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# References


First: Women organizations and syndicates

1- Kurdistan women union
2- Union of Kurdistan women
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Second: Parliament, ministries and institutions of Kurdistan government:

7. Law committee in Kurdistan parliament
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9. Ministry of interior
10. Ministry of Peshmarga
11. Ministry of labor and social affairs
12. Ministry of Education
13. Ministry of High education and scientific research
14. Ministry of health
15. Ministry of culture and youths
16. Ministry of municipality and tourism
17. The archive of the office of region's minister for women affairs
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19. Department of foreign relation
20. Ministry of endowment and religion affairs
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27. Annual report of educational statistic

Forth: Personnel's

28. Mrs. Zakia Said Salih
29. Mrs. Badi'a Dartash
30. Mrs. Kwestan Muhamad
31. Special Archive.

**Forth**: the report will clarify that culture, customs and traditions still overtook the community, were not able to public the scientific understanding and bright views, about women's issue as an active member that have a role in all social, economical and political improvements. Simply, societies view toward women is patriarchy view in many levels.

**Fifth**: In addition, of having a number of good laws, that they are at the service of women rights, therefore, in terms of implementation they need monitoring and follow up.

**Sixth**: As a result of this report which expressed the status of women in the (25) years period of governing of Kurdish people. With the support of everyone an explained and full research shall carry out about the reasons and shortages and the gaps that women's fingerprint cannot be notice. Although, to compose a strategy and plan for to support women in order to play a big role in all aspects state governing, for the next (25) years with the cooperation and support of concerned ministries, international and local organizations, media institutions and activists..

**Seventh**: A strategy had composed on the government's level as strategies of (national strategy for combating violence against women) and (national strategy for the improvement of women situation in Kurdistan region). There are a plan set on the level of governmental ministries and part of civil society organizations. Because of some different reasons these plan were unable to get their objecties.

# Summery

Along with collecting information and investigating projects and activities of KRG and civil society organizations in the beginning of Parliament and government formation, in (1992 – 2017). Regarding to women status, enhancing skills and the development of women issues in fields of (legal, policy, society, economy and military..), what we achieved form statistic and numbers, at the end of our investigation we have realized that, there are a considerable changes in women status year after year, in terms of women situation according to the passing phases of region in terms of policy, economy, social, along with in some other hand we are not happy to that, therefore, we can undertake some quick evaluations.

**First**: the trust of the Kurdistan political presidency to women, and the absolute well to the development of women, the role of women and the activist as long as women organization has outcome to a good achievement. Composing law upon to the women's interest and their absolute rights, in addition to the women's participation in in the developments of economy, society and opening political and economical position Kurdistan toward countries and participation of women activist and high delegations in international conferences, will indicate that they have a direct influence in the development and reputation of women and their strong position in Kurdistan region.

**Second**: the rate of women and girl participation in positive manner can be appearing in the entire fields. In some aspects, equal rate had achieved such as in (education, high education, employments in governmental institutions and some others). Therefore in other aspects, there are a big different in rates, furthermore, good steps had undertook; in all sectors that women have their own respond. Hereby, this will be clear to us ground rules and serious regulation had not undertook, this will return that is due to the lack of inclusive system within the public and private sector plan. In addition to, unorganized in organization's tasks. They are not aware of each other's projects. Along with that women issues had not become a systematic one in the daily live.

**Third**: rates are good indication for us to confirm the women and their activities development in (2006–2013), particularly during (2011– 2014), will consider as golden age for women in the aspect of development, the reduction rate of violence against female. Hereby, we can say, lack of budget, political crises and instability in financial status. This will had a direct impact in terms of women status development.

3. Founding high council of genocide, by the region's presidency of council of ministries.
4. Opening the office of combating violence against women and mobile team in all camps by the ministry of interior.
5. Changing habit project for the purpose of reducing child marriage that will last for three years. Because this is a clear phenomenon by refugees by the council and concerned ministries with the support of international organizations.
6. Implementing National Action Plan resolution 1325 (women, peace and security).
7. Opening genocide center in Duhok, a part of its task consists of implementing investigation protocol and documenting sexual assault in conflicts by the ministry of martyrs ad Anfal.
8. Opening the center of curing and supporting women and girl survivors of ISIS in Duhok by the ministry of health with the support of international organizations,
9. Opening the special office of government's president for supporting Sinjar and surrounding areas and surviving women and girls form terrorists.
10. Opening near to (50) centers for raising awareness, health and psychology services…etc, in camps by organizations,
11. Opening schools in camps by the ministry of education and with support of international organizations,
12. Opening first aid health center along with providing women children doctors for camp refugees by the ministry of health, in addition of providing all services.
13. Documenting violence against thrown and survived girls from ISIS and women refugees,

# Third chapter
# FIGHTING TERRORISM PHASE & CONFRONTING TERRORISMS OF ISIS.
# 2014–2019

After the attack of the organization of Islamic State in Iraq and Sham (ISIS). For a number of Iraq areas and invading them, particularly the biggest city in Iraq which was Mosul, followed by a savagery plan in 3 august 2014 they tracked to Sinjar district and surrounding areas. Most of the residences were from the religion component of Yazidi Kurds, some Christians and other components were live too. Women, men and children became victims; those whom survived came to Kurdistan cities, thousands of others buried alive, confronted massacre, sexual assault, slavery, human selling in some of Arab countries. Then the government with moral and material support of international and local organizations, wealthy people, donor countries, alliances they changed their priority entirely to respond suffered people and to confront fighting against terrorism. No doubt, women issue was the first one that supported survivors and to return captured people, and with the direct support of Mr. Massoud Barzani, President of the Kurdistan Region and Nchirvan Barzani, head of the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq, it is worth mentioning that more than (1,800,000) IDP's and refugees are recently live in Kurdistan region, up to the time we prepared this report, they are continuously coming to region cities, along with all of the plight that occurred to our people, withholding of the budget share of region by central government and the reduction of oil prices. Kurdistan faced a severe financial crises, until now they are unable to return to its normal status.



Hereby, we are going to show up some activities:

1. Humanitarian and materialistic support campaign (food and beverage, clothes and fashion, bed, drugs and medicine..etc.). Specifically women and children needs for (1) week near to Shanadar park more than (200) tons send to most of camps, Sinjar mountain by the high council of women affairs. Continued, up to the time of preparing this report.
2. Emergency project (National Action Plan) for supporting IDP's and refugees especially women and children with the presence of concerned ministries and donor international organization.

kindergartens, women qualifying institute, the project of eliminating FGM… etc.). economical projects such as (small loans project, opening sewing factory, finding job opportunity for women, opening salons, opening women's market, canning project…etc.). in addition to presenting projects for amending laws, the project of creating civil organization and centers and opening event hall…etc. this along with a number of other projects, that we will show them in number in the bellow chart (*).:

Chart no. (20)

Women organization project (1993 - 2017)

| PROJECT | ORGANIZATION'S NAME |
|---|---|
| 69 | Women Kurdistan assembly |
| 19 | united Islamic sisters of Kurdistan |
| 180 | women Kurdistan union |
| 61 | Kurdistan union of women |
| 8 | Media and expert women |

(*) in the total of (14) organizations and (NGO's) that we asked them, only the mentioned (5) organizations replied and sent us reports.

- Those that are above, and a number of other activities that are continuously undertaking by organizations, according to the conditions a status of Kurdistan region in general and particularly women. Generally, organizations are playing role through, but due to lack of precise and correct statistic we will indicate them as followings:

- Through, (sessions, seminars, conferences, questioners and researches. Including entire topics of health, social, economical, political and educational). Women issues will be indicated and then forming action plan for it.
- In terms of humanitarian support for (disabled, displaced and refugees) in a hand, and supporting martyr families, Anfals, Peshmaga forces in the other hand. Specifically, in the past few years, which Kurdistan region confronted terrorism fighting and financial crises, organizations were playing major role to this matters.
- Collecting thousands of signatures for (eliminating polygamy, women honor killing, convicting criminals of Anfal process…etc).
- Under taking massive protestations with participation of hundreds of women for (combating violence against women particularly about women killing, the entire national issue…etc.).
- Founding joint centers, federations and organization networks it exists since 1998 to have a knowledge regarding the whole women issues in Kurdistan cities.
- For solving social problems although to depend on legal men, social workers and experts for solving the social cases and issues that face it's organizations through special sections and centers, so thousand of issues had solved.
- Although, in terms of media each organization owns' permanent and temporary publication, private radio, radio and TV programs, newspaper, magazine, booklet, book, poster, brochures in various shapes and patterns according to the form of event.

