



الامانة العامة لمجلس الوزراء
الدائرة الوطنية للمرأة العراقية

Iraq Third National Action Plan (INAPIII) for Women, Peace and Security (WPS)

**United Nations Security Council
Resolution (UNSCR) 1325**

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Introduction

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In light of the government program of the Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Shia' Al-Sudani, and in implementation of the pillars and goals of the National Strategy for Iraqi Women (2023–2030), the Third National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) comes to affirm Iraq's leadership at the regional and international levels through its adoption of national plans to implement the WPS agenda. This is aimed at enhancing women's participation in the peacebuilding process, particularly after years of conflict and displacement. Iraq had previously adopted the First NAP (2014–2018) and the Second NAP (2021–2024) with the objective of strengthening the essential role of women in sustainable development and ensuring that women's priorities are centrally considered in peace and security decisions at all levels, as well as addressing the social, cultural, political, and protection-related challenges that hinder women's full participation in achieving and maintaining peace.

Iraq possesses a set of institutional frameworks that jointly manage the women's portfolio and work to support and implement national strategies and plans related to women, aiming to protect, promote, and consolidate their rights in all areas to achieve justice for women. Among these frameworks is the Parliamentary Committee on Women, Family, and Children (Council of Representatives of Iraq), which is one of the key legislative and active committees in the Council of Representatives, the highest legislative authority in the legal system. There is also the Higher Council for Women's Affairs, chaired by the Prime Minister and comprised of several women ministers in the cabinet, along with civil society organizations (CSO's) working on women's issues. Additionally, the National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW) at the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers is the national mechanism responsible for managing women's affairs in Iraq, developing related plans and programs, and overseeing their implementation, including the WPS agenda at the national level. One of its core functions is to develop and coordinate NAPs for the implementation of UNSCR 1325, to follow up on their implementation, and to measure their impact and the progress made according to the core pillars outlined in the resolution.

Under the participation pillar, actions included the formation of support committees to enhance the political empowerment of women in the Council of Representatives and provincial councils; support for women's access to leadership positions within the Iraqi state; formation of the National Women Peace Mediators Network; establishment of a national comprehensive platform for data and statistics related to Iraqi women; involvement of women in the implementation of the strategy to combat violent extremism leading to terrorism and related security strategies; conducting surveys on the number of women in security agencies and issuing regulations to ensure women's participation in

decision-making positions within the security ministries; and implementation of programs to support women in the security sector and further build their capacities.

Under the protection pillar, achievements included the adoption of an integrated database regarding legal texts that reinforce discrimination against women; following up on the abolition or amendment of discriminatory legal provisions in the Iraqi legislative system in coordination with the Supreme Judicial Council; preparation and amendment of codes of professional conduct in certain institutions to include clauses that address the needs and requirements of women in those institutions; reactivation of family courts; the establishment of a specialized investigative body on crimes of violence and terrorism committed against minority women and girls; the establishment of protection centers in some governorates and the development of a unified framework that defines the responsibilities and distribution of roles for these centers.

In the field of institutional work, capacity building, and meeting women's needs, efforts included support for the establishment of women's department units in all institutions, the organization of various general and specialized trainings targeting working women to develop their skills, launching awareness and educational initiatives, and the establishment of a dedicated training institute within the Ministry of Interior to develop the professional skills of women in the ministry, among other initiatives.

The achievements mentioned above and the actions taken during the implementation of the Second National Action Plan (INAPII) call for continued efforts to create new opportunities for women and girls to participate in peacebuilding, conflict prevention, and protection from multidimensional violence, through a deeper engagement in the procedures of the INAPIII (2025–2030), with government and societal support and active participation from relevant stakeholders, starting with international and regional organizations, local civil society organizations, and all media and community institutions.

INAPIII includes clear and measurable objectives and implementation procedures within a specific timeframe that reflect resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions. It also defines indicators and mechanisms for continuous monitoring and evaluation to measure progress in women's participation in the security sector, decision-making, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding.

Recognizing the disproportionate and unequal impact of conflicts on women and girls compared to men, and acknowledging the unique experiences and capabilities of women as active agents in achieving peace and preventing armed conflicts—and integrating these perspectives into all aspects of peacekeeping operations—is fundamental to the success of peace efforts. Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000 and its subsequent resolutions (eight follow-up resolutions have since been adopted: 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, 2122, 2242, and 2467) emphasize the importance of empowering women to

lead and actively participate in conflict resolution or prevention, addressing the effects of violence, encouraging the development and use of measures and standards to monitor mandates related to WPS, and providing the necessary training and capacity-building to achieve justice for women. They also emphasize comprehensive engagement with civil society and an increased understanding of conflict dynamics. They advocate for the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in peace processes and political solutions, and the increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional, and international institutions.

Despite the notable progress and achievements, the Iraqi government, through its various institutions, continues to exert significant efforts to overcome the obstacles and challenges to the full integration of women into the sustainable development process to achieve a more inclusive and stable society. In the realm of security, community peace, and comprehensive peace, the security institutions and related supporting institutions have played an active role in enhancing women's participation in peace and security processes, protecting them from all forms of violence, and making further progress under the leadership of NDIW.

Iraq's vision of UN resolution (1325)

Iraq is committed to building a society based on justice, inclusiveness, and prosperity for all, as enshrined in its constitution, where both women and men work together to achieve comprehensive sustainable development. In alignment with UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, Iraq emphasizes the need to empower women and ensure their effective participation in security and peacemaking efforts, as well as in overcoming challenges that hinder the resolution's goals. Iraq's vision for the next phase includes the following key initiatives:

1. Increasing women's representation in decision-making positions, including in political, judicial, and security sectors.
2. Ensuring that women are active and essential partners in conflict resolution and in planning for national security and community peace.
3. Involving women in mediation, negotiations, and conflict resolution processes, and supporting women-led initiatives aimed at building peace and stability in local communities.
4. Building the capacities of women and preparing them for effective participation in areas of peacebuilding and security.

