 



***Diyala Governorate Local Action Plan to support the implementation of Emergency Plan for UNSCR 1325***

**1325**

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**Preamble**:

UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security was unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 31 October 2000. This is the first time that the Security Council has confronted the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflicts on women, as well as the recognition of the extent to which women's contributions to conflict resolution and peace-building have been ignored. The resolution also stressed the importance of the equal and full participation of women as an actor in peace and security. Resolution 1325 is a binding decision of the United Nations and all its Member States, and the resolution encourages Member States to prepare their own National Action Plan (NAP) for the localization of the implementation.

In 2000, the United Nations recognized through the Security Council not only the special impact of conflicts on women but also the need to include women as active actors in the prevention and solution of conflicts. Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) was adopted by Security Council resolution 1325 on women:

• Participation of women at all levels of decision-making. Including their participation in national, regional and international institutions, conflict prevention mechanisms, peace negotiations, peacekeeping operations (as police officers, soldiers and civilian workers), as well as representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

• Protecting women and girls from sexual violence and gender-based violence. It includes the training of women peacekeepers in the area of ​​women's rights and effective measures to protect them.

• Work to prevent violence against women through the promotion of women's rights, accountability and law enforcement. One of the most important points under this heading is the prosecution of those responsible for war crimes - such as sexual violence - and the exception of crimes of sexual violence is always an amnesty agreement. It also underlines the responsibility to promote the rights of women under the general law of the State.

• Mainstreaming a gender perspective in peacekeeping operations, including the appointment of gender advisers in all United Nations peacekeeping operations, taking into account the specific needs of women in policy-making as well as allowing access to information and information available to all women's organizations.

In order to implement this resolution and its subsequent resolutions (1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106 and 2122), Member States shall develop and implement national plans of action in this regard. Iraq was the first country in the region to draw up a national plan of action to implement the UN resolution. It is important to contribute to increasing the effective participation of women in decision-making positions at the local and international levels in the areas of maintaining security and achieving peace and protecting women during armed conflicts. This plan was before the fierce terrorist attacks by the so-called ISIS has affected most of the northern, eastern and western regions of it was approved plan of the emergency and approved by the Prime Minister in 2015 and the province of Diyala Part of this targeting, which led to the forced displacement and displacement of thousands of families in large groups to the Kurdistan Region and the provinces of central and southern Iraq.

Therefore, Hawa Organization for Relief and Development found an urgent need to develop a special contingency plan in Diyala province in addition to the experience of some of the governorates that have developed their own plan in accordance with resolution 1325 (Basra - Diwaniyah - Muthanna - Baghdad) and in cooperation with the Diyala Governorate Council and the Governorate Council, Including measures, procedures and programs that contribute to reducing the abuses suffered and suffered by women and girls in Diyala before and during displacement - and to address these challenges and phenomena in accordance with UNSCR 1325 of the principles, purposes and subsequent resolutions .

Diyala's local action plan reflects the reality of women in Diyala (IDPs, returnees and habitants) and addresses the situation of women and girls. There are many challenges facing Diyala, which negatively affects women.

Rural women constitute 65% of Diyala women. Rural women have suffered from acts of fear, forcible displacement and violence in all their forms because most terrorist groups used orchards as safe haven for them. These areas are the starting point for their terrorist acts:

• The burning of orchards and farms, which constituted the largest number of rural women's income and the largest number of resources of the province, leaving most of the women under the poverty line and this caused displacement and internal migration to the cities in order to search for work has been reported, a local official in Diyala province, Wide area planted with wheat.

• The forced marriage for girls from the future of terrorist groups has left wives without identity cards and children without a painful reality living hundreds of Iraqi families in the province of Diyala daily, where many women are married without contracts documented in the official bodies, adding to the suffering of children and daughters who have been denied identity And identity papers, which are inherited by wholesale problems, such as denial of education and treatment and access to all state services like others. Several reasons have prevented the documenting of their marriage contracts, including the fear of terrorism because of the marriage of a terrorist.

• A number of women joined these extremist groups and these women were used in their terrorist operations. Diyala was the first in the phenomenon of suicides, which is one of the most serious issues. The phenomenon of suicide bombers is due to reasons related to extremist doctrines and the exploitation of women who lost their relatives or the mentally retarded and who reached a state of despair and frustration.

• With the withdrawal and flight of terrorist groups left behind women and children without breadwinners and outcasts of society as the wife of a terrorist or the son of a terrorist.

• There are still pockets of arson cells always asleep warning imminent danger or imminent terrorist attack Settled rural areas in particular for this lack of feeling of rural women safety has affected all aspects of life and restricts freedom.

• Tribal and cruel tribal system was the most violent for rural women as the ruler in all aspects of life (eg marriage, divorce, polygamy, control of economic resources such as inheritance).

• The migration of male labor to cities or abroad in order to raise the standard of living, forcing women to shoulder the responsibilities and workloads of the family.

• Rural women see work in the fields and farms of the family as an extension of their domestic work, so that they work more than 15 hours of unpaid work, along with their framework, a specific and limited framework that reduces the chances of contact with strangers and mixing with other sex and finding other opportunities for work.

• Diyala province registered only during 2015 - 2016 (8100 cases) divorce case, 40% of the reason was the economic situation and 60% technological development.

• The percentage of school dropouts was more than 9%, according to unofficial statistics, of which 90% were displaced.

• The Women's Protection Department, affiliated to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (9300 widows) and (3000 divorced women), received salaries from the Ministry.

• The province registered (118 thousand) graduates and constitute the largest percentage of women according to 2011 statistics unemployed.

• The governorate recorded 36.7% of births outside the health institutions, especially among rural women due to the lack of family medicine centers. It was recorded that there are only 7 centers in Diyala governorate. There are serious diseases among rural women, such as anemia, viral liver disease, breast cancer and tuberculosis.

All the above mentioned there is an urgent need to develop a contingency plan for Diyala Governorate. Iraq is a decentralized system. The governorates have been granted broad powers within the decentralized management system. The national efforts to respond to the needs of women (displaced women, returnees, female hosts and rural women) Necessary and urgent in the current situation. Calls for the activation of a special operations room to implement the contingency plan represented by the province and the Diyala Provincial Council and the local government institutions concerned to implement this plan in cooperation with the Hawa Organization for Relief and Development 1325 and civil society organizations in Diyala to work side by side to implement the plan and provide resources.