Chart no. (18)
Illiteracy training by the organization (1993 – 2017)

| No. of training | Station no. | No. of beneficial | Organization name | note |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 360 | 15 | - | Women Kurdistan assembly | |
| - | 75 | 5000 | Kurdistan union of women | |
| - | 105 | 690000 | women Kurdistan union | Trainings are still on in these stations |
| - | | 5000 | united Islamic sisters of Kurdistan | Except of 3 classes had opened in the secretary with other various trainings for illiteracy |

**2. Various trainings:**

Various training means, the training that related to health awareness as (psychological awareness, sterility, pregnant women, natural feeding, natural childbirth, breast examination and self protection … etc.). In addition to cultural trainings about (laws, women's role in the community, women's role in election, social awareness …etc), vocational trainings for escalating girl's economical status (sewing, injecting, first aid, handcraft, learning sweet preparing, agricultural consultant training… etc.). human development training (language learning, computer learning, administration and management training, atket in all sectors, printing learning training…etc.) in addition to sport, art and literature trainings were included to organization activity, the bellow chart includes implemented trainings:

Chart no. (19)
Various trainings of women organizations (1993 – 2017)

| No. of trainings | No. of beneficial | Organization NAME | note |
|---|---|---|---|
| 320 | - | Women Kurdistan assembly | |
| 100 | 600 | united Islamic sisters of Kurdistan | Approximately according to the repost estimation |
| 4720 | 106.800 | women Kurdistan union | |
| 775 | 11.733 | Kurdistan union of women | |



**3. Projects:**

Projects are the main part to facilitate and develop organization's task, each organization had tens of project every year and implemented. The period of project had been executed according to their significance there are long term and short term as: agriculture project such as (bee raising, raising livestock, plantation..etc.). Social projects such as (opening house of shelter for threatened women, social consultation center, solving social problems center, hotline project, opening nurseries and

# Second Chapter
# THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN ORGANIZATIONS 1993–2019

In the beginning of the report there are indications about the role of organizations, after the uprising of 1991 they attempt using their effort toward advocating and building women capacity in terms of learning, qualifying, to be familiar with their rights and duties and experiencing their capacity and to use them in the entire life sectors.

For indicating some of our duties and activities we will get benefit from organizations of (Women Kurdistan assembly, Kurdistan union of women, women Kurdistan union, united Islamic sisters of Kurdistan, media and expert women organization). The role of other organization can be estimate according to the size and expansion of duties and activities.

Forms of activities of these organizations included sessions, seminars and opening various trainings and projects, we will show them as following:

1. **Combating and eliminating illiteracy:**

After the uprising, the rate of women among female had increased. Due to the instability in social, political and economical status. They were consider as obstacle for developing women girls in terms of learning and education, for that purpose these organizations had attempt seriously in order to decrease this phenomenon, each one of them worked according to their own programs and regulations, with the coordination of international organizations such as (UNISEF, Swedish DIAKONYA and French equlibiry Org.) and some other organization and the ministry of education. In the beginning this project is only been executed by those to (2001). Then the ministry of education took the responsibly of running this project, both genders participated up to the formation of the program of speeded study in the ministry, this training is still active in the organizations program in all the cities and districts of region, we will show some of statistic bellow:

2. **The role of military ranked women in ministry:**

A considerable number or we can say there are hundreds of various ranked women within the ministry some of them can be counted to directorate, except of a number of girl's brigade, regiment commander and brigade commander. In the whole religion they participated that consist of (Christian, Yazidi, Islam, Kakai…). Although some of these Peshmarga had training courses in USA and Europe, they participated in enhancing military courses they are continuously sending them overseas. Some of them had already received invitation from Pentagon for qualifying training course, in addition to another achievement of girls in (18/09/2017) (Lieutenant/ Kocher Salih) which she is a women regiment commander, due to her skills and capacity and her participation in fighting against terrorisms of ISIS, she selected as a first woman to be regiment commander. She also received brevity award by UNISCO in USA, New York in Peshmarga name. The development of female as Peshmarga and defender of homeland is always indication for women development in Kurdistan Region.

# Eighth
# WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PEACE KEEPING, STABILITY AND CONFRONTING TERRORISMS



Women's role in this sector had developed among police forces, Peshmarga forces, and security..these forces are connected to ministry of interior, Peshmarga and region protection agency, each one own a special institution for qualifying youths in general and specially girls, will classify as following:

### 8-1 Ministry of interior:

**2. College of police:**

This ministry responded women's skills with responsibility and they did not forget that women were serving as secret messengers inside city at the period of the past regime had played a great role. Therefore, in order to attempt alternate these skills to academic and for qualifying girls and boys in this sector, in (1997) college of police had founded in Erbil. Since then they arranged (9) rounds for women, which hundreds of girls graduated and got certificate as a police officer. In addition to (2) commissioner rounds for girl as a result tens of girls graduated as commissioners and they got certificate. In (2000) college of police had founded in Sulemani a number of women were beneficial.

**3. The role of military ranked women in the entire directorates of the ministry:**

There are thousands of officers and employments in the directorate of ministry. There are (340) multiple military ranks on the general directorate, all offices and directorates of combating violence against women, in addition to hundreds of girls that they consist a considerable number in the directorates. (Police general, investigating crime evidence of region, forest police, electricity police, Erbil governorate police, Dohuk governorate police, Sulemani governorate police, Soran police, Garmian police, Rapareen police, Erbil civil defense, Dohuk civil defense, Sulemani civil defense, Soran civil defense and training police). In both ranks of officer and employee, there role can be notice.

### 8-2 ministry of Peshmarga:

**1. Military college:**

Ministry of Peshmarga had confirmed the force, skills and tiredness of women, how were able to have role in mountain as brave Peshmarga in the following revolutions of defending their homeland. Peshmarga forces had founded, from these forces special groups of women and girls formed. The result of two colleges of Peshmarga in Qalacholan and Zakho. A considerable number of girls are studying and getting military ranks in these colleges.

Chart no. (16)

Number of youth beneficial in unemployment allowance project

| governorate | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|
| Erbil | 10.207 | 5.518 |
| Sulemani | 13.877 | 8.551 |
| Dohuk | 6.404 | 3.905 |
| Garmian | 1.2 | 1.149 |
| Total | 31.711 | 19.123 |
| Total number | 50.834 | |

- **Small loans:**

The purpose of supporting fund of youth small loans and increasing social and economical level of Kurdistan youths, to activate their skills and energy in the fifth cabinet this fund been formed and implement. Up to 1/1/2017 the rate of beneficial women and girls in region's governorate are as following:

Erbil governorate (152) women. Sulemani governorate (89). Dohuk governorate (375). Garmian administration (582), total number consists of (1,198). Their projects in general includes (trade, industry, services, agriculture, tourism and others).

**7-4 Agriculture aspect:**

Kurdistan's soils known as fertilizes and bless soil. Agriculture had managed livelihood of people in the past, therefore after collapsing villages, Anfal and chemical weapons by unfastened Baath's regime, as a result agriculture sector went down. K.R. tried through ministry of agriculture, construction and municipality to care about villages and encouraged village residences to attempt revise migration from urban to rural areas. Hereby, women had supported to have their own fingerprint and to be able to achieve small business, such as offering livestock for increasing local dairy production, although opened canning factories, in addition to that, ministry of agriculture had a special work in this field as following:

1. Almost (20% to 30%) of agricultural land contract register in women's name approximately about (18,000) women. Except of a big number of women and girls who works in fields as farmers.
2. In the past years (200) women been trained for bees, cows, dairy, birds and preparing feeding as (syrup, jam, raisin) most of them are in duty.
3. They are recently engage with UNIDO organization for developing handmade food at homes by creating group working and launching trainings on developed technological tools.
4. They are also in contact with Czech KARITAS organization investing trade projects among men and women farmers. That is an encouragement to access agriculture.

Chart no. (15)

Women's rate in public and private sector

| YEAR | GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR | PRIVATE SECTOR |
|---|---|---|
| 2014 | 79.39% | 21% |
| 2015 | 76% | 24.2% |

**7-2 investment aspect:**

In 2003 after the collapse of Baath's regime, Kurdistan region had considerably developed in terms of investment including construction, health, education, transportation and communication, trade, industry..etc. continued so far, women had a role and developed to an extent, therefore it is not in noticeable rate i.e. it consists (1%). Alongside, there are many company owners but they are not actively acting but only in name. Therefore, there are women in sectors of trade, factory owners, restaurants, beauty centers, salons, hospital owners..etc.), that is why we can say it stepped forward.

**7-3 Government's role in for eliminating unemployment and poverty among females:**

Kurdistan region had carried out a number of permanent projects for combating unemployment and poverty among youths. Which, are be done by the ministry of labor and social affairs and ministry of planning. It consists of:

**- Social protection network:**

This project in led by general directorate of welfare and social development in the ministry of labor. In the beginning it was named as Social Welfare Fund it implemented in 2003 concerned to ministry of health. After forming ministry of labor and social affairs in 2004 its name had changed to Social protection network, that specified for cooperating and supporting fractioned families and those families whom live under the poverty level, the rate of beneficial women and girls in this project is as following regarding to statistics of (2016 - 2017). In Erbil governorate (20863) women, Dohuk governorate (14120) women. Sulemani governorate (20049) women, total no. consists of (55,032) beneficial women in the entire Kurdistan which includes (widow, divorced, left, no guardian girls, disabled, prisoner wives, married students, aged and unaccompanied).