5. Establishing a comprehensive national electronic platform dedicated to women's data, diversifying and improving the quality of that data, and developing a unified national methodology for collecting disaggregated data on women with indicators to support effective policymaking for enhancing justice and improving the status of women in society.
6. Reviewing and amending legislation and legal frameworks to ensure they respond to women's needs and protect them from all forms of violence.
7. Providing psychological, social, and economic support to women affected by violence.
8. Promoting the role of youth who are aware and enthusiastic about positive social change in line with societal values.
9. Enhancing partnership and cooperation with local, regional, and international organizations to obtain technical support for implementing programs and projects related to UNSCR1325.
10. Learning from the experiences of other countries in implementing the resolution and adopting best practices.
11. Establishing committees and institutions to supervise and monitor progress in implementing plans, programs, and policies related to UNSCR1325 and to evaluate their effectiveness.
12. Issuing periodic reports on the level of progress, challenges encountered, and ways to address them.

Stages of preparing the third national plan for women, peace and security (WPS)

1. Established a working group led by the Director General of the National Directorate for Iraqi Women, along with several departmental staff members, to develop the third national plan for UNSCR1325 (2025–2030). Assembled a diverse team that includes representatives from key security institutions—such as the Ministry of Defense (MoD), Ministry of Interior (MoI), National Security Advisory, National Security Service, and Popular Mobilization Authority—as well as from supporting bodies like the Supreme Judicial Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA), and additional state institutions, governorate centers, independent entities, civil society organizations, media outlets, and international and regional organizations.
2. Conducted a series of meetings, dialogue sessions, field visits, and workshops among team members to collaboratively produce the final draft of the plan.
3. Gathered and analyzed data and information by assessing both external and internal factors, including opportunities, challenges, strengths, and weaknesses.
4. Defined the fundamental pillars, expected outputs, and both general and specific objectives of the plan.
5. Developed targeted programs and activities aimed at achieving these overall and specific goals.
6. Established clear frameworks and timelines for implementing tasks, activities, and programs, ensuring that there is flexibility in scheduling as needed.
7. Set up a performance evaluation system by identifying key achievement indicators and methods to measure them.
8. Identified the supporting entities that will assist the implementing bodies.
9. Finalized the draft, incorporating multiple amendments and additions to ensure its comprehensiveness and effectiveness

Main pillars and general objectives of the INAPIII

First Pillar (1): Participation

Women's participation means: "Integrating justice between men and women systematically in all systems, structures, policies, programs, projects, and cultures. The integration of women seeks to uncover existing bias within the current systems and structures—whether intentional or unintentional—and to neutralize this discrimination. This approach enables us to develop policies that serve both men and women equally." This means ensuring that the issues and needs of women, men, girls, and boys are considered in all activities, with a focus on their different roles, instead of perceiving this as an approach that applies only to women in society and not to men as well. Therefore, the impact of policies and programs on achieving balance between women and men must be considered, aiming to positively address the imbalances their relations.

This also means the necessity of taking social roles into account during planning. In other words, the planning process must include the participation of women in all stages of development starting from identifying needs based on existing problems, prioritizing objectives, following up on its implementation, and evaluating its results. Development should address the actual existing problems and work to raise the socio-economic standard of living for the most vulnerable individuals.

Integrating women into public policies requires knowledge and awareness of the differing needs of women and men, based on their surrounding environment, and enhancing opportunities to achieve sustainable development through participation and equitable opportunities in decision-making.

The 2005 Iraqi Constitution guarantees the state's commitment to achieving equality between men and women and considers the inclusion of women in its provisions. Most successive government programs have ensured the promotion of women's roles in society and their integration into public policies and decision-making according to specific strategies within the work plans of ministries and government institutions, with a focus on women and children. Despite this, there remains a need to activate the role of women in society by issuing or amending appropriate legislation and regulations, and by participating in government projects that help open more avenues and opportunities for women's participation in decision-making.

As for policies related to conflict zones, the United Nations has focused on women in implementation of what was stated in international agreements such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenants (1966), and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979). This aims to achieve the core objectives of justice by empowering women, achieving equality, and ensuring equal opportunities by monitoring what is provided to both men and women in the administrative and technical procedures of various ministries, the implemented programs, and the public service projects.

What concerns us here is how to incorporate into the INAPIII the programs and activities that contribute to integrating women's roles in security and peace issues, highlighting women's roles in armed conflicts and the impact of these conflicts on women and girls. It also includes the role of the state, represented by its various institutions and national mechanisms, as well as regional organizations, the UN system, and other stakeholders in meeting the needs of girls and women during armed conflicts and empowering them.

The general indicators for measuring equality between women and men in conflict zones include:

1. The percentage of women working in all security agencies.
2. The percentage of women in leadership and decision-making positions in security and civilian institutions.
3. The rate of women's participation compared to men in peace negotiations.
4. The rate of women's participation compared to men in national reconciliation negotiations.
5. The type of services provided to women and men in the security agencies.

Second Pillar (2): Protection

Protection includes all activities aimed at ensuring that women enjoy full respect for human rights without any discrimination, in accordance with the relevant legal frameworks; helping them remain safe from harm caused by others and protecting them from violations, especially in situations of conflict and insecurity.

The risks that threaten individuals can take many forms and therefore require a wide range of interventions and humanitarian operations, which are based on four fundamental principles that constitute the essence of the protection pillar:

1. Promoting the safety, dignity, and rights of all members of society and preventing them from being subjected to harm.
2. Ensuring individuals' access to assistance according to their needs and without any discrimination.
3. Helping individuals recover from the physical and psychological effects resulting from exposure to threats, violence, coercion, or deliberate deprivation.
4. Assisting individuals in claiming their rights.

