vulnerable groups, 2) used a variety of case management filing systems, 3) and were somewhat following international legal clinic best practices.

Pro Bono Legal Aid Assessment of the Iraqi Bar Association and Kurdistan Bar Association: In Years 2 and 4, the project assessed the capabilities of the IBA and KBA to design, develop, and administer pro bono programs. The purpose of the assessment was to determine organizational history, experience, will and ability to incorporate pro bono and CLE programs into their strategic plans and daily operations. Results indicated a modest level of interest by both bars to establish pro bono programs. The assessment produced the following recommendations: 1) develop a pro bono program within the bar associations, administered by the bar associations, to support a legal aid system, 2) develop and implement a program in which bar associations provide CSO legal clinics with pro bono lawyers to assist with cases that respond to vulnerable citizens' needs, 3) create a training of trainers (TOT) handbook for legal aid and pro bono lawyers, and 4) implement a program with the IBA Women's Committee where women lawyers women law interns.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA) FOR PROGRAM PARTNERS

CSO Training and TA: Identifying potential grantee partners and early training: In Year 1, IA2J completed initial rapid assessments for approximately 40 CSOs utilizing a questionnaire and interviews to identify qualified and interested organizations to develop linkages between IA2J and potential CSO grantees. This survey identified areas of needed capacity development as well as areas of CSO activity that aligned with the goals of IA2J. Some CSOs initially targeted by IA2J had experience in providing legal services to vulnerable populations and were identified as mentor organizations to CSOs that were beginning to develop their ability to provide direct services to vulnerable groups. Throughout Year 1, the project worked closely with all CSO grantees to build their administrative and technical capacities through multiple training and mentoring engagements in areas including: proposal writing, financial management, strategic planning, procurement, and human resources management. IA2J began developing a mentoring program and a CSO working group that would provide grantees with an arena in which to exchange information and develop and share best practices; this vision was realized in Year 3 with the creation of the LCN.

In Year 1, IA2J established a solid working relationship with the NGO-D within COMSEC, as well as the sister organization within the IKR, the KNGO-D in an effort to ensure the sustainability of CSO legal aid delivery and enhance collaboration between CSOs and relevant GOI counterparts. These two Directorates are responsible for assessing the activities of registered NGOs and encouraging work with vulnerable target groups. The two Directorates supported the project's efforts in implementing capacity development trainings for registered NGOs and use of their websites for the dissemination of information to NGOs and for opportunities to engage with donors. Plans were also formalized for practical 'mock trial' training sessions for CSO legal clinic lawyers. Training continued with the project's support to new lawyers and grantee legal clinics across the country in Years 2 and 3.

Legal Clinic Operations Manual and Best Practices workshops: During Year 2, IA2J developed an operations manual that provided a standard for CSOs administering legal clinic activities. The manual aimed to strengthen the functionality and services provided by community based legal clinics by: 1) establishing good practices for all project grantees providing legal services; 2) enhancing access to justice through legal advocacy; and 3) encouraging the delivery of services to a wider group of vulnerable populations. The manual promotes a holistic and client-centered service delivery model, with special focus that victims of SGBV have a safe and non-traumatizing experience. Based on this model, IA2J provided TA and capacity development to all CSO grantee legal clinics to improve their direct provision of legal services. Training workshops were designed to build technical capacity for both management and technical staff, and ensured alignment of all aspects of IA2J. Grantees were provided with TA on reporting, information management, databases, progress reports, filing systems, activity planning, and classifying legal services according to project criteria.

TOT Workshops for CSOs: In Year 4, IA2J launched twinning site visit mentoring sessions as a practical means to develop the capacity of new project grantees. This concept paired experienced legal aid lawyers with newly hired legal clinic lawyers for a long-term relationship. The experienced staff provided practical insight into case management, filing systems, and good practice when representing vulnerable and traumatized clients. Such bilateral assistance efforts ensured that project grantees continued to support one another in the future.

KNGO-D Staff Trained to Conduct ODA for IKR-based CSOs: IA2J completed a two-day workshop in 2014 for the KNGO-D staff on how to facilitate ODAs of government-supported CSOs in the IKR. Participants were introduced to USAID ODA methods and tools, which were then applied to Erbil-based CSOs. With mentoring from IA2J, KNGO-D staff facilitated the self-assessments of these CSOs. IA2J continued to assist KNGO-D staff in evaluating KRG-funded legal clinics using processes and procedures based upon the USAID ODA model. Joint teams from IA2J's Erbil Regional Office and the KNGO-D completed site visits to assess performance of implementing legal clinics in the IKR.

CSO Mobile Clinics Best Practices Trainings: To support the mobilization of CSO legal clinics mid-way through Year 5, IA2J technical experts, the newly-formed RCRTs, and representatives from the Ministry of Higher Education's (MOHE) Psychological Research Center (which trains and certifies social workers), collaborated to complete a series of training sessions in Baghdad, Basrah, and Erbil. The trainings covered orientation to IDP camp field work as well as best practice skills in providing mobile legal aid and awareness activities in the field, and specific techniques for working with victims of trauma and other vulnerable clients. The RCRTs completed a series of best practices workshops in June in Erbil, Baghdad, and Basrah to help all CSOs grantees plan for the logistical and technical challenges of providing mobile services to beneficiaries, and to ensure that CSO partners understood their reporting and grants requirements for the mobile clinics. Trainings were provided to over 300 CSO technical staff and were based on IA2J's Legal Aid Best Practices Framework. Training sessions were adapted to meet the specific needs of teams practicing fieldwork in basic outdoor conditions. The RCRTs additionally prepared a Mobile Legal Clinic Best Practices Guide that was presented during the Final Partners Meeting in August 2015. The Guide contained an overview of humanitarian and legal aid principles, a humanitarian services referral index, as well as a compilation of legal resources for lawyers specializing in gender-based violence issues.

The Guide will continue to be a valuable resource to project-funded CSOs operating legal clinics in the field in the future. (For more on RCRTs, see section below and also reference Component 1, mobile awareness workshops above.)

Law Associations Training and TA: Human Rights Law Workshops with IBA: During Year 2, IA2J completed, in partnership with the National Institute for Human Rights, a review of the lawyer training program on human rights. Building on that course, IA2J developed a more comprehensive four-day training course for Iraqi lawyers that covered human rights in the administration of justice. The program included: international human rights law and the role of the legal profession, human rights instruments and mechanisms for their implementation, children's and women's rights in the administration of justice, and the rights of IDPs. The project completed the roll out of the revamped four-day Human Rights for Legal Professionals training in Baghdad in conjunction with the IBA. In total, 181 young lawyers were trained with these new materials. Both bar associations now require human rights training as part of their CLE program for lawyers. CLE provides lawyers with opportunities to augment and refresh their skills in various fields, and are part of the associations' efforts to ensure that well-informed attorneys are available to serve vulnerable populations.

Pro Bono and Skills Training with the IBA/KBA: Following the IBA/KBA assessment related to pro bono assistance, IA2J completed a pilot training, "Mock Trial of Legal Clinic Personal Status Law issues Important to Vulnerable Groups." Initially attended by 33 young lawyers, the interactive course was so successful that the IBA requested that IA2J conduct the training twice monthly at IBA headquarters. The mock trial covered three common legal issues from CSO legal clinics: marriage certificates, alimony, and guardianship. The training program was a simulated trial and was supplemented by a manual of materials prepared by IBA with project grant funds. IA2J completed eight mock trials for IBA members and young lawyers from project CSO partners covering different governorates. A total of 196 young lawyers participated in the mock trials. The KBA also implemented a series of new training courses during Year 2, bringing their number of lawyers trained to 190. Topics included: volunteerism, pro bono work, legal clinics, code of conduct for legal professionals, KRG Draft Law on Lawyers, and legal service provision to vulnerable populations.

During Year 5, the IBA cemented a partnership with the Georgian Bar Association to receive assistance in establishing a system to administer a bar-driven pro bono program. The two bar associations signed a memorandum of understanding to solidify this partnership in a landmark visit from the President of the Georgian Bar to Baghdad in March 2015. Also in Year 5, an in-kind grant was awarded to the IBA to design and implement a series of trainings on pro bono legal services and legal aid for 400 Iraqi lawyers with less than seven years' work experience. In an effort to ensure that the highest quality of training was provided, IA2J also developed an assessment survey which was distributed to initial attendees so the IBA and the project could adjust the training material to fill any shortfalls. These workshops were conducted by IBA experts and utilized materials from the Lawyer's Handbook, which was jointly developed earlier by IA2J and the IBA, and later updated by project CSO lawyers, and included information on legal aid services and developing a legal aid framework for Iraq; special issues in representing vulnerable clients; skills review on personal status laws, deeds, and rights of displaced persons; gender integration, ethics, and codes of conduct. In addition to this training curriculum, legal clinic representatives provided attendees with best practices for running a legal clinic and providing direct legal aid services to vulnerable people. The trainings were conducted at the IBA headquarters, as well as in project CSOs' locations. Upon completion of the trainings, IA2J finalized a training outcome report which included successes and lessons learned for future use by the IBA. Specific recommendations included ongoing revision of the Lawyers Handbook and continued annual training in partnership with the LCN.

Law School Legal Curriculum Reform: In Year 1, IA2J supported the first Dean's Council Conference, which was attended by more than 60 deans of public and private law schools. For the conference, IA2J prepared an assessment of law school curricula that demonstrated areas needing improvement, one of which was the need for integrated approaches to instruction such as legal clinical education. At the outset, stakeholders realized that the

Iraqi law school curriculum needed reform if it was to adequately prepare students to perform effectively as lawyers in cases involving vulnerable clients. Proposed changes included practical skills courses and interactive experiential training through moot courts. To that end, IA2J began its support of the establishment of law school legal clinics, which would provide students with the opportunity to engage in practical skills training as well as provide direct services to target vulnerable populations. Also during Year 1, IA2J facilitated relationship building between the IBA and the BLS to improve the exchange of information and experiences to develop and increase the level of awareness among lawyers and law students of the needs of the vulnerable. IA2J sponsored the first of its kind meeting between the IBA and BLS in September 2011 which resulted in a commitment by the IBA to bolster collaboration with BLS with the aim of incorporating more practical elements into legal education.

The second Dean's Council conference was held in Year 2 and was titled: "Iraqi Law School Curriculum Development Conference", and was attended by 25 deans and other educators and stakeholders. The event opened with the MOHE's approval to implement legal clinics in Iraqi law schools. Participants then re-evaluated gaps and omissions in the current curriculum and produced a ten-step strategy to remedy concerns. The agenda included presentations on the importance of moot courts in the learning process with a specific discussion of the Jessup International Law School Moot Court Competition, as well as an action plan to enhance the role of students in the educational process, and recommendations of how law schools could become more engaged in the legislative process on behalf of vulnerable groups.

The third annual Dean's Conference in Year 3 was held in Sulaymaniyah under the theme, "Clinical Legal Education and Legal Aid in Iraq." The event focused on ways to ensure the sustainability of law school legal clinics as well as the continuation of the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. In January 2012, IA2J supported the first Iraq National Round of the Jessup Competition. The event was hosted by IA2J in collaboration with the US Department of Justice. Jessup simulates a fictional dispute between countries before the International Court of Justice. IA2J supported the Jessup Competition throughout 2014. As a result of the second and third Dean's conference, a number of law schools established legal clinics using their own resources, a trend that continued until the end of IA2J.

During Year 2, the BLS successfully implemented and completed a new semester-long legal clinic course based on IA2J-developed curriculum as part of its core fourth-year curriculum. The course provided practical clinical training grounded in international best practices regarding the rights of vulnerable groups. In Year 3, the BLS Dean announced that the school would integrate a self-sustaining legal clinic into its organizational structure effective in the 2013 school year. BLS did not require outside funding. The clinic is holistic and focuses on providing hands-on training for students and an opportunity for students – overseen by a practicing lawyer – to gain experience in the practice of law, as their participation in the clinic included assisting with legal clinic cases from start to finish.

IA2J later held a Law School Legal Clinic Best Practices Workshop in Erbil during January 2012; it was attended by schools from around the country, and the model for law school legal clinics was presented. Law schools interested in opening a clinic were required to first offer the semester long course for fourth year students, as developed by IA2J and first implemented by BLS. In Years 3 and 4, the project awarded in-kind grants for legal clinics from law schools in Babil, Diwaniyah, Diyala, Najaf, and Dhi Qar. Throughout the grant period, IA2J provided TA to the law schools to ensure implementation went smoothly. By the fifth and final year of IA2J, law school legal clinics were well established throughout Iraq; some receiving project funds and others working toward self-funding mechanisms.

In Year 5, IA2J completed two trainings on best practices for law school legal clinics targeting both newly established grantee law schools in Erbil, Dahuk, Maysan, and Sulaymaniyah in December 2014, and self-funded start up legal aid clinics established by private law schools Human Development University in Sulaymaniyah and Nawruz University in Dahuk in August 2015. The trainings focused on: 1) introduction to the objectives and structure of law school legal clinics; 2) law school legal clinic curriculum; 3) relationships among students, professors, and lawyers; 4) designing a training agenda, methodology and courses; and 5) legal advocacy techniques, informal justice, and managing legal service programs. IA2J provided legal clinic staff with best practices training, legal clinic curriculum, and the Lawyer's Handbook.

With Program support, five IKR law school deans formed the IKR Law School Dean's Council that was tasked to improve legal education and integrate legal clinical education into the formal law school curriculum. Deans from Dahuk, Koya, Soran, Sulaymaniyah, and Salah ad Din joined the Council and prepared bylaws to submit to the MOHE for approval, which remained pending at the close of the project.

Law Student – CSO Legal Clinic Internships: During the 2013 school year, 124 law students worked at CSO legal clinics during the summer term to gain practical experience as part of their legal education. The law school legal clinic concept further enabled fourth year law students to seek internships with CSO legal clinics. Typically, the interns attended the legal clinic three days per week, were evaluated by the CSO administrative staff, and then a member of their affiliated law school faculty signed off on their evaluation. This successful formula allowed for practical education for young lawyers, while also providing quality, *pro bono* services for vulnerable clients. Following on this trend, law schools in Maysan, Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Salah Ad Din offered summer legal internships training in conjunction with LCN CSO members during the summer term of 2015. An additional 100 students received practical training within law school legal clinics, and 325 students attended 15 hours of syllabus training in the summer of 2015.

CSO LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Establishment of the Legal Clinic Network (LCN): In Year 2, the LCN was established and IA2J hosted the LCN's first meeting in Baghdad. The LCN is comprised of IA2J CSO grantees and was designed and conceptualized to achieve sustainability of legal aid delivery, provide a platform for the exchange of ideas, and to ensure quality control of legal aid services by focusing on the following points: 1) exploring avenues of sustainability, 2) creation of a referral system, 3) sharing best legal aid service provision among member organizations, 4) share awareness-raising resources on legal issues affecting vulnerable populations, 5) strengthening the relationship between CSOs and the GOI, and 6) unifying member CSOs to strengthen their capacity to work more effectively both in direct service provision as well as advocating with GOI on vulnerable group's issues. At inception, the LCN had 11 member CSOs; at the end of the project, by the end of the project, the LCN had grown to a network of 37 CSOs and law schools leading efforts to implement and improve legal aid advocacy and legal service delivery in Iraq.

In Year 3, LCN member CSOs formed five committees to discuss ways to improve: (1) Sustainability and GOI coordination; (2) legal service provision; (3) case referral systems; (4) *pro bono* internships; and (5) advocacy. Despite the project's efforts to support the LCN and its committees, the members were slow to invest in the organization. By year's end, the members had agreed to formally register the Network as a legal entity with the federal NGO-D in order to formalize the work of the LCN. In Year 4, LCN committees achieved success in areas that included establishing a referral system between Network member legal clinics and local government directorates, leading implementation of the TOT program based on the Handbook for Pro Bono and Legal Aid Lawyers; successful advocacy for the passage of Iraq's SSN Law No 38 of 2013 (see C3 section for details) and successful advocacy for the Grand Ayatollah al-Sayid 'Ali al-Sistani, the world-recognized most prominent religious figure in Shia Islam, to actively refer alimony cases to an LCN-supported legal clinic in Najaf. As noted above, an internship program that pairs recent law school graduate volunteers with CSO legal clinics was created. In Basrah and Dhi Qar, several IBA branch-based *pro bono* lawyers began working in legal clinics in Diwaniyah and Karbala. The project completed targeted, focused organizational development work with the LCN. Activities were tailored to build the capacity of the LCN board and committees, and IA2J experts also assisted with the early stages of the LCN's recruitment of first staff members. Interventions resulted in: clarified LCN structures, roles and responsibilities; priorities for action planning; and finalized structure for IA2J grant support to the LCN in Y5.