**- Unemployment fees for both genders:**

For decreasing unemployment, providing job opportunity, preparing graduators of governmental universities and institutes for market force. This project had implemented in 2011 through ministry of labor and social affairs of Kurdistan region. Therefore, due to the financial crises, withhold region's budget share by the central government, ISIS attack to surrounding region areas and more than (1,800,000) dispalaced and IDPs directed to Kurdistan region cities. This project halted in 2014, we will impose the rate of both genders beneficial youths:

# Seventh
# BUSINESS & INVESTMENT ASPECT

**7-1 business aspect:**

Kurdistan region's economy had passed through a various situations after uprising, changes can be notice in business power according to this situation, and most of work force had recorded by male. Imposed norms and tradition was obstacle for women to have role in work force while in private sector or free market. Women's work mostly noted in governmental institutions especially in education and health sector. Then since 1992 to 2003 by the efforts of civil society organization, especially by women organizations had valued role of women through raising awareness and cultural courses and holding seminars in various areas in work sector, they considered as a toll for community development. Meanwhile, through launching various trainings as (sewing, first aid, injecting, agriculture, handcraft, preparing sweets, salons..etc.). for women despite of small project for them, the rate was low but it was a good encouragement for women so as to step forward and participate in work market.

Hereby, we can show some formal statistics for the recent past years on Kurdistan region's level, that took only female, compared to years:

Chart no. (13)

Rate of work force in general and especially female

| YEAR | WORK FORCE IN GENERAL | FEMALE WORK FORCE |
|---|---|---|
| 2012 | 38.4% | 12.1% |
| 2013 | 39.8% | 12.7% |
| 2014 | 39.25% | 13.13% |
| 2015 | 39% | 17.78% |

Chart no. (14)

Unemployment female rate

| YEAR | Unemployment female rate |
|---|---|
| 2012 | 22% |
| 2013 | 17.8% |
| 2014 | 19.63% |
| 2015 | 29.44% |

### 6-4 Women and religion

In Kurdish society religion components ordinarily out of feeling of any kind ethnicity live together, they are conservative community to an extent. In all religion and ethnics (Kakai, Zoroastrian, Yazidi, Yarsan, Islam…etc)

They are engaged according to their own religion rites in the community, therefore we can indicate that in past women were not allowed to access mosques, but recently they can, for condolence, group praying and Quran reciting. A special space had allocated in mosques for women, despite of precious memoirs and getting end page of reading Quran. Women can play their role in religious events. Although, women can play their own role in other religions. In addition to that, in the ministry of endowment and religion affairs as administrative affairs (9) women are set as managers and head departments, while we take a look to past there were only men managers.

In addition, the named ministry every year and according to it's projects. Provide services for women in various activities regarding child marriage, honor killing, FGM, using drags and campaigns of combating violence against women.

Chart no. (10)

Number of participated women in play, literature, drawings, music and songs in Dohuk governorate

| SECTION | NUMBER |
|---|---|
| drawings | 25 |
| Play artist | 23 |
| MUSICIAN | 20 |
| CINEMA ACTRESS | 115 |
| LITERATURE | 15 |
| DANCING | 30 |
| TOTAL | 227 |

Chart no. (11)

Number of participated women in play, literature, drawings, music and songs in Erbil governorate

| SECTION | NUMBER |
|---|---|
| drawings | 27 |
| Play artist | 25 |
| MUSICIAN | 21 |
| CINEMA ACTRESS | 20 |
| LITERATURE | 20 |
| DANCING | 40 |
| TOTAL | 153 |

**2- Women's role in libraries:**

Public libraries are institutions of culture, education, learning and information. It own free charge principles and social frame, program and services. Form this point we can show women's role in terms of getting benefit of libraries, according to reading in rate and in year:

Chart no. (12)

Rate of women beneficial from libraries in 2012-2016

| YAER | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| percentage | 201533 | 181276 | 135577 | 109549 | 121653 |
| Women rate | 37% | 38% | 39% | 36% | 39% |

Chart no. (8)

No. of Kurdistan sport girls whom own high levels and achievements

| TYPE OF GAME | NO. | GOVERNORATE |
|---|---|---|
| Football | 1 | Erbil |
| biking | 1 | Sulemani |
| chess | 2 | Dohuk–Erbil |
| Fields and stadium | 4 | Erbil |
| Ground tennis | 17 | Dohuk–Erbil |
| basketball | 9 | Sulemani–Dohuk–Erbil |
| TAEKWONDO | 11 | Sulemani–ERBIL |

### 6–3 Art:

Regarding to development of women affairs in Kurdistan region between (1992–2017) in fields of culture and art, along with social, political and economical changes in the region and in the community in general, had a negative impact on development and women role in this field. A considerable development can be notice in all art sections. Therefore, it is important to show up development one by one:

1. **Women role in art and culture:**

Chart no. (9)

Enhancing women opportunity in play, literature, drawings, music and songs in Sulemani governorate

| YEAR | RATE | NOTE |
|---|---|---|
| 2004 | 30-40% | LITERATURE |
| 2005 | 30-45% | LITERATURE |
| 2006 | 35% | PLAY AND DRAWING |
| 2007 | 30-30% | = |
| 2008 | 35% | = |
| 2009 | 30-50% | = |
| 2010 | 65% | ALL SECTIONS |
| 2011 | 65% | INCREASED COSIDERABLY |
| 2012 | 90-95% | = |
| 2013 | 95% | = |
| 2014 | 75% | = |
| 2015 | 55-80% | INCREASEAD IN LITERATURE |
| 2016 | 50-60% | DECREASED COSIDERABLY |
| 2017 | 30-75% | DRAWING IS HIGH OTHERS ARE LOW |

Khanaqin. In (2008) they formed a committee within the syndicate for advocating female journalists, that was directly respected to syndicate council. Since 1992 so far a number of newspapers, magazines and radios established, were specialized for women issues they had their effected role upon to their period and time of issuing. Some of them are still active, and some others are not. {almost (31) newspaper, (39)magazines, (4) radio} most of these publications and radios had established by women organizations. Most management and supervision staff were from active women staff and activists of women rights.

### 6-2 Sport:

There are two sport special agencies in Kurdistan region consist of (general directorate of sport in the ministry of culture and Olympic Kurdistan committee), women had their own role in each one of them as following:

#### 1- General directorate of sport:

In this directorate there are (3) main women club, their presidents are women, they directly concerned to general directorate of divan, although in (15) club in fields of (handball, volleyball, basketball, field and stadium, Ping-Pong, chess, futsal, triple game, biking, Weightlifting). There is a special department for women, in each club more than (50) players participated in the entire games in the round courses of Kurdistan region and Iraq. These clubs had participated activities in overseas, including (Hawler girls, Aphrodite for girls, Akad women, Hawler women, Slemani women, Sulemani Peshmarga, Sanhareeb Women, New seerwan, Shaqlawa women, Khanzad women, Zeravani women, Brayati, Dukan and Qala). They participated in the states of (Emirates, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon and Hungary). According to this bylaw of this directorate, in club elections should at least have (1) woman member in club administration council, to have her role in sport.

#### 2- Kurdistan Olympic committee:

This committee id concerned to the region and include entire Olympic games as (field and stadium, chess, ground tennis, basketball, taekwondo, horse riding, biking..). Sport girls had a considerable level and achievement, while on Kurdistan and Iraq level, they are (37) women and they obtained champions. We will show it in the bellow chart:

# Sixth
# SOCIAL ASPECT



If you return to the years of after uprising, due to the imposed norms, traditions and culture still covered Kurdish society. The main victims in that culture were women and girls. They were deprived from the community developing conducted parts which can be counted by hand fingers such as (media, sport, art …etc.) main reason of none participation of girls return back to the community bad habits. Such as (early marriage, old changing to young, exchanging of young girls, ignoring their education and study), for that reason it is shame for girls to sing or play music, to be a famous sport woman or to appear on TV channels, they realized these profession are only allowed for male, therefore women passed this phase considerably they developed in the entire sectors. We are able to indicate some of them in statistic:

### 6-1 Culture and media:

In culture and media sector, along with it's three forms (visual, audio and written) in the beginning of uprising there were a low rate women whom have voice and image specially in media such as (Television and Radio), therefore we can say there were a number of women writers there texts were usually about community. Meanwhile, their speech were influential for that period, most of their speeches were published in organization magazines, Step by step the role of girls and women appeared in terms of journalism, they were able to activate their experience skills, these gaps had felt by parties and organizations through their media office, furthermore they launched culture courses and training courses without gender discrimination, youths get benefit from it. Although, opening local TVs and Radios had increased, so women owned a share in this sector, we can say after (2000) had increased gradually in all media forms, specially opening media department in technical institutes, then the same department expanded in college of arts, girls inspire for this department had increased. Recently in satellite channels, magazines and newspapers, professional women author, writer and journalists can be notice, everybody is happy for that. According to a statistic of journalist syndicate of Kurdistan in (2017), had sequenced women's position as following:

Women newspaper franchisee (13), newspaper author (17), magazine franchisee (36), magazine author (51). Total no. of women journalists and media in Kurdistan region are (1500) total of participated members and actives. According to syndicate bylaw in the administration council of all branches and offices there are (2) women. Although, in the last conference, women became branch responsible of Dohuk and

Number of employment for Ministry of Health

| Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|
| 27134 | 22369 | 49503 |

Total number of employment for all Governorates

| City | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Erbil | 2432 | 4567 | 6999 |
| Sul. | 1435 | 923 | 2358 |
| Duhok | 765 | 1629 | 2394 |
| Halabja | 205 | 278 | 483 |
| Raparin | 227 | 354 | 581 |
| Koya | 176 | 332 | 508 |
| Garmean | 451 | 167 | 9148 |
| | 5691 | 8250 | 13941 |

5. Combating violence program launched in 2007. Through organization advocator for working in this issue, it's beginning was about gender awareness, the effects violence will appear to women with the passage of years.
    - Selecting 12 health centers in each governorate for receiving survivors and training more than 60% of staff.
    - Opening special centers of receiving violated cases in Dohuk and another on is still in implementing phase in Erbil, it is in the project to implement another center in Sulemani.
    - Training tens of medicals regarding receiving and curing survivors in the hospitals of (Emergency, maternity, forensic and camps)
    - Preparing scientific and active evidence specialized to violation and killing cases.