**About Diyala Governorate:**

The province of Diyala east of Baghdad and extends from the northeast of the capital to the Iranian border, with its capital city of Baquba. It has an area of ​​17617 square kilometers and is administratively divided into six districts, in addition to Baquba: Khalis district, Muqdadiya district, Baladrouz district, Khanaqin district and Kafri district.

It is estimated that the population of the province in 2016 is approximately 16.3 million, and because of the security situation and the entry of displaced people (51432 families) and the returnees so far (33598 families) in the areas of Muqdadiya, Baquba, Khalis, Mansuriya, Mansuriya, Baladrouz, Qara Tabbah, The province bore the name of the Diyala River, which passes through its center and flows into the Tigris River. Thanks to this, it was famous for its cultivation of citrus and pomegranate and the spread of palm groves. Therefore, the vast majority of Diyala residents are rural and constitute a higher proportion of the urban population.

Diyala province has a population of Arab and Kurdish nationalities as well as Turkmans. The province has witnessed widespread killings and violence in the province. There have been incidents of killing and burning of orchards, mosques and Husayniyat, and successive waves of violence. Diyala has witnessed the largest wave of forced displacement since 2006.

**The principles of the plan:**

• Ensure greater participation of women in all decision-making positions, including their participation in the governorate, provincial council, municipal and local councils and their involvement in peace negotiations, conflict prevention and peacekeeping operations.

• Adopt the basic principles for the protection of women and girls during conflict under international humanitarian law (the Geneva Convention and in particular the Geneva Conventions I and IV and its protocols) and international human rights law to discriminate in providing assistance to women and girls during conflict based on gender, age and health status.

• Taking into account the subsequent UNSCR 1325, which affirms UNSCR 1325 and the followed resolutions:

1. UN Security Council Resolution 1820 considers conflict-related sexual violence to be a tool of war and requires justice and equity for survivors through the provision of support (medical, psychological, socio-economic) and the provision of appropriate military sanctions.

2. 1888, which refers to an end to impunity, is essential for societies in conflict or recovering from conflict.

3. Enhancing women's participation in and involvement in peace processes (in early recovery and peace-building - strengthening the number of women decision-makers in conflict resolution).

4. Security Council resolution 1960 A system for the issue of sexual violence related to conflicts and systematic measures (monitoring, reporting and providing detailed information on persons accused of sexual violence during armed conflict)

5. Resolution 2106 the resolution affirms the importance of gender equality, social and economic empowerment and prevention of sexual violence during and after conflict.

6. Resolution 2122 affirmed the decision on the participation of women in all stages of conflict prevention, resolution and recovery and an end to impunity through the thorough investigation of those responsible for committing crimes and considering such crimes as war crimes, genocide or crimes against humanity. International Humanitarian Law.

7. To implement the joint statement of the Republic of Iraq and the United Nations on the prevention and response to sexual violence related to conflicts, signed on 23/9/2016.

• Involve women in all peace, reconciliation, conflict resolution, community peace and gender mainstreaming initiatives.

• Securing the special needs of women and girls (IDPs, returnees, uneducated women, and rural women) and providing them with a minimum standard of living.

• Support displaced women and returnees who have not been excluded from minorities in all social, health and economic fields and involve them in all activities that are to be implemented on an equal footing with others.

• Creating safe spaces for women survivors of violence and internally displaced women (shelters, support and rehabilitation centers (psychological, social, legal), and recreation centers).

• Promote the peaceful coexistence of women (IDPs, returnees and hosts) and reduce violent extremism through women's participation in building community security and peace in Diyala governorate.

• Unify all efforts on women's issues in the governorate from international and local organizations and government institutions.

• Reforms to give rural women equal rights to economic resources, property rights to land, credit and disposition of land and natural resources.

• Unite all efforts to eliminate all harmful practices (child marriage, forced marriage, deprivation of inheritance), especially rural women.

• Action to curb the proliferation of light weapons Establish strict controls to limit their use in domestic violence.

• Promoting rural women through empowerment, education and training in the acquisition of modern technology.

• Promote and adopt sound and enforceable policies to promote gender equality and empower women.

• Adopting sound and enforceable policies and mechanisms to eradicate poverty resulting from conflict.

• Increased provision of multi-sector support services for women.

• Strengthen efforts to prevent violence against women and establish mechanisms, policies and procedures that criminalize violence, protect women survivors and punish perpetrators.

• Ensure women's participation in peace-building, recovery, allocation of funds and economic support for women.

• Include provisions that address specific needs and issues of women and girls in early warning systems (including prevention to ensure non-return to conflict) and mechanisms to prevent the recurrence of conflicts.

• Women's participation in the labor force in areas affected by the conflict in order to raise their economic level.

• Include economic recovery programs by creating employment opportunities for women in the labor force in conflict-affected areas with a focus on women-headed households.

• Meeting the reproductive health needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.

• Creating safe spaces for vulnerable women and girls (IDPs, sexual violence, gender-based violence victims, displaced women and survivors in relief and recovery operations).

• Taking into consideration the social presence in the processes concerned (transitional justice, reconciliation, negotiation, conflict resolution, and reconstruction) after the conflict.

• Development of reintegration programs, security sector reform programs and the special needs of women belonging to active security agencies.

• Establishment of an emergency room with a rapid response unit that adopts an early warning system.

• Develop mechanisms and methods to improve monitoring and reporting of sexual violence related to conflict.

• Building alliances and local, regional and international networks in partnership with government agencies concerned with the implementation of this resolution.

• Work on developing strategies for sustainable development for which women have the largest share, especially rural women, within professional and legal frameworks within solid and scalable timetables.

• Develop a special feminist strategy in Diyala province on women's security and peace. To deal with new threats to the society, including women suicide bombers, intimidation, displacement and displacement, and the dissemination of the culture of extremism, corruption and injustices, which resulted in a thousand widows, divorcees, women and the disabled and poor.