Throughout much of the fifth and final year of the project, IA2J worked aggressively to strengthen the leadership of the LCN's Board of Directors (BOD), executive staff, and individual committees. This was paired with steps to increasingly hand over key technical and operational activities to the LCN and its committees, develop fundraising and other strategic plans, strengthen information-sharing on best practices, and support skills to access service

delivery. In mid-2015, IA2J facilitated an organizational development self-assessment to identify the LCN's strengths, weaknesses and overall sustainability progress, as well as determine next steps. The assessment confirmed that the LCN had made substantial progress in areas such as oversight and vision, but challenges remained in autonomy from IA2J as a supporting and advising body, as well as member commitment to the LCN's mission, leadership, and financial sustainability. These concerns were addressed during the LCN Strategic Planning Retreat in Sulaymaniyah held in June 2015.

Following the assessment, IA2J focused capacity development activities on strengthening the organizational and reporting structure of the LCN committees, regularizing BOD meetings, clarifying LCN membership requirements for CSO members, and establishing the rates and collection procedures for membership fees. IA2J also provided technical support to the LCN BOD and General Assembly to develop transparent and fair nomination and election procedures for leadership roles in both the committees and the BOD. The bylaws were amended to clarify vision, membership criteria, election procedures, and responsibilities of the BOD and committees. The amendments included voting rights for all member CSOs which was an important step to strengthening member commitment and leadership responsiveness. To adjust to the LCN's needs pending the closure of IA2J, the LCN committees underwent changes that resulted in the final formation of four committees: Best Practices, Referrals, Advocacy, and Sustainability. IA2J's targeted assistance in developing full administrative and technical autonomy for the committees resulted in each committee defining mission statements, identifying key tasks, developing action plans, and examining ways to adopt more efficient practices for each of the committees. These concepts were put to practice with a hands-on approach and more interactive mentoring methods during the LCN Retreat as well during the Final Partners Meeting held in late August 2015. By project end, the future of the LCN to become the leading advocate for legal aid and provider of legal aid services in Iraq was cemented with the confirmation of UNHCR future funding until the end of 2015. The UNHCR funding will enable a minimum of 10 CSOs in 10 priority provinces to continue providing legal aid services and advocating on behalf of victims of conflict. If the LCN performs well through its member organizations, there will be opportunity to continue into next year as an official UNHCR legal protection partner.

Support for Camp Speicher Victims: An early success in the broad plan to institutionalize the partnership between LCN and COMSEC was the response to victims and families impacted by the Camp Speicher incident of June 2014. In a roundtable co-hosted by IA2J and the COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Directorate, government officials and LCN members developed and agreed on a comprehensive response plan that included: the provision of compensation to victims' families, easing procedural requirements to file claims reporting missing family members with the courts, and increased access to legal assistance through the project's CSO legal clinics. The partnership worked successfully to assist more than 530 families who had lost relatives in the Speicher incident, including financial compensation, changes in personal status identity documents for surviving family members, reinstatement of government salaries for victims to the families, and other forms of legal compensation. At the close of IA2J, LCN member CSOs continue to work to support these families.

Establishment of the IKR Legal Clinic Network: The project also worked with the IKR LCN in Erbil and facilitated an organizational development self-assessment with its nine network member CSOs. Following the assessment, priority needs included: 1) defining the Network's structure and lines of reporting and communication needs, 2) clarifying the Network's vision and mission, 3) specifying the functions of the BOD, 4) clarifying committee objectives, 5) developing action plans, and 6) preparing a diversified funding strategy targeting government and private donor funds. Following three months of intense technical assistance, the project carried out a follow on assessment to determine progress. The IKR LCN made notable progress in improving the level of BOD activity, as well as clarifying membership criteria and defining activities of the Advocacy and Best Practices Committees. At the end of the project, the IKR LCN BOD was fully operational, providing regular communications to members, and was seeking to expand its partnership with the center-south LCN for increased coordination in fundraising and referral mechanisms.

Launch of Mobile Legal Clinics and RCRTs into IDP Camps: In response to the massive increase of displaced persons following the ISIL aggression of June 2014, IA2J supported CSOs launch of mobile legal clinic services and RCRTs in the middle of Year 5. The concept of a mobile legal clinic was in response to the fact that IDPs in camps and settlements were unable to visit government offices due to security concerns or missing identity documentation, as well as the fact that most IDPs suffered extreme financial restrictions and could not afford travel to assistance centers. The mobile clinics addressed this problem by bringing legal aid services direct to the IDPs. The RCRT teams were based in Erbil, Baghdad, and Basrah and provided technical assistance and monitoring to CSO mobile legal aid clinics operating in IDP camps and settlements. The RCRTs were comprised of legal protection and human rights officers led by a Regional Crisis Response Advisor. The teams provided guidance and support to CSO mobile teams—including training, facilitation with IDP camp authorities, data collection, and technical advising, and collected information systemic challenges impacting IDPs to support advocacy efforts, better tailor awareness activities, and ensure coordination with the international the humanitarian community operating in Iraq.

The RCRTs made scheduled and unscheduled field visits to IDP camp and settlements, and worked with CSO partners to support client intake and identify systematic legal protection needs. Initial assessments revealed that the main challenges impacting mobile legal aid teams included: obtaining permission from camp managers to operate the mobile clinics, facilitating notary visits to IDP camps for necessary Power of Attorney documents, and raising the knowledge of the displaced families of their legal rights within a camp environment. This information was then used to tailor advocacy intervention and coordinate with government entities.

LCN and IKR LCN Strategic Planning Retreats and Final Partners Meeting: In June, IA2J held a four-day Strategic Planning Retreat in Sulaymaniyah that included 31 LCN members, staff, and board members, and was designed to provide the LCN with the opportunity to develop future funding strategies as well as long term business objective plans. The event's agenda included: 1) Developing the General Assembly's vision for the next three years; 2) building an understanding among the LCN members of the strategic advantage of operating as a network versus individually; 3) identifying challenges for sustainability and strategies for resource development; and 4) identifying the next steps the LCN needed to accomplish in order to stand alone independently from IA2J. Resource development was a central theme of the Retreat. Program experts presented on diversified funding and the importance of prioritizing potential private and public funding candidates. Participants were provided ample opportunity during the retreat to work hands on in small groups developing and representing case statements and conducting donor analysis.

The retreat also included additional proposed revisions to the LCN's bylaws to include an Advisory Board including international and Iraqi experts to support sub-granting procedures for LCN members, as well as technical advisors to the Board. Unfortunately, a final vote on proposed revisions to the bylaws amendments did not take place. LCN strategic plans for the next two years were finalized and included activities aimed to: expand and improve legal service delivery; ensure ongoing advocacy efforts at the local and federal level; continue to build capacity and use best practices; and enhance internal policies and procedures.

The Final Partner's Meeting at the end of Year 5 featured a series of follow-on working groups and trainings to the LCN Sulaymaniyah Strategic Planning Retreat and LCN BOD elections. Representatives of CSO members attended the meeting and were trained on developing a Legal Aid Delivery Assessment tool using best practice models for key informant interviews, surveys, and focus groups. Other working group sessions during the four day meeting focused on: 1) developing a LCN Member Code of Conduct; 2) the creation of a CSO Membership Contract needed for joining the LCN; 3) creation of a Mobile Clinics Best Practices Guide; and 4) developing an annex to expand collaboration between the LCN and IKR LCN for fundraising and sharing best practices and lessons learned. During the meeting, the LCN successfully voted for and announced its new BOD. Throughout the latter part of the year, IA2J completed multiple workshops and trainings with the IKR LCN BOD and General Assembly focused on resource development - covering corporate and non-USAID bilateral fundraising opportunities, corporate social responsibility (CSR) concepts, developing log frames for calls for proposals,

drafting concept notes and full proposals, and defining fundable activities in collaboration with IKR LCN committees—as well as strategic planning for sustainability of activities.

Strategic planning for both fundraising and the sustainability of technical activities took place in July 2015 over two days in Erbil at IA2J's IKR LCN Strategic Planning Retreat, which outlined sustainability plans for the next three years. The retreat included representatives of all nine member CSOs including the BOD, as well as IA2J advisors and experts. Objectives were the same as those of the LCN center-south Strategic Planning Retreat in Sulaymaniyah. Over the course of the two days, participants crafted strategies to meet their goals through a series of small group discussions, workshops, and trainings. Consensus-based strategic goals identified by the group included: 1) expanding and improving legal service delivery; 2) ensuring ongoing advocacy efforts at the local and federal level through continued and expanded partnership with local authorities; 3) continue building capacity and utilizing best practices and lessons learned accumulated through partnership with IA2J over the past five years; and 4) ensuring sustainability through targeted fundraising with international organizations, oil and telecom CSR funding, and local and foreign governments.

LEGAL AID IMPLEMENTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

COMSEC and CSO Partner Legal Aid Help Desks: In Year 3, the COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Directorate officially incorporated a dedicated legal assistance department into their organizational structure. The Directorate was responsible for addressing complaints from citizens unable to access their rights, most of whom were from vulnerable groups. Early in 2013, IA2J launched a pilot initiative between legal assistance CSOs and the local Citizens' Affairs office in Baghdad, through which CSO lawyers staffed a legal "help desk" to provide a one-stop-shop for citizens to resolve their complaints. As a result of the pilot's success, COMSEC decided to expand the legal help desks to all 15 governorate offices. The proposed desks were staffed by LCN member lawyers to provide advice and representation to vulnerable citizens. Unfortunately, the ISIL conflict interrupted implementation in some areas and a total of 11 help desks were operational by 2014. In Year 5, the formal partnership between LCN members and the federal government in support of national legal aid implemented at the provincial level was established.

KRG funding of CSO Legal Clinics: In late 2013, the KNGO-D agreed to provide more than \$300,000 in financial support for regional CSOs providing legal assistance to vulnerable Iraqis as part of a pilot program with a promise to increase funding if the pilot was successful. A joint evaluation committee comprised of IA2J experts and KNGO-D officials identified three CSOs from Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah to receive the pilot funding (Gayandin Organization for Human Rights, Harikar, and Women's Legal Assistance Organization). This was a landmark agreement based on the MOU between USAID and the KRG, which provides funding for civil society groups operating in support of joint USAID-KRG goals. IA2J continued to provide TA to build the CSOs ability to provide free legal services and awareness activities. The three CSOs were funded until early 2015, until the current security crisis and austerity measures limited resources of the KNGO-D to continue funding CSOs.

LAWG International Study Tours: In Year 4, the LAWG, a high-level policy board tasked with leading the efforts to develop a comprehensive, sustainable free legal aid system for vulnerable people in Iraq was established. The primary task of LAWG was to develop a suite of laws that will provide a policy framework that regulates, supports and sustains the provision of free legal aid. The Framework was to include: a new Free Legal Aid Law that will govern the provision of legal aid; the Law on Lawyers that supports pro bono legal aid efforts; the SSN Law that defines criteria for eligibility of benefits and administers those benefits; and the PWD Law that provides for the rights and protection of PWDs.

The LAWG is comprised of stakeholders including: the Prime Minister's Advisory Commission (PMAC), the COR, the HJC, COMSEC, MOP, MOHR, the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), BLS, and the LCN representing civil society. A major focus of IA2J in Year 5 was supporting the LAWG to finalize, enact,

and plan for the implementation of the draft legal aid law and a legal aid policy plan for Iraq. Program efforts focused on disseminating international best practices tailored to meet the specific needs of the Iraqi people, and increase political will and support for the adoption of a legal aid law and policy framework. A number of activities were undertaken to enhance stakeholder understanding of legal aid concepts, service delivery models, funding, and oversight mechanisms.

LAWG Georgia Study Tour on Legal Aid Legislation: In Year 5, IA2J supported the LAWG on a study tour to Tbilisi, Georgia to examine successful legal aid law and policy frameworks in that country, as well as the legal aid systems of South Africa, Bulgaria and the Netherlands as presented by visiting legal aid expert participants. The LAWG delegation returned to Baghdad and revised Iraq's draft legal aid law to include a diversified legal aid service delivery system, an autonomous legal aid oversight entity attached to the MOJ, legal awareness activities, and sustainable government funding. This draft law was submitted to the Shura Council for review early in 2014 and remained pending at the close of the project.

LAWG South Africa Study Tour on Legal Aid System Implementation: Later in Year 5, LAWG members led by the Honorable Justice Medhat Mahmood, Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court and Chair of the HJC, traveled to South Africa to examine the practices of Legal Aid South Africa and the faculty and staff of the Witwatersrand University Law Clinic to develop a roadmap for legal aid law implementation in Iraq. LAWG returned from South Africa to Baghdad with a set of clearly defined priority issues and follow up action points. One critical priority is to determine to which governmental entity the Iraqi legal aid system should attach, receive its annual budget, and report. Representatives from the MOP developed an outline of a zero-based budget planning process that includes indicators for determining demand that would allow implementers to build a strategic budget plan for years one through three. The planning process includes: an economic feasibility study that takes into account statistics on poverty, women-led households, disability and displacement; LCN experience in lawyer to client ratios to meet demand, common case types, average staff lawyer salaries and level of expertise, scope and cost of public awareness campaigns; and law school legal clinic experience in client intake and awareness activities.

COMPONENT THREE: ADVOCACY AND POLICY REFORM

BACKGROUND: ADVOCACY IN SUPPORT OF GOI REFORM

From onset, IA2J and its civil society partners gathered lessons learned from awareness and legal aid activities to identify key legal and procedural barriers impacting access to justice, services, and benefits for vulnerable women, persons with disabilities, minorities, detainees, internally displaced, the indigent, and other marginalized groups. Through a series of assessments and reviews of lessons learned, IA2J and its partners determined that barriers were largely linked to insufficient or confusing legislation, incomplete or unclear implementing instructions, and a lack of standard administrative procedures at the line ministry level in addition to limited awareness among the public. Critical legal protections for these groups were largely missing from the Iraqi legal framework or were codified across disparate and little-known pieces of legislation. Lessons learned indicated that advocacy efforts should prioritize federal legislative and procedural reforms targeting women and persons with disabilities. Later, with the onset of the ISIL conflict, advocacy efforts on behalf of IDPs also merited significant focus by partner CSOs and IA2J experts.

Significant advocacy successes include: the development and adoption of two federal laws which together impact over 10 million Iraqis (Law No. 38 of 2013 on the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs, and Law No. 11 of 2014 on Social Protection); significant technical inputs for draft federal laws on legal aid and the law on lawyers; recommendations draft amendments to the KRG law on persons with disabilities; technical support and grassroots advocacy to develop implementing instructions for the Commission on Persons with Disabilities and

the Social Safety Net Commission; advising on reforms for Ministry of Education (MOE) inclusive education practices for PWDs; building MOHE support for law school legal clinics to improve access to justice for vulnerable groups; strengthening religious freedom protections for minority Mandaean Sabians in Maysan Governorate; reforming court procedures through the HJC to improve IDP access to courts during displacement; targeted recommendations on GOI and local government intervention on behalf of IDPs; the establishment of the LAWG and building consensus on a draft law on legal aid; reducing newspaper publication fees for wives of missing husbands to issue legally-required notifications; incorporating religious and tribal leaders into the LCNAC's campaign on unregistered marriage; and many others.

In total, IA2J and its partners developed and submitted over 77 sets of recommendations on legal and procedural reforms to local, regional, and federal officials, resulting in 43 adopted reforms. All advocacy activities involved significant capacity-building and support for CSO partners, who often took the lead in petitioning responsible government implementers to adopt recommendations, and who also contributed significant technical inputs. A key development in Year 4 was the reorganization of CSO partners engaged in advocacy work from four separate issue-based groups into the LCNAC. This allowed over 23 member CSOs to coordinate activities across the country under a joint work plan. The group's first work plan focused on unregistered marriage and wives of missing husbands, but expanded to include advocacy on behalf of IDPs, as well as the enactment of the draft legal aid law in Year 5. CSO members also implemented independent advocacy activities under IA2J grants. In total, CSO partners conducted over 103 local and national advocacy campaigns targeting local, regional, and federal officials as well as religious and tribal leaders in support of identified advocacy objectives.

ASSISTING CSOs TO CONVERT LESSONS LEARNED INTO RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LAW-RELATED REFORMS

IA2J and its partners identified strategic reform priorities early in implementation that required revisions to legislative and procedural frameworks at the national and regional level, as well as local support from tribal and community leaders. These priority advocacy objectives led to the establishment of issue-based advocacy groups composed of grantees with similar interests and goals. These included: (1) Widows and Social Security, (2) Personal Status and Gender-based Violence, (3) Identity and Minority Rights, and (4) PWDs. Early in Year 4, these groups formally restructured into the LCNAC, while the PWD Group remained an independent body.