    1. Opening community health centers to care about family health and following up, including women which they are the first responsible in the community. In 2010 the no. of centers were (3) in 2016 became (5) centers.
    2. Implementing various awareness campaign regarding women health such as early marriage, to care about pregnant women early exploration of breast cancer.
    3. Early breast cancer exploration through (17) health centers they started in 2005. In addition to that in 2011 examine specialize center early indicating breast cancer, it is open in every governorate.
    4. For the purpose of awareness, indication and curing breast cancer, breast awareness center had established in Sulemani in 2007. In addition to founding Hiwa hospital for curing cancer patients in Sulemani governorate. Dedicating a special department for cancer diseases in Azadi hospital in Dohuk. Opening Nanakali hospital for cancer diseases in Erbil governorate, although founding breast cancer center for examine and cure in 2017 in Erbil city, the main part of the cure goes for breast cancer disease. In general Uterus and vaginal cancer disease.
    5. There are (30) centers of pre marriage examination in the region. In 2008 specialized pre marriage examination center opened in every governorate.
    6. Birth's rate in hospitals in 2005 was (67.8%) in 2011 increased (84.9).
    7. Implementing mother and child health strategy 2013-2017.
    8. Examination children program 2014
    9. Monitoring mother's death program, through prepared list for death certificate in 2014.

2004. In (3) Erbil health centers, although at the region's level in 2010 (22) centers were exist, in 2016 became (28) centers.

2. The number of maternity and childbirth hospitals in 2009 were (8) hospitals, in 2016 became (13), in addition to public hospitals that they have childbirth department there are also departments in health centers too. Therefore, opening number of maternity and childbirth hospitals by private sector.
3. New born monitoring program:

This program offers services for pregnant, breastfeeding women and newborn infants in camps since 2014 till the recent time. Through, this visiting will be arrange to pregnant women by health volunteer staff, they will be consult in good manner, they will refer them to hospitals when needed. They are also visiting mothers and babies in the first two weeks age, they are going to search for any risk case in babies and mothers.

4. Health cultural program for decreasing FGM cases which launched. In 2010 in the frame of WHO and UNISEF in 2011 the rate was 23%. The rate for under 20 years old girls in 2015 in Kurdistan level according to a statistic done by UNISEF and some other organizations was 10,7%, had reduced due to cultural and awareness program from FGM risks, through health centers, media although the issue of law 8 in 2011. It will forbid FGM.

Chart no. (7)

FGM awareness project in 10 health centers in 2015:

| Health center | No. of visitors to health center | No. of FGM women holder | No. of FGM girl holder | Mothers who support FGM | Mother who against FGM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shahidan | 188 | 106 | 3 | 7 | 167 |
| Kurdistan | 765 | 520 | 0 | 0 | 765 |
| Muhamad Bajalan | 224 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 223 |
| Nazdar Bamarni | 139 | 63 | 8 | 8 | 132 |
| Sarkarez | 467 | 329 | 6 | 4 | 412 |
| Kawrgosk | 104 | 70 | 8 | 5 | 99 |
| Khwakork | 308 | 231 | 0 | 0 | 308 |
| Daratoo | 496 | 393 | 4 | 25 | 471 |
| Razhan | 171 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 154 |
| Kasnazan | 161 | 111 | 9 | 10 | 138 |
| Total no. | 3023 | 2026 | 38 | 59 | 2868 |

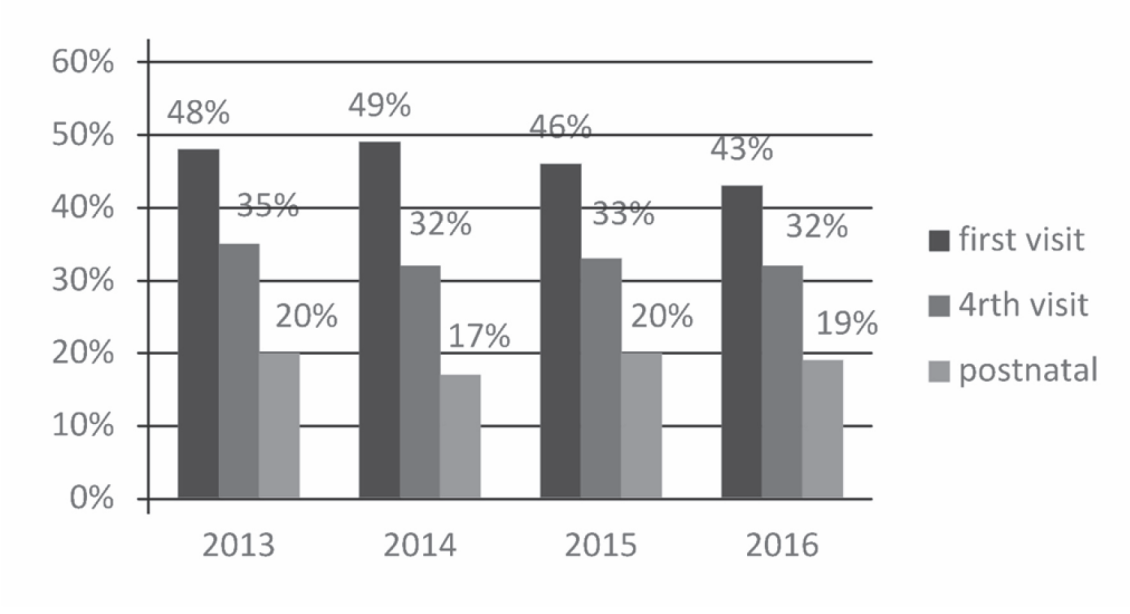
# Fifth
# HEALTH ASPECT



In the middle of seventies of the past century health services and childbirth in the frame of monitoring mothers and children started. This kind of monitoring had conducted to register pregnant women and to measure their weight, blood pressure and following pregnancy by giving virovolic, that was only offered in self-protection centers. In the beginning of eighties monitoring units had opened in two other centers. Although tetanus foot vaccine had added to these services, offering cure for the pregnant and her children, through free card as an encouragement for pregnancies for their continued visiting to monitoring unit as following:

1. The number of units in cities and other locations in Erbil in 2004 reached to 40 centers, then became 78 monitoring unit that were managed by women medicals including both monitoring center of Hareer public hospital and Shaqlawa friend hospital for children. Therefore, in general number of centers in the region in 1991 was (178) center, in 2000 (571) center in 2016 (961) center.

Chart no.(6): Pregnant mother's visit to centers




## 1. Organizing family services

These services started since eighties of the last century. In the frame of Iraqi organizing family group had presented in the maternity and children hospitals, then stop (The date disappeared), therefore these services started again at the end of

Chart no.(5)

Number of female professor with scientific rank (2016-2017)

| UNIVERSITIES | PHD | | | MASTER | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PROFESSOR | PROFESSOR ASSISTANT | TEACHER | PROFESSOR ASSISTANT | TEACHER | | |
| Salahaddin /Erbil | 9 | 58 | 128 | 25 | 68 | 523 | 811 |
| Sulemani | 5 | 62 | 169 | 140 | 56 | 309 | 741 |
| Dohuk | 8 | 30 | 57 | 13 | 46 | 335 | 489 |
| Koya | 0 | 9 | 21 | 1 | 11 | 42 | 84 |
| Medical Erbil | 5 | 30 | 67 | 3 | 25 | 95 | 225 |
| Soran | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 44 | 57 |
| Erbil polytechnic | 1 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 12 | 131 | 162 |
| Sulemani politechnic | 0 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 111 | 132 |
| Dohuk politechnic | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 35 | 43 |
| Garmian | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 33 | 53 |
| Halabja | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 14 |
| Zakho | 2 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 84 | 113 |
| Rapareen | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 29 |
| Charmo | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 30 |
| Total number | 32 | 203 | 511 | 186 | 251 | 1800 | 2983 |