• Forming women's teams (such as the Iraqi Girls' Division) to confront female suicide bombers and perpetrators of gender-based sexual violence against women and establish systematic bases for monitoring, reporting, providing information and following up on those accused of committing such crimes to end impunity.

**Mechanisms for implementing the plan:**

1. Forming an emergency room to manage the implementation of the plan to meet the needs that support the objectives for which it was established (management, information, communications, equipment, operations, finance, monitoring and evaluation).

2. The establishment of the Women's Support and Empowerment Center in Diyala Governorate, comprising two sections, the Empowerment and Empowerment of Urban Women Unit. The Rural Women Support and Empowerment Unit has the capacity to open branches in districts, districts and villages as needed and to develop a research and research unit.

3. Establish a rapid response center to deal with immediate and urgent issues and to form a crisis cell, including plans for early warning.

4. Take measures to develop policies and procedures to improve the situation of rural women.

5 - Set up mobile teams equipped to provide health services in villages and rural areas.

6. Take measures to ensure the protection of the human rights of displaced and returnee women and girls and to facilitate their access to justice, particularly with regard to the judiciary and the police.

7. Forming a coordinating committee to bring together all the working parties on the issues of IDPs (Diyala Governorate, Diyala Governorate Council, Sectors, Hawa Organization for Relief and Development, Local Organizations, International Organizations).

8 - Develop a joint plan between the province of Diyala and the provinces that have been displaced for the purpose of securing safe return.

9 - Training the members of the Provincial Council and Diyala on the content of resolution 1325 and the emergency plan and the establishment of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and the organization of a timetable for the stages of implementation.

10. Conduct a field survey to identify needs and prioritize displaced women and returnees.

11- To open a fund to support the Women's Support and Empowerment Center in its two branches (the Women's Support Unit in Urban and the Rural Women's Support Unit). It is allocated a sum of the governorate's revenues and grants that can be obtained and mechanisms to manage the Fund to meet the needs of all sectors (electricity, services, agriculture, Housing, education, health, transportation) in order to increase the gross domestic product, with half of the members of the Board of Directors of the Fund being women of interest.