Priority advocacy issues, based on lessons learned, included: urging Iraq to accede to the CRPD and enact implementing legislation; reforming Iraq's social protection system through a federal law on social safety net benefits; reducing the waiting period and streamlining procedures for wives of missing husbands to obtain head of household status; reducing the incidence of unregistered and early marriage; enhancing protection for religious freedoms among minorities at the local level; and improving access to identity. As the conflict with ISIL exponentially increased the number of IDPs in Iraq, CSO partners additionally developed advocacy campaigns to support access to courts and identity documentation for IDPs. In the final year of IA2J, the LCNAC also developed a campaign to urge for the rapid enactment of the draft legal aid law developed by the LAWG.

To buttress these activities and assist CSO partners to effectively petition government counterparts to adopt recommendations for priority reforms, IA2J initiated targeted advocacy trainings and technical support, including the five-month Advanced Advocacy Academy training series, follow up trainings, mentorship, and monthly campaign progress meetings. Over a period of five months in 2013, the Program's Advanced Advocacy Academy provided members of these groups with an introduction to advocacy, as well as issue-specific training based on planned advocacy activities. The training enabled CSOs to implement their action plans for advocacy campaigns designed to improve their target beneficiaries' access to justice. Building on the Academy, IA2J provided the advocacy groups with training in strategic planning, message development and other important skills needed to execute successful advocacy campaigns. IA2J also held monthly meetings with each of the four issue-based groups to monitor progress under the work plan, provide technical advising on next steps and campaign content and activities, and support application of skills gained through earlier trainings. In the latter years of IA2J, advocacy efforts became increasingly coordinated under the scope of work of the LCN and IKR LCN Advocacy

Committees, as well as the dedicated PWD Advocacy Group in center-south. IA2J provided these groups with *ad hoc* trainings on advocacy and lobbying skills, identifying supporter and opponent networks, and subject-matter trainings on humanitarian principles and do no harm, international human rights standards, disability concepts and the CRPD, working with media, gender, and related topics to support campaign implementation and quality.

Establishment of LCNAC and its Advocacy Campaigns: In 2014, the LCNAC was formally launched as an official sub-committee of the LCN and unified the previous four issue-based advocacy groups discussed above. The restructuring improved the Group's ability to implement coordinated, nation-wide advocacy campaigns that cross cut access to justice issues impacting the vulnerable. After its inception in 2014, and following on existing CSO advocacy efforts, the LCNAC defined its mission as working to strengthen the legal status of vulnerable women and developed two primary campaign goals tailored to reduce barriers to women's access to justice. The first campaign focused on reducing the incidence of unregistered marriages by raising awareness of the legal obligation to register as well as the social and economic negative consequences of unregistered marriages and advocating with tribal, religious, and government leaders at the local level to encourage marriage registration among their constituents. The LCNAC also advocated to amend provisions of the 1959 Personal Status Law related to unregistered marriage and to clarify implementing instructions to enforce these provisions. The second LCNAC campaign focused on advocacy to reduce procedural burdens, in particular, the mandatory four year waiting period for wives with missing husbands to claim head-of-household status needed to collect social security benefits. The campaign worked to increase knowledge of procedural requirements needed to register missing spouses, and advocated to reduce associated fees, and the associated administrative process in declaring a husband missing or presumed dead. The LCNAC successfully lobbied for the State-run IMN to declare that its affiliated newspapers must reduce or eliminate fees for publishing notices of missing spouses. This enabled indigent women to comply with necessary procedural requirements in claiming their head -of-household status, whereas prior to this, the women could not afford to publish the notices.

With the Program's technical assistance, in 2014, the LCNAC developed a questionnaire survey to assess a series of relevant personal status issues within Iraqi households. LCNAC members surveyed over 5,000 Iraqi households in 14 governorates; topics included: marriage registration status, presence of relatives with disabilities, age of first child birth, employment details and other details. The results of this survey supported LCNAC's ongoing advocacy campaigns by providing government stakeholders and group members with an improved understanding of the social structure and challenges they face. IA2J trained LCNAC members on the legislative process and government roles and responsibilities in Parliament, which has assisted CSO partners in tailoring advocacy efforts in the two campaigns. With dedicated organizational development support provided by a technical advisor under Component 2, the LCNAC improved its coordination of advocacy campaign activities on the local and national level and successfully implemented unregistered marriage and wives with missing husbands campaigns. Advocacy for these issues carried on throughout the duration of IA2J, and was included in the mobile legal clinic portfolio as reported under the awareness workshop activities of the mobile clinics launched in 2015.

In Year 5 of IA2J operations, the LCNAC reorganized, reduced its membership from 25 to eight members, and appointed new leadership within the committee; this restructuring was parallel with broader organizational development (OD) support for the entire LCN in 2015. (*for details on LCN OD, refer to Component 2*)

In the fifth and final year, the LCNAC increased the sophistication of its advocacy efforts through co-hosted events with high level government officials and participation in law and policy making groups, including the LAWG. The committee continued to advocate for women's rights, and further broadened its activities to include advocacy on IDP rights. LCNAC additionally worked with other LCN committees in the design and implementation of sustainability efforts. The Program's Strategic Planning Advisor worked with the LCNAC in the second half of 2015 to identify fundable activities that could be implemented by LCNAC and would appeal to donors and support fundraising efforts put forth by the LCNs Sustainability Committee. This process assisted LCNAC members to set manageable advocacy targets for post-IA2J activities focused on the rights of IDPs, wives with missing husbands and unregistered marriages, and advocating for enactment of a draft legal aid law. LCNAC transformed these targets into six-month work plans, part of a two year LCN strategic plan.

ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS AND COORDINATION WITH GOI STAKEHOLDERS

PWDs Legal Framework Reform: In March 2012, Iraq acceded to the 2006 CRPD. The adoption of the CRPD was the result of successful civil society advocacy backstopped by support from international development programs, including IA2J. The CRPD provided a legal basis for disabled Iraqis to claim rights and demand reforms based on convention text as well as the Iraqi Constitution, which entitles PWDs to certain social, economic, and civil rights protected by the Government. IA2J partner IADO spearheaded advocacy to enact the CRPD, and also formed the core of IA2J advocacy and technical support to develop and enact implementing legislation and other relevant reforms.

Following accession to the CRPD, IA2J connected disabilities-focused partner grantees with COMSEC to inform policy decisions regarding rights and entitlements of PWDs. This collaborative effort culminated in the formation of the Civil Society Steering Committee. This committee was tasked with meeting on a regular basis to advise COMSEC on decisions to improve conditions in Iraq for PWDs. As a result, COMSEC issued orders to import disabled-equipped automobiles and reduce the cost of these vehicles for qualified PWDs, and ordered the MOHC to dedicate integrated units in all housing projects for PWDs, as well as to reduce the cost of public housing units for PWDs. Additionally, IA2J worked with the IBA to produce a mock trial in October 2012 designed to raise the visibility of PWD rights through media, and how PWD rights needed to be enforced even in the absence of a statutory framework. Also during 2012, the Program's Disability Inclusion Advisor produced the PWD harmonization report, which identified specific Iraqi laws that need amending and updating in order to comply with the CRPD. A set of recommendations developed under the report was agreed by civil society partners as important for inclusion in any PWD law that would be considered by Parliament. In June 2013, IA2J gathered PWD CSOs and GOI stakeholders for a roundtable in Erbil which resulted in an endorsed set of 14 recommendations to be included in a new law for PWDs.

Following an intense advocacy campaign, the COR enacted Law No. 38 of 2013 on the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs on September 5, which was an unprecedented piece of legislation. The new law included 10 of the 14 proposed recommendations from the Erbil workshop and required the establishment of a Persons with Disabilities Commission, and codified other obligations under the CRPD. The Program's efforts to put CSOs in the front seat and facilitate dialogue between government and civil society were instrumental in the law's passage. While some members of the Program's advocacy group for PWDs had been engaged in this effort for over six years, IA2J played a key role in organizing their efforts by providing technical assistance and grants to fund advocacy campaigns, and to ensure direct coordination with COMSEC in forming a working group for PWD issues. IA2J provided trainings for CSOs on data collection and assessment, technical assistance for campaign implementation, stakeholder networking support, monitoring CRPD implementation, and building and executing an advocacy plan. In addition, IA2J provided technical expertise and feedback on the drafts of the PWD law, drawing from international good practice and lessons learned from other countries where similar laws had been adopted. Inputs from IA2J and its civil society partners were incorporated into the final law through a series of working group meetings between civil society and COMSEC, including the final Erbil roundtable referenced above.

Support for the Implementation of Law No 38 of 2013 on PWDs: The PWD law established a new autonomous PWD Commission linked to MOLSA, and identified specific obligations for nine line ministries plus the HJC. This required capacity-building and technical support for relevant ministry officials and new Commission staff on disability concepts, obligations and objectives of the CRPD, an overview of Iraqi law impacting disability rights (as developed under the Program's harmonization report), inclusive education, and related issues to develop implementing instructions and appropriate procedures. In late 2013 through 2014, IA2J provided grant funding and technical assistance to PWD CSOs and DPOs, and supported these organizations through the PWD Advocacy Group to develop targeted recommendations for each of the line ministries responsible for implementing aspects of the law. These recommendations were developed in coordination with IA2J technical experts who assisted CSO partners within the PWD Advocacy Group to research comparative country practices and draft recommendations.

Additionally, the Program's Disability Inclusion Advisor facilitated a SWOT analysis of the Program's PWD Advocacy Groups, COMSEC, relevant line ministries, and the High Commission for Human Rights; they were assessed for quality and coverage of services offered, compliance with CRPD obligations, knowledge of disability concepts, and compliance with the current Iraqi law. The results of this assessment enabled IA2J experts and its partners to develop targeted advocacy and capacity support interventions after the enactment of the Law. These included a series of trainings and workshops targeting both CSO and government partners focused on priority needs and objectives. As GOI counterparts required capacity support to more effectively implement good practices and lessons learned in PWD programming and policies, the Program's Disability Inclusion Advisor completed a series of capacity-building activities to support key line ministries and the PWDC staff. As a starting point, IA2J held a workshop with the PWDC and MOLSA officials on the mission, role, and authorities of the Commission based on international best practices in establishing similar commissions around the world. Based on this training, the PWDC prioritized capacity needs for IA2J-supported trainings to be provided throughout the remainder of the year.

Support provided under the PWDC's capacity building plan included two workshops on the CRPD and implementation mechanisms based on international best practices, one-on-one advisory workshops with PWDC representatives from the MOH, MOE, MOI, MOHR, and MOLSA as well as COMSEC on their roles within the Commission as well as their obligations under Law 38 and the CRPD; two trainings on drafting the State's report to the United Nations on implementation of the CRPD as required under the convention targeting the PWDC as well as the MOHR (tasked to lead the drafting committee prior to the GOI's elimination of the ministry in August 2015); and a workshop on good practices to implement inclusive education provisions of Law 38 (Article 15(2)). In response to this support, the MOE requested additional capacity-building support on specific mechanisms to implement inclusive education obligations, which aligned with the PWD Advocacy Committee's work plan advocacy objectives. IA2J worked with MOE representatives from the Departments of Supervision, Legal Affairs, Special Education, and Curriculum in a series of meetings. The group developed inclusive education recommendations including: 1) Identify target schools in each area to receive students with disabilities in order to provide those schools with appropriate tools and facilities to support and empower disabled students transitioning in these classrooms; 2) establish at least two fully-equipped classrooms for students with disabilities in each school including all necessary accommodations and equipment; 3) modify teaching curriculum and methodology standards to meet the specific learning, behavioral, physical, and psychological needs of students with disabilities and educate teachers to appropriately apply these practices; 4) provide each school with certified disability specialists and teacher aids; 5) establish early detection centers to identify students with special learning needs and/or disabilities and develop individualized education plans to support these students; and 6) establish a committee in each school composed of an educational consultant, guidance counselor or school psychologist, teachers, and administrators to develop inclusive education teaching plans for each academic year.

Additionally, to support the PWD Advocacy Group's objective to effectively establish the PWDC, IA2J and CSO partners provided line by line technical inputs on implementing instructions to establish the PWDC, which were adopted by the Commission Board and MOLSA. By the close of IA2J, the PWDC was functioning and MOLSA had begun releasing cash benefits to PWD caregivers as called for under the law. Both MOLSA and the MOI had also instituted one-stop-shop structures at the urging of CSO partners to assist PWD claimants at their offices in Baghdad, all as a result of targeted advocacy and technical assistance by IA2J and its partners.

Capacity Support for the IKR and center-south PWD Advocacy Groups: IKR and center-south PWD Group advocacy efforts were backstopped by IA2J grant funding and technical support. The groups' combined efforts resulted in a total of 92 workshops and four major roundtables and conferences from September 2014 – September 2015 alone on the rights of PWDs, as well as the publication and dissemination of over 145,000 brochures and posters. IA2J also assisted the groups to finalize two-year strategic advocacy plans in order to continue to spearhead initiatives seeking to benefit disabled persons in Iraq. The strategic plans focused on improving the capacity of member CSOs to continue coordination on advocacy for legal and procedural reforms and to strengthen partnerships with government officials to support disability inclusion practices. The advocacy

objectives of both groups focused heavily on improving the capacity of the KRG and GOI respectively to implement national and international legal obligations on the rights of persons with disabilities, improve service delivery, and expand inclusion of PWDs in policy-making.

To support these advocacy objectives, IA2J technical experts provided a series of targeted trainings, workshops, and ongoing working session meetings with CSO partners. Based on these strategic plans, capacity-building activities focused on improving knowledge and conceptual understanding of the CRPD Optional Protocol, inclusive education and disability inclusion practices generally, physical accommodation in public buildings, implementing caregiver benefits, drafting the CRPD Shadow Report to the United Nations (which is a CSO-developed report submitted along-side the State report), and developing a Code of Conduct for line ministries working with PWDs. Where appropriate, trainings targeted both IKR and center-south partners, and included both CSOs and relevant line ministry officials, such as those related to inclusive education and developing a Code of Conduct for officials working with PWDs.

Center-south PWD Advocacy Group members—including IADO, Thura Association, Amal Al Basriya, Hiyad Organization for Media Development, Qanadeel Al Rahma, Al Mortaqa, Al Meezan Newspaper, Tammuz Organization, and Basma Organization—successfully implemented a series of work plan activities resulting in procedural changes and strengthened political will in the government in support of PWDs. Partner IADO hosted a conference in Baghdad in July under an IA2J grant to present progress and challenges surrounding the implementation of Law No. 38. Representatives from the PWDC, MOLSA, the MOH, MOE, COMSEC, and other line ministries, CSOs, and local officials identified delays in the implementation of specified provisions of the law impacting each ministry, including financial constraints, communication and coordination challenges, political obstacles, and logistical challenges. Participants agreed to hold follow up meetings with each ministry to clarify roles and responsibilities and develop necessary procedural reforms. In response, Prime Minister Haider Al Abadi issued a letter of support urging ministries to take all necessary steps to effectively implement obligations under the Law. In May, Al Thura Handicapped Association met with the Director of the National Commission on Housing in the MOHC to discuss customizing special housing units for PWDs; Al Thura and the Commission jointly submitted a request on this issue to the National Housing Council, which approved the request under Ministerial Order No. 985 of June 3, 2015. The Order establishes a committee tasked with developing mechanisms to identify PWDs eligible to receive a 75% discount in new purchases of residential housing and support for modification and facilities to support living needs. Additionally, Qanadeel Al Rahma for Care of Terrorism Victims and the Disabled held 50 workshops on benefits available under the Law on Victims of Terrorism, which provides cash transfers to surviving family members and survivors themselves who are often disabled as a result of injuries. Qanadeel Al Rahma also held two roundtables targeting government participants to advocate to increase the amount of cash benefits and improve services for rehabilitation and reintegration provided under the law.

The IKR PWD Group, which reorganized in 2015 under the IKR LCN as the Advocacy Committee, also made significant gains through IA2J technical and funding support. The group's core advocacy objectives focused on reforming the KRG's legal framework on PWDs. The group worked with IA2J experts, KMOLSA, and KMOH to develop consensus-based draft amendments to the KRG Law No. 22 of 2011 which regulates the rights of PWDs and the Region's obligations toward them. The IKR PWD Group's advocacy campaign to reform the KRG law began in 2013 and paralleled work at the federal level to enact PWD legislation reflecting Iraq's obligations under the CRPD. The KRG law requires similar revisions. By the Program's close, partners VOP, CDO, Democracy for Human Rights Development, and Blind Association agreed with KMOLSA legal experts on specific amendments, including: revising the definition of "disability," reforming the structure of the KRG's Disability Commission to streamline activities and improve accountability, and fast-tracking provisions of care-giver services. The CSOs and KRG officials also agreed on the importance of empowering people with disabilities, improving their social and economic inclusion, and improving procedures to assess the level of disability through medical boards. KMOLSA will submit the revised draft law to the Kurdistan Council of Ministries for review later this year.