1. **Medical college:**
   Medical college opened in 2001, although opening midwifing department in the named college in 2012, for paying more attention to maternity and childbirth specialization with high certificate.
2. **Capacity student program:**
   Except of the developed part of women and girls in the ministry of high education and scientific research carried out in 2011 and continued so far, for enhancing scientific and capacity level of students they were send to developed universities in globe countries. A number of students were beneficial in this project, a considerable number of beneficial were girl students.
3. **Research and learning center:**
   Opening research and learning center for women health in 2016, that is the only academic center which emphasizing on women health.

the region except of a number of private and international professional universities. Hereby, the rate of girl's student s are corresponded to boys in study, therefore on master and Phd level there are a considerable number of female in all sectors, the number of heads od department and deans in the universities totally (83) women, as well as the number of professors according to scientific rank consists of (2983). According to the last statistic of (2016-2017) in the bellow chart the rate of official professors, heads of department and deans will be shown:

Chart no. (4)

Number of female heads of department and deans in governmental universities

| S | universities | heads of department | deans | total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Salahaddin university | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| 2 | Sulemani | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 3 | Dohuk | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 4 | Koya | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 5 | Medical Erbil | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 6 | Soran | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | Erbil politechnic | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| 8 | Sulemani politechnic | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| 9 | Dohuk politechnic | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| 10 | Garmian | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Halabja | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Zakho | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | Rapareen | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 14 | Charmo | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | Total number | 73 | 10 | 83 |

**Increasing girls school:**

In term of taking the access of girls to school significantly, although increasing the number of girl's school in the entire region, even if isn't in the international standards, despite of all these the number of schools had increased as following:

Chart no. 2

The number of girl's school according to studying years

| STUDY YEARS | NUMBER OF SCHOOLS |
|---|---|
| 2011-2012 | 357 |
| 2012-2013 | 548 |
| 2013-2014 | 563 |
| 2014-2015 | 575 |
| 2015-2016 | 636 |

- **Attempt to increase girl's rate in study:**

  The ministry of education were always attempting for achieving gender equality in education through (special schools for girls, speeded study, eliminating literacy ..etc), along with that if it was not as needed, were unable to attract communities attention in general and specially girls, therefore so far the number of participated girls compare to boys was not equal, but it progressed considerably with continued attempt.

Chart no.3

The rate of participated boys and girls in studying

| STUDY YEARS | BOY'S RATE | GIRL'S RATE |
|---|---|---|
| 1996-199 | 56.7% | 43.2% |
| 1997-1998 | 55.7% | 44.2% |
| 1998-1999 | 54.5% | 45.4% |
| 1999-2000 | 54.1% | 45.8% |
| 2000-2001 | 52.08% | 47.92% |
| 2015-2016 | 52.05% | 47.94% |



**4-2 High education and scientific research:**

After the uprising in Kurdistan region there were only university of Salahaddin and some other institutes in city centers, therefore then with the increasing of population and demand of studying and the construction of Kurdistan the number of universities and institutes had increased in a way that recently there are universities and institute in every city and district, so far there are (14) governmental universities in

# Forth
# EDUCATION AND HIGH EDUCATION SECTOR



**4-1 Education:**

After the uprising, economic and political situation of Iraq became unstable people faced poverty for that reason most of students quit schools and tried to work, along with that patriarchy mentality and unawareness of the community was another obstacle for going girls to school, therefore, KRG and CSO's specially women organizations worked for preventing this spread phenomenon, through educational plan that considered as the most important element of developing educations' action, hereby can be organized for the future, on this base annual statistic of this development in education and the correct way of curriculum will be showed and they followed some methods, in the following there are a statistic on how girls situation developed in fields of study and education:

- **Combating and eliminating literacy project:**
  Limiting literacy rate to very low rate, and to work for totally eliminating by using the motto of (study for all) that was the objective of the ministry of education, a result they opened adolescent school and eliminating literacy centers after (1991), that was including women to (55,4%), women were particiopated and beneficial, such courses continued up to (2004) therefor they got positive conclusion,
- **Starting opening speeded study:**
  Speeded study was a new system that applied by the ministry of education after (2004), for the students whom were isolated from studying despite of their old age, furthermore, they were unable to study ordinarily. The number of girl students whom participated in this study system in (2015-2016) were (2506) girls.
- **Increasing the number of kindergartens:**
  In (1991) the numbers of kindergarten were very few there were only a number of them in big cities, while they shall be the same as the number of primary schools, because in this stage students learn basic information, along they will be prepared for primary stage. It was not an easy task to be balanced it means there were (44) kindergarten compared to (558) schools, therefore recently, the number of kindergarten consists of (517) . the number of girl students for (2015-2016) was (609,966) girls.

**C. Relations on international level:**

- creating contacting line with Arabic Assembly and the participation of representative of regional government in conferences and activities.
- A formal participation in 57th , 58th, 60th , 61th , 62th Commission on the Status of Women belong to United Nations in New York (Commission on the Status of Women CSW) in 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016 and 2017.
- Participation in Europe parliament in 29/1/2014. In a widespread meeting, that was the discussion about women status in Kurdistan region – Iraq.
- An official participation in the discussion of CEDAW committee report (convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) that was for the first time Kurdistan delegation participated in discussions that was in (18/2/2014) held in Geneva. That now we are in the formal committee for implementing recommendations.

**B. Permanent council activities:**

- Sixteen international days campaign for combating violence against women in Kurdistan region in the years (2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016) and continued for next years with renewing's.
- National conference regarding challenges in implementing laws specialized for women rights in Kurdistan region and continued solving; special reports are prepared related to this issue in 2013. With the support of concerned parties the instruction with enter to implementation phase.
- Regional conference for how to activate human rights article and civic education in basic schools mutually with ministry of education, international and local organizations in 2013.
- Attempting for studying special laws for women rights in Kurdistan region in law faculties in regional universities through ministry of high education and scientific research in 2015.
- Holding training courses, workshops and training of trainers, for the judges and public prosecutors on both personal status law and the law of combating domestic violence and some clauses and articles specialized for women in Iraqi penal code with support of international organizations and European Union for law sovereignty, justice council and agencies of UNFPA, UNDP in the years of 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- continued working with the ministry of health and with a number of civil society organizations regarding to women desease as an awareness campagin for breast cancer desease, FGM, issueing booklet and broushor for special instruction of women during pregnancy and childbirth...etc.
- signing investigation and documenting protocol sexual assult at confilict between the council and general consulate of Britain in Kurdistan region in 2016.
- Signing 1325 plan protocol (Women - peace - security) between ministry on interior and ministry of social affairs by the supervision of high council of women affairs with the support of UNWOMEN in 2016 for three years.
- preparing, replying and following up international reports continuously with the special files of women issues in Kurdistan region.
- opening special training regarding to developing and how to react for gender equality along with understanding gender identifying concept for special rank staff and official employments of KRG. in 2015 and 2016 will continue for next years.

economy, health, education, justice, youth and culture and social affairs) are member of the council. General secretory directly supervising the tasks of council, there are (6) members of council they are already director generals. They hold first meeting in (15/6/2011).

A. **Strategy and projects of the council:**

1. National strategy for combating violence against women in Kurdistan region, ratified on 28/10/2012 for 2012-2016, lasting the period of implementation for 2027. Setting sectorial plan at the same (education, health, social affairs and interior) been set by the ministries and they are in implementing phase, it's been decided that sectorial plan in the ministries (high education, justice, endowment and religion affairs and youth and culture) to be set for next year,
2. Allocating budget's project on the base of considering form of community, participated parties: ministry of planning, ministry of education, ministry of health, ministry of municipality, ministry of finance, high council of women affairs UNWOMEN agency, this project had hanged due to the budget's issue.
3. Building the capacity of rural women in fields of economy. Social in Kurdistan region, participated parties: ministry of planning, ministry of education, ministry of health, ministry of agriculture, supervised by the high council of women affairs - the agencies of UNWOMEN, UNISCO, FAO AND UNFPA.
4. Eliminating FGM project, high council of women affairs with the support of UNICEF and UNWOMEN, are supervising, therefore its implementing by (education, health and endowment) with a number of civil society organizations.
5. Kurdistan center for gender identification in Soran university, participated parties are: ministry of high education and scientific research (Soran university) - high council of women affairs UNDP and UNWOMEN agency.
6. National plan for developing women situation in Kurdistan's regionby the high council of women affairs with support by UNWOMWN and local and international experts been prepared along with expanded participation by civil society organizations and representatives of concerned ministries of regional government which is been ratified in 22/11/2016.
7. National action plan for implementing 1325 resolution (women - peace - security), high council of women affairs and (INAP) group supported by UNWOMEN in Kurdistan region, implementing parties includes ministries of (interior, education, Peshmarga, justice, social affairs, health and department of foreign relations), civil society organizations.
8. Changing habit plan for reducing child marriage in Kurdistan region 2016, high council of women affairs and supported by UNFPA implementing parties includes ministries of (interior, education, endowment, health and social affairs) with a number of civil society organization, for three years period.

**3-7 the region's minister office for women affairs:**

In the fifth government's cabinet that was a unified cabinet, a number of ministries been added, which one of them was the region's minister office for women affairs, the named office had composed its action plan upon to a letter no. (253) of (15/10/2007) had started duty, however had (8) employed, according to the management skeleton of this office includes the department of (legal, relations, general coordination, project investigation and economical affairs, media, administration, social affairs and permanent development).