***Diyala Governorate Local Action Plan to support the implementation***

***of Emergency Plan for UNSCR 1325***

Pillar I: Prevention

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **General prevention** | | | | |
| **#** | **The objective** | **An activity to be implemented in Diyala** | **Implementing**  **Entity** | **Supporters** |
| 1 | Activating the implementation of the Emergency Committee  for UNSCR 1325 | Implementing an emergency plan for the province of Diyala. Establish a rapid response unit to address the immediate urgent issues affecting women in Diyala governorate through:  Adopting an early warning system.  Develop mechanisms to alert and warn of the occurrence of cases or crises.  Develop specialized programs for rapid assessment.  Collect information and data containing statistics.  Develop policies to mobilize resources for emergency assistance as well as logistics.  Take appropriate actions in time to avoid further suffering to mitigate harm.  Empowering women through training courses.... | -Provincial Council  - Duan province  - The departments concerned | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 2 | Activating the Women's Support and Empowerment Center in Diyala Governorate consists of two units: the Urban Women Support Unit and the Rural Women Support Unit | Opening branches in all districts, districts and villages.  Open a unit for studies and research.  Support women psychologically and socially. | -Provincial Council  - Duan province  - The departments concerned | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 3 | Increase the awareness of women in Diyala governorate about peaceful and societal coexistence and conflict resolution. | Dialogue sessions aimed at community integration and peaceful coexistence between displaced persons, returnees and women who have not fled.  Cultural, sports and community activities aimed at peaceful coexistence of all social groups. | Provincial Council  - Duan province  - The departments concerned | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 4 | Create community feminist leaders in the urban and rural Diyala community | Training women in leadership, negotiation and conflict resolution.  Forming community committees consisting of tribal sheikhs, clerics, leading women and academics to deal with harmful phenomena in society. | - Women's office in the governorate office | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 5 | Reducing the escape of women in the province of Diyala | Awareness campaigns.  Find job opportunities for them.  Opening and publicizing psychosocial support centers.  Open shelters for them.  Effective networking and communication with community leaders to monitor and reduce these cases. | - Provincial Council  - Office of the province  - Police Directorate  Ministry of Labor  - Motherhood Center at Diyala University  - Directorate of Education | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 6 | To unify the efforts of the parties concerned with the issues of women and stakeholders affected by violence. | Develop a network coordination office to create synergies between parties working on issues of battered and marginalized women and involving women stakeholders.  Develop policies and measures to reduce domestic violence.  A special strategy for women, peace and security in conflict and post-conflict situations.  Activating decisions to limit the use of weapons in domestic violence.  Develop special women's strategies on women, security and peace. | - Provincial Council  - Community police  - Office of the province  - Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 7 | Enabling all actors to combat gender-based violence from service providers (police, government agencies, religious leaders, clan leaders, visual and audio media) | Training and sensitization on the topics of violence, form, species and treatments, especially domestic violence and sexual violence, including:  - Policemen and security, especially women.  - Governmental bodies concerned with this aspect.  - Outstanding religious leaders.  - Tribal leaders.  - The use of visual and audiovisual media. | - Family protection department in Diyala police  - Department of clan affairs in Diyala police  - Information of the governorate office  - Community police  - The Sunni and Shiites Endowments | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 8 | Emphasize ending impunity as a key to ending the conflict | Establish systematic arrangements for monitoring, reporting and providing detailed information to those charged with violent crimes, especially sexual violence during and after armed conflict.  Activating the maturity of the issue and justice and addressing legislative gaps, policies and procedures on conflict-related sexual violence.  Recruitment of women to serve in the police force and the application of their presence and promotion procedures.  Strengthening criminal justice for women and during conflict. | - Department of Family Protection in the Police Directorate  - Media Directorate of Police  - Directorate of Crime Control  - Bar  - Judicial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 9 | Strengthen legal frameworks and policy frameworks to address all forms of violence | Develop policies and procedures to reduce all forms of violence.  Punish perpetrators of violence against women. | - Protection of family and children from domestic violence in Diyala police | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 10 | Increase the awareness of women in Diyala governorate about peaceful and societal coexistence and conflict resolution. | Dialogue sessions aimed at community integration and peaceful co-existence between displaced women and returnees and host women.  The formation of teams of displaced and non-displaced women and rural women are trained to negotiate, resolve conflicts and coexist peacefully. | - Community police  - Police of Diyala  Department of Information Governorate | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 11 | Provide basic requirements for displaced women, children and returnees with special needs | Provide facilities to alleviate disability, such as wheelchairs, prostheses, etc.  Ensure periodic care for the disabled.  Fair and immediate compensation of women and children with disabilities as a result of an armed gang attack. | - Directorate of Health  - Directorate of Labor and Social Affairs | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 12 | Empower girls, strengthen their capacities and increase their awareness of their rights | Forming committees to review the curricula of universities and schools and pressure to include them in the concept of gender.  Training courses in schools to consolidate the concept of gender and promote positive behavior and awareness raising. | - Directorate of Education  Teachers Syndicate  - University of Diyala | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 1. **Special prevention:** 2. **Prevention of displaced women and returnees:** | | | | |
| 1 | Increase awareness of IDPs and returns on peace, safe return and increased participation of women to create a secure environment. | Training displaced women and proceeds, raising awareness about the dangers of bombs and unexploded ordnance, how to identify them and how to avoid and report them.  • Training of IDPs and revenues on crises and disasters.  Training IDPs and returnees on rapid response and early warning. | - Civil Defense Directorate  - Community police  - Directorate of Police Training | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 2 | Meet policies and procedures for the return of displaced women to school seats. | Opening ranks at displacement sites  Application of compulsory education.  Reduce girls' drop out of school.  Providing scholarships.  Ease the burden by providing study materials. | - Provincial Council  - Directorate of Education Diyala | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 3 | Develop special reintegration programs for IDPs and returnees, especially minority women. | Involvement of minority women in camp management committees.  Ensure that minority women from displaced persons and income are included in all the committees mentioned in the Diyala emergency plan. | - Community police  -Provincial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 4 | Share displaced and returning women and minority women in post-conflict recovery. | Include economic recovery programs by creating employment opportunities for women, especially women who support their families, which increase after the conflict | - Women's office in the governorate  - Provincial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 5 | Provide minimum living requirements for return areas. | Providing adequate and safe accommodation.  Providing the basic needs of the necessities of life. | - Office of the province  - Provincial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 6 | Facilitate the access of displaced women to justice and the restoration of their rights. | Open free legal support centers.  Compensation for displaced women and returnees affected by the Displacement and Survivors Support Fund.  Compensation for damage.  Develop exceptional policies and procedures to facilitate women's access to justice.  Exemption from all fees for the issuance of identification papers.  To consider issues relating to IDPs and survivors' proceeds from urgent cases in the courts for consideration and decision.  Activate the role of the prosecution in all cases involving displaced women, returnees and the host community.  Strengthening the capacity of judicial authorities and ensuring impunity. | - Community police  -Provincial Council  Union of Jurists  Union of Industrialists  -Provincial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| **B- Prevention of rural women** | | | | |
| 1 | Reducing sexual violence against rural women during and after conflicts. | Securing roads and roads in rural areas.  Road construction and paving in rural areas.  Consideration should be given to reducing sexual violence during conflict in strategies and early warning plans. | - Community police  - Roads Directorate  - Tigris operations | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 2 | Develop systematic policies and procedures for monitoring, reporting and providing detailed information on persons suspected of committing sexual violence during armed and post-conflict conflicts, taking into consideration the participation of women. | Establishing offices for reporting and complaints in police stations, health centers and in the governorate headquarters and within the units of the Tamkeen and Women's Support Center in Diyala Governorate.  • Training the cadres of these offices on referral procedures, reporting mechanisms, rapid response and treatment of women when exposed to gender-based violence, especially sexual violence.  The definition of citizens in these offices through newspapers and TV programs and local radio. | - Community police  - Police information | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 3 | Reducing rural women's escape. | Establish mobile teams in rural areas on gender-based violence awareness and women's rights.  Empowerment of rural women economically through the opening of small projects for women and the provision of soft loans to women and give rural women the right to property of agricultural land.  Work on expanded campaigns to eradicate illiteracy and educate women on the need to continue education. | - Community police  -Directorate of Education  - Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs  - Women's office in the province | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 4 | Ensuring the right of rural women to education, employment and health services | Develop special policies to prevent rural girls from dropping out of school.  Increase the number of schools in rural areas to facilitate their access.  Secure the crumbs to school and return.  Eliminate all harmful practices (customs and traditions) such as early marriage and forced marriage. | -Department of Agriculture  - Police and army leadership  - Media of the province  - Media institutions | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 5 | Establish mechanisms to eradicate poverty resulting from conflict | Increased opportunities for land and increased production for rural women.  Increasing rural women's capacities through training and empowerment using modern mechanization.  Providing soft loans to rural women. | -Department of Agriculture  - Agricultural Bank | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 6 | Raising the cultural level of rural women | Cultural events within the branches of rural women's empowerment and empowerment center. | - Community police  - Police information | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 7 | The participation of rural women in the recovery phase and the promotion of their livelihoods. | Allocating funds to support women economically and to enhance their livelihoods and participation in the recovery phase by providing economic resources and granting them the right to property and disposition in land, natural resources and soft loans.  Develop policies and procedures to increase the capacity of women farmers to increase pastoral and animal production, which in turn affects food security. | - Women's office in the province  -Ministry of Labor  -Department of Agriculture | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| **C- Prevention of urban women** | | | | |
| 1 | Uniting the efforts of parties concerned with the issues of women and women affected by violence. | Develop a network coordination office to create synergies between parties working on issues of battered women, especially sexual violence.  Review all policies and procedures to protect women from violence and compensate them fairly and expeditiously from the Urban Women Support Fund.  Activating decisions to limit the use of weapons.  Develop special women's strategies on women, security and peace.  Open legal psychosocial support centers.  Open shelters for battered women.  Activating decisions to reduce domestic violence. | - Protection of women and children from violence  - Community policing  - Women's office in the governorate  - Directorate of Labor and Social Affairs  -Provincial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 2 | Reduce the impact of small arms used in domestic violence | Setting controls for possession of weapons.  Activating and tightening sanctions on indiscriminate use of weapons.  Develop awareness programs and distribute posters and posters of the use of light weapons.  To limit weapons to the state and to control the supply of arms to prevent their proliferation. | - Diyala police command  - Media of Diyala police command  - Office for Combating Economic Crime  -National Security | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 3 | Increase women's awareness of violence based on gender, sexual violence, fertility and treatment. | Awareness campaigns on sexual violence and spores and their treatments | - Media of Diyala province  - Diyala Police News  Community police | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 4 | The elimination of unemployment. | Small loans for small projects  Increase the skills of women and girls to involve them in the private sector | - Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs  - Women's office in the province | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 5 | Reduce the spread of illiteracy. | Facilitating return procedures for study seats | - Directorate of Education Diyala | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |

**Pillar II: Protection**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **General Protection** | | | | | |
| Supporters | Implementing Entity | Special activity in Diyala | The objective | | **#** |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Department of Migration and Migration  - Duan province  - Provincial Council  - Department of Human Rights | Forming teams of volunteers from IDP, host community and community policing.  Training on human rights and means of reporting and news.  Training in martial arts.  Awareness about human rights.  Training on first aid. | Involve women in protecting and monitoring IDP camps | | 1 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Tribal Affairs Department of the Ministry of Interior  Community police  - Tribal and National Reconciliation Commission  In the Chamber of National Reconciliation | Adopt policies and measures to prevent forced displacement.  To establish controls to limit the dominance of tribal authority through the formation of local community leaders (clerics, clan elders, academics - representatives of civil society) with regard to gender.  Remove women from tribal conflicts.  Preventing tribes from interfering with matters that concern the lives of women (especially tribal classes, early marriage, polygamy, inheritance, forced marriage). | Protect women from forced displacement and avoid tribal and sectarian conflicts | | 2 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - National Reconciliation Commission  - Office of the province  - Provincial Council | Establish a platform for negotiation and conflict resolution through the training of women activists in conflict resolution in various forms and at the level of community, party, professional and decision-making leaders | Reduction of conflicts and conflicts (tribal, sectarian, political and national) | | 3 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala Police Directorate | Activation of laws in this regard.  To establish strict controls to prevent the proliferation of unauthorized weapons.  To establish controls for the non-arrival of these weapons to terrorists. | Disarmament | | 4 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala police command  - Department of Human Rights | Rehabilitation of post-combat combatants and the liberation of Iraqi territory, reintegrating them into society taking into account the different needs of ex-combatants. | Reintegration | | 5 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Provincial Council | Set policies and acted to protect peaceful coexistence and attended hatred and combat extremism and terrorism. | Eliminate hatred | | 6 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | -Ministry of Interior  Community police | The formation of special protection groups of women in Diyala hold the responsibility of providing protection to refugee camps for displaced women and girls and the host community as the experience of the Kurdistan Region is a successful experience.  Training on human rights, humanitarian treatment and dealing with violence against women, especially sexual violence. | Formation of women's protection | | 7 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - The Ministry of Interior | Develop an information plan on hotlines for the Ministry of the Interior and report on terrorists to each displaced family. | Detecting the terrorists who live with the displaced families | | 8 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Department of Media in the Office of the province  - Police of Diyala  The Sunni and Shiites  - Department of Human Rights | Radio and television programs in all state and state television and satellite channels in particular, aimed at raising awareness about peaceful coexistence, reducing hatred and focusing on the humanitarian aspect.  The need to spread the security awareness of the citizens to have a high sense of security in places of danger, especially women and girls. | Media campaign on the importance of peaceful coexistence with the displaced and focus on the humanitarian side | | 9 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Ministry of Interior  - Department of Defense affiliated departments | The imposition of disciplinary sanctions on members of the army and police who do not abide by good behavior and humanitarian.  Establish lines of complaint for citizens of military and police personnel.  Conducting symposia and educational courses on how to deal with survivors, displaced women and the proceeds of military and police personnel.  Conducting human rights courses and seminars for military and police personnel. | The commitment of military and police personnel to the good conduct and humanitarian treatment of displaced persons | | 10 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - The Women's Committee of the Governorate Council  - Office of Women Affairs in the Office of the Governorate  - Community police | Training leading women on how to participate in Peace Corps formations.  Review and make changes to local and national security and service policies.  Improved legislation and policies to enhance the role of women in decision-making. | Involve women effectively in drawing, identifying and managing humanitarian activities and events during conflict and post conflict | | 11 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Women's Committee in the provincial council  - Office of Women Affairs in the Office of the Governorate  Community police  - Department of Information in the Office of the province  - Police of Diyala  Ministry of Labor | Targeted awareness programs through audiovisual media are targeted at these women.  Fair compensation for them.  Establish shelters for them.  Reintegration with the community.  Empowering economically exploited women. | The development of treatments for women exploited by terrorists | | 12 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - The crisis cell in the governor's office  - Protection of women from domestic violence in Diyala police  - Emergency Committee for Resolution 1325 in the Office of the province | Establish mechanisms for early warning (prevention) and non-return to conflict if the causes of the tension that led to the conflict still exist.  Include provisions that address specific needs and issues of women and girls in the midst of early warning.  Taking into account changes in female-headed households.  Setting controls and treatments of homelessness (percentage of women more in displacement).  Put in place provisions to prevent girls from going to school because of insecurity.  Taking into account the protection of women against sexual violence, including rape.  Monitoring and accounting of sexual abuse by law enforcement officials.  Develop special mechanisms to protect women from abduction and forced killing.  Awareness campaigns and advertising campaigns through the distribution of publications and publications to alert women to the occurrence of imminent conflict and the manner of care and caution and abide by the instructions of civil defense and its guidelines.  The deployment of guides in villages, rural areas and neighborhoods to alert to the possibility of an impending conflict to take care and caution.  Use of women to obtain early information in case of conflict. | Conflict prevention | | 13 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala police command  - Counter Terrorists  bureau  - Fifth Division of the Iraqi Army | The creation of a secret police officers to carry out the duties of violence against the police of Diyala.  Training these services to combat violence, referral system, human rights and how to deal with survivors.  Definition of citizens of the mechanisms of the work of this secret through television programs and official newspapers and brochures issued by the Ministries of Defense and Interior.  Training them on how to penetrate the cisterns of terrorism and to free women prisoners and workers inside these cells. | The creation of a women's team within the Ministries of Defense and Interior as a specialized trainer to combat violence | | 14 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala police  - Protection of women and children from domestic violence  - Department of the Displaced  Health of Diyala  - Diyala Court of Appeal | Women's Empowerment Center in Diyala Governorate - Open a special office for displaced persons in Diyala governorate.  Opening legal clinics within the camps linked to the Office of Displaced Persons Affairs to provide legal services and administrative legal services.  Training providers (medical, legal, educational, security and economic) on how to deal with IDPs and referral system.  The placement of female police officers inside the camps and the registration of complaints about women in secret. Adoption of the referral system to the concerned authorities.  Communicate with displaced families to identify the number of missing persons and take legal action in this regard.  Record all IDP information in a database including (their names - age - place of displacement - place of residence in Diyala governorate).  Establish mechanisms for effective communication between psychological support centers, community police and security and safety teams. | Take all necessary measures to ensure the provision of legal services to women such as (reporting violations - registering births and deaths -Litigation in courts - marriage contracts - divorce - obtaining new documents - procedures for missing persons ......). | | 15 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs  - Community police | Provide safe haven for battered women.  Encourage women to report. | Protecting women from gender-based violence | | 16 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs | Provide small income-generating projects.  Empowerment and rehabilitation of women to implement income-generating projects.  Making use of human resources to provide services instead of foreign labor. | Economic and social empowerment of women through the use of available human resources | | 17 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala Court of Appeal  Community police  - Nationality and passports of Diyala | Open free legal support offices.  Facilitate the ratification of external marriage contracts. Exempt them from the provisions of foreign contracts and prove their children's rates.  Facilitate the mechanism of proof of their child's ratios.  Issuing identity papers for their children. | Treatment of married women without documented contracts from official bodies and granting their children official papers | | 18 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala Court of Appeal  Community police  - Nationality and passports of Diyala  -Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare | Establish policies and procedures to issue certified marriage contracts for women married to terrorists and to issue IDs to their children.  