There is no doubt that women and girls are subjected to violence, deprivation, and harm more than men, often without finding someone to help them claim their rights, especially during times of crisis, wars, and various conflicts. Therefore, it is essential to support and enhance their protection and prevent violations against them, as well as to identify the responsible entities for implementing programs, interventions, and psychological operations in this regard. States and governments are the primary entities responsible for

protecting all members of society, followed by the role of the international community in supporting countries to protect their populations.

The current world is witnessing major and alarming challenges, where societies in general—and women and girls in particular—face the risk of declining international responsibility and the erosion of respect for international humanitarian law and human rights law. This has led to a regression in protection programs, especially in conflict zones, and to violations of international laws.

Failure to adhere to and protect international human rights standards hinders peacekeeping efforts, the prevention of violent extremism, and undermines the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Based on the above, INAPIII includes numerous programs aimed at enhancing the protection of women and preventing the various harms they may face. The implementation of these programs falls on the official institutions, international organizations, and local organizations, each according to its specialization. Training and technical advice have been provided to integrate international humanitarian law and human rights principles into peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations, facilitate women's participation in peace negotiations, and contribute to the protection of their rights to life, security, and peace. Moreover, the plan includes integrating data and statistical analyses related to women and girls into early warning systems to prevent, mitigate, or respond to crises, including armed conflicts and natural disasters.

The plan also includes efforts to empower women and girls in scientific, cultural, health, economic, and social domains, as follows:

Women's Health

Women's health empowerment programs aim to improve women's and girls' access to high-quality healthcare and services, clean water and sanitation, and proper nutrition. Various factors affect women's health where economic development and increased income have a positive impact on women's and families' health in general. Additionally, public investments in health sector infrastructure contribute to improving access to positive outcomes in healthcare.

Providing medical and therapeutic services to women is a key objective in many strategies, whether those directly targeting women or by including health services in other national strategies and action plans. These also incorporate the justice between women and men approach. For example, a multi-sectoral national strategy for family planning and birth spacing was adopted, along with a national strategy to combat poverty in health. Many primary health care centers have been established. The strategy for communication and behavior change in maternal, newborn, and adolescent care has been implemented, as well as the development of a guide for care of pregnant women and mothers in primary healthcare centers. The national strategy for reproductive health and the health of

mothers, newborns, children, and adolescents has been updated, along with the national strategy for early detection of breast cancer, and the updated national plan to control HIV/AIDS among pregnant women.

Furthermore, efforts are underway to integrate mental health into primary healthcare services, including maternal and child health services. A program was also developed for women's empowerment in e-governance, and ministry-wide databases were activated to reflect women's leadership versus men's leadership. Additionally, a women's training program in civil defense was established, including first aid courses and awareness sessions on civil defense topics.

As for the INAPIII, additional programs and activities have been introduced to ensure women's health empowerment. These include: expanding primary mental healthcare services by opening new psychosocial health units in health centers to provide psychological and social support services for women; raising awareness about health risks related to climate change and ensuring women's effective participation in awareness campaigns, health seminars, courses, and workshops on climate change; expanding reproductive health services by increasing outlets providing family planning services in health departments; and forming a technical committee that includes the Cancer Council, the Women's Affairs Division, reproductive health, health promotion, the nursing affairs section, and the voluntary work division to encourage women to undergo early detection for breast and cervical cancer and to counter myths that hinder early screening through fixed and mobile clinics.

Furthermore, the plan ensures that survivors of violence receive optimal healthcare by building the capacity of medical staff to work efficiently with them, including training on how to accurately and professionally prepare preliminary forensic medical reports. It also includes preparing an awareness program on violence against women (the psychological effects on women before, during, and after childbirth) educating women and girls at all levels (adolescents, reproductive age, and pre-reproductive age) and enrolling women and girls in educational programs on (blood diseases like thalassemia, premarital tests, early detection of gynecological tumors). Health workers are also being trained to recognize signs of violence and respond professionally and protect victims.

The plan also includes psychological rehabilitation for victims of ISIS in displacement camps and reintegrating them into society, as well as the rehabilitation and reintegration of minority women survivors into the community. Additionally, it includes a program for rehabilitating perpetrators of violence in correctional facilities (adults and juveniles), and a training program for senior resident doctors in emergency units on how to write preliminary forensic medical reports for survivors of violence.

Women's Education

Education is the cornerstone of every society. It is one of the most important investments on which the future of any country relies, as it is a powerful driver of progress and change. Through education, society rises, livelihoods improve, leading to social stability and the stimulation of long-term economic growth. Education is also essential to achieving the SDG's as it enables individuals to develop in all areas of social, economic, ethical, and political life. It is a human right and represents a powerful engine for development and one of the strongest tools to reduce poverty, improve health, achieve equality between women and men, and foster peace and stability. Education has the potential to raise a country's economic growth in the long term, stimulate innovation, support institutions, and enhance social cohesion. It is the force that enables every nation to achieve its comprehensive national goals. It is a well-established fact that countries with sound educational systems also have strong social and political systems. With effective educational systems, many countries can play a leading role within the international community.

The 2005 Constitution of the Republic of Iraq addressed the right to education, defining it as a fundamental factor for societal progress and a right guaranteed by the state. It mandated compulsory education at the primary level, ensured free education at all levels, and obligated the state to combat illiteracy and support scientific research for legitimate scientific purposes.

INAPIII includes a justice approach for women and men and supports the right to education. It seeks to create an educational system that provides learning opportunities for all target groups and responds to various developments and changes, strengthens educational institutions' engagement with the community, and builds systems that promote scientific and creative thinking while ensuring quality outcomes that meet labor market needs and contribute to building a diverse knowledge-based economy. The plan is based on a set of guiding principles, most notably: ensuring the provision of quality education at all levels of general education to guarantee access and equity (enrollment and justice), quality and relevance, educational and financial governance and management, and human resources. It also ensures the provision of high-quality vocational and technical education and training that meets market needs, reflected in equitable enrollment, internal efficiency, external quality and efficiency, governance, management, and financing.