IA2J supported IKR PWD Advocacy Group members to implement individual advocacy campaigns on the rights of PWDs. Trainings for the IKR group, like those in the center-south, focused on improving knowledge and

conceptual understanding of disability rights, the obligations and objectives of the CRPD, understanding of the Optional Protocol of the CRPD, drafting the CRPD Shadow Report for the United Nations, and disability inclusion policies. CSO partners used these tools and other resources to advocate for reforms across sectors in the IKR to encourage targeted reforms. Under an IA2J grant, Warvin Foundation for Women's Issues held a series of workshops on media portrayal of PWDs and the role of media in shaping public perceptions of PWDs and their inclusion in social, economic, and political life. In coordination with Kurdish media outlets and IA2J experts, Warvin developed a draft media policy on PWDs and submitted it to the Kurdistan Ministry of Culture for review and approval. The policy provides guidance to film, radio and print media on how to portray PWDs to ensure dignity and respect, and to support empowerment and social inclusion. At the time of IA2J closure, the draft policy remains under consideration by the Ministry and Warvin continues to follow up advocacy activities for adoption.

Advocacy for the Draft Law on Lawyers: The draft law on lawyers organizes the legal profession in Iraq and authorized the Iraqi Bar Association to certify and monitor the legal profession. The Program's strategic objectives in support of this legislation included advocating for an improved *pro bono* system within the IBA—codified within the law, which would improve access to legal services among the indigent and conceptual understanding and skills among legal professionals working with vulnerable clients. In Year 1, IA2J supported the IBA in organizing a conference to discuss the revised draft law on lawyers at which 375 legal professionals from 15 governorates attended. This resulted in agreements to incorporate provisions for *pro bono* services into the final draft for practicing and licensed lawyers, as well as continuing legal education on human rights and related concepts. Prior to IA2J intervention, Iraqi lawyers had not structured mandatory or voluntary incentives to provide *pro bono* services. Following the conference, Iraqi lawyers accepted the incorporation of an article which would require lawyers to accept at least two *pro bono* cases per year for the benefit of vulnerable clients in order to renew their legal licenses. Similarly, IA2J officials worked with the KBA to discuss the importance of introducing *pro bono* obligations for lawyers under the Kurdish Bar. The KBA, supported by IA2J, identified lawyers that indicated they were willing to take on *pro bono* cases and these lawyers were coopted by CSO who were operating legal clinics.

During Year 2, IA2J and the IBA jointly organized a second Conference on the Law on Lawyers, which reaffirmed the mandatory *pro bono* provisions within the draft law and initiated discussions about infrastructure needs for the IBA to monitor and incentivize a mandatory *pro bono* requirement. Work in Years 4 and 5 included a series of *pro bono* focus groups and workshops on *pro bono* practices in coordination with the Georgian Bar Association, as well as small group meetings with GOI officials in the Shura Council and Parliament on the status of the draft law (see *Legal Education section*). Though the IBA remains supportive of the draft law and its *pro bono* provisions, progress toward enactment has stalled in light of the current security crisis and shifting legislative priorities. In the interim, roundtables held in Year 4 indicate that Iraqi lawyers continue to provide *pro bono* support despite a lack of legal framework mandating it.

Enacting Social Protection Legislation and Strengthening SSN Benefits: Grantees MIW and Um Al Yateem initiated efforts to reform the Law on Social Welfare of 1980, which codified social safety net cash benefit amounts at below-poverty levels and focused eligibility criteria on personal status rather than indigency. As part of the Widows and Social Security Group, IA2J CSO partners launched campaigns to urge Parliament, which had multiple draft versions of social protection legislation, to move ahead with a bill. These efforts increased political will for reform prior to parliamentary elections, and highlighted differences in opinion and approach to enacting a unified bill that had previously stalled progress.

Building Consensus on a Unified Social Protection Law: Since the mid-2000s, efforts to reform Iraq's social protection system and particularly its social safety net benefits scheme had faltered due to a lack of consensus among competing political blocs and governmental institutions. At the time of IA2J intervention, Parliament was reviewing at least five different social protection bills developed by different entities, and three

parliamentary committees claimed sponsorship authority. This created a roadblock to progress on any single draft. The Program's Government and Civil Society Consensus-Building Advisor, in partnership with CSO partners in the Widow's and Social Security Advocacy Group, developed an article-by-article analysis of the competing draft laws with targeted recommendations for revision and unification, and advocated with four Parliamentary committees, the PMAC, MOLSA, MOP, MOHR, and the MOF, as well as COMSEC and the High Commission for Human Rights, to build consensus and political will for a unified draft law. Recommendations focused on clarifying definitions and objectives, establishing poverty-based qualification criteria, improving targeting and governance, linking cash transfer amounts to cost of living, establishing an intergovernmental coordinating and oversight body, laying the foundation for conditional cash benefits, and incorporating civil society into awareness-raising and policy-making activities. Through a series of workshops and meetings with committee chairs in Parliament and the Speaker, IA2J facilitated a Letter of Cooperation signed by the Chairs of Parliament's Labor and Social Affairs Committee, Women's Committee, and Human Rights Committee indicating joint sponsorship of social protection reform legislation. The letter was presented to the Speaker along with a roadmap for social safety net reform which resulted in the Speaker formally prioritizing social protection legislation as an agenda item.

To build capacity and knowledge among law and policy-makers, IA2J experts and CSO partners completed a series of roundtables, workshops, and small group meetings with members of Parliament and legal advisors, experts from MOLSA, MOF, MOP, COMSEC, PMAC, and the High Commission for Human Rights. This included events in Baghdad, as well as a group roundtable in Erbil and a study tour to Istanbul, Turkey conducted in coordination with World Bank experts and representatives of related Turkish line ministries. The objectives of the roundtables and workshops were to (1) enhance participants' knowledge of international and regional SSN principles and practices; (2) share the successful Turkish experience in implementing legal and operational SSN and employment reforms; (3) work with the Iraqi delegation to reach consensus on a detailed framework for legislative reform; and (4) develop a roadmap for implementation.

The Istanbul Forum produced consensus from all participants on the main framework of a revised social protection law that largely incorporated IA2J and CSO partner recommendations. Following the Istanbul event, the Prime Minister's Advisory Council hosted a further series of working group meetings with the same participants and requested IA2J technical advice for the process. IA2J experts and MIW participated in working group meetings and provided technical advice to maintain best practices provisions developed during the Erbil and Istanbul events. At the urging of PMAC, the Council of Ministers submitted the approved bill to Parliament within a matter of weeks. Following this, Parliament's Women's, Labor and Social Affairs, and Human Rights Committees held a series of further working group meetings and inviting representatives from MOLSA and COMSEC to participate. This marked the first time that Members of Parliament had officially requested feedback from the Government in a working group session to finalize a draft bill for voting and highlighted the consensus-based and coordinated efforts among stakeholders; IA2J experts were also requested to provide technical advising.

Upon finalization of the bill, the Speaker of Parliament—as promised—prioritized the voting process on the draft law, which was enacted in February 2014. The Law on Social Protection (No. 11 of 2014) incorporated the majority of IA2J and CSO partner recommendations, including poverty-based qualification criteria, the establishment of an intergovernmental coordinating body, the ability to adjust benefit amounts based on cost of living standards (through the Ministry of Planning), and improved targeting and governance mechanisms. The new law also calls for the establishment of conditional cash transfers over time, which would require that beneficiaries engage in human capacity building activities such as school attendance and regular health checks to receive benefits. As the new law uses poverty (rather than status-based) qualification criteria, implementation of cash transfer benefits will impact the lives of approximately 10 million people.

Advocacy for Effective Implementation of the Law and Establishing the SSN Commission: IA2J partner MIW continued to advocate for the rapid implementation of the Social Protection Law by raising awareness of rights and obligations under the law with local governments and ministry officials, and urging implementers to speed the establishment of the SSN Commission, the intergovernmental coordinating body

established under its provisions. The SSN Commission is an autonomous body linked to MOLSA tasked with overseeing the provision of cash transfers and services, and developing new programs intended to build human capital. MIW successfully garnered the support of local government officials in Dhi Qar, AL-Muthanna, Wasit, Maysan, and Diwaniyah, which have the largest percentages of people in poverty in Iraq. As a result of MIW's advocacy efforts, officials in these governorates sent letters to COMSEC urging implementation for the SSN law as a critical need for Iraq's vulnerable groups. Complementary IA2J advocacy efforts additionally gained the support of Parliament's Labor and Social Affairs Committee, which gathered 80 signatures from Parliamentarians in support of the rapid and effective implementation of the Law, which had been delayed due to budget gaps and then the conflict with ISIL. In early 2015, the interim Deputy Chair of the SSN Commission, MOLSA SSN Director General, requested IA2J capacity-building support to develop implementing instructions and bylaws for the SSN Commission and a review of cash transfer intake procedures.

In July 2015, the Program's SSN Reform Advisor held a series of meetings and interviews with MOLSA officials from the SSN Directorate as well as Commissioners and staff from the SSN Commission resulting in two studies and targeted recommendations to revise the Commission's draft bylaws, implementing instructions, and beneficiary intake procedures. In August, the IA2J held two roundtables in Baghdad on the revised bylaws and instructions in order to improve conceptual understanding among SSN Commission and MOLSA officials, and gather feedback on the proposed reforms. A revised draft of the Commission bylaws that incorporated comments from this workshop was prepared by IA2J experts and presented to the SSN Commission at the close of IA2J.

Streamlining Procedures for Wives of Missing Husbands: In Year 2, IA2J linked grantee Fatema House with GOI representatives within the Shura Council and Parliament's Legal Committee with the goal of developing a consensus-based strategy to streamline burdensome procedures required before a married woman whose husband is presumed dead may be legally declared a widow. Significant numbers of cases serviced by IA2J partner legal aid clinics focused on administrative procedures related to women with missing husbands with the end goal of obtaining death certification, a new *jinsiya* national identity document indicating head of household status, and then claiming social safety net benefits. Based on positive feedback from GOI, IA2J supported the initiative with targeted grant support to Fatema House and facilitated high-level workshops and meetings advocate to streamline procedures and reduce costs related to this process. While Fatema House spearheaded these efforts, the wives of missing husbands campaign was later adopted by the LCNAC as one of two advocacy campaigns under its unified work plan in Year 4.

Fatema House, in IA2J-facilitated partnership with COMSEC and the Ministry of Justice, developed a number of recommendations to amend Article 44 of the Personal Status Law to reduce the waiting period for wives to obtain a death certificate for missing husbands from 4 years to 2 years. The Ministry of Justice agreed to sponsor this amendment before the Council of Ministers, though the current political and security climate has limited movement to date. Fatema House and CSO partners also successfully advocated with the IMN to reduce or eliminate fees for women publishing notifications for missing husbands under the Personal Status Law. COMSEC issued an executive order to this effect in 2015. With the onset of the ISIL conflict and mass displacement, the number of women with missing husbands has increased significantly, as did barriers to completing procedures within the court system and local police stations due to displacement, limited freedom of movement, financial constraints, and lack of awareness about processes among many IDP women.

Under an IA2J grant in 2015, the LCNAC held a roundtable event focused on wives with missing husbands as a follow-on activity to the Year 4 campaign and in light of the impact of the displacement crisis on vulnerable women. The event was led by LCNAC members Fatima House, Iraqi Al-Mortaqa Foundation, Tammuz Organization, and the Iraqi Center for Women's Rehabilitation and Employment; IA2J experts provided facilitation support and advising as necessary. Participants included representatives from the HJC; the COR's Women's, Human Rights, and Legal Committees; COMSEC Citizens' Affairs Directorate; and the Shura Council. The purpose of the event was to identify necessary legislative and judicial procedure reforms to ease the legal and procedural burden on these women, and to develop recommendations for the HJC, the MOI, and COMSEC.

Recommendations from the roundtable were provided to GOI decision-makers by the LCNAC; implementation is pending an amendment to Article 43 in of the Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959, which is supported through advocacy by Fatima House. Post IA2J closure, the LCNAC will continue this campaign under their six-month work plan. At the close of IA2J, partners Fatema House and the LCNAC continue to work with courts, related line ministries, and members of parliament to advocate for streamlining procedures for wives of missing husbands to claim head of household status and related mechanisms to obtain short term support and services for this group—particularly during displacement.

Reducing the Incidence of Unregistered and Early Marriage: CSO partners identified the challenge of unregistered and early marriage as a priority advocacy issue based on the large number of unregistered marriage claims filtering through legal aid clinics and the limited awareness of women, girls, and men of the legal requirement to register religious marriages with the courts. Advocacy activities on unregistered marriage was linked to a large awareness campaign focused on not only getting couples to register marriages with the courts, but also to incorporate tribal, community, and local political leaders into the campaign to advocate for marriage registration among their constituents. IA2J partners Al-Meezan Newspaper, Amal Humanitarian Association AL-Basriyah, Anhur Foundation for Education and Human Rights successfully garnered the support of *waqf* heads in Basrah, Dhi Qar, and Muthanna. IA2J partners also held multiple discussions with COMSEC Citizen's Affairs Directorate, Members of Parliament, the (former) State Minister of Women's Affairs, and other decision-makers on the need to reform and clarify religious marriage procedures to better link religious practices with federal law requirements. Under an IA2J grant in 2015, the LCNAC held a roundtable focused on unregistered marriages as a follow on to the Year 4 campaign as well as in response to Iraq's displacement crisis. The roundtable addressed the impacts of displacement on the unregistered marriage phenomenon and included representatives from key government line ministries as well as the judiciary. Participants developed recommendations on regulating the role of religious authorities overseeing marriage ceremonies and linking these actors to the courts, as well as raising awareness about marriage registration and streamlining registration procedures for citizens. The LCNAC continues to advocate to reduce the incidence of unregistered marriages post IA2J closure.

Code of Conduct for Social Workers in IKR: Social workers are key actors supporting juveniles in Iraq's justice and social protection systems, particularly those without one or both parents. Prior to IA2J partner intervention, IKR social workers operated without a standardized code of conduct or ethics and lacked centralized trainings on these issues and norms of behavior. KMOLSA recognized a need to combat the increasingly poor treatment of detained juveniles. At their request, IA2J completed two roundtables in 2013 to develop a draft code of conduct for social workers who handle the investigations of cases involving juvenile detainees. Participants included civil society, social workers, KMOLSA, KMOI, and the Kurdish Judicial Council. At the conclusion of the roundtables, a draft code of conduct and set of recommendations – including provisions to standardize confidentiality and the treatment of juvenile detainees - were agreed to, and a steering committee was established and tasked with lobbying the KRG for the code's swift enactment.

In April 2015 KMOLSA adopted the Code of Conduct for social workers; it set a minimum standard for the level of care that must be provided at juvenile penitentiaries. In June 2015, IA2J experts hosted a two-day TOT workshop on the adopted Code of Conduct for KMOLSA staff working with youth in the juvenile justice system. Highlights of the training included clarifying roles and responsibilities of social workers, reporting rights violations, ethics, confidentiality, accountability for violations of the Code, and the parameters of juvenile abuse. A steering committee was formed and tasked with developing a budget to expand this training to social workers working with children outside of the juvenile justice system within other line ministries in the future.

IDPs and Access to Identity Documents and Courts: Midway into Year 4, with the onset of the ISIL conflict and following the reorganization of the issue-based advocacy groups into the LCNAC, advocacy efforts on behalf of IDPs increased. The LCNAC adopted a campaign and work plan on IDP advocacy that focused on improving IDP access to identity documentation and streamlining government procedures to better link IDPs in

camps and settlements to GOI services offered through the MOMD, MOI, Ministry of Transportation (MOT), and MOLSA. Paired with a complementary awareness campaign in IDP camps and settlements, campaign activities included a (1) grant-funded roundtable co-hosted with COMSEC Citizen's Affairs Directorate targeting line ministries, the judiciary, parliament, and local government officials to follow up on recommendations adopted by the GOI from the Program's *Rapid Assessment on IDP Legal Protection Needs*, (2) printing and distributing 10,000 brochures on IDP rights and legal needs, and (3) multiple meetings with MOI, MOMD, and local officials focused on streamlining procedures to obtain replacement civil identity documentation for displaced families which are often lost when they fled from conflict zones. As a result of these activities, the LCNAC successfully urged the MOT to provide free transport for IDPs in Najaf to enter the city to process identity and registration requests, and can be partially credited for the MOI decision to process missing *jinsiya* documents at its branch offices in Sheikhan district of Ninewa Governorate.