Supporting women's psychological, social and legal support.  Create safe havens for them.  Train them to reintegrate into society.  Empower them economically. | Treatment of women married to members of terrorist organizations and their children who have been deprived of identity and identity papers | | 19 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala Police Academy  - The Diyala Tsafirat prison  - Directorate of Education Diyala  - Nationality and passports of Diyala  -Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare  - Diyala Health Directorate  - Commission on Human Rights | Training courses on human rights, community integration, security, peace and women's rights.  Empower them economically by teaching them skills and handicrafts and opening up concerns for them.  The opening of shelters for female prisoners after their release from prison for their integration with the community and the granting of care salaries until the creation of employment opportunities.  Open the literacy classes inside the prison.  Issuing documentary documents for them and their children.  Not to include under-18 girls with female prisoners of war  The establishment of a psychological, social, legal, and health support center within prisons. | Support and rehabilitation of women prisoners in Diyala | | 20 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Protection of women and children from domestic violence  Community police | Training on negotiation and conflict resolution.  Develop policies and procedures to reduce domestic violence.  Provide safe havens for women exposed to domestic violence. | Protecting women and girls from domestic violence | | 21 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | -Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare  Community police  - Diyala Court of Appeal | Provide shelters for them.  Respect their rituals and practices.  Amend the unfair laws in their right. | Protecting women from minorities | | 22 |
| **2- Special protection**  **A. Special Protection of IDPs and Survivors:** | | | | | |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Ministry of Commerce branch of Diyala  - Department of Migration and Displaced Persons | Transfer of ration ration from their original areas of residence to areas of displacement.  Fair distribution of aid within the camp.  Provision of food assistance to children and their age.  Provide adequate food storage to prevent food damage due to high temperature.    Providing food needs to include an integrated food basket and international health standards.  Distribution of food needs at a specific time of each month. | | Provision of basic food needs for women and children in camps. | 1 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Department of Migration and Displaced Persons  -Provincial Council  - The province of the province | Providing high quality caravans or tents.  Providing toilets (private safe and healthy bathrooms for women).  Providing safe drinking water with easy access. | | Provide adequate housing and security that takes into account the special needs of displaced women and returnees. | 2 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala Health Department  - Center for motherhood and childhood at the University of Diyala | Establishment of mobile clinics.  Identification of one or more days per week to provide health services to displaced persons exclusively.  Special police stations were opened in all hospitals to provide medical services to the displaced (operations and birth).  Provision of ambulances responding to emergency situations of displaced persons.  Provide means of family planning and reproductive health and access roads.  Taking into account the health needs of women and girls as part of medical assistance to displaced women.  Resettlement of displaced medical staff Doctors of nurses within the medical clinics in the province. | | Establish specific and urgent health mechanisms and procedures to protect women survivors of violence, especially sexual violence | 3 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala Governorate  Department of Migration and Displaced  - Diyala police | The governorate has to open a special office for the displaced  Opening a legal clinic within the camps linked to the Office of Displaced Affairs Affairs for Legal Services and Administrative Legal Services  Training medical, legal, educational, security and economic services providers on how to deal with the displaced and deal with survivors and the subject matter of the assignment  The placement of female police officers inside the camps, the registration of complaints concerning women in secret and the adoption of the referral system to the concerned authorities  Communicate with displaced families to find out the number of missing persons and take legal measures in this regard  Record all IDP information in the database including their names, ages and places of displacement | | Take all necessary measures to ensure legal protection for displaced women and returnees | 4 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | Community police  -Provincial Council  -immigration Department | The formation of mobile teams in the areas of the presence of displaced persons and ensuring the reunification of families in one place. | | To reunite the displaced family in one place and secure a decent life | 5 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs  - Women's office in the province | Psychological and social support for them.  Open specialized shelters.  Empower them economically.  Ensure their return to school. | | Protect women and girls who are lost to their families as a result of conflicts | 6 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs  Community police | Open specialized shelters.  Reintegrating into society.  Compensation from the Displaced Women Support Fund.  Give children documentation.  Enroll them in social welfare to give them social welfare salaries until they find employment opportunities. | | Protection of raped women and children born as a result of rape | 7 |
| **B. Special protection for rural women:** | | | | | |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | -Department of Agriculture  - Agricultural Bank | Compensation of rural women is just and urgent.  Granting privileges and exemptions to facilitate the resumption of their activity in agriculture or animal wealth and granting them soft loans.  Train and enable them to modern devices in agriculture. | | Rural women's compensation Fair and prompt compensation from the Rural Women's Support Fund | 1 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala Health Department | Providing integrated health centers in the districts and districts.  Exempt rural women from the burden of the amounts collected in the Ministry of Health.  Provide safe reproductive health.  Raising awareness of rural women about endemic diseases in rural areas such as viral liver disease and breast cancer. | | Strengthen health support for rural women | 2 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala Health Department  - Women's office in the province | Awareness of rural women:  • By safe delivery and safe abortion  • By means of family planning.  • Damage to early marriage.  • With sexual diseases.  • Physical hygiene.  • Healthy food during pregnancy. | | Raising rural women's awareness of family planning methods | 3 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala Court of Appeal | Address discriminatory laws by developing policies and procedures to limit these phenomena  Activating penalties for violators. | | Reducing Harmful Practices Child Marriage - Forced - Its Right to Inheritance | 4 |
| **C. Special protection for urban women:** | | | | | |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs  - Directorate of Education Diyala  - Diyala Health Directorate  Community police | Provide suitable employment opportunities for the type of disability.  Opening private schools for people with special needs.  Provide educational spaces suitable to the nature of disabilities.  Finding shelters and psychological and social support centers for people with disabilities.  Issue strict orders and instructions to limit violations against disabled persons.  Providing special care centers for their treatment needs.  Payment of financial grants to meet their essential needs  Protection of disabled women from rape and children born as a result of this process. | | Rehabilitation of people with special needs | 1 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Police Command | Women train the host community to conduct first aid, evacuation, security and rapid response.  Train them to take appropriate actions in time to mitigate the damage. | | Enable women of host community to deal with emergencies (early warning) | 2 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | -Provincial Council  - Women's office in the province  - Diyala police command | Training them to negotiate and resolve conflicts.  Work to create community feminist leaderships.  Train them to monitor and document the situation of women during and after conflict.  Give them an active role in the security apparatus. | | Encourage women to participate in conflict resolution | 3 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Women's office in the province  Community police  - Protection of women from domestic violence  - Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs | Take effective steps and effective measures to prevent sexual violence in society (harassment, rape).  To apply the zero tolerance policy in dealing with cases of sexual exploitation committed by ignorant persons responsible for the protection of society.  Open a safe haven protected by the state and run by civil society organizations. | | Protecting women and girls from all kinds of violence | 4 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs  Community police  - Events police  - Directorate of Education Diyala | Empower them economically.  Open the shelters.  Develop policies and measures to reduce this phenomenon.  Raise awareness of the begging.  The possibility of returning them to classes. | | Reducing the phenomenon of women and girls begging during and after conflict | 5 |
| International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies | - Diyala Court of Appeal  - Fighting the crime of Diyala  - Diyala Police Media  - Media of the province | Develop policies and procedures to reduce threats and blackmail through electronic devices.  Educating young people about the dangers of bad use of electronic devices. | | Reduce the bad use of modern electronic devices | 6 |