The plan considers the comprehensive vision for the country's social and economic development, as well as Iraq's educational laws, which include the provision of free and compulsory education and Iraq's international obligations in the field of education in accordance with the fourth SDG. To achieve the above-mentioned vision, the education sector—led by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, in cooperation with relevant ministries, communities, and external partners—works toward achieving strategic objectives and relevant strategies in general

education, technical and vocational training, and higher education based on the following indicators:

- Increased enrollment rates of girls in schools at all levels.
- Ensuring women have fair opportunities in higher education, including undergraduate and postgraduate studies.
- Progress in educational curricula that promote girls' education.
- Expansion of literacy centers.
- Increased education in prisons and correctional institutions.

Economic and Social Empowerment of Women

The economic empowerment of Iraqi women aims to eliminate barriers, create more economic opportunities, increase their participation in the private sector labor market, promote economic inclusion for women and provide childcare services in workplaces.

INAPIII includes many activities and measures that reflect women's economic empowerment and the strengthening of the legal environment for wider women participation. It aims to address obstacles preventing access to income-generating activities through legislative reforms and by increasing economic opportunities, based on increasing the number of women leading small and medium enterprises, promoting female entrepreneurship, and facilitating women's access to financial resources and loans. It also includes supporting and marketing products made by women and allocating a percentage of the total budget to key sectors that employ women or specifically work on ensuring access to employment.

It includes developing statistical databases reflecting the informal sectors, reforming educational curricula that enhance equal economic opportunities for women and men, strengthening vocational training curricula, supporting business incubators in Iraq, establishing a network for women entrepreneurs to exchange experiences and lessons learned, utilizing technology, expanding financial inclusion for women, and encouraging the private sector to employ and support women and families in the workplace. It also supports women's entry into the private sector, facilitates the use of information technology to economically empower them in marketing and remote work, and sets up core frameworks to support the empowerment of women and women entrepreneurs through preferential government procurement contracts. This emphasizes increased women's participation in public procurement, thus enhancing the transition of the female business sector from the informal to the formal economy.

Combating Violence Against Women

Violence against women is defined as “any harmful act committed against a woman’s will, based on differences attributed to social reasons.” Therefore, it is violence rooted in social roles between males and females, as perceived by local culture. Although the vast majority of victims of violence across cultures are girls and women, it is not limited to females only but can affect males as well.

When a society believes a man has the right to hit a woman, or that a woman is not suitable for certain jobs like a man and restricts her choices to being a teacher or doctor, or when part of society completely rejects her employment and restricts her movement—this is all considered violence. This type of violence is the most widespread and least reported. It also exists in multiple forms, such as:

- Family setting: from immediate or extended family members.
- Marital setting: between husband and wife.
- Social setting: including violence in workplaces, public spaces, and government institutions like schools.

Types of Violence Against Women

According to the United Nations, violence against women falls into five categories:

1. Physical Violence: The use of physical force to impose the authority of the strong over the weak, resulting in injury or distress. Examples include beating, punching, burning, arm-twisting, and similar acts.
2. Sexual Violence: Any act, attempt, gesture, or comment with sexual implications, or coerced sexual practices, regardless of the relationship between the perpetrator and the survivor. Includes rape, sexual harassment, exploitation, etc.
3. Economic Violence: Denial of access to resources, opportunities, and services (like health and education), which translates into deprivation of economic rights such as denial of work, control over personal finances, discrimination in job opportunities, and denial of inheritance.
4. Psychological/Emotional Violence: Infliction of psychological or emotional pain or harm through practices like threats, mistreatment, verbal abuse, social exclusion, bullying, mockery, and threats of abandonment.
5. Harmful Traditional Practices: Community-based practices rooted in long-standing traditions presented as part of culturally and socially accepted norms. These include early/child/forced marriage, so-called honor crimes, and forced marriage.

These forms often overlap. For instance, forcing a woman not to work is an example of economic violence but also involves psychological harm and harmful traditional practices. Another point is that many people in Iraqi society equate violence only with physical

abuse—beating or torture—while ignoring other forms, especially psychological violence, which can sometimes be more painful than physical violence.

If you ask someone whether they've experienced family violence, their first thought is likely of being beaten, and they may say no simply because they weren't physically assaulted. Meanwhile, they may overlook or be unaware of other types of violence. This calls for increased awareness about what constitutes violence against women and basic citizen rights, as many victims don't even realize they are being subjected to violence.

There is no doubt that violence against women is related to societal roles and how society perceives and defines the roles and relationships of men and women. It is also closely linked to social structures, customs, and traditions that can be unjust. The current situation in the country—marked by intermittent wars, instability, displacement, and sometimes the lack of rule of law—increases the likelihood of violence against women. This requires all of us—individuals, society, and institutions (civil, governmental, and international)—to take stronger measures to eliminate it.

Violence against women constitutes a violation of basic and universal human rights, such as the right to life, the right to psychological security, equal protection under the law, and protection from torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. We must remember that women's rights are human rights. Human rights are protected by international law and should also be protected by domestic law. CEDAW is one of the most prominent international agreements outlining forms of protection for women.

Factors Contributing to the Spread of Violence Against Women

Violence against women occurs in every country and can affect people regardless of age, race, religion, economic status, or education. However, several risk factors can contribute to its prevalence, including:

1. Unequal social Roles: Inequality affecting responsibilities, expectations, privileges, opportunities, rights, and discrimination.
2. Vulnerability: Lack of empowerment, legal protection, support networks, awareness of legal rights, or being of a vulnerable age.
3. Conflict and Displacement: Increased vulnerability due to power dynamics and the presence of armed groups.
4. Poverty: Although not a direct cause, poverty can be a risk factor due to lack of access to support services, education, and opportunities.
5. Weak Justice Systems: Lack of accountability, transparency, rule of law, and remedies.
6. Harmful Traditional Practices: Such as early or forced marriage.
7. Substance Abuse: While not a cause, drug and alcohol abuse significantly contribute to the prevalence of violence.