To support these campaigns, IA2J developed a series of studies and activities to gather data on IDP legal protection needs to support advocacy for improved GOI interventions and to ensure that access to justice issues were prioritized by international and national humanitarian response teams. These activities included (1) the development of the IDP humanitarian needs household assessment, (2) the *Rapid Assessment on IDP Legal Protection Needs*, (3) a study on legal obstacles impacting IDP access to courts, (4) a study on legal and procedural barriers to IDP registration with the MOMD and access to safe territory at a regional level, and (5) two roundtables with judges and CSO legal aid partners focused on common IDP legal aid claims and access to courts.

For the Program's study on obstacles impacting IDP access to courts, IA2J experts and LCN partners conducted interviews with judges, lawyers, and IDPs in ten governorates. Results indicated that in addition to financial and logistical obstacles, jurisdiction and personal notification requirements under the federal Civil Procedure Code prevent resolution of many cases for persons from conflict-affected areas. IA2J developed a study on these obstacles including recommendations for reforms within the authority of the HJC and followed up with two judges' roundtables to identify additional challenges and advocate for reforms. The HJC adopted five of the Program's proposed recommendations, including changes to personal notification, venue, and document authentication procedures. Additionally, IA2J conducted a study on Ministry of Migration and Displacement registration requirements and access to safe territory to determine legal procedures necessary to support IDPs cross check points and obtain entitlements. IA2J coordinated with ministry officials in the federal and Kurdish governments, and with CSO legal clinic partners throughout the country. IA2J found that registration procedures varied from governorate to governorate, and awareness was low among displaced populations. The study outlined procedures, as well as necessary documentation, by region, and highlighted challenges faced in each geographic location. It was distributed to CSO partners operating at the governorate level to both improve service quality among clients and to provide empirical support for IDP advocacy activities targeting local officials.

For the *Rapid Assessment of IDP Legal Protection Needs*, as discussed in Component 1, IA2J and its CSO partners developed a set of 35 recommendations targeting the GOI, Parliament, the KRG, the Higher Judicial Council, local governments, Iraqi NGOs, and the international community. The report and its recommendations were adopted by the GOI's Supreme Committee for Sheltering and Relief of the Displaced headed by the Deputy Prime Minister following a May 2015 roundtable hosted by COMSEC with participants from the LCN, COMSEC, MOI, MOHR, MOJ, MOMD, Parliament, local governments, and the judiciary. Recommendations included, among others: 1) developing a unified strategic plan to address IDP access to justice challenges for each line ministry service provider; 2) sending MOI and MOMD teams to IDP camps to process replacement identity cards and IDP registration; 3) waiving government service fees for indigent displaced families; 4) eliminating *de jure* and *de facto* policies that discriminate against IDPs with particular ethnic or religious profiles; and 5) enhancing coordination between GOI and KRG. Following this, the LCN and COMSEC co-hosted a roundtable in Baghdad in July 2015 that examined challenges to progress in implementing the recommendations from the Rapid Assessment report. While progress was limited, the event resulted in the MOT agreeing to provide free transport for IDPs in Najaf to reach city center to process documents, and further cemented the partnership between the LCN and COMSEC in advocating to streamline procedures for IDPs residing in camps and settlements—a partnership that continues post IA2J closure.

Advocacy for a Legal Aid Law: Iraq's draft legal aid law was developed through the LAWG, which included LCN members in both the plenary and drafting committee. Following the group's study tour to South Africa and the finalization of the draft bill within the LAWG, the LCNAC turned its advocacy activities toward the rapid enactment of the law, which requires final review by Shura Council, approval by the Council of Ministers, referral to Parliament, and final voting. To support this objective, the LCNAC held two grant-funded roundtables in 2015 focused on the draft legal aid law. Participants at both events included representatives from the LAWG, members of Parliament, legal advisors, COMSEC, MOLSA, MOP, and the judiciary. The LCNAC led participants through a review of the draft legal aid law and a background on the need for such a legal framework to protect and support Iraq's vulnerable groups. This review included a presentation on the results of the Program's *Rapid Assessment of IDP Legal Protection Needs*, which highlights the increasing challenges among Iraq's displaced communities to access needed legal services to support civil and administrative claims and access government services. Participants provided feedback on the draft legislation, including comments on specified provisions related to service provision and governance, and agreed to support the bill within their respective jurisdictions. In coordination with COMSEC and the HJC, the LCNAC continues to advocate for the rapid enactment of the draft law, which remains under review by Shura Council.

Access to Identity Documentation: Challenges in access to identity documentation and were evident early on in IA2J. Based on feedback from IA2J-supported legal clinics, it was clear that identity problems were a critical issue facing IA2J beneficiaries. The Program's Baseline Perception Survey conducted in 2012, further supported the need to address identity issues, and concluded that 73-84% of Iraq's vulnerable population faced problems in obtaining civil identity official documents.

As a primary step to reduce the procedural complexity for issuing the Civil Status ID (*jinsiya*), IA2J worked with its partner CSOs to map out the *jinsiya* issuing process to better understand procedural obstacles under individual different circumstances, and where gaps in the current system existed. To then better empower identity advocates, IA2J provided advocacy training for grantees providing legal assistance to those with no formal identity. A number of recommendations guided this advocacy group's efforts into Year 3 of IA2J: 1) a single, unified form of identification should be issued rather than four separate cards, 2) implement a legal punishment for unregistered marriages, 3) Issue IDs to women with missing husbands, and 4) requirement of medical checkups in the cases of unregistered marriages.

Ethnic and Religious Minorities: During Year 3, IA2J grantee Al-Ahrar advocated with the Maysan Provincial government on the rights of religious and ethnic minorities. Maysan is home to diverse ethnic and religious communities, and is home to a significant number of Mandaean Sabians, an ancient religious and ethnic group that are followers of John the Baptist and incorporate the ritual of baptism into many religious and community events. The Mandaean Sabians are a non-violent religious community and are prohibited in participating in armed forces or taking up arms, even in self-defense. Al Ahrar's advocacy with the Maysan Government resulted in two formal decisions that represented significant advocacy achievements. One required that the Maysan Provincial Council officially recognize Mandaean Sabian religious holidays, while the other required provincial police to provide protection to Mandaen Sabians in the exercise of their religious rights. Updated statistics on the number of Mandaen Sabians is not possible to verify at this time, but community and international observers report that their population continues to shrink because of assimilation into nominally Muslim society or persecution by militants and non-state actors. In 2005, the community was estimated to be roughly 13,000 members. Their plight as well as that of other minorities such as the Yezidis, Iraqi Christians, and Turkmen were the basis for a 50-minute made for television documentary produced by IA2J in late 2015, entitled "*Roots: Saving Iraq's Minorities from Extinction.*" It is hoped this TV program will act as a powerful awareness and advocacy tool following the closure of IA2J. (see more on the documentary under *CI Awareness Section*)

Gender-Based Violence: In Year 3, IA2J grantee Youth Save Organization was awarded a grant for gender awareness activities that included workshops and advocacy to revise Iraqi Penal Code # 111 of 1969 that would

require men and women be treated equally under penal law; the current version imposed stricter punishments on women. Youth Save established a committee of 24 legal experts who endorsed a set of recommendations which were submitted in July 2013 to the Babil Provincial Council for review. The efforts of this grantee raises awareness of SGBV for the first time in Babil, and resulted in intervention from the provincial PC and parliamentarians.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

IMPLEMENTATION DELAYS OR ACTIVITY CANCELLATIONS

Halfway through Year 1, the Iraqi Government issued an instruction to all Ministries that monetary donations or contributions — including grants — must be received by the MOF and not directly by the ministry or government agency for which the grant is intended. Following the issuance of this instruction, law schools were unwilling to receive IA2J grants directly, which required IA2J to seek alternate measures to continue working with the schools through in-kind grants.

The central government held elections in April of 2014 and announced the results in May. The newly elected officials were slow to form a new government, which negatively affected the timeline of many IA2J deliverables. Without the formation of a central government and a national budget, funding for civil society activities is delayed. The new COR was then at an impasse regarding the federal government's budget. The Awareness campaign for the IKR PWD network was delayed due to a slow response from a KRG government stakeholder and a failure of the IKR PWD advocacy group to develop an approved work-plan.

The KBA declined IA2J assistance with the Law on Lawyers, and were unwilling to include a *pro bono* requirement in the law. The Partnership between IBA/KBA and similar association in U.S. or another country was not achieved. The first delay was caused by the international legal association being unable to engage fully in this partnership. IA2J adjusted the activity to expand the expertise to include a mix of bar associations, legal associations and relevant experts from the United States. Five American lawyers had agreed to come to Iraq to participate and conduct a workshop on *pro bono* concepts, launching a coordinating partnership between the two Iraqi institutions and the US experts. “*Pro Bono Week*,” was scheduled for the middle of the June 2014, but was canceled at the last moment when the security situation in Iraq deteriorated. The system to disseminate and verify *pro bono* cases saw some progress, but the workshop to set it up had to be cancelled because of the security situation. The IBA was slow to take any action to demonstrate an organizational will to move forward. Work with IBA Women Lawyers’ Committee on training for women lawyers was also due to the IBA’s lack of responsiveness on scheduling roundtables identifying challenges that women lawyers face and mentorship programs pairing women law students with successful lawyers. Political will on the part of the IBA to kick-off their *pro bono* administration in order to achieve 10,000 monitored cases of *pro bono* contributions from their members was unfortunately and ultimately non-existent. IA2J was tasked to support the institutionalization of the relationship between the LCN and the IBA. While most of these initiatives were achieved (including law student internships, joint training of 400 young lawyers, and joint development of a Lawyer’s Handbook), a formal MOU was not signed. IBA leadership continued to challenge provisions under the draft legal aid law allowing for CSO service delivery, arguing instead that the bar should manage the legal aid system. No country models successfully exhibit bar-controlled legal aid systems, and the LAWG disagrees with the IBA’s position. As a result, coordination between the LCN and the IBA remained informal but active.

The online KRG NGO registration system was delayed during Year 4 due to KRG security officials requiring added protections to the development and implementation. All work required for the website launch was completed by IA2J. The draft Law for Legal Aid has been completed, but was not submitted to Parliament due to the delay in the formation of government and establishment of the parliamentary committees after the elections.

From early June through August 2015, public demonstrations demanding government reforms racked the country. The GOI's needed response to the protests and demands redirected financial, human and political resources that were otherwise slated for IA2J activities and stifled progress in the final quarter. The sharp drop in oil prices combined with the financial crisis created by the ISIL conflict led to severe austerity measures in the final year of the project, which limited the ability of the both GOI and KRG to fulfill cost share commitments. The MOHR had been unable to implement the \$500,000 cost share for CSO awareness grants as planned because funding was not released by the MOF. Thereafter, the MOHR was dissolved in response to the public's demand for reform. In the KRG, the KNGO-D provided funding for three IA2J CSO partners in the IKR in calendar year 2014, but were unable to continue funding this year due to budget constraints. IA2J provided direct grant support to these grantees in transition, and the KNGO-D expressed its commitment to continue funding legal aid CSOs under the next budget cycle.

ONGOING NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS

Violence and a deteriorating security situation marked quarters two, three and four in FY 2013, affecting IA2J partners, staff and government counterparts alike. In the second quarter of that year, employees of IA2J grantee Tammuz were killed in an unrelated assassination attempt in Anbar governorate. While the attack itself was unrelated to the implementation of the Access to Justice Program, USAID responded quickly and relaxed branding and marking requirements on materials produced by IA2J grantees to counter any possible issue that may have been related to the attack. In the third quarter, violence increased in Iraq's lower 15 governorates during local elections. This violence continued through the fourth quarter of FY 2013, due in part to the deteriorating situation in Syria and the correlated threat of a U.S. strike against the al-Assad regime. Many partner organizations expressed concern that they would become targets of politically motivated violence similar to what was experienced by U.S.-associated organizations in 2005-07, when violence against American interests was at its peak.

Security was also a concern throughout most of FY 2014. Violence began escalating in the spring in Anbar and became widespread as the central government lost control of parts of Northern provinces. Following these security-related events in Iraq, IA2J assessed the potential impact they may have on the implementation of its activities. IA2J employees remained safe through the year; no direct-hire personnel were in any of the five affected governorates (Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninawa and Salah ad Din). IA2J maintained close contact with its grantees in those governorates. From the inception of the crisis through the end of this year, the security situation impacted implementation of all grant activities in Ninawa and Salah ad Din governorates.

Throughout the fifth and final year of IA2J (FY 2015), the ongoing conflict against ISIL and consistent nationwide security threats hindered progress on some initiatives, particularly local activities in Anbar and Ninawa governorates and in some areas of Salah ad Din, Diyala, and Kirkuk. As a result of the displacement crisis and austerity measures, CSO partners reported high volumes of claims for government services that slowed processing times for key legal protection issues, such as access to identity documentation and social safety net benefits. While these challenges created unique opportunities for IA2J and its partners to develop strategic responses to address the urgent needs of displaced Iraqis, such as establishing mobile legal aid teams and national awareness campaigns, they also required flexibility and adjustments in implementation throughout the year.

Activities in the IKR were sometimes delayed or not completed within the time period due to transportation challenges and political obstacles between the KRG and federal authorities. IA2J staff of Arab origin required approval from the KRG Ministry of Interior and local governorate to travel between Kurdish governorates by car; these approvals were often highly time consuming to obtain and could only be processed individually. At times, this prevented IA2J staff travelling between Erbil, Dahuk, and Sulaymaniyah to visit grantees and carry out day to day work. Driving between Baghdad and the IKR was hazardous and unpredictable, which required IA2J staff to travel only by air between Baghdad and Erbil. Processing delays for purchasing tickets remained excessive in some instances.

LESSONS LEARNED LOOKING FORWARD

IA2J worked successfully over the five-year implementation period to improve the access of vulnerable and disadvantaged populations to Iraq's justice system and government services. IA2J consistently overshot targets by considerable margins. Perhaps most notable were indicator target 1.2.1, the number of vulnerable Iraqis seeking legal advice from civil society partners as a result of IA2J-sponsored awareness or media outreach, which was achieved 567% and indicator target 3.0, the number of changes made by the government to its policies, laws and regulations, achieved 300%. IA2J was more successful at achieving sustainable change through adjusted government policies and procedures than planned. Targeting was consistently conservative due to the changing environment and volatile security and political situation which had the potential to drastically affect the ability to achieve targets in these areas. Looking back, however, the volatility appeared to create an opportunity that was captured well by IA2J staff. In future planning this should be taken into consideration.