**Pillar III: Recovery (Post conflict period)**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | The objective | Special activity in Diyala Governorate | Implementing Entity | Supporters |
| 1 | Develop a recovery plan | Establish a rapid response team, including social and psychological experts, nutrition experts, health experts, legal experts and judges.  Effective participation of women at this stage  Provision of necessities of life. | - Center of motherhood and childhood at the University of Diyala  - Diyala Court of Appeal  - Health Directorate of Diyala | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 2 | Transitional phase | Provide a series of rapid and integrated assistance to cover the needs of women and girls.  Give greater participation to women in the reconstruction of their regions.  To support women financially to pass the stage in the form of aid or loans granted until they find employment opportunities to ensure their financial independence.  Ensure the safety of women from all forms of violence at this stage. | - Directorate of Labor and Social Affairs  - Center of motherhood and childhood at the University of Diyala  - Community policing | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 3 | Creating equal access to women's economic resources | Develop policies that ensure equal opportunities for women and men in all spheres of employment.  Increased economic support for the victims of war and conflict.  Create partnerships with the private and civil sectors to support and empower women who have not completed their education to allow them to enter the labor market. | - Directorate of Labor and Social Affairs  - Women's office in the governorate  - Provincial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 4 | Reconstruction phase | Planning stage.  Taking into consideration the gender perspective in the planning and reconstruction process.  Participation of women in the assessment and follow-up process.  Empowering women and integrating them into projects (to develop empowerment and empowerment). | - Office of the province  - Provincial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 5 | Priorities | Support for health care projects, education, and agriculture.  Reconstruction and development of basic infrastructure (schools, hospitals, etc.).  Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration.  Community Reintegration.  · Issue quick commands to determine the needs and status of their processors and freeze old systems. | - Office of the province  - Provincial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 6 | Role of local and international organizations and stakeholders | Provide minimum humanitarian assistance.  Psychosocial support.  Helping to protect against violence based on gender.  Help to protect against sexual violence. | - Office of the province  - Community policing  - Protection of women from violence  - Childhood and motherhood center at the University of Diyala | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| **Objectives to be implemented during recovery phases** | | | | |
| 1 | Promoting criminal justice for women during armed conflict and recovery period | Develop criminal legislation for crimes occurring during the conflict and in the recovery period. | - Diyala police  - Diyala Court of Appeal | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 2 | Promoting justice and equity | Facilitate women's access to justice.  Survivors' compensation A fair and quick compensation for the damage from the Support and Empowerment Fund for Displaced Women.  Support rural women and compensate them for damage caused by the destruction of crops or the looting of livestock resources quickly and fairly from the Rural Women's Support Fund. | - Directorate of Social Welfare  - Diyala Directorate of Agriculture  - Provincial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 3 | Develop national reconciliation programs while ensuring women's participation | Involve women and community leaders in programs dealing with armed conflict  Training on national reconciliation, peace-building and negotiating skills  Improve women's status by increasing the number of women in reconciliation committees and peace initiatives. | - Office of National Reconciliation  - Provincial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 4 | The development of treatments for families whose members are believed to belong to terrorist groups. | Awareness sessions on reconciliation and reintegration.  Courses of peaceful coexistence.  Dealing with them as members of the same community.  Investigate and verify their affiliation with terrorist gangs.  Security Sector Reform Program. | - National Reconciliation  Community police  Counter Terrorism Bureau | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 5 | The pursuit of lasting peace | Post-conflict economic recovery or conflict through the development of economic policies and social policies supportive of women's rights | - Provincial Council  - Women's office in the governorate | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 6 | Compel the damage caused by the conflict | Achieving transitional justice.  Compensate those affected, especially women survivors of sexual violence.  To address all economic and social damage in order to refer to the emergence of situations leading to a new conflict. | - Directorate of Labor and Social Affairs  - Provincial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 7 | Encourage initiatives to reduce conflict recurrence with gender sensitivity | Ensure the participation of all women (IDPs, returnees, flight attendants, etc.) in the positive cultural activities in the camps and the governorate. | - Women's office in the governorate  - Department of Migration and Migration  - Provincial Council | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 8 | Involve women and girls in building peace and recovery and allocating funds for peace building and recovery | Enhance their livelihoods and their participation in reconstruction in the aspects of drinking water, sanitation and electricity.    Forming voluntary work teams of women and girls.  Make plans for reconstruction according to the possibilities available.  Training courses according to needs.  Paving roads. | - Provincial Council  - Women's office in the governorate | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |
| 9 | Creating an environment conducive to investment | Energy saving.  A safe land for work.  Develop policies and procedures to facilitate administrative and financial matters.  Encourage the investor in the environment friendly industries to give more opportunities for the employment of women's labor. | - Provincial Council  - Investment Authority | International organizations, local organizations and diplomatic bodies  UN agencies |