INAPIII includes more targeted activities to combat violence against women through the promotion of equality between women and men and the provision of employment, training, healthcare, and quality education for women. It also includes workshops, lectures, and training courses to raise awareness on protecting women from negative phenomena such as harassment, drugs, bullying, and blackmail, and to challenge harmful inherited social norms—all of which serve the broader goal of confronting and combating violence against women.

Third Pillar (3): Prevention

Prevention is a set of procedures and services that prevent or hinder the occurrence of systematic assaults or violence against women during and after conflict. This is achieved through early detection and clear mechanisms to confront it, reducing its risk and mitigating its effects, while simultaneously providing relief to its victims and ensuring their safety by all available means. It also includes preparing appropriate conditions and supportive infrastructure for women, enhancing their role and effectiveness in various aspects of life. This is pursued by striving to achieve a number of outcomes summarized as follows:

First Outcome: Protecting women and girls from becoming victims of violence during armed conflicts and all crises.

Second Outcome: Increasing women's participation in developmental construction and adopting this as a means to empower them, provide tools and methods of protection, and enable them to face and overcome challenges.

Third Outcome: Enhancing women's participation at the national, regional, and international levels.

We view the work based on providing safe spaces for women, which support their rights and ensure equal opportunity with men in various aspects of life, as the main path to protect women and girls from becoming victims of violence and discrimination during crises — including those that arise from different types of conflict, which cause significant harm to society, with the greatest loss borne by vulnerable and marginalized groups, with women and girls at the forefront of these groups.

Based on this, efforts must be made to shield women and girls by increasing opportunities for them to enroll in education, granting them equal work opportunities, and facilitating their access to economic resources and financial inclusion services to make them active and productive agents in society.

Fourth pillar (4): Recovery

Recovery refers to the efforts made to reduce the effects of crises, conflicts, wars, and disasters of all kinds and causes, and to work on restoring and improving quality of life and livelihoods through supporting living conditions, public facilities, and enhancing all health, educational, and social services. It also involves the restoration of political, economic, cultural, environmental, and social systems and rebuilding with the aim of minimizing the harm inflicted upon societies—particularly vulnerable groups—so that they become more resilient and flexible in facing future shocks, in alignment with the principles of sustainable development.

Recovery usually begins immediately after a disaster or crisis to confront the resulting destruction and damage. It involves the contribution of individuals, communities, and institutions, relying on their experiences, skills, and resources to rebuild lives. Recovery may be quick for some, but it can take a long time for others. This is where the need arises to develop emergency and future plans to integrate recovery into long-term development programs that reduce disaster risks. These plans include concepts such as environmental sustainability, climate action, protection, justice, and community solidarity and social cohesion— all measures that help people survive, grow, thrive, and become able to face any future crisis or disaster.

Recovery programs that support individuals and communities include:

1. Restoring and enhancing livelihoods immediately through the provision of shelter, food security, and emergency material assistance.
2. Rebuilding homes and cities in a way that makes them safer and more protected.
3. Repairing or rebuilding urban infrastructure, including health, water, and sanitation facilities.
4. Building individuals' capacity to protect and improve their health through training in first aid, prevention, and health protection.
5. Enhancing social cohesion and addressing long-term psychosocial support needs.
6. Improving preparedness and resilience to future shocks through disaster risk reduction programs.


Recovery requires advanced coordination between governmental and non-governmental institutions with international, regional, and community support and backing through integrated programs that address multiple sectors to support safer, more resilient, and more cohesive communities. Despite the significant challenges faced by Iraqi society as a result of wars, conflicts, and various crises—including the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change crisis—we now have numerous opportunities to rally efforts and move forward toward achieving social justice, the eradication of poverty, and the realization of the SDG's.

Recovery programs include activities aimed at preventing or resolving conflicts, mitigating their intensity, managing emergencies to reduce disaster risks, early warning, and assessing the primary economic, health, and psychosocial needs, ensuring justice for women and men, and providing humanitarian aid and relief means to confront risks. These also include rural development and ensuring prosperity for all societal groups, including vulnerable and marginalized ones.

National plans, including the INAPIII contribute to the design of recovery programs and the identification and management of risks and challenges facing society by supporting and enhancing women's participation and engagement in these programs to improve their preparedness and capacity for appropriate response in the event of crises and disasters.

In this context, the National Network of Women Peace Mediators was established, and women were involved in the implementation of the strategy to combat violent extremism leading to terrorism and related security strategies. Efforts were made to increase the number of women in security entities, and regulations were issued to ensure women's participation in decision-making positions. A project to support women in the security sector and build their capacities was implemented to contribute to recovery, reconstruction, and peacebuilding programs.

Mechanisms for
Implementing the
Third National Action
Plan for Women,
Peace, and Security
(1325)



1. Official Institutions

National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW)

The NDIW at the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers is the national mechanism responsible for managing the portfolio of Iraqi women and integrating their role and participation into the approved governmental plans, policies, and strategies, as well as monitoring the implementation of these plans through an effective national network. It also works to achieve an environment free of discrimination against women and to provide them with legal protection. The Directorate is committed to implementing the country's obligations under relevant UN resolutions and international and regional agreements, in addition to building a genuine partnership with civil society organizations and international organizations operating in Iraq.

Thus, the NDIW contributes to overseeing the implementation of INAPIII through coordination among relevant governmental institutions represented by women's departments and other concerned state agencies and local civil society organizations. It also plays a role in coordinating with international organizations and agencies to provide support and technical advice, to support the implementation and monitoring of the plan and the preparation of periodic reports about it.