Since the expansion of the crisis in June 2014, IA2J grantee partners focused on coordinating with international response organizations and the Iraqi government to assist in carrying out rapid assessments of needs and provide direct legal services to IDPs to assist with registration with the MOMD, replace missing civil identity documents, and register missing persons, among other protection needs. While the support and results were substantial, there is significantly more work to do to prevent IDPs and other vulnerable Iraqis from becoming a risk for recruitment by extremist groups with anti-government interests and further exacerbating the existing situation, losing again liberated ground that has been hard won. There is great benefit to continuing the legal and awareness services provided by IA2J into the near future as there is a great need, through whatever mechanism that might be available. Based on lessons learned at the end of IA2J, further programming and activity-focused support that is needed include the following:

- Assistance in obtaining the MOMD IDP cards: IA2J grantees are providing on-site legal services at IDP camps through mobile legal clinics comprised of legal aid lawyers. Mobile clinics are able to assist IDPs in obtaining IDP identity cards on the spot. The MOMD IDP card proves that the holder is a person who fled from ISIL, which will help to ensure his/her integration and safety upon return to the homestead. More than half of IDPs do not have this card and are reluctant to return to their liberated homes for fear of being counted as ISIL sympathizers.
- Assistance in obtaining MOMD-issued letters of amnesty for IDPs: Returnees who were employed in the state security apparatus (including police) need an 'Amnesty Letter' from the MOMD in order to return safely to their homesteads. Without this letter, IDPs returning with their families are at risk of arrest or retaliation for failing to stay and fight ISIL. Grantees report that several IDP families with disabled children in Baghdad have requested legal assistance to obtain amnesty letters in order to return.
- Local community conflict mitigation through resolution of HLP claims in coordination with HJC, local courts, and community leaders: Given the large-scale destruction of property, squatters' challenges, and GOI blockage on the sale of real property in hot areas, the return of IDPs to liberated areas will trigger significant HLP conflicts resulting in destabilization of communities and family as well as tribal conflict. Clear modes of dispute resolution and identification of triggers can be put into place before escalation. Dispute resolution can be supported and its framework improved specifically designed to support:

- Developing local governance-level dispute resolution fora / town-halls (with support from COMSEC)
 - Working with tribal leadership to develop arbitration skills and awareness of basic Iraqi HLP laws or other legal knowledge.
 - Community-level (oversight) committees to oversee property restitution processes and other compensation activities.
- Direct consultation assistance, community-level awareness-raising, and technical support to MOLSA to register indigent Iraqis under the new SSN Law (No. 11 of 2014). Since the start of the current crisis, poverty in Iraq has increased from 17 percent to 36 percent according to the MOP. The new SSN Law, which increases cash benefits and provides for conditional services (such as job training), will be implemented in late 2015 or early 2016. IA2J support was pivotal for the passage of the law in 2014 and since then, IA2J has provided technical assistance to MOLSA and the SSN Commission on bylaws and instructions for implementation, as well as streamlining and standardizing beneficiary intake procedures.
 - Bridging the poverty gap among displaced and returning Iraqis will be a critical tool to mitigate marginalization and reduce tensions among host and returning communities, which must otherwise bear the burden of caring for the poor. USG support is needed in the following areas:
 - Technical assistance to clarify intake procedures for Municipal Offices which conduct intake and manage case files;
 - Establish intake procedures and protocols for beneficiaries in IDP camps;
 - Pilot user-friendly Social Protection municipal offices in coordination with awareness-raising among local populations;
 - Pilot computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) for the proxy means test to improve data management, reduce corruption, and speed processes; and
 - Pilot payment of conditional social safety net cash transfers by leveraging local government and NGO vocational service providers plus awareness-raising to increase employment opportunities in liberated areas.
 - Direct legal consultation and representation for vulnerable women through mobile clinics in IDP camps and direct coordination with judicial authorities: The IDP ID is issued to heads of household, specifically the male of the household. Difficulty arises in specific circumstances that are reportedly increasing in number. These include:
 - Situations where there are multiple wives with one husband that may not have access to the IDP ID since it is the head of household only that can obtain the ID, particularly where they are separated from their husbands. This is particularly relevant for IDP families from Anbar.
 - Missing court divorce decrees prevent women from claiming head of household status and therefore they cannot access the IDP ID and related benefits.
 - Missing husbands, where death is presumed but no body was found, prevent women from attain their rights and inheritance until their husband or head of household can be formally declared dead. The time period for which does not start unless proactively initiated.
 - Direct assistance, awareness-raising, and advocacy support for victims of terrorism/PWDs among IDP and returning populations to reduce burdens on community and mitigate marginalization: During the humanitarian crisis, PWDs face significant difficulties in obtaining basic services such as food, water, sanitation and health care. In most IDP camps, PWDs have to crawl into toilets or are unable to reach

food distribution points. Government officials and humanitarian agencies are rarely aware of the specific needs of PWDs. USG support is needed in the following areas:

- Establish mobile teams to pro-actively seek-out PWDs and provide them legal assistance to ensure they are registered with the appropriate ministries for benefits.
- In situations involving abuse or violation of rights among PWDs, provide legal protection as well as raise awareness about right to equality in a humanitarian context.
- Engage with camp managers across Iraq and with government entities in recently liberated areas to ensure adequate accommodations are provided or planned.

GRANTS

During the first year of implementation, grants management activities focused on increasing the competence of Access to Justice Grants and Program staff while, at the same time, increasing the ability of NGO/CSOs, law schools, and legal associations to effectively apply for Access to Justice Program grants. The Grants team developed tools to facilitate the implementation of the grants program and trained the Access to Justice staff, awarded 15 rapid grants to NGO/CSOs partners, and developed and provided capacity building training for all partners involved. The Grants team also launched the Request for Applications (RFA) for the Competitive Grants process in August 2011. IA2J vetted a large number of NGO/CSOs with strong past performance in international donor project implementation. The purpose was to potentially seek applications from the organizations based upon the extent to which they had implemented projects similar in kind and size to projects targeted by IA2J. Fifteen of the NGO/CSOs were eventually invited to submit full applications for the Rapid Grants. During the process, IA2J developed tools to mitigate risks among the NGO/CSOs. Specifically, the Accounting System and Financial Capabilities Questionnaire (checklist) was created and utilized to determine the organizational structure and management abilities of the NGO/CSOs. IA2J also developed the Risk Control Assessment form to report on NGO/CSOs' financial and reporting capabilities -- one of the deliverables required by contract. Access to Justice obtained Certifications and Assurances and conducted NGO vetting activities for each organization, its Board Members, and each NGO's bank on the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS), the Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC), and the UN Consolidated site. Site visits and risk assessments were conducted on all of the 15 NGO/CSOs, which helped determine the types of mitigation strategies capacity building training would be best for each grantee. IA2J completed training workshops on the grant application process and for technical review of the grant applications by Component Leads. By July 31, 2011, the USAID Contracting Officer's Representative (USAID COR) had approved 15 Rapid Grants totaling \$1.25 million dollars. Six of the grantees were located in the Baghdad Province, one with operations both in Najaf and Karbala, two in Ninewa province, and five in the Kurdistan Region.

The USAID COR approved the launching of the Program's first RFA on August 8, 2011. As part of the submission process, Grant Summary Forms (GSFs) were received and reviewed by the Grants Evaluation Committee (GEC). The GEC was comprised of the Technical Component leads, Iraqi team members, the Gender Specialist, M&E personnel, and the Chief of Party or Deputy Chief of Party. The Gender Specialist was included on the Committee to determine if gender was integrated throughout the proposed project and to confirm that the proposal sufficiently provided that women as a vulnerable population were a focus of the proposal. The GEC decided which GSFs will be solicited for development and submission as full applications. Parties with rejected GSFs were provided an opportunity to revise and resubmit based on GEC comments. After the release of the RFA in August, IA2J commenced RFA trainings to help potential grantees better understand the RFA and effectively complete the grant application process. The evaluation cycles on the first continued throughout Year Two. A second set of RFAs was released in Years three and four as Annual Program Statements (APS).

At the beginning of IA2J, the Grants Manager provided training to the Grants Team on The Program's Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), Work Plan Intermediate Results (IRs), Risk Assessment, Grants Manual, and OMB Circulars A-110, 122, and 133, and ADS 303. The purpose of the training was to familiarize staff with the tools and framework used in grants administration, management of the application process, and assisting of NGO/CSOs in planning program activities. At the end of the second year of IA2J, there were 49 active grants, totaling \$4,092,403.55 of obligated funds. These were divided into rapid and competitive grants. USAID had

approved 15 rapid grants in Year 1 totaling \$1.05 million. Two additional grants were approved in Year 2, increasing the total to \$1.23 million. Fourteen grants were successfully completed in Year 2. 32 competitive grants were awarded in Year 2. In order to ensure transparency in the grant application process, IA2J reached out to 623 CSO representatives in three sessions of two-day grant application and proposal writing workshops held in Baghdad, Basrah and Erbil. CSO attendees were from Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Karbala, Kirkuk, Mosul, Najaf and Sulaymaniyah. Upon award, IA2J organized trainings for new grantees wherein the grants team reviewed requirements under the grant agreement for progress reports, finance reports, M&E, and other terms and conditions with CSO representatives.

In year three of IA2J, the team awarded 33 competitive grants and follow-on grants, totaling an obligation of \$2,760,867.24. Grant application and proposal-writing workshops were provided throughout the country, with the aim of increasing partners' ability to effectively apply for IA2J grants. For all new grantees, IA2J provided grants management training to guide them in the management and reporting of their activities.

In year 4 IA2J awarded 51 competitive grants and follow-on grants totaling an obligation of \$3,109,750. At the end of year 4, IA2J had 43 active grants, part of a total of 123 IA2J-managed grants since the beginning of IA2J, with IA2J funds for grants (\$8.25 million) fully obligated. Grant application and proposal-writing workshops were provided throughout the country, resulting in partners' ability to effectively apply for IA2J grants. As was the case in the previous years, for all new grantees, IA2J provided grants management training to guide them in the management and reporting of their activities and will continue to provide the grantees with capacity building engagement initiatives and site visits. The grants team completed the development of the new Access database in year 4, which was used to track all data related to the Grants Program, such as the status of all IA2J grants since inception, and all payments made under each grant.

Two APSs were released in year 4. The first APS was released on October 1 to fund new legal clinics in governorates with limited IA2J presence. The second APS was released in December to fund IA2J activities aimed at improving citizen participation and engagement with government through advocacy and public awareness activities. In response to these two APSs, 29 new grants for legal clinics, advocacy and awareness were approved. These new CSO legal clinics will be members of the LCN, along with new law school legal clinics which were approved and awarded. Also approved were grants to fund the operations for the LCN and an in-kind grant to the IBA to provide training to lawyers in best practices in advocating on behalf of vulnerable Iraqis.

During the final year of implementation, IA2J had 55 active grants, totaling \$3,808,596 of obligated funds, \$2,583,293 of which was transferred to the grantees during this period. These included 18 follow-on and new grants totaling \$969,691 awarded in the final year and ten no-cost extensions to grantees with remaining unspent funds in their grant awards. IA2J awarded a total of nineteen cost extensions in order to increase the volume of assistance and provide better free legal services for IDPs throughout Iraq and until the end of IA2J. An additional \$984,858 in grant funding included in USAID Modification No. 9 provided the funds for the cost extensions.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

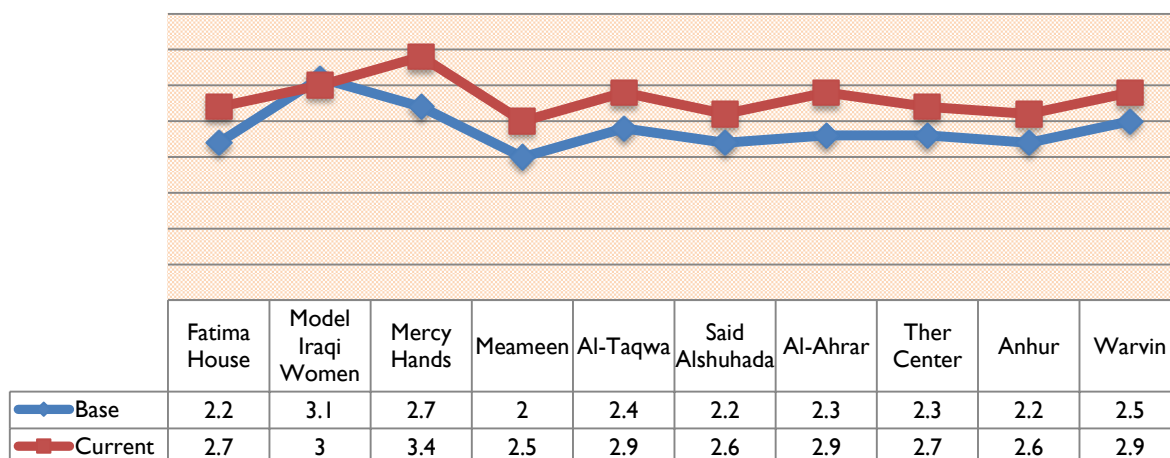
Throughout the term of their grants, IA2J CSO partners have received regular support in project and financial management provided by the Program's grants management team in the form of mentoring during site visits. In addition, IA2J has provided its grantees with substantial organizational development support. In April, 2013, it launched its first ODA tool whose purpose was to help partner CSOs identify key organizational capacity issues and priorities, and to use the results as a basis for developing OD action plans. These plans included IA2J OD training and mentoring interventions which took place over 2013 and 2014. The ultimate goal of these complementary interventions is that IA2J partner CSOs improve their capacity to serve their target groups effectively and be in a position to continue to do so after IA2J closes out.

One limitation of the assessment included the fact that only one CSO in the IKR was included, since at the time grantees in other locations were difficult to reach for the data collection team due to security reasons. Another

limitation was that in most cases there was an insufficient range of CSO representatives present at the site visits to fully assess the whole range of aspects covered in the ODA tool and provide evidence.

The results indicate that across IA2J grantee CSOs there has been significant improvement in the Oversight/Vision category and some improvement in Financial Resources, while Management Resources and External Resources show small improvements.

2013 baseline and 2015 overall scores



The figure above shows that overall progress of the 10 CSOs which had ODAs in 2013. We can see that there is consistent progress across the latter group of CSOs. But within several of these major categories, there is considerable range, with some significantly increased capacities related to specific sub-categories.

Please refer to Appendix C for a detailed table of all IA2J grantees.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

The following indicators related to economic growth achievements as defined in the contract and PMP relating to Rule of Law/Access programs included: 2.1.1 # of individuals from low income or marginalized communities who received legal aid or victim's assistance with USG support (F-indicator).

During the contract A2J set out to support 42,000 individuals under this indicator. By September 30, 2015 IA2J had supported 61,110 or 146% of the target. This indicator essentially captures the legal assistance provided to indigent Iraqis by CSO lawyers funded through grants from IA2J. Furthermore, a large proportion of these cases deal with providing Iraqi citizens the ability to become fully functioning members of society, having previously lacked identification, and therefore considered "stateless." Thus, achievements in this area support the strengthening of the formal economy.

In addition, the following M&E activities were undertaken during the implementation of the contract to enhance IA2J performance, to inform decisions, be accountable to stakeholders, and support organizational learning:

- Internal final performance evaluation conducted. The overriding purpose of this internal performance evaluation was to assess the overall performance of the project since its inception on October 1, 2011, to date. The primary purpose of the evaluation was to determine to what extent IA2J has achieved its intended results through the three components and which can serve as a reference for any future development assistance that USAID, other international donors or the GOI may embark on beyond September 2015.
- Site Visits. The M&E team implemented unannounced site visits to IA2J grantees, which provide an opportunity to review M&E practices and ensure that grantees are completing data sheets and monitoring their own activities according to USAID best practices. The visits also included IA2J technical support on areas of recurring concern, such as missing data, incomplete forms, etc.
- Indicators Performance Tracking Tables (IPTT) prepared for all indicators.
- M&E Data Management. The M&E team developed and communicated appropriate and realistic requirements, templates and processes internal deadlines for data collecting, internal sharing systems, filing, verification, summarizing, analyzing, and final verification among all internal units of IA2J.
- Perception Surveys. The end-line perception survey in 2015 was designed to measure the change in attitudes toward access to justice since the baseline and midline survey was completed in 2012 and 2014. Survey data was randomly sampled. The responses to Indicator question 0.1 varied across the three surveys, with 12% reporting having access to the courts and Iraq's formal justice system in Year 1, 46% reporting the same in Year 2, and 36% reporting the same in Year 3. The number of respondents who indicated that they understood their own legal rights, entitlements, and remedies stayed fairly steady throughout all 3 surveys, with 49.5% reporting a full understanding in Year 1, 52% reporting the same in Year 2, and 49% reporting the same in Year 3. Overall, the major shifts in data were likely due to the increased focus on targeting IDPs over of other vulnerable groups which were represented in greater proportion in previous surveys.

In terms of recommendations for successful IA2J implementation, the major challenge has less to do with planning and implementation than with the current security and political situation in Iraq. The government is challenged in simply maintaining the status quo, often sacrificing access to courts and other services for a perceived increase in security and stability.