**Monitoring and Evaluation:**

Monitoring and evaluation is carried out through the Provincial Council and civil society organizations and is as follows:

1. Establishment of monitoring and evaluation committees (governmental bodies, Hawa organization for relief and development and civil society organizations).

2 - Training of cadres to maintain the preparation of reports.

3 - Training cadres in the Diyala Governorate Council on monitoring and evaluation.

4. Facilitating access to the facts through objective reports from government institutions and civil society.

5. Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan by a specialized cadre in the governorate council and partner organizations.

**Resource Mobilization:**

    The Governorate shall establish a budget for the Plan through its available resources:

1. Zero-point resources.

2. Annual investment plan.

3. The ministerial budget.

4. Somar outlet.

5. Pervez Khan Outlet.

6. Khanaqin Port.

7. Kuwaiti grant.

8. German Grant.

9. Australian Grant.

10. Amounts from the poverty line.

11. Saudi Grant.

12. Reconstruction grant in liberated areas (IMF).

**Develop media and raising awareness plans:**

• Training media professionals and informing them of Resolution 1325 and the rights of IDPs, especially women and girls.

• Use of cultural centers to introduce 1325 resolution to the general public of displaced women and girls and the host community.

• Promote and introduce resolution 1325.

• Organizing a training workshop for female employees in all official departments of Diyala province on human rights and 1325 resolution.

• Organizing awareness and education programs in the audiovisual media.

• Provide special protection for female journalists to ensure their protection in fieldwork coverage.

**The Participants of developing the plan:**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| # | Name | The entity represented |
| 1 | Samera Najim Abdulkareem | Member of Diyala Governorate Council (Chairman of Women's Committee) |
| 2 | Eman Abdulwahab Alkarkhi | Member of Diyala Provincial Council (Chairman of the Services Committee) |
| 3 | Hanaa Alarnaouti | Member of the Diyala Provincial Council (Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights) |
| 4 | Nagham Azeez Hussein | Head of Women's Affairs Department in Diyala Governorate |
| 5 | Colonel Ghalib Atia Khalaf | Diyala Police Command - Community Police |
| 6 | Colonel Muhammed Jasim Abbas | Diyala Police Station |
| 7 | Rafie Laeith Hamad | Department of Retirement and Social Security |
| 8 | Muhammed Wahab Raheem | Department of Women Affairs in Diyala Governorate |
| 9 | Hanan Hafudh Abd Alansari | Department of Women Affairs - Directorate of Agriculture in Diyala |
| 10 | Hussein Abraheem Muhammed | Office of the Deputy Chairman of the Provincial Council |
| 11 | Dr. Khalid Faiez Yaseen | Tribal Affairs of Diyala |
| 12 | Sajid Ibraheem Hussein | Journalists' representative In Diyala |
| 13 | Ali Hamad Sofi | AlSharq Press and Media Foundation |
| 14 | Marwa Khaleel Aljumaily | National Reconciliation Commission |
| 15 | Dr. Majid Khaleel Ibraheem | Buthoor Alkhair Organization - Former Director of Diyala Agriculture |
| 16 | Zaid Muhammed Ali | A civilian activist |
| 17 | Murdan Ali Muhammed | Iraqi Center for Business and Investment - Deputy Director of Diyala Investment Commission |
| 18 | Ghufran Faisel Abbas | A Displaced Woman |
| 19 | Abeer Jaafar Jasim | A returnee |
| 20 | Rusul Ali Muhammed | A woman from Host Community - Diyala newspaper |
| 21 | Eman Abdulrahman | Women's Leadership Institute - Head of Iraqi Network for UNSCR1325 |
| 22 | Dr. Buthaina Mahmood Abbas | Hawa Organization for Relief and Development |
| 23 | Majid Hadi Mahmood | Hawa Organization for Relief and Development |