Government Entities

The responsibility for executing national strategies and plans lies with all state institutions, including ministries, non-ministerial entities, and provincial centers. These entities implement the INAPIII and achieve its objectives by designing and executing programs and activities within set, coordinated timelines.

The primary responsibility falls on security institutions—such as the Ministry of Defense (MoD), Ministry of Interior (MoI), National Security Advisory, National Security Service, and Popular Mobilization Authority—as well as on supporting institutions including the Supreme Judicial Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Migration and Displacement, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, along with other state institutions, provincial centers, and independent bodies.

2. Partners in implementing the Third National Plan for Women, Peace and Security 1325

Civil society organizations (CSO's)

Civil society organizations are key partners in implementing Iraq's national women's plans due to their extensive reach and accumulated expertise in supporting women's issues and advancing their rights. Their engagement is essential for executing the plan and achieving its objectives by contributing to the development and implementation of programs and activities, as well as by organizing awareness and training initiatives that support the government's efforts in implementing the INAPIII.

Media institutions

Media institutions are also crucial partners in executing these plans. Establishing effective partnerships with media outlets helps support the implementation of the INAPIII and achieve its goals—particularly in enhancing and disseminating the culture of women's rights, countering negative perceptions that perpetuate discrimination, raising public awareness, and transforming prevalent negative stereotypes about women. This can be accomplished by promoting successful experiences of women, publicly celebrating their achievements, producing documentaries about their stories, and organizing training programs for media professionals to equip them with knowledge about justice between women and men and strategies to combat discrimination against women.

International and regional agencies and organizations

United Nations (UN)-affiliated and regional organizations play an important role by providing technical expertise and logistical support that enhance institutional capacity to achieve strategic objectives. Their accumulated knowledge and experience from various country contexts are invaluable for designing plans and implementing justice policies for women and men. Regular consultative meetings, idea exchanges, and collaboration with these agencies can add significant momentum to efforts aimed at bolstering and enhancing women's participation in peace and security.

Description of INAPIII
for Women Peace
and Security
(2025 – 2030)

The practical section of the INAPIII includes a set of activities and programs aimed at achieving the objectives outlined in UNSCR1325. This plan is implemented by various state institutions, with primary responsibility assigned to security institutions (Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, National Security Advisory, National Security Service, and the Popular Mobilization Authority), and supported by complementary institutions relevant to the plan's components (Supreme Judicial Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Migration and Displacement, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, and Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs), in addition to other state institutions, governorate centers, independent commissions, civil society organizations, media, and international and regional agencies and organizations.

The main tasks or pillars are:

1. **Participation:** This pillar aims to enhance women's participation in decision-making processes in politics, security, and development, and to systematically integrate equality between men and women in all systems, structures, policies, and programs.
2. **Protection:** This involves developing protection mechanisms for women and children against violence and armed conflict, preventing violations of women's rights, and ensuring full respect for human rights without discrimination in accordance with relevant legal frameworks. It also includes helping individuals remain safe from harm and protecting them from violations, especially in situations of conflict and insecurity.
3. **Prevention:** This includes a set of measures and services that prevent or reduce the occurrence of systematic assaults or violence against women during and after conflict, through early detection and clear mechanisms that reduce risks, mitigate impacts, and provide relief to victims while ensuring their safety by all available means. It also involves creating conducive conditions and supportive infrastructure for women that enhance their roles and effectiveness in various aspects of life.
4. **Relief and Recovery:** This aims to provide necessary support for women affected by armed conflicts, including healthcare, education, psychological and social support. It entails efforts to reduce the impact of crises, conflicts, wars, and disasters of all kinds and causes, and to restore and improve quality of life and livelihoods through supporting living conditions, public facilities, and improving all health, educational, and social services. It also includes restoring political, economic, cultural, environmental, and social systems and rebuilding better to reduce harm to all community segments—especially vulnerable groups—so they become more resilient and capable of withstanding future shocks, in alignment with sustainable development principles.

Table (1): Distribution of activities according to the basic pillars of the plan

Pillars	Number of Activities
Participation	9
Protection	10
Prevention	9
Relief and Recovery	9
Total	37

Result Framework

Result Framework

Third Iraq National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security UNSCR1325 (2025 – 2030)

Participation: In its general concept, Participation means the range of activities and roles that women voluntarily practice as active and leading members of society with the aim of contributing to its construction and development. It is a conscious and elective process through which women express their keenness to play a positive role in public life as well as their influence on decision-making, planning, and policy-formulation in an enabling and supportive environment that provides the reasons for success and the requirements for support—based on a deep and serious belief in women’s roles and capabilities.

#	Programs	(Outputs)	Timeframe	Achievement indicators	Implementing entities
1	Develop training programs to build women's leadership and decision-making capacities in security institutions.	1. Strengthening the role of women in decision-making	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishing development institutes and centers 2. Number of training programs 3. Number of courses 4. Number of workshops 5. Number of training sessions 6. Number of beneficiaries 	All security institutions
2	Increase the enrollment of women and enhance their contribution in security institutions.	2. Raising the level of women's contribution to the security Sector	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of a database on the number of women 2. Number of girls in military colleges and institutes 3. Number of women sent abroad for study 4. Number of measures taken to increase their numbers 5. Number of female case officers 6. Percentage of annual progress 	All security institutions Ministry of Justice