ANNEX B

PROGRAM DELIVERABLES

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

TABLE B.1 PROGRAM DELIVERABLES		
DELIVERABLE APPROVED BY USAID	DATE SUBMITTED TO USAID	DATE
Program Mobilization Plan	November 23, 2010	December 1, 2010
Year 1 Work Plan	December 15, 2010	February 28, 2011
Program Implementation Plan	January 16, 2011	October 31, 2011
Quarter 1 Report (Q1 2011)	January 31, 2011	N/A
Performance Monitoring Plan	March 25, 2011	October 30, 2011
Grants Manual	April 10, 2011	April 12, 2011
Quarter 2 Report (Q2 2011)	April 30, 2011	N/A
Assessment: Legal Education at Select Iraqi Law Schools	June 6, 2011	N/A
Quarter 3 Report (Q3 2011)	July 30, 2011	N/A
Year 1 Revised Work Plan	July 31, 2011	August 4, 2011
Assessment: Legal Assistance Needs of Vulnerable Populations	July 31, 2011	N/A
Competitive Grants RFA	August 4, 2011	August 4, 2011
Year 2 Work Plan	September 12, 2011	December 29, 2011
Year 1 Annual Report (Q4 2011)	October 30, 2011	N/A
Quarter 5 Report (Q1 2012)	January 30, 2012	N/A
Community Based Legal Clinic Best Practices Manual	April 8, 2012	N/A
Quarter 6 Report (Q2 2012)	April 30, 2012	N/A
Year 2 Work Plan Revision	June 14, 2012	July 8, 2012
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	June 29, 2012	July 9, 2012
Quarter 7 Report (Q3 2012)	July 26, 2012	N/A
Year 3 Work Plan	August 31, 2012	December 11, 2012
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	October 6, 2012	October 7, 2012

Year 2 Annual Report (Q4 2012)	November 8, 2012	N/A
Year 2 Baseline Perception Survey Report and Data	December 14, 2012	N/A
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	December 18, 2012	January 26, 2013
Quarter 9 Report (Q1 2013)	January 25, 2013	N/A
Revised Grants Manual	February 6, 2013	March 5, 2013
Option Years Strategy Document	April 7, 2013	N/A
Quarter 10 Report (Q2 2013)	April 25, 2013	N/A
Assessment: CRPD Harmonization Report	February 21, 2013	N/A
Continuing Legal Education (CLE) 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	June 28, 2013	N/A
Organizational Development Assessment (ODA)	June 12, 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 Social Safety Net Study Tour – 2013	September 8, 2014	N/A
Jessup Moot Court Competition 2014 Report	September 8, 2014	N/A
Values and Persons with Disabilities Report	September 8, 2014	N/A
Values and Unregistered Marriages Report	September 8, 2014	N/A
Values and Widows Report	September 8, 2014	N/A
September 2013 Annual Partners' Meeting Report	September 23, 2014	N/A
Year 4 Annual Report (Q1 2015)	October 30, 2014	N/A

Quarter 17 Report (Q1 2015)	January 25, 2015	N/A
Mid-Term Perception Survey Final Report	February 24, 2015	N/A
Quarter 18 Report (Q2 2015)	April 25, 2015	N/A
Performance Monitoring Plan Revision	May 25, 2015	June 22, 2015
Year 5 Work Plan Revision	June 8, 2015	June 10, 2015
Quarter 19 Report (Q3 2015)	July 25, 2015	N/A
South Africa Study Tour Report	August 22, 2015	N/A
Draft Outline of Final Report	September 3, 2015	September 16, 2015
Final Report	December 29, 2015	N/A
Weekly Reports (248 Reports)	(weekly)	N/A

ANNEX C

GRANTEE TABLE

#	Agreement No.	Name of Grantee	Project Name	Status	Location	Start Date	End Date	Obligation / Payment Amount
1	08-2011-009	Kurdistan Bar Association	Continuing Legal Education for Lawyers Serving Vulnerable Groups	Closed-Out	Erbil	1-Sep-11	30-Apr-12	\$72,431.00
2	08-2011-011	Al-Shabak Womens Organization	Improving Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups in the Ninewa Plains	Closed-Out	Ninawa	1-Sep-11	30-Apr-12	\$83,270.00
3	08-2011-012	Iraqi Al-Mortaqa Foundation for Human Development	Public Awareness Training	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Sep-11	29-Feb-12	\$90,989.40
4	08-2011-004	Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid	Legal Clinic Aid and Information Center for IDPs and Returnees in Baghdad I	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Sep-11	29-Feb-12	\$69,609.00
5	07-2011-002	Women Empowerment Organization	Public Awareness on Women Rights and Mobile Legal Clinics	Closed-Out	Erbil	1-Sep-11	30-Apr-12	\$99,550.00
6	07-2011-008	Kurdistan Human Rights Watch (KHRW)	Providing Public Awareness and Legal Assistance to IDPs	Closed-Out	Erbil	1-Sep-11	29-Feb-12	\$85,800.00
7	08-2011-010	Legal Clinic, College of Law and Politics,	Improving Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups in Erbil through a Law School	Stopped, Terminated	Erbil	1-Sep-11	29-Apr-12	\$28,000.00

		University of Salahaddin						
8	07-2011-001	Iraqi Al-Amal Association	Legal Awareness Campaign and Legal Services as Tool for Protection of Women and Domestic Violence	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Sep-11	29-Feb-12	\$78,717.00
9	09-2011-003	Salam Al-Rafidain Organization	The Right for Knowledge and Justice for Weak Women and Girls	Closed-Out	Baghdad	15-Sep-11	15-May-12	\$72,703.00
10	09-2011-014	Al-Malak Human Organization	Improving the Access to Justice for Women in Mosul	Closed-Out	Ninawa	1-Oct-11	31-May-12	\$81,606.00
11	08-2011-005	Soran Association for Care of the Handicapped (SACH)	Legal Awareness Services and Support for People with Disabilities	Closed-Out	Erbil	1-Oct-11	31-May-12	\$67,919.00
12	07-2011-006	Al-Rahma Humanitarian Association	Center For legal Consultation and Representation in Court for Women	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Oct-11	31-Mar-12	\$47,500.00
13	07-2011-007	Fatema House Charity for Women	Women Legal Clinic	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Nov-11	30-Apr-12	\$51,819.00
14	09-2011-013	Baghdad Law School	Legal Clinic at the College Law	Stopped, Terminated	Baghdad	1-Jan-12	31-Dec-12	\$32,990.00
15	011-2011-017	Iraqi Alliance of Disability (IADO)	Public Awareness Campaigns and Forums for the Rights of Disabled People in Iraq	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Feb-12	31-Jul-12	\$78,300.00
16	01-2012-018	Iraqi Bar Association (IBA)	Capacity Building for Lawyers	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Feb-12	31-Jan-13	\$90,780.00
17	01-2012-15	Women For Justice Organization (WFJ)	Legal Assistance for Vulnerable Groups	Closed-Out	Karbala	1-Feb-12	15-Dec-12	\$69,195.00
18	04-2012-028	Kurdistan Human Rights Watch (KHRW)	Legal awareness and Legal Services for IDPs	Closed-Out	Erbil	1-Apr-12	28-Feb-13	\$94,590.00

19	011-2011-019	Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society (KURDS)	Access to Justice and Social Services for People with Disabilities in the Kurdistan Region	Closed-Out	Dohuk	1-May-12	30-Apr-13	\$93,639.00
20	011-2011-020	Harikar Organization	Duhok Legal Clinic	Closed-Out	Dohuk	1-May-12	30-Apr-13	\$90,996.00
21	012-2011-021	Civil Development Organization (CDO)	Women Legal and Social Center	Closed-Out	Sulimaniya	1-May-12	30-Apr-13	\$92,309.00
22	02-2012-023	Aswat Al-Iraq Organization	Production and Distribution of Video and Radio Awareness Spots and Programming	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-May-12	30-Nov-12	\$82,179.00
23	02-2012-024	Baghdad Women Association (BWA)	Provision of Free Legal Assistance to Vulnerable Women in Baghdad	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-May-12	31-Oct-12	\$42,681.00
24	03-2012-025	Warvin Foundation for Women Issues	Aware Women about Their Rights	Closed-Out	Erbil	1-May-12	30-Apr-13	\$100,000.00
25	012-2011-022	Voice of Older People Organization (VOP)	Legal Support and awareness for legally unregistered Marriages in Shekhan District	Closed-Out	Dohuk	1-May-12	30-Apr-13	\$99,015.00
26	02-2012-029	Hataw Organization	Strengthening the Role of Media in Combating Violence Against Women (VAW)	Closed-Out	Sulimaniya	1-Jun-12	30-Nov-12	\$51,163.00
27	03-2012-026	Iraq Center for Human Rights Activists (ICHRA)	Empowerment of Vulnerable Women to Obtain Governmental Subsidy in Basra	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Jun-12	31-May-13	\$61,215.00
28	03-2012-030	Sayed Al-Shuhdaa Organization for Social Development	Legal Awareness Campaign and Legal Aid Center for Vulnerable Women	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Jun-12	31-May-13	\$89,481.60
29	03-2012-38	Hiyad Organization for Legal and media Development	Legal rights awareness campaign for widows & divorced women	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Jun-12	30-Nov-12	\$48,549.00
30	03-2012-033	Al-Taqwa Association for Woman & Child Rights	Legal Services Clinic for Returnees, Immigrants, and IDP Women	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Jun-12	31-May-13	\$96,016.70

31	03-2012-034	Amal Humanitarian Association Al Basra	Legal clinic and legal awareness campaign for Disabled	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Jun-12	31-May-13	\$93,672.80
32	03-2012-036	Hadia Society for Human Rights and Civilain	Awareness campaign and legal services to vulnerable women	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Jun-12	31-Jul-13	\$87,233.60
33	03-2012-040	Bustan Association for Children Protection and Education	Raise the knowledge of children, youth and widows living in difficult circumstances and their surrounding communities in Basrah & Missan about their rights and the available remedies	Closed-Out	Basrah	10-Jun-12	9-Dec-12	\$36,597.00
34	03-2012-031	Al-Arqam Cultural Charity Association	The legal Aids Centre and legal awareness for Vulnerable Women	Stopped, Terminated	Basrah	15-Jul-12	14-Jul-13	\$69,974.90
35	03-2012-032	Al-Rawaby Humanitarian Organization	legal rights awareness campaign & legal clinic for Disabled	Closed-Out	Basrah	15-Jul-12	14-Jul-13	\$75,411.20
36	03-2012-039	Al-Meameen Humanitarian Association	Legal clinic and awareness campaign for the vulnerable women	Closed-Out	Basrah	15-Jul-12	14-Jul-13	\$80,767.00
37	03-2012-35	Al-Meezan Legal Independent Newspaper	Issuing Al Meezan Legal Independent ITNewspaper	Closed-Out	Babil	1-Aug-12	31-Jul-13	\$99,300.00
38	09-2012-041	Model Iraqi Women Organization	Our rights will not fall as long as we defend The Social Security Law in Iraq	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Sep-12	28-Feb-13	\$88,545.00
39	09-2012-042	Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid	Legal Clinic Aid and Information Center for IDPs and Returnees in Baghdad II	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Sep-12	28-Feb-13	\$87,083.45
40	09-2012-044	Youth Save Organization	The phenomenon of violence against women, and how to deal with the laws of this phenomenon	Closed-Out	Babil	1-Oct-12	30-Jun-13	\$55,058.00

41	09-2012-045	Um-Alyateem Foundation (UMF)	Support My Rights Under the Safety Network Law	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Oct-12	30-Apr-13	\$66,641.00
42	09-2012-043	INMA for Development Organization	Returnees and IDP has access to justice in Kirkuk Province	Closed-Out	Kirkuk	1-Nov-12	31-Aug-13	\$99,944.40
43	09-2012-049	SADA Centre for Human Development	Legal services and legal awareness campaign for the displaced	Closed-Out	Dhi-Qar	1-Nov-12	31-Oct-13	\$92,385.00
44	09-2012-048	Anhur For Education Human Rights	Awareness rising and legal aids clinic for widows and divorcee	Closed-Out	Dhi-Qar	1-Nov-12	31-Oct-13	\$97,271.00
45	09-2012-050	Biladi Organization	Awareness raising campaign and legal clinic for IDPs, returning, and emigrant women	Closed-Out	Dhi-Qar	1-Nov-12	31-Oct-13	\$99,070.00
46	09-2012-046	Tammuz Organization for Social Development	Widows Have Rights Also	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Nov-12	31-Oct-13	\$89,633.00
47	09-2012-047	Al-Zuhoor Feminist Organization	Building a Data Base for Widows in 4 Baghdad Districts	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Nov-12	31-Oct-13	\$97,122.00
48	09-2012-052	Human Rights Defenders (HRD)	Advancing Protection to Vulnerable Iraq and Children	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Nov-12	31-Oct-13	\$75,946.00
49	09-2012-051	Fatema House Charity for Women	Legal Clinic for Women	Closed-Out	Baghdad	14-Nov-12	31-Oct-13	\$135,681.04
50	11-2012-057	Iraqi Al-Mortaqa Foundation for Human Development	Awareness Campaign for the Handicapped "You are Part of Us"	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Dec-12	31-Mar-13	\$105,226.00
51	11-2012-058	Iraqi Alliance of Disability (IADO)	Modify and implement laws and regulations to ensure the provision of a decent life for persons with disabilities	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Dec-12	31-May-13	\$86,114.00
52	11-2012-056	National Association for Blinds Care	Awareness campaign and advocacy for activation the article 32 of Iraqi constitution	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Dec-12	30-Nov-13	\$65,863.50

53	09-2012-056	Al-Awag Development Foundation	Legal Clinic and Awareness Campaign	Closed-Out	Diyala	1-Dec-12	30-Nov-13	\$86,297.50
54	11-2012-055	Odessa Organization for Womens Development	The Role of Law in Protecting the Rights of Women	Closed-Out	Erbil	1-Dec-12	30-Sep-13	\$97,170.00
55	11-2012-054	Iraqi Future Association	Awareness campaign and legal services centre for internally displaced	Closed-Out	Basrah	10-Dec-12	30-Nov-13	\$90,567.00
56	11-2012-053	Diyar Centre for Human Rights	Legal Awareness for Divorced and Widowed Women	Closed-Out	Ninawa	10-Dec-12	31-Aug-13	\$74,742.00
57	11-2012-058R	Al-Rahma Humanitarian Association	Al-rahma center of presenting the legal support for women	Closed-Out	Baghdad	15-Dec-12	30-Nov-13	\$111,384.99
58	09-2012-063P	Public Policies Forum	Legal Clinic and Awareness Campaign	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Jan-13	30-Jun-13	\$48,122.00
59	09-2012-060	Law School at University of Babylon	Legal Clinic at Babylon law School	Closed-Out	Babil	1-Feb-13	31-Jan-14	\$41,838.00
60	09-2012-059	College of Law University of Diyala	Law Clinic of College of law, University of Diyala	Closed-Out	Diyala	1-Feb-13	31-Jan-14	\$51,570.00
61	09-2012-064	Dhi-Qar Law School	Legal Clinic in Dhiqar Law School	Closed-Out	Dhi-Qar	1-Feb-13	31-Jan-14	\$60,011.33
62	09-2012-061	Islamic University College- Law School	Legal Clinic at Al-Najaf	Closed-Out	Najaf	1-Feb-13	31-Jan-14	\$53,671.00
63	09-2012-063T	Ther Centre for Development	Legal Clinic and Awareness Campaign for IDPs	Closed-Out	Muthana	1-Mar-13	28-Feb-14	\$83,942.50
64	12-2012-067	Portal Contemporary Women Organization	No for Violence Yes for Equality and Forgiveness	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Apr-13	31-Oct-13	\$21,285.00
65	01-2013-068	Al-Ahrar for Human Rights Organization	Ensure equality and justice for religious minorities (Christ and Sabeen Mandaean) in Missan	Closed-Out	Missan	15-Apr-13	14-Feb-14	\$74,736.00

66	07-2013-71	Hiyad Oranization for Legal and media Developoment	Raise awareness of people with disabilities & community about the legal rights of people with disabilities at Iraqi law	Closed-Out	Basrah	15-Aug-13	14-Feb-14	\$29,772.00
67	07-2013-70	Model Iraqi Women Organization	Expansion of Mobilization and Advocacy Campaign to Ratify and Activate Social Security Law	Closed-Out	Baghdad	15-Aug-13	15-Mar-14	\$85,925.00
68	08-2013-72	Voice of Older People Organization (VOP)	Legal Support and Awareness about Civil and Personal Status Cases, and Assistance in Obtaining Identification Documents in Shekhan District	Closed-Out	Dohuk	1-Sep-13	30-Jun-14	\$56,265.00
69	08-2013-74	Al-Taqwa Association for Woman & Child Rights	Legal clinic for vulnerable women	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Sep-13	30-Jun-14	\$50,000.00
70	08-2013-75	Sayed Al-Shuhdaa Organization for Social Development	Legal Aid Centre for Vulnerable Women	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Sep-13	30-Jun-14	\$48,400.00
71	08-2013-76	Amal Humanitarian Association Al Basra	Legal Clinic for widows, divorcees women missing husbands and Disabled	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Sep-13	31-Aug-14	\$51,406.00
72	08-2013-73	Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid	Legal Clinic Aid and Information Center for IDPs and Returnees in Baghdad and Babel	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Sep-13	31-Aug-14	\$93,796.00
73	10-2013-78	Al-Meameen Humanitarian Association	Legal clinic for the Vulnerable women (female household, widows, and divorced)	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Dec-13	30-Sep-14	\$45,000.00
74	10-2013-77	Hadia Sociaty for Human Rights and Civilain	Legal clinic for widows and divorcees and women lost husbands	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Dec-13	30-Sep-14	\$45,000.00
75	KRG	Womens Legal Assistance Organization	Legal Clinic	Closed-Out	Sulimaniya	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-14	