Office's objectives included, taking significance to women organization in all sectors, their participation in all conferences respected to women issues, government's support for eliminating violence against women, trying to eliminate literacy among women, setting a program in the interest of mother and children in the community…

The task strategy of this office includes (10) topics (defending women's right, building and training, media, foreign relation, women and law, women in decision making, women and economical status, women and environment, women and training, women and health and women and institution development)

Some of the tasks done by the named office while processing:

- Four legal projects and recommendation related to domestic violence, amending personal status law, FGM phenomenon, increasing the number of housing shelters for threatened women.
- Presenting (9) special projects for the problems and forms of violence, training courses, health status of women such as breast cancer and psychological illness and…issuing a newspaper).
- Social activities: such as solving social problems, poverty, the strategy of combating women poverty and hotline area phone project.
- Conferences an festivals: hold (4) conferences and festivals in the special women events such as the week of combating violence against women and (8 of March) international women's day. Along with a number of workshops and seminars on the issues of preparing, combating violence and developing women's situation.

**1-8 High council of women affairs:**

High council of women affairs, in the only official agency, which they are the composer and imaging policy and strategy of government for women affairs in all fields of policy, community, economy and women's capacity. Pursuant to clause (3) in article eight in the law of council of ministers of Kurdistan region - Iraq no. (3) for (1992), for lightening the normal meeting's decision no.(6) for the council of ministries, decided to found this council, that came from bylaw (1) for (2010). Heading by the president of council of ministers of Kurdistan region, and the ministers of (interior, finance and

| year | killed | suicide | burning | Burning on purpose | Complaint | sexual assault |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2019 | 33 | 63 | 137 | 88 | 9884 | 111 |
| 2018 | 42 | 54 | 115 | 97 | 8077 | 128 |
| the difference between 2008-2019 | -9 | +9 | +22 | -9 | +1807 | -17 |

Statistics on communication via the **hotline** of the General Directorate for Combating Violence against Women and the Family

Total（10）months for 2019

| communication | Erbil | Duhok | Sulaymaniyah | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Give advice and advice | 827 | 1083 | 2197 | 4107 |
| Transfer to consultative status | 154 | 98 | 67 | 319 |
| Conversion to offices | 0 | 1600 | 703 | 2303 |
| Insulting and annoying employees | 840 | 1185 | 209 | 2234 |
| Contact errors and non-answer | 858 | 485 | 1006 | 2249 |

**3-6 Equality agency:**

Founded at the final year of fourth regional government cabinet, that was belonged to the divan of council of ministers, terms of duty was two years, one of this agency's duty is to expand gender equality in the community and formal/informal agencies. Although, hold a number of conferences inside and outside of the region*



*we had no information about the duties and activities of this agency, we asked his Excellency the in charge person of that agency but we had nothing.

**The Directorate General for Combating Violence against Women and the Family consists of:**

- Directorate General in Erbil
- 6 directorates in (Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah, Garmian, Raparin, Soran)
- 28 offices
- 5 Division
- 12 Mobile Team

**Statistics of violence against women in the Kurdistan Region**
**For a total of 10 months of 2019**

| Place | killed | suicide | burning | Burning on purpose | Complaint | sexual assault |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erbil | 14 | 26 | 53 | 27 | 3678 | 35 |
| Duhok | 6 | 16 | 23 | 24 | 2143 | 21 |
| Sulaymaniyah | 10 | 16 | 38 | 21 | 2558 | 36 |
| Garmian | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 816 | 8 |
| Raparin | 3 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 453 | 10 |
| Soran | 0 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 236 | 1 |
| Total | 33 | 63 | 137 | 88 | 9884 | 111 |

**Statistics of violence against women in the Kurdistan Region**
**For a total of 10 months of 2018**

| place | killed | suicide | burning | Burning on purpose | Complaint | sexual assault |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erbil | 12 | 14 | 47 | 29 | 2888 | 28 |
| Duhok | 15 | 16 | 29 | 28 | 2136 | 34 |
| Sulaymaniyah | 10 | 10 | 26 | 18 | 1519 | 37 |
| Garmian | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 860 | 10 |
| Raparin | 1 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 431 | 13 |
| Soran | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 243 | 6 |
| Total | 42 | 54 | 115 | 97 | 8077 | 128 |

Are for the citizen's services, herby except of the housed women that they are threatened (shelters), Khanda home for unaccompanied girls that include all ages until (18) years old. It is opened in (1997) that is belong to the general directorate of social welfare, ministry of health. After that in (2004) ministry of labor and social affairs established so became a part of this ministry and continuing their activity. Therefor, forming awareness and women activity center, establishing psychological and social instruction center, activities of this directorate are in the women services, which includes:

- Solving social and psychological problems of women in shelters.
- Open various training courses for on street women and children.
- Offering financial support for poor people which most of them are women.
- Developing awareness, social culture and psychology of women through opening trainings, holding seminars and workshop.

**3-5 Directorate of combating violence against women & Family:**

In the fifth cabinet by a decision form the president of Kurdistan regional government, the ministry of interior in (2007) decided to open (Directorate of following up violence against women), in the begging it was in the divan of ministry, after that in the sixth cabinet upon to a law of the ministry of interior in (2010) became a general directorate and in the seventh cabinet in (2012) its name had changed to (general directorate of combating violence against women).

This directorate are announcing violence's statistic every six months, these forms of violence been classified: (killing, suicide, burn, self burn and sexual assult) except of claiming record. This directorate recently has six directorate (Erbil, Dohuk, Sulemani, Garmian, Suran and Raparin) although, (28) offices in the district and sub districts, after receiving a huge number of displaced and a wave of IDP's for the cities of Kurdistan and opening camps for them, so from 2013 so far special offices of violence against women established with a number of mobile teams for far distance areas. Despite of opening consulting centers in some of the directorates.



This directorate own two forms of staff:

- **Military staff:** includes (1192) staff in different ranks, (852) are male and (340) are female.
- **Civilian staff:** includes (199) employed (92) are male and (107) are female.

Directorate's duty includes:

Following up, collecting statistics, receiving claims, legal and psychological support, transporting victim to shelter and committing scientific research with universities of region.

### 3-3 General directorate of social reform:

Pursuant to law no.(34) of (2004) Kurdistan parliament, ministry of labor and social affairs established, which in the beginning worked as ministry of health and social affairs.

No doubt, women face problem as anybody else. Will suffer from a crime and confront various crimes in any reason. Therefore, one of the most important directorate in the mentioned ministry was the general directorate of social reform, a special directorate had opened for women and juveniles on the governorates of region's level, a special department allocated for women, in this department except of protection and taking legal procedures for surviving imprisoned women, a number permanent activities and services will offer to the imprisoned of this department such as:

- Health and medical services.
- Providing food, beverage and clothes and their families visiting.
- Providing salary for convicted women.
- Developing educational sector for women in preparatory and secondary schools inside reforming department by providing teachers study requirements with the cooperation of ministry on education.
- Opening various training courses such as computer, language, culture, sewing…
- Monitoring and following up research conclusions and implementing them.

### 3-4 General directorate of monitoring and social development:

This directorate also related to ministry of labor and social affairs, in the three regions governorate and Garmian's administration this directorate

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(*) on the demand and report of the high council of women affairs in 2011 all the shelters belonged to the ministry of labor and social affairs, recently there are four shelters in the cities of (Erbil, Dohuk, Sulemani and Garmian) three of them belong to the government and one belong to the organization.

etc., except of those, in the programs and activities of other organizations a part of them specified for achieving women rights (*).

(*) Only these statistics are available for civil society organizations

### 3-2 Women housing shelters(*):

For the purpose of combating violence against women and protecting them form violence, organized experience, centers and activists a view been created for opening some houses for protecting those women whose are threatened by violence, they are unable to return to their own families, for that purpose the government decided on opening a number of shelter by the government itself and organizations, they are continued until now, which thay are including:

- Nawa shelter open in Sulemani on (3/1/1999) by WADI (Germany) and women organizations the organization itself provided staff until (2002) belonged to the ministry of interior.
- Women independence organization shelter founded in (1999).
- Aram Nest founded in (2001) by women Kurdistan union.
- Khanzad's home founded in Erbil (10/12/.2002) by WADI (Germany) organization and UNISEF, staff been provided by the council of organizations until (2004) its name changed to Erbil Nawa in (2008) belonged to ministry of labor and social affairs.
- Ministry of interior through the directorate of combating violence against women in (10/11/2008) founded a (72) hours shelter in Sulemani.
- In (2014) ministry of labor and social affairs had opened a (72) hours shelter in Garmian area. For protecting women survivors of violence up to arrive them to Sulemani shelter after investigation.

# THIRD
# ANGENCIES SPECIALIZED TO WOMEN ISSUES



In addition to amend and set number of laws in the women's interest, Kurdistan regional government, for offering value and defending the role and women's position in terms of administration, application, implementing law and protecting from violence despite of attempting solving social problems, activating power an skill's of women and girls. Seeking equality among men and women despite of respecting human rights, along with the aware of achieving social justice and development. Some agencies related to women issues been established gradually and cabinet following the other, we will summarize each one of them.