3	Strengthen the capacity of women in negotiation, conflict resolution, and peace-building.	3. Strengthening the role of women in development construction	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of negotiating committees 2. Number of women in committee membership 3. Number of conflicts in which women were involved 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW) 2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 3. National Security Advisory
4	Adopt early warning systems with the active contribution of women and girls	4. Empowering women to work in security institutions	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adoption of an early warning system 2. Number of women in early warning systems 3. Number of trainings on early warning systems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme Judicial Council 2. National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW) 3. Ministry of Interior
5	Support and encourage women's participation in the security sectors by changing the stereotypical image of working women therein.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of meetings with religious and community leaders 2. Number of programs executed to change the image 3. Number of publications 4. Number of meetings 5. Annual increase in their numbers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil society organizations (CSO's) 2. Ministry of Defense 3. Ministry of Interior 4. National Security Agency 5. National Security Advisory/Security Reform Committee
6	Create a work environment in security institutions that meets the needs of women and girls and opposes extremist ideas and violence.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of procedures, regulations and directives protecting women 2. Number of issued and amended regulations and instructions 3. Number of legal and institutional frameworks 4. Number of codes of conduct issued 5. Number of women working to combat extremist ideology 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Defense 2. Ministry of Interior 3. Popular Mobilization Authority 4. National Security Agency 5. National Security Advisory/Security Reform Committee 6. Ministry of Justice

7	Enhance women's contribution in the judiciary through the active involvement of female investigators, prosecutors, and judges.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a database on women's contributions 2. The annual increase in the number of women in the judiciary 3. Number of capacity building programs and trainings 4. Number of female students at the Judicial Institute 	Supreme Judicial Council
8	Engage women in the formulation and implementation of policies and plans to provide an enabling structure for women's development.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of women involved in planning and policy implementation 2. Number of approved policies and plans 3. Number of capacity building programs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW) 2. Ministry of Defense 3. Ministry of Interior 4. National Security Advisory
9	Involve women in local and national committees responsible for protection from environmental and health hazards, emergency response, and climate change as well as in the design and implementation of policies and plans.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of committees concerned with environmental risks 2. Number of women on committees 3. Number of approved plans and policies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW) 2. Ministry of Environment 3. Ministry of Health

Protection: Protection means providing security for women and girls and safeguarding them from all forms of violence and the resulting or likely discrimination that may cause harm or suffering to women, whether physical or psychological. This protection covers acts such as threats, arbitrary deprivation of freedom, and other actions occurring in both public and private life. It also entails finding measures that ensure safety and guarantee a dignified life free from violence by securing the legal, political, and human rights of women. Protecting women, girls, and conflict-affected children from all forms of violence and preventing perpetrators from escaping punishment is one of the key pillars contained in UNSC Resolution 1325.

#	Programs	(Outputs)	Timeframe	Achievement indicators	Implementing entities
1	Protect women and girls in the public sector and in the work environment (security institution)	1. Provide robust protection for women and girls during conflict.	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of approved legal frameworks 2. Number of institutional frameworks protecting women 3. Number of complaints 4. Number of judgments issued against perpetrators 5. Number of beneficiaries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Defense 2. Ministry of Interior 3. Popular Mobilization Authority 4. National Security Advisory 5. National Security Agency
2	Combat negative phenomena that harm women in the security institutions	2. Ensure that perpetrators do not escape punishment.	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of prepared studies 2. Number of surveys 3. Number of treatments taken 4. Number of cases monitored and treated 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Defense 2. Ministry of Interior 3. Popular Mobilization Authority 4. National Security Advisory 5. National Security Agency

3	Promote the concept of justice, human rights, values of peace and tolerance, and combating violent extremism	3. Provide health, psychological services and legal support to women	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of modified educational curricula 2. Number of human rights programs in educational curricula 3. Number of awareness and education workshops Number of institutional and legal reforms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Higher Education and scientific research 2. Ministry of Education 3. Popular Mobilization Authority 4. National Security Advisory 5. Ministry of Justice
4	Adopt simplified procedures and mechanisms for receiving complaints from women victims of violence during conflict.	4. Strengthen the contribution of community sectors to the protection of women and girls	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and type of mechanisms adopted for receiving complaints 2. Number of requests received 3. Number of actions taken 4. Number of calls through the hotline 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme Judicial Council 2. Ministry of Interior 3. National Security Agency
5	Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks that protect women during conflict		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of legal frameworks issued 2. Number of codes of conduct 3. Number and nature of actions taken 4. Number of newly established institutions and mechanisms for protection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme Judicial Council 2. Ministry of Interior 3. National Security Agency 4. Ministry of Justice
6	Building the capacity of all actors to respond to violence against women and girls during and after conflict		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of courses 2. Number of trainings and curricula 3. Number of workers involved in capacity building programmes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme Judicial Council 2. Ministry of Interior 3. National Security Council 4. Civil society organizations (CSO's)

7	Adopt international and national protocols for investigating crimes of sexual violence and violations committed against women in conflict-affected areas, as well as the referral procedures.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of approved protocols 2. Number of beneficiary victims of violence 3. Number of actions taken 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme Judicial Council 2. Ministry of Interior 3. National Security Agency 4. Ministry of Health
8	Ensure effective judicial prosecution of sexual violence crimes committed during conflict in accordance with national and international standards.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of registered reports and complaints 2. Number of judgments issued 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme Judicial Council 2. Ministry of Interior
9	Achieve accountability and justice to prevent perpetrators of violence during conflict from escaping punishment.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of investigation cases 2. Number of verdicts issued 3. Number of registered reports and complaints 	
10	Provide comprehensive health, social, and legal services that meet the needs of sexual violence victims during and after conflict.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and nature of services provided 2. Number of beneficiaries from victims 3. Number of programs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 2. Ministry of Health 3. Ministry of Immigration 4. Civil society organizations (CSO's) 5. International supporting organizations

Prevention: Prevention is a set of measures and services that avert or curb systematic attacks or violence against women during and after conflict by early detection and confronting such actions through clear mechanisms that reduce the risk and minimize the effects. It also provides relief to victims while ensuring their safety through all available means, in addition to preparing an appropriate environment and supportive basic infrastructure for women that enhances their role and effectiveness in all areas of life.