76	KRG	Harikar Organization	Legal Clinic	Closed-Out	Dohuk	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-14	
77	KRG	Gayandin Organization for Human Rights and Democratic Activities (GHRD)	Legal Clinic	Closed-Out	Erbil	1-Jan-14	31-Dec-14	
78	01-2014-80	Human Rights Defenders (HRD)	Expansion of mobilization and advocacy campaign to ratify and activate Social security law	Closed-Out	Baghdad	15-Jan-14	15-Jan-15	\$57,780.00
79	11-2013-79	Civil Development Organization (CDO)	Kirkuk Legal Clinic Center	Closed-Out	Sulimaniya	1-Feb-14	31-Jan-15	\$49,236.85
80	01-2014-82	Anhur For Education Human Rights	Legal Aids Clinic for Widows and Divorcee Women	Closed-Out	Dhi-Qar	15-Feb-14	15-Aug-14	\$35,000.00
81	01-2014-81	Biladi Organization	Expansion of mobilization and advocacy Campaign to ratify and Activate Social Security Law	Closed-Out	Dhi-Qar	15-Feb-14	15-Aug-14	\$32,850.00
82	02-2014-83	SADA Centre for Human Development	Legal clinic for IDPs, returnees and rural women and men with low income	Closed-Out	Dhi-Qar	15-Mar-14	14-Sep-14	\$32,850.00
83	03-2014-85	Iraqi Future Association	Legal clinic for the IDPs and returnees	Stopped, Terminated	Basrah	25-Mar-14	24-Mar-15	\$10,409.00
84	03-2014-86	Al-Awag Development Foundation	Legal awareness & legal clinic to help those affected by terrorism	Closed-Out	Diyala	26-Mar-14	25-Jul-15	\$123,490.00
85	02-2014-84	Odessa Organization for Womens Development	Legal Support and Awareness about Civil and Personal Status Cases, and Assistance in Obtaining Identification Documents in Shekhan District in Ninewa province II	Closed-Out	Erbil	26-Mar-14	27-Jul-15	\$67,364.00

86	03-2014-90	Youth Save Organization	Awareness and promote justice through legal clinic for vulnerable and marginalized groups of women in the province of Babylon II	Closed-Out	Babil	1-Apr-14	31-Jul-15	\$82,940.00
87	03-2014-88	Al Erada Organization For Aid And Development (EORD)	Women Legal Clinic Center for Women	Closed-Out	Diyala	1-Apr-14	30-Sep-14	\$56,900.00
88	03-2014-87	Fatema House Charity for Women	Legal Clinic and advocacy campaign for Women	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Apr-14	31-Jul-15	\$94,262.00
89	03-2014-94	Humanity League for Youth Care	Vulnerable Groups Legal Aid Center	Closed-Out	Qadisiyah	10-Apr-14	31-Jul-15	\$98,201.00
90	03-2014-89	Al Miezan Association for Human Rights	Al Miezan Center for Legal Assistance for Vulnerable Women I	Closed-Out	Missan	10-Apr-14	10-Apr-15	\$59,400.00
91	03-2014-92	Al Khair Humanitarian Organization	Free Legal Aid Clinic for women I	Closed-Out	Missan	15-Apr-14	14-Apr-15	\$71,320.00
92	04-2014-105	Model Iraqi Women Organization	Advocacy campaign for providing legal protection for underage girls against(abuse through ratifying social safety law and amendment of civil status law.) III	Closed-Out	Baghdad	20-Apr-14	20-Feb-15	\$67,300.00
93	04-2014-100	Afaq Institution to Support Women	Counseling Center and Women Legal Support I	Closed-Out	Wasit	20-Apr-14	20-Jul-15	\$74,001.00
94	03-2014-93	Wand AL-khair Human Organization	Provide free legal assistance and further improve the awareness I	Closed-Out	Diyala	20-Apr-14	20-Jul-15	\$91,206.00
95	03-2014-91	The Justice Centre to support marginalized groups in Iraq	Legal Clinic and free consultancy in Salah al-Din province	Closed-Out	Salah Al-Deen	20-Apr-14	20-Jul-15	\$100,360.00
96	03-2014-97	Women For Justice Organization (WFJ)	Legal clinic & legal awareness campaign for vulnerable groups in (Kerbala province).	Closed-Out	Karbala	20-Apr-14	20-Jul-15	\$125,687.00

97	04-2014-101	Ashur Association for Development and Human Rights	Defence campaign to reduce marriage under duress and early marriage	Closed-Out	Wasit	20-Apr-14	20-Apr-15	\$58,300.00
98	04-2014-102	Iraqi Centre for Women Rehabilitation & Employment	Vulnerable Women Legal Clinic I	Closed-Out	Baghdad	22-Apr-14	22-Apr-15	\$61,039.00
99	04-2014-107	Ther Centre for Development	legal services to the widows - divorced - disabled - Orphans - women missing husbands and IDPs II	Closed-Out	Muthana	5-May-14	20-Jul-15	\$109,822.00
100	04-2014-109	Samara Establishment for General Cultural	Internally Displaced Groups Legal Aid Center	Stopped, Terminated	Salah Al-Deen	10-May-14	9-May-15	\$6,672.00
101	03-2014-96	Al-Ahrar for Human Rights Organization	Awareness raising, advocacy campaign and legal clinic for the religious minorities, widows and divorced women Awareness raising, advocacy campaign and legal clinic for the religious minorities, Widows and divorced women II	Closed-Out	Missan	10-May-14	10-Jul-15	\$131,169.00
102	04-2014-104	TAJDID Iraq Association for Developing Economy	Vulnerable Groups Access to Justice centre I	Closed-Out	Baghdad	10-May-14	9-May-15	\$70,693.00
103	04-2014-98	Press and Media Care Association	Legal Assistance for Vulnerable Women in Najaf I	Closed-Out	Najaf	10-May-14	10-Jul-15	\$98,150.00
104	04-2014-103	General Association of Women Development	Justice for all I	Closed-Out	Najaf	10-May-14	9-May-15	\$49,554.00
105	04-2014-108	Iraqi Al-Mortaqa Foundation for Human Development	Media Awareness campaign & Mobile legal clinic for vulnerable women & people with disabilities (PWDs) III	Closed-Out	Baghdad	15-May-14	15-Mar-15	\$95,497.25

106	05-2014-110	Sahara Economic Development Organization (SEDO)	Salahaddin Legal Clinic (SLC)	Closed-Out	Salah Al-Deen	20-May-14	20-Mar-15	\$32,232.00
107	05-2014-111	Tammuz Organization for Social Development	Legal Clinic for women in Anbar and the Media campaign	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Jun-14	31-May-15	\$80,640.00
108	05-2014-112	Warvin Foundation for Women Issues	Promoting disability inclusion in the Media II	Closed-Out	Erbil	1-Jun-14	31-Jan-15	\$41,618.00
109	05-2014-113	Qanadeel Al Rahma for Care of Terrorism Victims and the Disabled	Compensate the People Who are Eligible for Benefits under Law # 20 of 2009 Affected by War Operations and Terrorism Acts I	Closed-Out	Baghdad	5-Jun-14	31-Mar-15	\$32,540.00
110	05-2014-116	Al-Meezan Legal Independent Newspaper	The use of media and advocacy in support of legal clinics and disability rights	Closed-Out	Babil	8-Jun-14	31-Jul-15	\$94,003.00
111	05-2014-114	Iraqi Alliance of Disability (IADO)	Defending to speed up the formation of the National Independent Commission for Persons with Disabilities in Iraq	Closed-Out	Baghdad	15-Jun-14	31-Jul-15	\$63,660.00
112	05-2014-115	Bojeen Organization for Human Development	Promoting disability inclusion in the media I	Closed-Out	Dohuk	15-Jun-14	15-Mar-15	\$36,620.00
113	06-2014-120	Hiyad Organization for Legal and media Development	Raise awareness of people with disabilities & community about the legal rights of people with disabilities at Iraqi law III	Closed-Out	Basrah	1-Jul-14	31-Dec-14	\$31,878.00
114	04-2014-106	Dohuk Law School	Legal Clinic at Dohuk Law School	Closed-Out	Dohuk	1-Jul-14	1-Jun-15	\$29,157.00
115	06-2014-117	Missan law School	Legal Clinic at MISSAN law School	Closed-Out	Missan	15-Jul-14	1-Jul-15	\$41,750.00
116	06-2014-118	Salah Al Din University Law School	Salahadeen Law School Clinic	Closed-Out	Erbil	1-Sep-14	30-Jun-15	\$43,380.00
117	09-2014-123	Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid	Legal Clinic Aid and Information Centre for IDPs and Returnees in Baghdad and Babel IV	Closed-Out	Baghdad	15-Sep-14	15-Jul-15	\$97,806.00

118	09-2014-122	Voice of Older People Organization (VOP)	Voice of Older People Organization (VOP)	Closed-Out	Dohuk	15-Sep-14	15-Feb-15	\$26,806.00
119	06-2014-119	Sulimania Law School	Legal Clinic at Sulimania Law School	Closed-Out	Sulimaniya	15-Sep-14	15-Jul-15	\$33,642.00
120	09-2014-125	Al-Taqwa Association for Woman & Child Rights	Legal clinic for vulnerable women III	Closed-Out	Basrah	24-Sep-14	24-Jul-15	\$72,669.00
121	09-2014-126	Warvin Foundation for Women Issues	Rapid Household Assessment of Sinjar IDPs with the Provision of Legal Protection III (sole solicitation)	Closed-Out	Erbil	13-Oct-14	13-Mar-15	\$37,415.00
122	09-2014-127	Sayed Al-Shuhdaa Organization for Social Development	Legal aid Centre for vulnerable Women, IDPs and Low-income families III	Closed-Out	Basrah	15-Oct-14	15-Jul-15	\$63,930.00
123	09-2014-124	Legal Clinic Network	Legal Clinic Network (LCN) Establishment through organizational development and staff orientation	Closed-Out	Baghdad	15-Oct-14	30-Jun-15	\$124,526.40
124	06-2014-121	Iraqi Bar Association (IBA)	Conduct CLE in Pro Bono and Legal Aid Lawyering II	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Nov-14	30-Apr-15	\$16,286.00
125	11-2014-133	Anhur For Education Human Rights	Legal Aid Clinic for Widows and Divorcees and the Allocation of 40% of the Services for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) III	Closed-Out	Dhi-Qar	15-Dec-14	31-Jul-15	\$66,117.00
126	11-2014-131	SADA Centre for Human Development	Legal clinic for IDPs, returnees and rural women and men with low income III	Closed-Out	Dhi-Qar	15-Dec-14	31-Mar-15	\$32,208.00
127	11-2014-132	Biladi Organization	Legal Clinic for the IDPs of Mosel, Anbar, Salahuddin, Kirkuk, Fallujah, Ramadi and Vulnerable Women, and Advocacy Media III	Closed-Out	Dhi-Qar	15-Dec-14	31-Jul-15	\$67,982.00

128	11-2014-129	Al-Meameen Humanitarian Association	Legal clinic for the vulnerable women.(female household-widows-and divorced-and the new IDPs)	Closed-Out	Basrah	20-Jan-15	20-Jul-15	\$55,518.89
129	11-2014-128	Um-Alyateem Foundation (UMF)	Together for sustainable protection	Closed-Out	Baghdad	1-Feb-15	31-Aug-15	\$32,020.00
130	11-2014-130	Al Erada Organization For Aid And Development (EORD)	Women Legal Clinic Center for Women II	Closed-Out	Diyala	1-Mar-15	31-Jul-15	\$40,050.00
131	04-2015-134	Civil Development Organization (CDO)	Kirkuk Legal Clinic Center III	Closed-Out	Sulimaniya	1-May-15	31-Jul-15	\$58,180.00
132	04-2015-138R	Al-Rahma Humanitarian Association	Mobile legal clinic services III	Closed-Out	Baghdad	5-May-15	31-Jul-15	\$34,184.00
133	04-2015-137	Gayandin Organization for Human Rights and Democratic Activities (GHRD)	Mobile Legal Clinic Services	Closed-Out	Erbil	5-May-15	31-Jul-15	\$46,750.00
134	04-2015-136	Warvin Foundation for Women Issues	Rapid Household Assessment of Sinjar IDPs with the Provision of Legal Protection IV	Closed-Out	Erbil	5-May-15	31-Jul-15	\$42,650.00
135	04-2015-138V	Voice of Older People Organization (VOP)	Legal Support and Awareness about Civil and Personal Status Cases, and Assistance in Obtaining Identification Documents for IDPs in Shekhan and Zakho District	Closed-Out	Dohuk	7-May-15	31-Jul-15	\$90,914.00
136	05-2015-139	Womens Legal Assistance Organization	Mobile Legal Clinic Services	Closed-Out	Sulimaniya	17-May-15	31-Jul-15	\$33,995.00
137	05-2015-140	Harikar Organization	Duhok Legal Clinic III	Closed-Out	Dohuk	1-Jun-15	31-Jul-15	\$36,465.00

138	05-2015-141	Qanadeel Al Rahma for Care of Terrorism Victims and the Disabled	To assist the people who are eligible for benefits under the Law #20 of 2009 that compensates them for war operations, mistakes and terrorism acts.	Closed-Out	Baghdad	8-Jun-15	31-Jul-15	\$15,058.00
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ANNEX D

MONITORING AND EVALUATION TABLE

Indicators Performance Tracking Tables (IPTTs) FY2012-2015

INDICATOR		FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		LoP (FY'11-15)		LoP % Met To Date
		Target	Results	Target	Results	Target	Results	Target	Results	Annual Target	Annual Results	Target	Results	
0.1	% of vulnerable Iraqis who respond that they have adequate access to	5%	Reported three times	15%	12%	25%	Reported three times	35%	50%	50%	Reported three times	45%	36%	80%
1	% of vulnerable Iraqis who understand their legal rights, entitlements and remedies	10%	Reported three times during	20%	22%	30%	Reported three times during	40%	49%	50%	Reported three times during	50%	49%	98%
1.1	# of campaigns supported to foster public awareness and respect for rule of law	1	0	20	34	40	39	40	32	37	44	138	149	108%
1.2.1	# of vulnerable Iraqis seeking legal advice from civil society partners as a result of	0	0	3500	2065 W: 1662	4500	8507 W:5909	5500	8680 W:6639	3500 W:2660	19839 W:9913	17,000	39,091	230%

	Program-sponsored awareness or media outreach				M: 403		M:2598		M:2041	M:840	M:9926			
1.2.2	# of person days of education provided to vulnerable group individuals on legal rights, entitlements and remedies	-	0	5000	9318 W: M: 2006	10000	26226 W: 18889 M: 7337	8000	5934 W:3232 M:2702	9500 W:7422 M:2078	14184 W: 8328 M: 6467	32,500	55,662	171%
2	# of civil society partners and legal assistance organizations effectively serving the legal needs of vulnerable groups	30	0	20	33	30	32	40	42	40	38	160	145	91%
2.1.1	# of individuals/groups from low income or marginalized communities who received legal aid or victim's assistance	0	0	5000	4842 W:3 M: 974	5000	18473 W:13085 M:5388	12000	12213 W:9162 M:3051	20,000 W:16000 M:4000	25582 W: 12974 M: 12608	42,000	61,110	146%
2.1.2	# of cases of legal representation to vulnerable Iraqis completed with favorable outcome	0	0	200	1061 W: 824 M: 237	1000	4173 W: 3424 M: 749	2700	2488 W:1862 M:626	4000 W:3200 M:800	6260 W: 2638 M: 3622	7,900	13,982	177%
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	177	530	1,193	225%
2.2.1	# of programs instituted by law associations	2	0	2	1	3	12	7	7	0	9	14	29	207%
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 W:150 M:250	400 W:150 M:250	830 111 448	4,800	4,499	94%

2.3.1	# of new legal courses or curricula developed	0	1	1	1	4	0	2	1	0	1	7	4	57%
2.3.2	# of person days of training provided to law students	0	0	1000	2794	4000	5212	5000	2928	2000	890	12,000	11,824	99%
					W:1	W: 1	W: 602		W:500	602				
					M: 884	M: 2	M: 1 042		M:1500	648				
3	# of changes made by the government to its policies, laws and regulations	0	0	0	5	3	11	7	12	5	15	15	43	287%
3.1	# of sets of recommendations for reforms made by NGOs, CSOs and stakeholders to government officials	0	1	6	5	8	7	7	48	15	16	36	77	214%
3.2	# of CSO advocacy campaigns supported (F-Indicator)	0	2	2	5	7	8	25	31	51	57	85	103	121%