### 3-1 Civil Society Organization

Expanding democratic atmosphere and the freedom of organization's duty after the uprising of 1991 caused by increasing the number of organization, centers and groups, they had obtained a good experience in their duties despite of appearing a kind of specializations in fields. They are always working as an influence group for developing women in all sectors such as (setting laws, setting women foundations, putting women in decision position etc..) they also played a main role in social reconciliation, they have formed groups at disputed and conflict periods for the purpose of visiting parties as well as various activities in order to reduce violence and cease the fire, upon to a statistic of 2014 related to office of non governmental organizations, we can arrange them into a sequence as following.

Totally there are more than (2140) organizations, they can be classified according to geographical place in these areas (Erbil, Sulemani, Dohuk, Kirkuk, Halabja, Khanaqin, Sinjar and Kalar), this rate been distributed according to the form of organization:

- Non governmental organizations (Kurdistan) (1764)
- International organizations (foreign) (97)
- Iraqi organizations (43)
- Proportion organizations (211)
- organizations Networks (25)

Among the named rate there are more than (150) organization specialized to women and girls, that they have a great and noticeable role in advocating issuing laws and establishing special agency for women issues, despite of enhancing their role in whole centers, education programs, women health, protecting women in violence…

In the Ninth Cabinet of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), three women were selected for ministerial positions: ministries of agriculture, labor and social affairs, and parliament affairs.

## 2-5 Women's rate as representatives of Kurdistan regional government in other countries:

After the liberation process of Iraq in 2003, along with the Kurdistan political participation within Iraqi federal government, as voting to the permanent constitution of Iraq in 2005. Kurdistan became independent to an extent in managing Kurdistan administration, furthermore, opened offices its representation in fiend countries, for region's more identification to states and to defend on the absolute rights of Kurdistan people, therefore opened representation in (America, England, France, Italy, Germany, Emirates, Iran, Russia, Belgium, Austria…) for the total of these representation for (4) states were women. Including the countries of (England, France, Italy and Emirates), but recently only (2) remained (America and Italy).

ministers that includes ministry of (Municipality and tourism, Martyrs and Anfal Affairs and the minister of region for women affairs).

Sixth cabinet in 2009 lasted for two other years upon a political agreement until 2012. Three opposition parties formed in this cabinet, therefore women rate decreased in this cabinet that was only one ministry (The ministry of Social Affairs).

Then, seventh cabinet formed, according to former cabinet agreement, for two years from (2012 – 2014), hereby, woman minister and her ministry remained and continued her duty.

In the three former cabinet livelihood and construction in all fields had developed to a good extent, a remarkable change had seen in Kurdistan region, not only on local level but, on international level too there were a considerable reaction, Kurds position became stronger.

In June 2014, eighth cabinet formed as multi-based cabinet upon to a political agreement, it formed by participated parties in the parliament it is in the process so far. However, women's position sees weak, therefore there are only one-woman minister manages (The ministry of Municipality and Tourism). It is worth mentioning that during the period of this cabinet confront withhold of Kurdistan budget share and fighting terrorisms it is continued until now.

## 2-4: The rate of special rank women in governmental agencies

Therefore, quota system is 30% for women in the legislative agencies of region, however this rate own no reaction in the executive agencies, despite of that women been marginalize, in addition to high different positions such as (minister's agent, consultant, director general…). In the three presidencies (region, parliament and council of ministries) and in all ministries, bodies and governmental offices a rate of women can be seen. Minister's agent after 1992 and followed cabinets there were (7) minister's agent upon the administration and period. However, from the period of sixth cabinet, the rank of agent minister had cancelled. Although (8%) from women who own special ranks can be noticed in most of governmental agencies in the administrative governorates unit. Recently, there are three women mayor and one sub-district manager.

Chart no. (1)

Number of women Member of Parliament according to the rounds of Kurdistan parliament

| Round | Year | Number |
|---|---|---|
| First Round | 1992 | 7 |
| Second Round | 2005 | 28 |
| Third Round | 2009 | 41 |
| Fourth Round | 2013 | 34 |
| Fifth Round | 2018 | 33 |

**B- provisional councils:**

Provisional council election in Kurdistan region until now passed through two rounds, in 2005 the rate of 25% of seats had allocated for women. In 2013 the rate was 30% of seats in each governorate. In 2005 the rate according to the governorate was as following: Dohuk governorate (12), Erbil (9), Sulemani (13) with Halabja and Garmian. In 2013 was as followings: Dohuk governorate (9), Erbil (9), Sulemani (10).

## 2-3 The role of women in regional government cabinet:

After the uprising Kurdistan region had passed through a very difficult time in a way that the first governmental cabinet was like the first experience in a very critical, abnormal, instability, fighting, financial crises and moral crises. That is why it only last one year start from March 1992 to April 1993, in that cabinet there were only one woman minister (1), in the second cabinet was the same the problems raised up we faced domestic fighting as a result two administration been formed this happened in (1993 – 1994). From there were no change in the rate of women the same former minister remained.

Then, third and forth cabinet were different and lasted to (1994 – 2005). Therefore, there were some changes in the rate of women in both cabinets, in Erbil administration there were (2) women minister which were ministries of (Construction and Residency Affairs). Although, in Sulemani administration there were (5) women ministers in the ministries of (Social affairs, Education, High education and scientific affairs, Human rights and Industry).

After that, in 2006 cabinet five formed which called unified, both administrations Erbil and Sulemani became one administration lasted for four years so until 2009. In that cabinet there were three women

# Second
# WOMEN AND THEIR POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATION PARTICIPATION



## 2-1 women role among political parties:

Women participation in policy be uprising was in two ways (Women Peshmarga, Peshmarga's wife) they had an effective role in mountain and urban. However, regarding the leadership of parties, they little participated and they only seen in public organizations, to after uprising this rate had risen up and individually they lead to leadership. For sure for the total of Secular, Islamic and communist parties, in general for the issue of women they were the same, despite of that leadership political well in Kurdistan region toward women have fond the space for developing women in policy especially after 2003 and the collapsing of AL Baath regime. For example, some of political parties have set quota system for the leadership level and lower than that. i.e.:

Kurdistan Democratic Party 10%,
Patriotic Union of Kurdistan 20%,
Islamic Union of Kurdistan 25%,
Islamic Group (Komal) 10%,
Islamic movement only (1),
Communist party (4),
Socialist Party of Kurdistan (2) women,
Kurdistan Zahmatkeshan Party (2) women,
Movement (Gorran) 10%,

compare to Kurdish parties a considerable different will not be seen in Turkmen and Assyrian parties.

## 2-2 The role of women in Parliament and provisional councils

### A. Parliament:

Kurdistan parliament had passed through five rounds from 1992 to 2019, while the last round elected in 2018. Absolutely, a number of women participated in any parliament round, they were elected by political parties in the lists of open, close and semi close, in this way they had got (7%) of parliament seats without depending on quota system, after that in 2003 law no. (1) Related to the election of Kurdistan region had amended, 25% of seats had specified for women, after that in 2009 the rate raised to 30%, more clarification in the bellow chart.

**Resolution**

Resolution No: 48
Resolution date: 19/6/2004

Depend on judgments clause (1) article fifty six in the law No. (1) amended in (1992), upon the demand of council of ministries, national council of Iraqi Kurdistan in meeting dated (19/6/2004) had made a following decision:

**First**: setting the date 17/12 for every year that is Kurdistan's flag day as the day of mother at the same time.
**Second**: this decision will implement at the issued day although, will be published in formal newspaper.

**1-2 Women's role in justice power**

While national council of Kurdistan established in 1992, law No. (14) for 1992 related to justice power issued that was linked to the law of ministry of justice, until law (23) for 2007 issued that was the law of national justice of Kurdistan region - Iraq, according to this law council of justice had isolated from the ministry of justice, so the authority of each one of them been specified in a way that the justice formation, court's specification, justice duty, judges employment mechanism, how to raise positions, each one of them took their own base. So from this extent developing women in court and their role in implementing laws is noticeable and they have got a rate of it. As following:

*The first woman judge had set in Duhok city named (Kamila Ali Salih) in 1998, although, the first woman judge had set in Sulemani named (Galawezh Sae''ed Muhamad).

*There are (56) public prosecutor in Kurdistan region, their sequence on the governorate's level is as followings: Erbil (17), Sulemani and Halabja (24), Duhok (7), Garmian (1), in addition there are (30) women judges in the cassation courts that include: Erbil (10), Sulemani and Halabja (14), Duhok (5), Garmian (1), regarding to women justice investigators there are (194), although there are (289) justice assistance on the regional level. Despite of this there are a number of psychologist and women legal working in public and private sectors.



## 1 - 3 Agencies and legal committees

- Opening judges institute
- Founding special court for combating domestic violence on the level of three governorates of the region and Garmian administration.
- Founding reconcile committee in the courts of combating domestic violence
- Founding the committee of combating violence against women and family in Erbil, Dohuk and Sulemani governorate, heading by the governor with the members from concerned ministries and women organizations.