#	Programs	(Outputs)	Timeframe	Achievement indicators	Implementing entities
1	Review and update legislation that discriminates against women and align it with the human rights approach.	1. Prevent women and girls from falling victim to violence during armed conflicts and crises. 2. Increase women's participation in development construction	2025-2030	1. Building a legal code for women's legislation 2. Number of discriminatory laws against women 3. Number of amendment proposals and projects 4. Number of legislation issued	1. Supreme Judicial Council 2. Ministry of Defense 3. Ministry of Interior 4. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 5. National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW)
2	Strengthen partnerships between formal and informal sectors to protect women and girls from all forms of violence.		2025-2030	1. Number and nature of joint programs 2. Number of beneficiaries 3. Number of newly created frameworks (legislative and institutional)	1. Civil society organizations (CSO's) 2. National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW) 3. Ministry of Interior 4. National Security Agency
3	Full participation of women in peacekeeping and security efforts by increasing their role in decision-making to prevent and resolve conflicts		2025-2030	1. Number of negotiating committees 2. Number of women participating in negotiating committees 3. Number of conflicts 4. Number of women in security decision-making positions 5. The percentage of increase achieved	1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2. National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW) 3. Ministry of Defense 4. Ministry of Interior 5. National Security Advisory

4	Increase the representation of women in regional and international mechanisms to prevent conflict and to preserve and build peace.	3. Promoting women's participation at the national, regional and international levels.	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of women in international peacekeeping forces 2. Number of women in the Foreign Service Institute 3. Number of women in regional mechanisms 4. Number of women in international mechanisms 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2. Ministry of Defense 3. Ministry of Interior
5	Enhance the role of women in economic, social, and political life and empower them to perform their active developmental role.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of economic empowerment programs 2. Number of social empowerment programs 3. Number of political empowerment programs 4. Number of women beneficiaries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Planning 2. Ministry of Labor 3. Central Bank 4. National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW)
6	Adopt financial budgets and programs sensitive to the needs of women and girls – and enhance women's participation at the national, regional, and international levels.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of entities adopting financial budgets that take into account women's needs 2. Number of implemented programs 3. Number of women beneficiaries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW) 2. Ministry of Labor and social affairs 3. Ministry of Planning

7	Increase awareness and knowledge regarding the women, security, and peace agenda.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of meetings and encounters 2. Number of workshops 3. Number of beneficiaries 4. Number of TV and radio programs 5. Number of messages SMS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme Judicial Council 2. security establishment 3. Communications and Media Commission 4. Ministry of Higher Education and scientific research 5. Ministry of Education 6. Iraqi Media Network 7. Ministry of Justice 8. Ministry of Youth and Sports
8	Build a societal environment based on the principles of tolerance that respects women's rights and peaceful coexistence.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of implemented programs 2. Number of meetings 3. Number of beneficiaries 4. Number of educational curricula 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW) 2. Ministry of Interior 3. National Security Advisory 4. National Security Agency 5. Ministry of Education 6. Civil society organizations (CSO's) 7. International supporting organizations 8. Communications and Media Commission
9	Raise awareness about the importance of women's contribution to developmental construction and disseminate the values of equality and justice.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of programs 2. Number of interviews 3. Number of meetings 4. Number of beneficiaries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Civil society organizations (CSO's) 7. International supporting organizations 8. Communications and Media Commission

Recovery: Recovery focuses on improving livelihoods and rebuilding the economic, social, and cultural life of affected communities. It seeks to reduce the impact of disasters and crises on people and their property by relying on their skills, experience, and resources to rebuild with governmental and community institutional support alongside active community partnerships.

#	Programs	(Outputs)	Timeframe	Achievement indicators	Implementing entities
1	Address the special needs of women and girls during relocation, reintegration, and reconstruction after the conflict.	1. Enable women to adapt and integrate into society.	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of support programs 2. Number of beneficiaries 3. Number of reintegration programs 4. Number of integrated women 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 2. Ministry of Immigration 3. Ministry of Interior 4. Ministry of Health
2	Build the capacities of women in conflict-affected areas to withstand and recover from the consequences of conflict.	2. Create a conducive and suitable living environment.	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of women beneficiaries 2. 3. Number of capacity building programs 4. Number of loans granted 5. Number and type of support programs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil society organizations (CSO's) 2. Supporting international organizations 3. Ministry of Migration and Displacement 4. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

3	Provide psychological support services to victims of sexual violence in displacement camps and beyond.	3. Victims' access to transitional justice and redress	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and type of services provided 2. Number of women and children beneficiaries 3. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Health 2. Ministry of Migration and Displacement 3. Civil society organizations (CSO's) 4. Supporting international organizations
4	Provide transitional justice services for victims of sexual violence during conflict.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and type of services 2. Number of beneficiaries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 2. Ministry of Migration and Displacement 3. Civil society organizations (CSO's)
5	Provide financial allocations to support and care for all victims of sexual violence.		4. Punish the perpetrators and ensure that they do not go unpunished	2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allocated amounts 2. Number of implemented programs 3. Number of women beneficiaries
6	Implement capacity-building programs to qualify women and girls who are victims of sexual violence		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of implemented programs 2. Number of women beneficiaries 4. The allocated amounts of money 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Health 2. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 3. Ministry of Migration and Displacement 4. National Directorate for Iraqi Women (NDIW) 5. Civil society organizations (CSO's) 6. Supporting international organizations

7	Enable women victims of conflict-related violence and their children to integrate into their local communities.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of integration programs 2. Number of women beneficiaries 3. Number of children benefiting 4. Number of issued documents 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Interior 2. Ministry of Migration and Displacement 3. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 4. Ministry of Education 5. Civil society organizations (CSO's) 6. International supporting organizations
8	Provide care for children born during conflicts and offer services for both the children and their mothers.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of care programs 2. Number of children benefiting 3. Number and type of services provided 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil society organizations (CSO's) 2. International supporting organizations 3. Ministry of Education 4. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs 5. Ministry of Interior 6. Ministry of Health
9	Highlight success and survival stories.		2025-2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of successful experiments 2. Number of implemented programs 	<p>All concerned institutions Ministry of Justice Ministry of Youth and Sports</p>