**13. The law No. (8) for (2011):**

(The law of combating domestic violence in Kurdistan region - Iraq)

**14. The law No. (3) for (2015),**

The amending implementation law of the punishment Iraqi law (111) for 1969 that amended in Kurdistan region:

(Acting in article (409) Iraqi punishment law No.(111) for 1969 that amended, will turned off). This law issued In order to impose justice and creating a community far from violence and gender discrimination. The article includes:

**{Will be punished in prison for a period no more than three years for the person who suddenly seen in the status of adultery either his wife or any other improper person with the partner can be seen in one bed, and suddenly kills both of them or one of them died or became a permanent disabled. Absolute defense shall not be use against the person who got benefit from this excuse the severe judgment will not be carry out toward him}.**

**15- The law No. (6) for (2015) Kurdistan parliament,**

Amending article (57) in the personal status law No.(188) for 1959 for interviewing children by their own parents in case of divorce in any place that they will specify.

**Law No. (4) For 2007**

**Amnesty law in Kurdistan region - Iraq**

**First article:** amnesty will include the convicted (in prisoned and arrested) for the parties reconciled cases in the court.

**Second article:** Death sentenced convicted for the reconciled cases by the parties in the court will mitigate into life imprisonment.

**Seventh article**: the judgments of articles (1.2.4.5) in this law, will not include returned convicted and those who commit the crime.

**Tenth:** Storming or rapping a woman, sodomy, or lesbian with incest.

**Eleventh:** honor killing (shame).

**implementing the punishment if the punished person not been punished before on committing a purposed crime and the court will deal with him according to the attitude, background and age of punished person, so the person will not return to commit a new crime, the court can specify the off of punish with his principle punishment only, the off can be in a way to include attached punishments, complementary and self-protection procedure, if the punished person been judged before in fine and prison together so the court will only off the prison punishment. The court shall show up the causes that court depended on for turning off the implementation}.**

**7. The law No. (18) for (2007):**

(Stop working by a condition of marriage that come from the paragraph of first clause article (41) in the law of public prosecution No. (159) for 1979 in Kurdistan region - Iraq.

**8. the law No. (6) for 2008:**

**{The law of banning communication tools misusing in Kurdistan region - Iraq}.**

**9. The law No. (15) for (2008):**

(The law of amending the implementation the law of personal status No. (188) for 1959 that amended in Kurdistan region - Iraq. Almost (25) articles been amended on the women's interest.

**10. The law No. (2) for 2009,**

The forth amending law in the law of national council election Kurdistan - Iraq, No. (1) for (1992) amended: forth article:

**{Any political entity in the Iraqi Kurdistan is able to submit their own special list to include names of candidates on the level of Kurdistan - Iraq, in a condition that the rate of women shall not be less than 30% also shall organize the list of names in a way to guarantee this rate of women, in a condition the number of candidates in any election list to be no less than three}.**

**11. The law (4) for (2009),**

The law of election provisional councils, district and sub district in Kurdistan region - Iraq: seventh article, second clause: (list of candidates will be organized in a way that the rate of women representative shall not be less than 30%).

**12. the law No. (7) for 2009**

The law of justice institute in Kurdistan region - Iraq.

Issuing this law is a way for enabling women and being a judge, that recently a considerable rate of women can be seen in the courts of region.

**4- Law No. (23) of (2003), the law of maternity and motherhood allocations: {The women that is in the maternity or motherhood permission will receive the full allowance},** the term of her permission is one year.



**4. Law No. (23) For 2003 The law of maternity and motherhood allocation**

**First article:** the women that are in the period of maternity or motherhood, she will receive full of her salary and allocations for the whole period of permission.
**Second article:** Any text can be notice opposite to judgment of this law will not take into action.
**Third article:** Council of ministers shall put the judgment of this law into action.
**Forth article:** This law will take into action at the day of publishing in (Waqae'a Kurdistan).

**5. law No. (24) for 2004:**

First article: the law of implementation (personal status law No. (188) of (1959) amended in the Kurdistan region-Iraq.
Second: Indication to the mentioned law in the first clause will consider as a special law to Kurdistan region - Iraq, in case of implementing the determination of judgment council No. 137 in 19/12/2007 issued or any decision or law.

**The law No. (24) for / 2004 The law of proceeding activating personal status law No. (188) that amended in (1959)In Kurdistan region of Iraq**

**First article:** activating personal status law No. (188) that amended in (1959), in Kurdistan region of Iraq will be in action.
**Second article:** In case if resolution No. (137) in (29/12/2003) related to council of judgment will take into action or any resolution or law will take into action frankly or by cancelling this law that come from the first article above, so this resolution that come in the first article of above will be a special law in Kurdistan region of Iraq.
**Third article:** Shall the council of ministries of Kurdistan region of Iraq and other concerned agencies take into action.
**Forth article:** From the issuing day will take into action and will be published in (Waqae'a Kurdistan).

**6. Law No. (43) of (2004): announcing implementation**

Halting implementing this punishes in the article (144) law No. (111) amended in 1969 from the punishment had come, will not include married women crimes, this article included:
**{The court will judge on a crime or mislead in prison for a period no more than one year so in the same judgment can be determined on halting**

# FIRST CHAPTER
# ASPECTS OF DEVELOPING POSITION AND ROLE OF WOMEN

## First: Legal aspect

In the beginning of formation of parliament, the cabinets of Kurdistan regional government amended several laws in favor of women rights, based on the articles of Iraqi constitution. various rights have been guaranteed in the Iraqi constitutions such as the right of political and economical participation, right of work, health right, education right, right of choosing husband, divorce in hurt times, expenditure…etc. Those have a direct influence on eliminating discrimination against women. We will classify them as followings:

### 1-1 Special laws on women rights

1. **Law No.(7) of (2001)**

(In excluding women in the judgment clause (1) article (41) punishment law, No. (111) amended in 1969 will be exceptional). This clause included:

**{Prudence women by her husband and prudence disabled children by their father or teacher or any other person within their power for the children on the determinate limitation by the legislation, law, or habits}.**

2. **Law No. (8) For (2001) oppressed divorce:**

**{If a husband divorced his wife, the court realized that he oppressively divorced his wife, although the wife been hurt by this divorce, so hereby, on the demand of wife the court will judge on the husband, to be suitable upon financial and livelihood status as for as upon the level of his oppression, the whole hurt will be estimated on the condition despite of the other implicated right expenditure will be paid to the wife for no less than two years and no more than (3) years}.**



3. **3- Law No. (14) of (2002):**

Involving crimes toward women, by the excuse of honor, for activating article judgments (128, 130, 131) punishment law No. (111) amended on 1969 by the excuse of (honor excuse) will not consider as the excuse of mitigating the punishment.

# Preface

On the occasion of 25 years of passing the establishment of Kurdistan regional government, the High Council of Women Affairs, with the association of united nations agencies and related parties, a decision was made to follow up the policy and the deeds of the government about the women's and their program's issue, to push their situation forward as an important part of the constant and general development in Kurdistan region, the program of human ability development falls in the main principles of that process.

The High Council of Women Affairs, has great confidence of the Kurdistan women ability and the need to activate and employ them, which it can't be talked about the programs of human ability development without it, as it is one of the main duties of Kurdistan regional government.

The idea of this work is not only to display the bright sides but it is looking for the gaps and the shortages to identify the obstacles as well, by getting benefit from the opportunities of success which is the highest demanding of Kurdistan women to make progress, active and sharing to get the humane rights as a citizen toward obtaining equality from the women and men rights in the Kurdistan region.

From the demands of the Kurdistan policy process is to provide the variable ideas for pushing the women situation forward. At the High Council of Women Affairs, this duty was given to the two committee members (Ms. Kosar Kareem and Ms. Parween Hasan). Finally, Ms. Kosar Kareem has recomposed the book.

It is worthy to be mentioned most of the Kurdistan regional government ministries were helpful with feeling responsibility to the Council by collecting and preparing special reports concerning their ministries about the subject. The work was not easy and it is obvious it will not be flawless but we are sure that from now on the ministries and the formal establishments pay greater attentions to collect and keep the document about that field.

Finally, I acknowledge the two members of the High Council of Women Affairs, who adopted the main part of this work plus all the other members and the employees who took part in publishing this book.

I thank all the ministries, the other formal establishment, the civil society organizations and figures which were helpful to produce this work.

I thank all the members of the High Council of Women Affairs, and the staff who presented their help attentively.

I hope from all the related parties enrich this work with their opinion and notes to fill its gaps and make it perfect.

**Pakhshan Zangna**
General Secretary of High Council of
Women Affairs –KRG

**From Outlines of New Cabinet Agenda of the 9th cabinet of the Kurdistan Regional Government:**

**we will stand against any forms of discrimination and attempts to minimise the role of women in society. It is vital that women are permitted to make a full contribution to the community, the economy, and within the political arena.**

# THE PROGRESS OF WOMEN SITUATION IN KURDISTAN REGION 1992-2019

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## 1992-2019

Prepared by
**Committee from HCWA**